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## SOLVED PAPER

## UTTAR PRADESH POLICE CONSTABLE EXAM

Held on : 19.06.2018 (Shift-2)

## GENERAL AWARENESS

1. Which of the following rivers joins the Karnali river at Brahmaghat in India and form the Ghaghara river?
  - (1) Rapti (2) Gandak
  - (3) Sharda (4) Sarayu
2. Which of the following minerals is also known as "Yellow Cake"?
  - (1) Plutonium
  - (2) Uranium
  - (3) Thorium
  - (4) Aluminum
3. Which of the following celebrities received India's second highest civilian award in 2018?
  - (1) Ghulam Mustafa Khan
  - (2) Sharda Sinha
  - (3) MS Dhoni
  - (4) Pankaj Advani
4. Who was recently appointed as the first Director-General of the National Testing Agency (NTA)?
  - (1) Rajesh Kumar Chaturvedi
  - (2) Joseph Emmanuel
  - (3) Anita Karwal
  - (4) Vineet Joshi
5. The G20 Summit will be held at \_\_\_\_\_ in 2018.
  - (1) Rio de Janeiro
  - (2) Buenos Aires
  - (3) Mexico City
  - (4) Istanbul
6. In 1825, who founded the Vedanta College in which courses both in Indian learning and in Western social and physical sciences were offered?
  - (1) Aurobindo Ghosh
  - (2) Ram Mohan Roy
  - (3) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
  - (4) Swami Vivekananda
7. Which of the following country is known as Ceylon in Past?
  - (1) Maldives
  - (2) Sri Lanka
  - (3) Mauritius
  - (4) Suriname
8. India's distance from Europe reduced by 7,000 km by the opening of \_\_\_\_\_ canal in 1869.
  - (1) Panama (2) Kiel
  - (3) Suez (4) Volga-Don
9. Who was one of the chief guests of the 2018 Republic Day parade?
  - (1) Bidhya Devi Bhandari
  - (2) Maithripala Sirisena
  - (3) Sheikh Hasina
  - (4) Aung San Suu Kyi
10. Which of the following e-commerce companies has signed a pact with Government of Uttar Pradesh for the sale of Khandi Product?
  - (1) Flipkart
  - (2) Snapdeal
  - (3) Amazon India
  - (4) Paytm
11. Which of the following was a scientist as well as a great industrialist who founded many industries in India?
  - (1) C V Raman
  - (2) J C Bose
  - (3) Vikaram Sarabhai
  - (4) Homi Jehangir Bhabha
12. Who is the author of the book "A Better India : A Better World"?
  - (1) Kiran Bedi
  - (2) NR Narayana Murthy
  - (3) Sudha Murthy
  - (4) Shashi Tharoor
13. Who among the following players, was NOT involved in the ball-tampering issue of the recent South Africa-Australia Test Series in 2018?
  - (1) David Warner
  - (2) Steve Smith
  - (3) Tim Paine
  - (4) Cameron Bancroft
14. The boiling point of water in Fahrenheit is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) 100°F (2) 212°F
  - (3) 150°F (4) 244°F
15. Which of these is NOT a plantation crop?
  - (1) Coffee (2) Tea
  - (3) Cashew (4) Millets
16. By which other name is the pulse 'tur' also known as?
  - (1) Arhar (2) Jowar
  - (3) Masoor (4) Ragi
17. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is used to measure the force and velocity of wind.
  - (1) speedometer
  - (2) lactometer
  - (3) thermometer
  - (4) anemometer
18. When is National Hindi Day observed in India?
  - (1) 14th September
  - (2) 14th November
  - (3) 14th December
  - (4) 14th June
19. Article 6 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights deals with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law
  - (2) Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal
  - (3) Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile
  - (4) Right to Equality before the Law
20. Where are the headquarters of the National Stock Exchange situated?
  - (1) Chennai (2) Delhi
  - (3) Mumbai (4) Bangalore
21. The Union Government of India has decided to declare 2018 as National Year of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) Fruits (2) Pulses
  - (3) Potatoes (4) Millets

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a colourful and mesmeric fair which is held a few days after Holi, every year in Meerut in Uttar Pradesh.  
 (1) Kumbh Mela  
 (2) Nauchandi Mela  
 (3) Ganga Mela  
 (4) Sikri Mela
23. Who discovered the antibiotic penicillin?  
 (1) Archimedes  
 (2) Alexander Fleming  
 (3) Alexander Graham Bell  
 (4) Louis Pasteur
24. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India provides a list of official languages of the Republic of India.  
 (1) The Eleventh Schedule  
 (2) The Fourth Schedule  
 (3) The Twelfth Schedule  
 (4) The Eighth Schedule
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT appointed by the President of India?  
 (1) A Judge of a High Court  
 (2) The Advocate-General  
 (3) The Governor  
 (4) The Attorney-General
26. Name the first Indian state where every household has at least one member having a bank account.  
 (1) Maharashtra  
 (2) Haryana  
 (3) Himachal Pradesh  
 (4) Kerala
27. Select the duct which takes the urine out from the urinary bladder to the outside the body.  
 (1) Urethra (2) Ureter  
 (3) Bladder (4) Renal pelvis
28. National Education Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
 (1) 27th October  
 (2) 4th March  
 (3) 17th September  
 (4) 11th November
29. The GST Act was enacted by Parliament vide the \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016 on 8th September 2016.  
 (1) 97th (2) 84th  
 (3) 101st (4) 114th
30. Which of the following districts belongs to the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?

- (1) Fatehpur  
 (2) Jaunpur  
 (3) Mahoba  
 (4) Shravasti
31. The area of Uttar Pradesh is approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the total area of the country.  
 (1) 13.5% (2) 9.4%  
 (3) 8.4% (4) 7.3%
32. During the sixth century BC, the area around Mathura was known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) Panchal (2) Ang  
 (3) Shursen (4) Matsya
33. Which romantic-poetry writer was well known for his work entitled 'Madnastak'?  
 (1) Rahim  
 (2) Malik Mohammad Jaisi  
 (3) Zia-ud-din Barni  
 (4) Sultan Firoz Tughlaq
34. Who was the editor of Uttar Pradesh's first daily newspaper "Hindustan" Published in 1887?  
 (1) Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi  
 (2) Padumlal Punnalal Bakshi  
 (3) Madan Mohan Malviya  
 (4) Bhartendu Harish Chandra
35. In which year was it made legally binding to use Hindi in all official works in Uttar Pradesh?  
 (1) 1947 (2) 1957  
 (3) 1968 (4) 1977
36. Which of the following was a major painter at Akbar's court?  
 (1) Mir Musavvir  
 (2) Dost Muhammad  
 (3) Daswanth  
 (4) Mir Syyad Ali
37. \_\_\_\_\_ was a prominent musicians of Faizabad who developed the Tappa style in classical music.  
 (1) Mustaribai  
 (2) Khushi Maharaj  
 (3) Mehndi Khan  
 (4) Thakur Prasad
38. Which of the following is a popular folk song of Bundelkhand?  
 (1) Birha (2) Alha  
 (3) Rasia (4) Languria

## सामान्य हिन्दी

39. वाक्य के कितने प्रकार हैं?  
 (1) तीन (2) चार  
 (3) एक (4) कोई प्रकार नहीं
40. वाक्य को समाप्त करने के लिए जिसका प्रयोग किया जाता है उसे कहते हैं :  
 (1) अल्प विराम (2) पूर्ण विराम  
 (3) विवरण चिह्न (4) उप विराम
41. माता-पिता लोहे के चने चबाकर बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं। रेखांकित मुहावरा का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
 (1) बहुत कठिनाई झेलना  
 (2) स्पष्ट बात करना  
 (3) बहुत ही विश्वास रखना  
 (4) बहुत ही आशा रखना
42. "कहाँ राजा भोज, कहाँ गंगू तेली" लोकोक्ति का अर्थ होगा :  
 (1) विशिष्ट और सामान्य व्यक्ति की तुलना  
 (2) दोनों बराबर होना  
 (3) किसी तरह की जिम्मेदारी न उठाना  
 (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
43. जहाँ एक ही वर्ण की बार-बार आवृत्ति होती है वहाँ अलंकार होगा :  
 (1) यमक (2) अनुप्रास  
 (3) श्लेष (4) उपमा
44. जो मासिक सम छंद है। प्रत्येक चरण में 16 मात्राएँ होती हैं उसे कहते हैं :  
 (1) चौपाई (2) दोहा  
 (3) सोरठा (4) रोला
45. भीष्म पितामह ने आजीवन शादी न करने का प्रण लिया था। रेखांकित शब्द का समास होगा :  
 (1) अव्ययीभाव समास  
 (2) तत्पुरुष समास  
 (3) कर्मधारय समास  
 (4) द्विगु समास
46. करुण रस का स्थायी भाव होगा :  
 (1) क्रोध (2) शोक  
 (3) जुगुत्सा (4) भय
47. वर्णों के समुदाय को क्या कहते हैं?  
 (1) वर्णमाला (2) सर्वनाम  
 (3) अक्षर (4) क्रिया
48. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से स्त्रीलिंग शब्द को पहचानिए।  
 (1) संसार (2) गौरव  
 (3) समुदाय (4) अश्विनी

49. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सही नहीं है?

