

SET**5****SOLVED PAPER****UTTAR PRADESH POLICE CONSTABLE EXAM****Held on : 25.10.2018 (Shift-1)****GENERAL AWARENESS**

1. Article 66 of the Constitution of India deals with:

- (1) the constitution of Parliament
- (2) election of Vice-President
- (3) duration of Houses of Parliament
- (4) the Attorney-General for India

2. The capital of Syria is:

- (1) Aleppo (2) Damascus
- (3) Homs (4) Hamah

3. Which of the following is the currency of Myanmar?

- (1) Kyat (2) Naira
- (3) Rial (4) Krone

4. Which of the following is the most populated country in Africa?

- (1) Morocco (2) Nigeria
- (3) Benin (4) Somalia

5. Which among the following countries of North America has the largest forest area in the North American region in terms of percentage to total land area?

- (1) Cuba (2) Canada
- (3) Haiti (4) Jamaica

6. Which of the following rivers does NOT drain into the Bay of Bengal?

- (1) Narmada (2) Kaveri
- (3) Krishna (4) Godavari

7. The noted human rights activist Kirti Bharti is engaged in a crusade against:

- (1) acid attacks on women
- (2) child and bonded labour
- (3) child marriages
- (4) manual scavenging

8. The Government of India is going provide to Chhattisa-

garh a specialized anti-Naxal combat force called :

- (1) Black Panther
- (2) Greyhounds
- (3) Cobra
- (4) White Tiger

9. In which year was the Simla Agreement signed between India and Pakistan?

- (1) 1970 (2) 1972
- (3) 1974 (4) 1976

10. In which city has NABARD set up a Centre for Climate Change in 2018?

- (1) Patan (2) Bhopal
- (3) Jaipur (4) Lucknow

11. To which country does Madame Christine Lagarde, Managing Director and Chairperson of the International Monetary Fund, belong?

- (1) United States of America
- (2) Switzerland
- (3) France
- (4) Australia

12. Blood clot is formed because of the presence of certain cells in the blood, called :

- (1) Erythrocytes
- (2) Lymphocytes
- (3) Monocytes
- (4) Thrombocytes

13. During fertilization in living beings, fusion of male and female gametes takes place to form a cell called :

- (1) Zygote (2) Embryo
- (3) Ovum (4) Sperm

14