- (1) बेटी - बेटियाँ  
(2) डिविया - डिवियें  
(3) श्रोता - श्रोतागण  
(4) वधु - वधुएँ

50. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से संबंधकारक वाले वाक्य को पहचानिए।

- (1) राम खाना खाता है।  
(2) राधा का कुत्ता बहुत तेज दौड़ता है।  
(3) रामु ने रावण को मारा।  
(4) माँ अपने बच्चे को मारती है।

51. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से विशेषण को पहचानिए।

- (1) ऐतिहासिक (2) उपासना  
(3) आशवासन (4) अपेक्षा

52. 'जागना' मूल रूप क्रिया का प्रथम प्रेरणार्थक रूप क्या होगा?

- (1) जगाना (2) जगवाना  
(3) जागवाना (4) जाग

53. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से पूर्ण वर्तमान काल को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- (1) अब हमारे पढ़ने का समय हो गया है।  
(2) वह घूमने जा रही है।  
(3) वह पढ़ रहा था।  
(4) मैं बाहर जाऊँगी।

54. 'सुरेश गीत गा रहा था' वाक्य में काल है :

- (1) अपूर्ण भूत (2) पूर्ण भूत  
(3) सामान्य भूत (4) आसन्न भूत

55. पक्षी दाना चुग रहा है। - रेखांकित शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है :

- (1) पंख (2) अंडज  
(3) खग (4) नभचर

56. हमें अनाथ बच्चों की मदद करनी चाहिए। रेखांकित शब्द का विलोम बताइए।

- (1) सनाथ  
(2) अज्ञ  
(3) अपाहिज  
(4) जिसका कोई न हो

57. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौन-सा शब्द अनेकार्थी नहीं है?

- (1) कनक (2) अनंत  
(3) महावीर (4) हत्या

58. जिनका संबंध अध्यात्म से है - के लिए एक ही शब्द होगा :

- (1) आध्यात्मिक (2) धार्मिक  
(3) शास्त्रीय (4) नैतिक

59. कौन-सा जोड़ा समरूपी भिन्नार्थक है?

- (1) अवधि - अवधी  
(2) अनुचर - नौकर  
(3) आदि - अन्त  
(4) अभिनय - नाटक

60. हमें प्रतिदिन सूर्य नमस्कार करना चाहिए। रेखांकित शब्द को पहचानिए।

- (1) उपसर्ग (2) अव्यय  
(3) सर्वनाम (4) कारक

61. मिलाप - शब्द में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है?

- (1) मिल (2) आप  
(3) अप (4) लाप

62. प्रति + आघात का संधि रूप क्या होगा?

- (1) प्रत्याघात (2) प्रतियाघात  
(3) प्रतीयाघात (4) प्रतीआघात

63. महौषध शब्द का संधि विच्छेद कीजिए।

- (1) महा + ओषध  
(2) महा + औषधि  
(3) महा + औषधी  
(4) मह + ओषधी

64. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से तद्भव शब्द को पहचानिए।

- (1) पाषाण (2) कंगण  
(3) प्यासा (4) पक्ष

65. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वाक्य अशुद्ध है?

- (1) आज मैं यही रहूँगा।  
(2) सज्जन लोग भला ही सोचते हैं।  
(3) क्या तुम कालेज जाते हो?  
(4) अभी तक पत्र नहीं मिला है।

66. मुझे आज खाने का मन नहीं होती है। अशुद्ध अंश स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- (1) मुझे (2) आज  
(3) खाने का (4) मन नहीं होती है।

निर्देश (67-71) : निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए :

भारत का गौरव बढ़ाने वाले महानुभावों में रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का स्थान अग्रगण्य है। उनका जीवन सदैव प्रेरणादायी है। उनका जन्म 7 मई, 1861 को कलकत्ता के एक बंगाली परिवार में हुआ था। उनके पिता का नाम देवेन्द्रनाथ और माता का नाम शारदा देवी था। उनके पिता ब्रह्म समाज के नेता थे। वे महान कवि, कहानीकार, गीतकार, चित्रकार, संगीतकार, नाटककार एवं सच्चे देशभक्त थे। उन्होंने 8 वर्ष की छोटी उम्र में कविता लिखी थी, काबुलीवाला, मास्टर साहब, पोस्ट मास्टर जैसी अर्थस्पर्शी कहानियाँ हमें दी हैं।

वर्ष 1878 में कानून की पढ़ाई के लिए लंदन गए लेकिन साहित्य प्रेमी रबीन्द्रनाथजी 1880 में बिना उपाधि (डिग्री) लिए वापस आ गए। प्रकृति प्रेमी रबीन्द्रनाथ जी ने शांतिनिकेतन की स्थापना की। 16 अक्टूबर, 1905 को उनके नेतृत्व में कलकत्ता में रक्षाबंधन के उत्सव से बंग-भंग आंदोलन का आरंभ हुआ। इसी आंदोलन से भारत में स्वदेशी आंदोलन का सूत्रपात हुआ। उनकी सबसे लोकप्रिय रचना गीतांजलि रही जिसके लिए 1913 में उन्हें नोबल पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया। वर्ष 1919 में हुए जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड की उन्होंने भरपूर निन्दा की, उनका विरोध इतना तीव्र था कि उन्होंने 'नाइट हुड' उपाधि लौटा दी। भारत का राष्ट्रगान जन गण मन एवं बांग्लादेश का राष्ट्रीय गीत 'आमार सोनार बांग्ला' उनकी ही रचना है। सर्वतोमुखी प्रतिभा रखने वाले रबीन्द्रनाथ जी का निधन 7 अगस्त, 1941 को कलकत्ता में हुआ। उनका जीवन सदैव पथ प्रदर्शक है।

67. उनके पिता कौन-से समाज के नेता थे?

- (1) ब्रह्म समाज  
(2) आर्य समाज  
(3) सत्यशोधक समाज  
(4) रामकृष्ण मिशन

68. 'जन गण मन' राष्ट्रगान के रचनाकार हैं :

- (1) रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर  
(2) बंकीम बाबू  
(3) हरिवंशराय बच्चनजी  
(4) सरोजिनी नायडू

69. 'नाइट हुड' की उपाधि रबीन्द्रनाथ ने क्यों लौटाई?

- (1) उन्हें वह उपाधि पसंद नहीं थी।  
(2) जलियांवाला बाग हत्याकांड के, विरोध में लौटाई थी।  
(3) बंग-भंग के आंदोलन के विरोध में  
(4) ब्रिटिश शासन ने उनसे ले ली

70. रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की कौन-सी रचना को नोबल पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ?

- (1) काबुली वाला  
(2) मास्टर साहब  
(3) पोस्ट मास्टर  
(4) गीतांजलि

71. रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ था?

- (1) 7 मई, 1861 को कलकत्ता में  
(2) 2 अक्टूबर, 1861 को गुजरात में  
(3) 14 नवम्बर, 1869 को इलाहाबाद में  
(4) 5 सितम्बर, 1889 को उत्तर प्रदेश में

72. 'कामायनी के रचयिता कौन हैं?

- (1) जयशंकर प्रसाद जी  
(2) महादेवी वर्मा  
(3) सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी  
(4) सुमित्रानंदन पंत

73. कौन-सी रचना तुलसीदास जी की नहीं है?

- (1) दोहावली  
(2) गीतावली  
(3) रामचरित मानस  
(4) यामा

74. निम्नलिखित कवियों में से गाँधीजी ने किस कवि को राष्ट्रकवि का सम्मान दिया?

- (1) महादेवी वर्मा  
(2) जयशंकर प्रसाद  
(3) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त  
(4) सुमित्रानंदन पंत

75. 'देवदास' उपन्यास पर तीन बार फिल्म बन चुकी है। उपन्यासकार का क्या नाम है?

- (1) प्रेमचंद जी  
(2) शरतचन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय  
(3) धर्मवीर भारती  
(4) रामचन्द्र शुक्ला जी

### NUMERICAL AND MENTAL ABILITY

76. What will come next (in place of '?') in the given series ?

D 4 X 24 E 5 H 8 T 20 L ?

- (1) 18 (2) 26  
(3) 12 (4) 7

77. How many 'M's are immediately preceded and followed by 'N' in the following series ?

M N N M N N M M M N N N O  
O M M M M N N M M M T T M  
N M N M N M N

- (1) 3 (2) 5  
(3) 7 (4) 4

78. What will come in place of the question mark ('?') in the given series ?

21U13M22V18R?S

- (1) 22 (2) 25  
(3) 19 (4) 18

79. If GOOD = 41, then BAD = ?

- (1) 6 (2) 12  
(3) 7 (4) 10

80. If ACTIVE = 60, then PASSIVE = ?

- (1) 100 (2) 80  
(3) 91 (4) 55

81. If in a certain code, SILK is written as 1991211, then what will COTTON be written as in the same code ?

- (1) 31514152020  
(2) 35201201514  
(3) 32015152014  
(4) 31520201514

82. A clock is showing the time 1 : 40. If the minute hand points to South-West, in which direction does the hour hand point ?

- (1) North-East  
(2) South  
(3) North  
(4) South-East

83. Amal and Subir were standing face to face in the evening and chatting. Their shadows were in front of Subir. Which direction was Amal facing ?

- (1) East (2) West  
(3) North (4) South

84. Consider the given statements to be true and decide which of the following Conclusions logically follow(s) from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

**Statements :**

Some crows are pigeons.  
All pigeons are peacocks.

**Conclusions :**

I. Some crows are peacocks.

II. No peacock is pigeon.

- (1) Only Conclusion I follows  
(2) Only Conclusion II follows  
(3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows  
(4) Both Conclusions I and II follow

85. Consider the given statement and the following assumptions to be true and decide which of the assumptions is/are implicit in the statement.

**Statement :**

Save non-renewable sources of energy for the next generation.

**Assumptions :**

I. The next generation will have no renewable sources of energy.

II. If non-renewable sources of energy get exhausted, the next generation will not be able to use them and will have to think of alternatives.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit.  
(2) Only assumption II is implicit.  
(3) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit.  
(4) Both assumptions I and II are implicit.

86. Consider the given statement and the following assumptions to be true and decide which of the assumptions is/are implicit in the statement.

**Statement :**

Like poles repel each other; unlike poles attract each other.

**Assumptions :**

I. Magnetic objects of similar pole repel each other.

II. People of opposite nature remain more intact.

- (1) Only assumption I is implicit.  
(2) Only assumption II is implicit.  
(3) Neither assumption I nor II is implicit.  
(4) Both assumptions I and II are implicit.

87. Which of the following is NOT a composite number ?

- (1) 133 (2) 433  
(3) 533 (4) 833

88. Select the most appropriate option to solve the equation.

$$105 \div 15 \times (38 - 8 \div 5) \div 3 = ?$$

- (1) 7 (2)  $3\frac{1}{2}$

- (3) 14 (4)  $10\frac{1}{2}$

89. Select the most appropriate option to solve the equation.

$$1.8 \div 1200 = ?$$

- (1) 0.15 (2) 0.015  
(3) 0.00015 (4) 0.0015

90. Select the most appropriate option to solve the equation.

$$\frac{11}{8} \div \frac{33}{56} = ?$$

(1)  $3\frac{1}{7}$       (2)  $7\frac{1}{3}$

(3)  $3\frac{1}{2}$       (4)  $2\frac{1}{3}$

91. What is the HCF of 54, 162 and 189?

- (1) 27      (2) 9  
(3) 3      (4) 1

92. What is the LCM of 64, 128 and 160?

- (1) 320      (2) 384  
(3) 512      (4) 640

93. If 84 is divided in the ratio 5 : 9, what is the greater of the two parts?

- (1) 54      (2) 63  
(3) 57      (4) 48

94. If  $x : 16 :: 63 : 36$ , then  $x = ?$

- (1) 20      (2) 24  
(3) 28      (4) 30

95. Rishi secured 66 marks in a test out of 75. What was the percentage of marks obtained by Rishi?

- (1) 84      (2) 88  
(3) 87.5      (4) 90

96. Irene suffered a loss of 12% by selling a mask for Rs. 308. At what selling price would she have made a profit of 10%?

- (1) Rs. 396      (2) Rs. 363  
(3) Rs. 374      (4) Rs. 385

97. After a discount of 15% on the marked price of a set of pens, it still cost the buyer Rs. 1,751. What was the marked price of the set of pens?

- (1) Rs. 2,025      (2) Rs. 2,000  
(3) Rs. 2,060      (4) Rs. 1,989

98. Rs. 1,800, invested for 5 years at 8% simple interest per annum, will earn an interest of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) 720      (2) 750  
(3) 630      (4) 675

99. What would be the interest accrued in two years on Rs. 300 if the sum is invested at 10% interest compounded annually?

- (1) Rs. 60.50      (2) Rs. 60  
(3) Rs. 61.50      (4) Rs. 63

100. Suhas and Nitin invested some money in a business in the ratio 8 : 3, but Suhas withdrew his money after a few months. If the end-of-twelve-months' profit was shared between Suhas and Nitin in the ratio 5 : 4, for how many months did Nitin alone invest?

- (1)  $5\frac{5}{8}$       (2)  $6\frac{3}{8}$

- (3)  $5\frac{3}{8}$       (4)  $6\frac{5}{8}$

101. The average marks obtained by 5 students is 55. The average score of the top three performers out of these five is 65. What is the average score of the other two?

- (1) 50      (2) 45  
(3) 40      (4) 35

102. Rashid can complete a job by himself in 15 days while Kausik can do the same work alone in 21 days. If they work together how many days will it take them to complete the work?

- (1)  $8\frac{3}{4}$       (2)  $9\frac{1}{4}$

- (3)  $8\frac{1}{4}$       (4)  $9\frac{3}{4}$

103. A ship developed a leak 15 km from the shore and yet could travel towards the shore at a speed of 10 km/hr for a maximum time of 18 minutes. A rescue vessel that was immediately sent from the shore to rescue the passengers would take 6 minutes to complete the rescue once it reaches the ship. What should be the minimum speed of the rescue vessel in order to be able to successfully evacuate everyone onboard the ship?

- (1) 72 km/hr  
(2) 70 km/hr  
(3) 68 km/hr  
(4) 65 km/hr

104. The length of a side of an equilateral triangle is 21 cm. What would be the approximate area of the circumcircle of the above triangle?

$$\left[ \text{Use } \pi = \frac{22}{7} \right]$$

(1)  $154\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$

(2)  $462\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$

(3)  $462 \text{ cm}^2$

(4)  $484 \text{ cm}^2$

105. Zubin and Pravin can individually complete a job in 36 minutes and 60 minutes respectively. Starting with Zubin, they work alternately for a minute each till the work is completed, only the one working at the end allowed to work for less than a minute in his final turn. How long will it take the duo to complete the job?

- (1) 45 minutes  
(2) 44 minutes 48 seconds  
(3) 44 minutes 45 seconds  
(4) 45 minutes 12 seconds

106. Govinda usually leaves his home every day at 8 am and travels at a certain speed to reach office on time. One day,

he travelled at  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the usual

speed and hence arrived 22.5 minutes late. How much time does Govinda usually take to reach his office?

- (1) 1 hour 15 minutes  
(2) 1 hour 20 minutes  
(3) 1 hour 25 minutes  
(4) 1 hour 30 minutes

107. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.

Saffron : Spice :: Apple : \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) Vegetable      (2) Fruit  
(3) Stem      (4) Root

108. 'Saliva' is to 'Salivary Glands' as 'Bile' is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Stomach      (2) Liver  
(3) Pancreas      (4) Lungs

109. '\_\_\_\_\_' is to 'Celsius' as 'Mass' is to 'Grams'.

- (1) Heat
- (2) Humidity
- (3) Energy
- (4) Temperature

110. In a certain code language, MUMBAI is written as NT-NABH. How will KANPUR be written as in the same language?

- (1) JBMQTS (2) NAKRUP
- (3) LZOOVQ (4) LBOQVS

111. 'Cake' is related to 'Oven' in the same way as 'Ice-Cream' is related to '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
(1) Filter  
(2) Non-stick Cookware  
(3) Refrigerator  
(4) Cooker

112. 'Meghalaya' is related to 'Shillong' in the same way as 'Nagaland' is related to '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
(1) Daman (2) Itanagar  
(3) Kohima (4) Dispur

113. '100' is to 'Century' as '10' is to '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
(1) Ten (2) Fortnight  
(3) Week (4) Decade

**MENTAL APTITUDE, IQ & REASONING ABILITY**

114. Insert the correct option in the blank below :

- A1, E5, K11, \_\_\_\_\_, C29  
(1) S17 (2) S19  
(3) M13 (4) M17

115. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.

- 82 : 64 :: 92 : ?  
(1) 81 (2) 90  
(3) 49 (4) 100

116. If 'MATTER' can be coded as 'AMTTRE', then how would you code 'LENGTH'?

- (1) HTGNEL (2) ELGNHT
- (3) ELNGHT (4) ENLGHT

117. If 'METHOD' can be coded as 'EMHTDO', then how would you code 'PRACTICE'?

- (1) RPACITCE
- (2) RPCAITEC
- (3) RPCATIEC
- (4) RPCATICE

118. In a code language if MANGO is written as OGNAM, then what will be the code for APPLE?

- (1) APLPE (2) APPEL
- (3) ELPAP (4) ELPPA

119. If 'CHANTING' can be coded as 'HCNAITGN', then how would you code 'PINCHING'?

- (1) IPNCHIGN
- (2) IPCNIHGN
- (3) IPCNHIGN
- (4) GNIHCNIP

120. Speaking to Kamala, Rajesh said "My mother is the only daughter of your father". How is Kamala related to Rajesh?

- (1) Mother (2) Aunt
- (3) Wife (4) Daughter

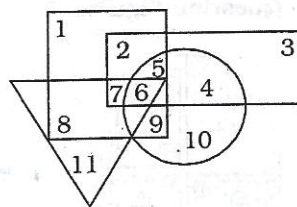
121. M is the sister of N, R is the niece of M and T is the mother of R. How is N related to T?

- (1) Brother (2) Daughter
- (3) Husband (4) Nephew

122. Maya is Gopal's wife. Preethi's husband, Naresh has a sister, Jaya and a brother, Gopal. How is Naresh related to Maya?

- (1) Father-in-law
- (2) Son
- (3) Son-in-law
- (4) Brother-in-law

123. Which of the following numbers in the Venn diagram shows the soft cotton shirt?



- Soft
- Lucknow
- Cotton
- Shirt

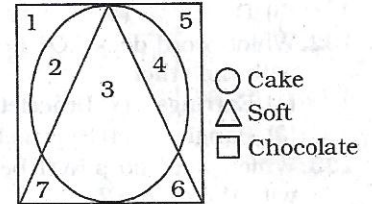
- (1) 6 (2) 5
- (3) 9 (4) 7

124. Find the suitable option for the given Venn diagram.



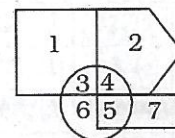
- (1) Family, husband, wife
- (2) Peacocks, crow, cocks
- (3) Cows, figures, lions
- (4) Cats, dogs, frogs

125. What does the number 3 in the Venn diagram below describe?



- (1) A cake which is not soft
- (2) A soft cake which is made of chocolate
- (3) A soft cake which is not made of chocolate
- (4) A soft chocolate

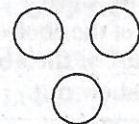
126. Which of the following numbers in the Venn diagram represents a warm and rainy day?



- Chill
- Foggy
- Rainy Day
- Warm

- (1) 6 (2) 7
- (3) 5 (4) 4

127. Which of the following options best suit the Venn diagram given in the figure?



- (1) English, Tamil, Hindi
- (2) Women, mothers, doctors
- (3) Passenger, bus, train
- (4) Pollution, air, water

128. Select the odd one out among the following :

- (1) 9876 (2) 8765
- (3) 5432 (4) 7653

129. Which word does NOT belong with the others?

- (1) Square (2) Pentagon
- (3) Hexagon (4) Angle

130. Which word does NOT belong with the others ?

- (1) Sitting (2) Crying  
(3) Standing (4) Sleeping

131. Which alphabet is NOT similar to the others ?

- (1) A (2) U  
(3) D (4) O

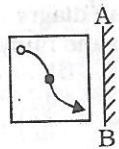
132. Which word does NOT belong with the others ?

- (1) Earrings (2) Bracelet  
(3) Bangles (4) Spectacles

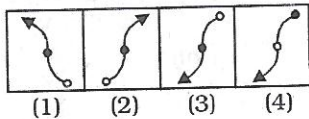
133. Which word does NOT belong with the others ?

- (1) Edges (2) Sides  
(3) Faces (4) Vertices

134. Choose the correct mirror image of the object given from the choices, when the mirror is held at A B :



Answer Figures :



135. Identify the odd pair :

- (1) Husband-Wife  
(2) Father-Daughter  
(3) Uncle-Niece  
(4) Mother-Son

136. Consider the four members of this set : Coconut, Groundnut, Mustard, Corn

Which of the choices below can be a part of the above set ?

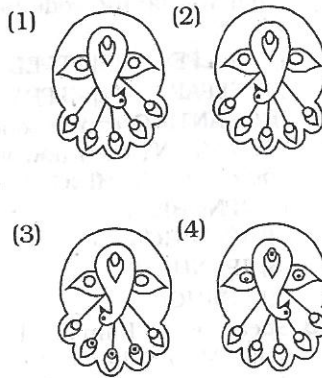
- (1) Cashew nut  
(2) Cocoa  
(3) Olive  
(4) Almond

137. Which of the following options has the correct water image of the picture given below ?

Question Figure :

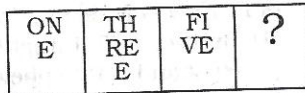


Answer Figures :

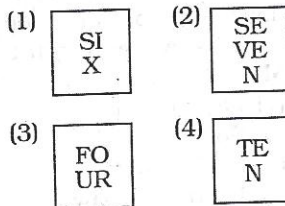


138. Select a suitable figure from the answer figures that would replace the question mark.

Question Figures :

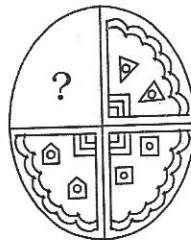


Answer Figures :

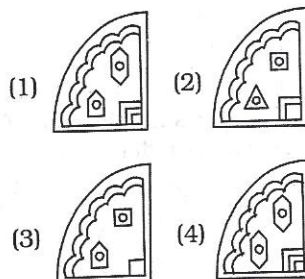


139. Select a suitable figure from the Answer Figures that would replace the question mark.

Question Figure :

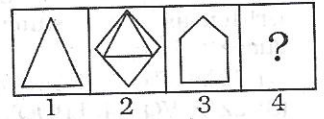


Answer Figures :

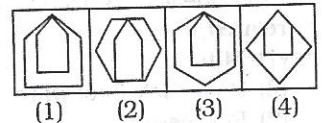


140. The first two figures in the given Problem Set bear a relationship. Select that figure from the Answer Set which bears the same relationship to the third figure in the Problem Set as the second one bears to the first in the Problem Set.

Problem Set :



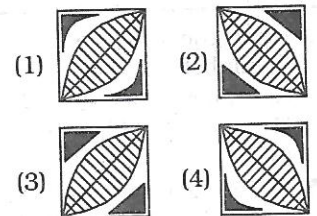
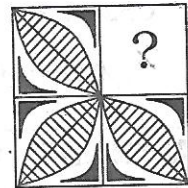
Answer Set :



- (1) A (2) B  
(3) C (4) D

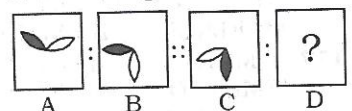
141. Select a suitable figure from the Answer Figures that would replace the question mark.

Question Figure :

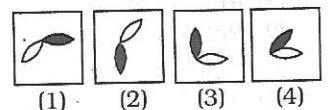


142. The first two figures in the Problem Figures bear a relationship. Select the figure from the Answer Figures which bears the same relationship to the third Problem Figure as the second bears to the first Problem Figure.

Problem Figure :



Answer Figure :



**143.** Read the statements and identify the logically correct conclusion from the given information.

**Statement :**

"The beginning of health is sleep" – written on a hospital wall

**Conclusions :**

- I. If one sleeps, all his diseases get cured.
- II. Sleep is the medicine for all the diseases.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Either Conclusion I or II follows
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

**144.** Consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

**Statements :**

Some crows are lions.  
All lions are panthers.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Some crows are panthers.
- II. No lion is a crow.
- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
- (4) Both, Conclusions I and II follow

**145.** Consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the statements.

**Statements :**

- 1. All teachers are boys.
- 2. Some boys are students.

**Conclusions :**

- I. Some students are boys.
- II. Some teachers are students.

- (1) Only Conclusion I follows
- (2) Only Conclusion II follows
- (3) Both, Conclusions I and II follow
- (4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

**146.** Select the option that is related to the fourth term in the same way as the first term is related to the second term.

7 : 50 :: ? : 101

- (1) 5
  - (2) 10
  - (3) 11
  - (4) 38
- 147.** Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.

258 : 80 :: 369 : ?

- (1) 162
- (2) 18
- (3) 90
- (4) 54

**148.** What will come in place of the blank in the series ?

3, 15, 35, 63, \_\_\_\_\_, 143,

- (1) 89
- (2) 78
- (3) 99
- (4) 121

**149.** Find the next letter in the series :

Z, X, V, T, \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) Q
- (2) R
- (3) S
- (4) A

**150.** Identify the number that follows the series :


2, 5, 10, 17, \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) 18
- (2) 28
- (3) 26
- (4) 29

**ANSWERS**

1. (3)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (4)
5. (2)	6. (2)	7. (2)	8. (3)
9. (4)	10. (3)	11. (3)	12. (2)
13. (3)	14. (2)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (4)	18. (1)	19. (1)	20. (3)
21. (4)	22. (2)	23. (2)	24. (4)
25. (2)	26. (4)	27. (1)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (3)	31. (4)	32. (3)
33. (1)	34. (3)	35. (3)	36. (3)
37. (1)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (2)
41. (1)	42. (1)	43. (2)	44. (1)
45. (1)	46. (4)	47. (1)	48. (4)
49. (2)	50. (2)	51. (1)	52. (1)
53. (1)	54. (1)	55. (1)	56. (1)
57. (4)	58. (1)	59. (1, 3)	60. (2)
61. (2)	62. (1)	63. (1)	64. (3)
65. (1)	66. (4)	67. (1)	68. (1)
69. (2)	70. (4)	71. (1)	72. (1)
73. (4)	74. (3)	75. (2)	76. (3)
77. (1)	78. (3)	79. (3)	80. (3)
81. (4)	82. (1)	83. (2)	84. (1)
85. (2)	86. (1)	87. (2)	88. (*)
89. (4)	90. (4)	91. (1)	92. (4)
93. (1)	94. (3)	95. (2)	96. (4)
97. (3)	98. (1)	99. (4)	100. (1)
101. (3)	102. (1)	103. (4)	104. (3)
105. (2)	106. (4)	107. (2)	108. (2)
109. (4)	110. (3)	111. (3)	112. (3)
113. (4)	114. (2)	115. (1)	116. (2)
117. (2)	118. (4)	119. (2)	120. (1)
121. (1)	122. (4)	123. (2)	124. (1)
125. (2)	126. (3)	127. (1)	128. (4)
129. (4)	130. (2)	131. (3)	132. (4)
133. (3)	134. (3)	135. (3)	136. (4)
137. (2)	138. (2)	139. (4)	140. (3)
141. (1)	142. (4)	143. (4)	144. (1)
145. (1)	146. (2)	147. (1)	148. (3)
149. (2)	150. (3)		

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## EXPLANATIONS

1. (3) The Karnali river, that rises near Manasarovar, cuts through the Himalayas on its way to convergence with the Sarda River at Brahmaghat in India where it forms the Ghaghara River. The Ghaghara is a major left bank tributary of the Ganges. It is the longest and largest river in Nepal.
2. (2) Yellowcake (also called uranium) is a type of uranium concentrate powder obtained from leach solutions, in an intermediate step in the processing of uranium ores. It is a step in the processing of uranium after it has been mined but before fuel fabrication or uranium enrichment. It contains about 80% uranium oxide, which melts at approximately 2880 °C.
3. (1) The Padma Vibhushan is the second highest civilian award of the Republic of India. The 2018 Padma Vibhushan as conferred on Illaiyaraja (music director), Ghulam Mustafa Khan (musician in the Hindustani classical music tradition) and P. Parameswaran (a Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh ideologue from Kerala).
4. (4) The Government, in March 2018, appointed former chairman of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Vineet Joshi, as the first Director-General (DG) of the National Testing Agency (NTA). He will have tenure of five years. He is 1992-batch IAS officer of the Manipur cadre.
5. (2) The 2018 G20 Summit will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November-December 2018. It will be the 13th meeting of Group of Twenty (G20). It will be the first-ever G20 summit to be hosted in South America.
6. (2) Ram Mohun Roy founded 'Vedanta College in 1825 A.D. to propagate Hindu monotheism. He also founded 'British Indian Unitarian Association' in 1827 A.D. and 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828 A.D. Earlier, he had founded the short-lived Atmiya-Sabha (Friendly Society) to propagate his doctrines of monotheistic Hinduism.
7. (2) Sri Lanka was known as Ceylon during the British colonial rule between 1815 and 1948. A nationalist political movement arose in the country in the early 20th century to obtain political independence, which was granted in 1948; the country became a republic and adopted its current name in 1972.
8. (3) Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7,000 kms. Suez Canal connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. Now, the ships do not have to go around the tip of Africa.
9. (4) Leaders from the 10 ASEAN nations — Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei — were the chief guests at Republic Day 2018. Aung San Suu Kyi, State Councillor of Myanmar who is serving as the country's de facto leader and has been in office since 2016, was one of the guests.
10. (3) The Khadi and Village Industries Board of Uttar Pradesh has signed a pact with Amazon India to facilitate online selling of Khadi products. As part of an MoU, Amazon India will educate, train and enable rural khadi artisans to directly sell their products to Amazon.in customers across the country under the brand of UP Khadi.
11. (3) Vikram Sarabhai was an Indian scientist and innovator widely regarded as the father of India's space programme. Apart from being a creative scientist, he was a successful and forward-looking industrialist who led the Sarabhai family's diverse business conglomerate. He set up Operations Research Group, the first market research organization in the country. He also set up Nehru Foundation for Development in Ahmedabad, the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, etc.
12. (2) A Better India a Better World is a book by N.R. Narayana Murthy, the co-founder of Infosys, a multinational corporation providing business consulting, technology, engineering, and outsourcing services. Published by Penguin Books in 2009, the book Murthy brings forth the stark realities that almost 300 million Indians still face : hunger, illiteracy and disease.
13. (3) In March 2018, the men's Australian cricket team was involved in a ball-tampering scandal during and after the third Test match against South Africa in Cape Town when Cameron Bancroft was caught by television cameras trying to rough up one side of the ball to make it swing in flight. Captain Steve Smith and vice-captain David Warner were found to be involved and all three received unprecedented sanctions from Cricket Australia.
14. (2) On the Fahrenheit scale, the freezing point of water is 32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the boiling point is 212 °F (at standard atmospheric pressure). This puts the boiling and freezing points of water exactly 180 degrees apart. The boiling point of water decreases with altitude.
15. (4) Plantation crop refers to monoculture crops which are cultivated on an extensive scale over a large area. The major plantation crops include coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber; the

- minor plantation crops include cocoa. Millets come under food crops.
16. (1) Tur is pigeon pea that is also known as Arhar Daal (pulses) in Hindi. The original word in Hindi and other northern / eastern languages is arhar, but the southern Tur has been widely accepted over the past century or so. It is consumed on a large scale mainly in south Asia and is a major source of protein for the population of the Indian subcontinent.
17. (4) An anemometer is a device used for measuring the speed of wind. An anemometer looks like a weather vane, but instead of measuring which direction the wind is blowing with pointers, it has four cups so that it can more accurately measure wind speed. The faster the wind, the faster the cups spin the axis.
18. (1) National Hindi Divas (Hindi Day) is observed across India on 14 September every year. It was on this day in 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India had adopted Hindi written in Devanagari script as the official language of the Republic of India.
19. (1) Article 6 of the Declaration says that "everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law." Every individual has the right to the respect of the dignity inherent in a human being and to the recognition of his legal status. It means that a person should be legally protected in the same way everywhere like anyone else.
20. (3) The National Stock Exchange of India (NSE), the leading stock exchange of India, is headquartered at Mumbai, Maharashtra. It was established in 1992 as the first demutualized electronic exchange in the country. NSE has a total market capitalization of more than US\$2.27 trillion, making it the world's 11th-largest stock exchange as of April 2018.
21. (4) The Union government has decided to declare 2018 as 'National Year of Millets' to boost the cultivation of millets to achieve nutritional security. Millet is a common term to categorize small-seeded grasses that are often termed nutri-cereals or dryland-cereals. It includes sorghum, pearl millet, ragi, small millet, foxtail millet, proso millet, barnyard millet, kodo millet, etc.
22. (2) Nauchandi Mela is a colourful and mesmeric fair which is held a few days after Holi, every year in Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. It is a rare symbol of communal harmony with Hindu and Muslim shrines - Nauchandi temple and the dargah of Muslim saint, Bala Mian - lying close by. Visitors pay obeisance at both the shrines irrespective of the religion they belong to.
23. (2) Sir Alexander Fleming discovered the world's first antibiotic - benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) - from the mould *Penicillium notatum* in 1928. For this discovery, he shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain.
24. (4) The Eighth Schedule contains the list of recognized languages in the Indian constitution, it contains a list of scheduled languages, originally 14, but since expanded to 22. Even though English language is not included in Eighth Schedule, it is one of the official languages of Union of India.
25. (2) The Governor of each State appoints a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court to be the Advocate General of the State. The Advocate General of State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. The office of the Advocate General in state corresponds to the office of Attorney General of India.
26. (4) As per government data of December 2017, at least one member of every household in Kerala now has a bank account. Kerala attained this status through 4,879 branches of commercial banks, including co-operative banks and regional rural banks spread across the state. At least one member of its 11,82,000 households, spread over 1,624 villages and 14 districts, now has a bank account. The total number of bank accounts in Kerala is 63,26,000.
27. (1) In anatomy, the urethra is a tube that connects the urinary bladder to the urinary meatus for the removal of urine from the body. It allows urine to pass outside the body. The brain signals the bladder muscles to tighten, which squeezes urine out of the bladder. At the same time, the brain signals the sphincter muscles to relax to let urine exit the bladder through the urethra.
28. (4) National Education Day of India is celebrated on 11 November every year. It commemorates the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first education minister of independent India, who served from 15 August 1947 until 2 February 1958.
29. (3) The 101st Amendment Act, 2016, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India from 1 July 2017. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2016 and Lok Sabha on 8 September 2016. The bill, after ratification by the States, received assent from President Pranab Mukherjee on 8 September 2016.
30. (3) Bundelkhand is spread over about 69,000 sq. km. of land in seven districts of Uttar Pradesh (Chitrakut, Banda,

Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Lalitpur) and six districts of Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Datia and Panna).

31. (4) Uttar Pradesh covers 243,290 square kilometres (93,933 sq mi), equal to 7.33% of the total area of India. It is the fourth-largest Indian state by area. Besides, it is the most populous state in the Republic of India as well as the most populous country subdivision in the world.
32. (3) Shurasenawas an ancient Indian region corresponding to the present-day Braj region in Uttar Pradesh, with Mathura as its capital city. According to the Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya, Surasena was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas (powerful realms) in the 6th-7th century BC.
33. (1) Madnaashtak is a collection of poems of Rahim. It is centred around the Raas Leela of Krishna. It is a composition of eight verses in which Rahim has presented examples of poetry-composition in mixed language using languages like Sanskrit, Persian, Khadi Bid, Awadhi and Braj.
34. (3) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya started his journalistic career as the editor of Hindustan in 1887. He also founded in 1909 a highly influential English newspaper - The Leader - published from Allahabad. He was also the chairman of Hindustan Times from 1924 to 1946.
35. (3) Hindi is the official language of Uttar Pradesh. It was made the official language of the state by the Uttar Pradesh Official Language Act in 1951. It was enacted by the State Legislature to provide for adoption of Hindi as the language to be used for the official purposes and other matters of the State of Uttar Pradesh. However, it was made legally bind-

ing in all official works under the Official Language Resolution 1968.

36. (3) Daswanth was a Mughal dynasty painter in the service of Akbar. He played the leading part in the illustration of the Jaipur originating family of folk tales called Razm-Namah, which is the Persian name for the Indian epic known as the Mahabharata.
37. (1) Akhtari Bai Faizabadi, also known as Begum Akhtar (Mustri Bai), was a well-known Indian singer of Ghazal, Dadra, and Thumri genres of Hindustani classical music who developed Tappa style in classical music. Tappa was introduced to the imperial court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah, and later by Mian Ghulam Nabi Shori a court singer of Asaf-Ud-Daulah, Nawab of Awadh.
38. (2) Alha is a popular folk song in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. The folk song narrates the heroic deeds of Alha and Udal, the two warrior brothers who served Raja Parmal of Mahoba. It highlights the high principles of morality, chivalry and nobility.
39. (1) वाच्य क्रिया के उस रूपांतर को कहते हैं जिससे यह पता चलता है कि वाक्य में क्रिया के द्वारा कर्ता के विषय में कहा गया है अथवा कर्म के विषय में अथवा भाव के विषय में। वाच्य तीन प्रकार के होते हैं :
- (i) कर्तृ वाच्य (ii) कर्म वाच्य (iii) भाव वाच्य
40. (2) पूर्ण विराम (।), पूर्ण विराम का अर्थ है पूरी तरह रुकना या ठहरना। सामान्यतः, जहाँ वाक्य की गति अंतिम रूप ले ले, विचार के तार एकदम टूट जाएँ वहाँ पूर्ण विराम का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे : यह हाथी है। वह लड़का है। मैं आदमी हूँ।
41. (1) माता-पिता लोहे के चने चबाकर बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं। इस वाक्य में 'लोहे के चने चबाकर' मुहावरे का अर्थ है 'बहुत कठिनाई झेलना' अथवा 'असंभव या कठिन कार्य करना'।

42. (1) 'कहाँ राजा भोज, कहाँ गंगू तेली' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है 'विशिष्ट और सामान्य व्यक्ति की तुलना' अर्थात् दो असमान व्यक्तियों की तुलना।
43. (2) अनुप्रास अलंकार, वर्णों की आवृत्ति को अनुप्रास अलंकार कहते हैं। आवृत्ति का अर्थ है किसी वर्ण का एक से अधिक बार आना।  
जैसे : मुदित महीपति मंदिर आए। सेवक सचिव सुमंत्र बुलाए। इस पंक्ति के पहले पद में 'म' वर्ण की आवृत्ति एवं दूसरे पद में 'स' वर्ण की आवृत्ति हुई है। इस प्रकार यह अनुप्रास अलंकार है।
44. (1) चौपाई मासिक सम छंद है। चौपाई में चार चरण होते हैं तथा प्रत्येक चरण में 16 मात्राएँ होती हैं। चरणों के अंत में दीर्घ (गुरु) के बाद ह्रस्व (लघु) वर्ण नहीं आता है। पदों के अंतिम अक्षर समान होते हैं। जैसे : 'विषई जीव पाई प्रभुताई। मूढ़ मोह बस होहिं जनाई।'
45. (1) भीष्म पितामह ने 'आजीवन' शादी न करने का प्रण लिया था। इस वाक्य में आजीवन शब्द अव्ययी भाव समास है। अव्ययी भाव समास -  
पूर्वपदार्थप्रधानोऽव्ययीभावः अर्थात् जिस समास का पहला पद प्रधान होता है उसे अव्ययीभाव समास कहते हैं। इस समास का पहला पद अव्यय होता है। यह समास सदैव नपुंसक लिंग में रहता है।  
जैसे : आजीवन - विग्रह - जीवन भर, यथाशक्ति - विग्रह - शक्ति के अनुसार।
46. (4) करुण रस का स्थायी भाव शोक है। करुण रस - किसी प्रिय व्यक्ति के चिर विरह अथवा मरण से उत्पन्न होने वाले शोक आदि भाव के परिपाक को करुण रस कहते हैं। करुण रस का स्थायी भाव शोक है। रौद्र रस का स्थायी भाव क्रोध है। रसों की कुल संख्या नौ है।
47. (1) वर्णों के समुदाय को वर्णमाला कहते हैं। हिन्दी वर्णमाला में 52 वर्ण हैं। उच्चारण एवं प्रयोग के आधार पर हिन्दी वर्णमाला के दो भेद हैं - स्वर वर्णमाला और व्यंजन वर्णमाला।  
स्वर वर्णमाला की संख्या 11 है। ये स्वर वर्णमाला हैं - अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ।

व्यंजन वर्णमाला की संख्या 33 है। इसे तीन भागों में विभाजित किया गया है :

(i) स्पर्श (ii) अंतःस्थ (iii) उष्म

- स्पर्श - कवर्ग, चवर्ग, स्वर्ग, पवर्ग
- अंतःस्थ - य, र, ल, व
- उष्म - श, ष, स, ह।

48. (4) अश्विनी स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है। अश्विनी का अर्थ है - सत्ताइस नक्षत्रों के अंतर्गत पहला नक्षत्र, घोड़ी आदि। गौरव पुलिंग शब्द है जिसका अर्थ महत्व, गुरुता, बड़ापन आदि होता है। संसार पुलिंग शब्द है जिसका अर्थ दुनिया, जगत आदि होता है। समुदाय पुलिंग शब्द है जिसका अर्थ दल, समूह झुंड आदि होता है।
49. (2) डिब्बिया-डिब्बियें सही जोड़ा नहीं है। इसका सही जोड़ा डिब्बा-डिब्बियाँ होगा। डिब्बा एक वचन है जबकि डिब्बियाँ बहुवचन है। इसी प्रकार, बेटी का बहुवचन बेटियाँ, श्रोता का बहुवचन श्रोतागण एवं वधु का बहुवचन वधुएँ हैं।
50. (2) 'राधा का कुत्ता बहुत तेज दौड़ता है' इस वाक्य में संबंध कारक है। संबंध कारक : संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका दूसरे शब्दों के साथ संबंध प्रकट होता है, उसे संबंध कारक कहते हैं। संबंध कारक किसी क्रिया के साथ संबंध बतलाकर संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम शब्दों से ही संबंध प्रकट करता है। इस कारक का विभक्ति चिह्न 'का, की, के, रा री, रे, ना, नी, ने' होता है। 'राधा का कुत्ता' में कारक का 'का' चिह्न संबंध कारक है एवं राधा और कुत्ता के बीच संबंध बताया गया है।
51. (1) ऐतिहासिक विशेषण शब्द है। जो शब्द संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताए उसे विशेषण कहते हैं। कुछ संज्ञाओं में प्रत्यय लगाकर विशेषण बनाया जाता है। जैसे - ऐतिहासिक (विशेषण) - इतिहास (संज्ञा) + इक (प्रत्यय), धार्मिक (विशेषण) - धर्म (संज्ञा) + इक (प्रत्यय), जातीय (विशेषण) - जाति (संज्ञा) + इय (प्रत्यय)।
52. (1) 'जगाना', जगाना मूल रूप क्रिया का प्रथम प्रेरणार्थक रूप है। प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया-जिन क्रियाओं से इस बात का बोध हो कि कर्ता स्वयं कार्य न कर किसी दूसरे को कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है वे प्रेरणार्थक क्रियाएँ कहलाती हैं।

प्रेरणार्थक क्रियाओं के दो रूप होते हैं - एक 'मूल' क्रिया तथा दूसरा प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया होती है जो प्रथम एवं द्वितीय रूप में होती है। प्रथम में 'ना' एवं द्वितीय में 'वान' का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे :

मूल	प्रथम	द्वितीय
(प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया)		
जगाना	जगाना	जगवाना
चलना	चलाना	चलवाना

53. (1) पूर्ण वर्तमान काल क्रिया का वह रूप है जिससे वर्तमान काल में कार्य की पूर्ण सिद्धि का बोध होता है। जैसे : अब हमारे पढ़ने का समय हो गया है। लड़के ने पुस्तक पढ़ी है। मैंने रोटी खाई है।
54. (1) अपूर्ण भूत - इससे यह ज्ञात होता है कि क्रिया भूत काल में हो रही थी किन्तु उसकी समाप्ति का पता नहीं चलता अपूर्ण भूतकाल कहलाता है। जैसे : सुरेश गीत गा रहा था। गीता सो रही थी। पूर्ण भूत में क्रिया के समाप्ति का स्पष्ट बोध होता है कि क्रिया को समाप्त हुए काफी समय बीता है। जैसे : वह आया था।
55. (1) पंकज पक्षी शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है। पंकज, कमल शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द है। पक्षी शब्द के पर्यायवाची शब्द हैं : खग, अंडज, नभचर, विहंग, विहग, पखेरू, परिन्दा, चिडिया, शकुन्त, पतंग, द्विज।
56. (1) हमें अनाथ बच्चों की मदद करनी चाहिए। इस वाक्य में अनाथ का विलोम शब्द 'सनाथ' है। अज्ञ का विलोम शब्द 'विज्ञ, प्रज्ञ' है।
57. (4) हत्या अनेकार्थी शब्द नहीं है। हत्या का अर्थ है मार डालना। कनक, अनंत एवं महावीर अनेकार्थी शब्द हैं। कनक का अर्थ सोना एवं धतूरा होता है। अनंत का अर्थ असीम, जिसका अन्त न हो एवं विष्णु, कृष्ण के लिए प्रयोग होता है। महावीर शब्द का अर्थ है : हनुमान, बहुत बलवान, जैन तीर्थंकर।
58. (1) जिसका संबंध अध्यात्म से है उसे 'आध्यात्मिक' कहते हैं। जिसका संबंध धर्म से है उसे धार्मिक कहते हैं। जिसका संबंध शास्त्र से होता है उसे शास्त्रीय कहते हैं। नीति के अनुरूप होने वाले को नैतिक कहते हैं।

59. (1, 3) अवधि का अर्थ काल, समय होता है जबकि 'अवधी' अवध देश की भाषा है। आदि का अर्थ है प्रारंभ या आरंभ अंत का अर्थ है समाप्त, अनुचर का अर्थ नौकर, दास होता है। अभिनय का अर्थ नाटक होता है।
60. (2) हमें प्रतिदिन सूर्य नमस्कार करना चाहिए। इस वाक्य में प्रतिदिन शब्द अव्यय है। 'अव्यय' ऐसे शब्द को कहते हैं, जिसके रूप में लिंग, वचन, पुरुष, कारक इत्यादि के कारण कोई विकार उत्पन्न नहीं होता। 'प्रतिदिन' क्रिया विशेषण अव्यय है। ऐसे क्रिया विशेषण जो किसी दूसरे शब्द से प्रत्यय या पद जोड़ने पर बनते हैं यौगिक क्रिया विशेषण अव्यय कहलाते हैं। जैसे : प्रतिदिन, यथाक्रम, आजन्मा ये शब्द अव्यय और दूसरे शब्दों के मेल से बने हैं।
61. (2) मिलाप शब्द में 'आप' प्रत्यय है। प्रत्यय शब्दों के बाद जो अक्षर या अक्षर समूह लगाया जाता है। उसे प्रत्यय कहते हैं। प्रत्यय दो शब्दों से बना है : प्रति + अय। प्रति का अर्थ है 'साथ में', 'पर बाद में' और 'अय' का अर्थ है 'चलने वाला'। अतएव प्रत्यय का अर्थ है - शब्दों के साथ पर बाद में चलने वाला या लगने वाला। जैसे : मिलाप - मिल (धातु, मूल शब्द) + आप (प्रत्यय)।
62. (1) प्रति + आघात का संधि 'प्रत्याघात' होगा। प्रत्याघात 'यण स्वर संधि' है। यण स्वर संधि (इको यणचि) ह्रस्व या दीर्घ इ, उ, ऋ के बाद यदि को सवर्ण स्वर (इससे भिन्न) आता है तो ह्रस्व एवं दीर्घ इ, उ, ऋ का क्रमशः य, व, र हो जाता है। जैसे : प्रति + आघात = प्रत् + इ → य + आघात = प्रत्य + आघात = प्रत्याघात
63. (1) महौषध का संधि-विच्छेद : महा + औषध। महौषध शब्द वृद्धि स्वर संधि है। वृद्धि स्वर संधि (वृद्धिरेचि) - यदि अ, आ के बाद 'ए' या 'ऐ' आए तो दोनों के स्थान में 'ऐ' और 'ओ' या 'औ' आवे तो दोनों के स्थान में 'औ' हो जाता है। जैसे : महौषध = महा + औषध = मह + आ + औषध = महौषध

औ

64. (3) प्यासा शब्द तद्भव शब्द है। प्यासा का तत्सम शब्द 'पिपासा' है। 'पाषाण' तत्सम शब्द है जिसका तद्भव शब्द 'पाहन' है। 'पक्ष' तत्सम शब्द है जिसका तद्भव शब्द 'पात्व' होगा। 'कंकण' तत्सम शब्द है जिसका तद्भव कंगन है।

65. (1) शुद्ध वाक्य होगा - आज मैं यहीं रहूँगा।

66. (4) 'मन नहीं होती है' वाक्य में अशुद्ध अंश है। इसके स्थान पर 'मन नहीं है' होना चाहिए।

67. (1) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में लेखक ने बताया है कि रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के पिता ब्रह्म समाज के नेता थे। उनका नाम देवेन्द्रनाथ था।

68. (1) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में लेखक ने स्पष्ट कहा है कि "जनगण मन" राष्ट्रगान के रचयिता रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर हैं। उन्होंने बांग्लादेश का राष्ट्रीय गीत 'आमार सोनार बांग्ला' की भी रचना की है।

69. (2) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने नाइटहुड की उपाधि लौटा दी थी क्योंकि 1919 में हुए जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड के विरोध में उन्होंने अपनी नाइटहुड की उपाधि ब्रिटिश सरकार को लौटा दी।

70. (4) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर को 1913 में उनकी रचना गीतांजलि को नोबेल पुरस्कार साहित्य के क्षेत्र में मिला।

71. (1) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर का जन्म 7 मई, 1861 को कलकत्ता के एक बंगाली परिवार में हुआ था।

72. (1) 'कामायनी' के रचनाकार 'जयशंकर प्रसाद' हैं। कामायनी हिन्दी भाषा का एक महाकाव्य है। यह छायावादी युग का सर्वोत्तम एवं प्रतिनिधि हिन्दी महाकाव्य है। इस काव्य का प्रकाशन 1936 में हुआ था।

73. (4) तुलसीदास हिन्दी साहित्य के महान कवि थे। इनकी प्रमुख रचनाएँ निम्नलिखित हैं : रामचरितमानस, गीतावली, कवितावली, विनयपत्रिका, दोहावली, हनुमान चालीसा, जानकी मंगल आदि।

'यामा' की रचना 'महादेवी वर्मा' ने की है। इनमें उनके भारत-भारती (1912) भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय में काफी प्रभावशाली साबित हुई थी। इसी कारण महात्मा गांधी ने उन्हें राष्ट्र कवि की पदवी दी थी।

74. (3) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त को 1936 में मैथिली मान ग्रंथ भेंट करते हुए राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने 'राष्ट्रकवि' की उपाधि से संबोधित किया। सन् 1936 में काशी में यह अभिनंदन ग्रंथ भेंट करने का समारोह आयोजित किया गया था।

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जिस काव्य के कारण जनता के प्राणों में रच-बस गए और राष्ट्रकवि कहलाए, वह कृति भारत भारती है।

यह काव्य 1912 में रचा गया और संशोधनों के साथ 1914 में प्रकाशित हुआ। भारतीय साहित्य में भारत भारती सांस्कृतिक नवजागरण का ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज है।

75. (2) देवदास बांग्ला भाषा के प्रसिद्ध उपन्यासकार शरतचन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय का प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास है। इसका प्रथम प्रकाशन 30 जून, 17 को हुआ था।

76. (3) D ⇒ 4

X ⇒ 24

E ⇒ 5

H ⇒ 8

T ⇒ 20

L ⇒ 12

Position Number in the English alphabetical series.

77. (1) 

N	M	N
---	---	---

M N 

N	M	N
---	---	---

 N M M M N N N

O O M M M M N N M M M T T

M 

N	M	N
---	---	---

 M 

N	M	N
---	---	---

78. (3) 21 ⇒ U

13 ⇒ M

22 ⇒ V

18 ⇒ R

19 ⇒ S

Position Number in the English alphabetical series.

79. (3) G O O D

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

7 + 15 + 15 + 4 = 41

Therefore,

B A D

↓ ↓ ↓

2 + 1 + 4 = 7

80. (3) A C T I V E

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

1 + 3 + 20 + 9 + 22 + 5

= 60

Therefore,

P A S S I V E  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
16 + 1 + 19 + 19 + 9 + 22 + 5  
= 91

81. (4) S I L K

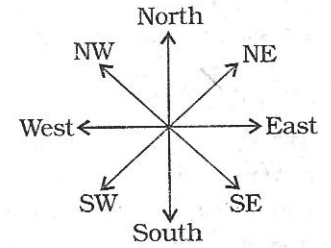
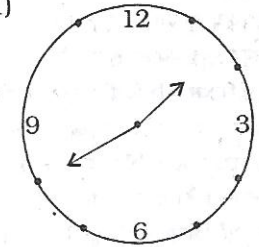
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

19 9 12 11

Therefore,

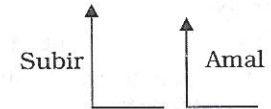
C O T T O N  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
3 15 20 20 15 14

82. (1)



Hour-hand will point to North-East.

83. (2) In the evening, the shadow of an object is cast in the East.



Amal was facing West.

84. (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some crows are pigeons.



All pigeons are peacocks.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion

"Some crows are peacocks."

This is the Conclusion I.

85. (2) Clearly, only Assumption II is implicit in the statement. The statement does not imply that renewable sources of energy will not be available for the next generation. Non-renewable sources of energy cannot be replenished.

86. (1) Clearly, only Assumption I is implicit in the statement. The statement describes magnetic properties of objects.

87. (2)  $133 = 7 \times 19$

$$533 = 13 \times 41$$

$$833 = 7 \times 7 \times 17$$

88. (\*) Expression

$$= 105 \div 15 \times (38 - 8 \div 5) \div 3$$

$$= \frac{105}{15} \times \left(38 - \frac{8}{5}\right) \div 3$$

$$= 7 \left(\frac{190 - 8}{5}\right) \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 7 \times \frac{182}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1274}{15}$$

89. (4) Expression

$$= \frac{1.8}{1200} = \frac{18}{12} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$= \frac{15}{1000} = 0.0015$$

90. (4) Expression

$$= \frac{11}{8} \div \frac{33}{56}$$

$$= \frac{11}{8} \times \frac{56}{33} = \frac{7}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

91. (1)  $54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

$$162 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

$$189 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

∴ Required HCF

$$= 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

92. (4) 

2	64	128,	160
2	32,	64,	80
2	16,	32,	40
2	8,	16,	20
2	4,	8,	10
2	2,	4,	5
	1,	2,	5

2	64	128,	160
2	32,	64,	80
2	16,	32,	40
2	8,	16,	20
2	4,	8,	10
2	2,	4,	5
	1,	2,	5

⇒ L.C.M.

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$

$$= 640$$

93. (1) Ratio of division = 5 : 9

Sum of the terms of ratio

$$= 5 + 9 = 14$$

∴ Larger part

$$= \frac{9}{14} \times 84 = 54$$

94. (3)  $\frac{x}{16} = \frac{63}{36} = \frac{4}{7}$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 7 \times 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{7 \times 16}{4} = 28$$

95. (2) Required percentage of

$$\text{marks} = \frac{66}{75} \times 100 = 88\%$$

96. (4) C. P. of mask

$$= \frac{100}{(100 - 12)} \times 308$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 308}{88} = \text{Rs. } 350$$

To gain 10%,

Required S.P.

$$= \frac{350 \times 110}{100} = \text{Rs. } 385$$

97. (3) Let the C.P. of a set of pens be Rs. x.

According to the question,

$$x \times (100 - 15)\% = 1751$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 85}{100} = 1751$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1751 \times 100}{85}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2060$$

98. (1)

$$\text{S.I.} = \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1800 \times 5 \times 8}{100} = \text{Rs. } 720$$

$$99. (4) \text{C.I.} = P \left[ \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - 1 \right]$$

$$= 300 \left[ \left(1 + \frac{10}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 300 \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{10}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 300 \left[ \left(\frac{11}{10}\right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= 300 \left( \frac{121}{100} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{300 \times 21}{100} = \text{Rs. } 63$$

100. (1) Let Suhas invest for x months.

Ratio of the equivalent capitals of Suhas and Nitin for 1 month = 8x : 36

$$= 2x : 9$$

According to the question,

$$\frac{2x}{9} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 45$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{45}{8} = 5\frac{5}{8} \text{ months}$$

101. (3) Total marks of other two students

$$= 5 \times 55 - 3 \times 65$$

$$= 275 - 195 = 80$$

∴ Required average marks

$$= \frac{80}{2} = 40$$

102. (1) (Rashid + Kausik)'s 1 day's work

$$= \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{21} = \frac{7+5}{105}$$

$$= \frac{12}{105} = \frac{4}{35}$$

∴ Required time

$$= \frac{35}{4} = 8\frac{3}{4} \text{ days}$$

103. (4) Let the minimum speed of rescue vessel be v kmph.

Relative speed = (v + 10) kmph.

Time taken to complete the rescue = 6 minutes

Remaining time = 18 - 6

= 12 minutes

∴ Relative speed × Remaining time = 15

$$\Rightarrow (v + 10) \times \frac{12}{60} = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow v + 10 = \frac{15 \times 60}{12} = 75$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 75 - 10 = 65 \text{ kmph}$$

**104. (3)** Side of equilateral triangle = a = 2 km.

∴ Circum radius

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{21}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= 7\sqrt{3} \text{ cm.}$$

∴ Area of circum - circle

$$= \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7\sqrt{3} \times 7\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 462 \text{ sq. cm.}$$

**105. (2)** Work done by Zubin and Pravin in first two minutes

$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{60}$$

$$= \frac{5+3}{180} = \frac{8}{180} = \frac{2}{45}$$

Work done in first 44 minutes

$$= \frac{2 \times 22}{45} = \frac{44}{45}$$

Remaining work

$$= 1 - \frac{44}{45} = \frac{1}{45}$$

Now it is the turn of Zubin.

∴ Time taken in doing  $\frac{1}{45}$  work

$$= \frac{1}{45} \times 36 = \frac{4}{5} \text{ minutes}$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{5} \times 60\right) \text{ seconds}$$

$$= 48 \text{ seconds}$$

∴ Total time = 44 minutes 48 seconds

**106. (4)** Time taken at  $\frac{4}{5}$  th of usual

speed =  $\frac{5}{4}$  of usual time

$$\therefore \frac{5}{4} \times \text{usual time} - \text{usual time}$$

$$\therefore \text{Usual time} \left(\frac{5}{4} - 1\right) = 22.5$$

minutes

$$= 22.5 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Usual time} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 22.5 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Usual time} = 22.5 \times 4$$

$$= 90 \text{ minutes}$$

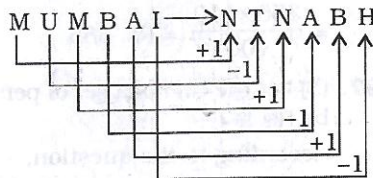
$$= 1 \text{ hour } 30 \text{ minutes}$$

**107. (2)** Saffron is a spice. Similarly, Apple is a fruit.

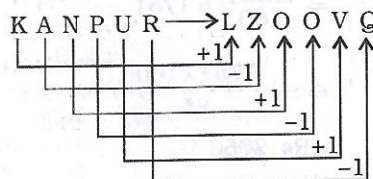
**108. (2)** Salivary Glands secrete saliva. Similarly, Bile is produced by liver.

**109. (4)** Temperature is measured in Celcius degree. Similarly, mass is measured in grams.

**110. (3)**



Therefore,

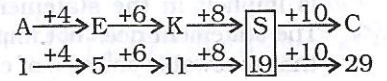


**111. (3)** Cake is baked in an oven. Similarly, ice-cream is freezed in a refrigerator.

**112. (3)** Shillong is the Capital of Meghalaya. Similarly, Kohima is the Capital of Nagaland.

**113. (4)** One hundred is called century. Similarly, ten is called decade (a period of ten years).

**114. (2)**



**115. (1)** 82 : 64

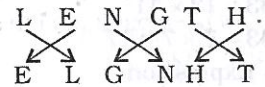
$$\Rightarrow (8)^2 = 64$$

Similarly,

$$92 \Rightarrow (9)^2 = 81$$

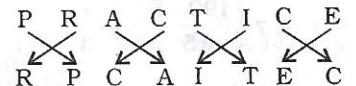
**116. (2)** M A T T E R

Therefore,

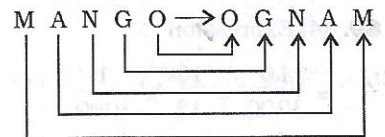


**117. (2)** M E T H O D

Therefore,

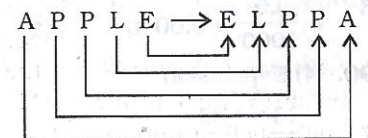


**118. (4)**

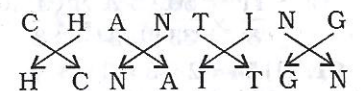


Reverse order of letters.

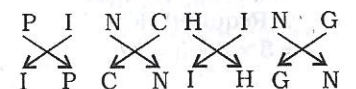
Therefore,



**119. (2)**



Therefore,



**120. (1)** Only daughter of Kamala's father means Kamala herself. Therefore, Kamala is the mother of Rajesh.

**121. (1)** T is the mother of R.

R is the niece of M.

R is the daughter of T.

M is the sister of N.

Therefore, N may be the brother of T.

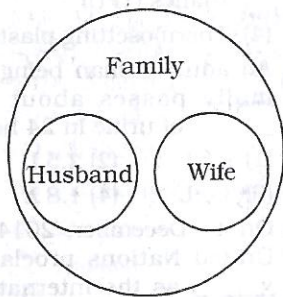
122. (4) Gopal is the brother of Naresh.

Maya is the wife of Gopal.

Therefore, Naresh is the brother-in-law of Maya.

123. (2) Soft cotton shirt may be represented by the number common to the square, the rectangle and the circle. Such number is '5'.

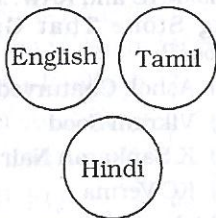
124. (1) Husband and wife are two different persons. But, both are parts of family.



125. (2) The number '3' is present in all the three geometrical figures. Thus, the number '3' represents a soft cake made of chocolate.

126. (3) Warm and rainy day can be represented by the number common to the circle and the rectangle. Such number is '5'.

127. (1) English, Tamil and Hindi are different languages. Therefore, these can be represented by three disjoint circles.



128. (4) Except the number 7653, in all other numbers the digits are in descending order and the digits are consecutive.


129. (4) Except Angle all others are regular geometrical figures.

130. (2) Obviously, Crying is different from the other three words.

131. (3) Except D, all others are Vowels.


132. (4) Except Spectacles, all others are ornaments. A pair of Spectacles is used to correct visual disorder.

133. (3) Except Face, all others represent outer line/point of geometrical figures.

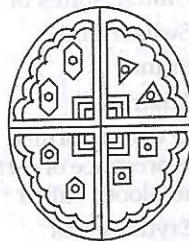
134. (3) 

135. (3) Except 'Uncle-Niece' pair, in all other pairs the two are related directly.

136. (4) Coconut, Groundnut, Mustard, Corn and Almond are oil seeds.

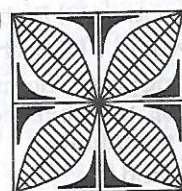
137. (2) 

138. (2) ONE → THREE → FIVE → SEVEN



139. (4)

140. (3) From first figure to second figure the triangle is enclosed by a quadrilateral. Therefore, from third figure to Answer Figure, the pentagon would be enclosed by a hexagon.

141. (1) 

142. (4) From first figure to second figure, the design rotates through 135° anticlockwise.

143. (4) Neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows. The statement does not imply that sleep is the cure of all diseases. It means that sleep is necessary for good health.

144. (1) First Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Some crows are lions.

All lions are panthers.

I + A ⇒ I-type of Conclusion  
"Some crows are panthers."  
This is the Conclusion I.

145. (1) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).

All teachers are boys.

Some boys are students.

A + I ⇒ No Conclusion

Conclusion I is the Converse of the second Premise.

146. (2)  $7 \times 7 + 1 = 49 + 1 = 50$

Similarly,  
 $10 \times 10 + 1 = 100 + 1 = 101$

147. (1)  $2 \times 5 \times 8 = 80$

Similarly  
 $3 \times 6 \times 9 = 162$

148. (3)  $3 + 12 = 15$

$15 + 20 = 35$

$35 + 28 = 63$

$63 + 36 = 99$

$99 + 44 = 143$

149. (2)

$Z \xrightarrow{-2} X \xrightarrow{-2} V \xrightarrow{-2} T \xrightarrow{-2} R$

150. (3)  $2 + 3 = 5$

$5 + 5 = 10$

$10 + 7 = 17$

$17 + 9 = 26$

□□□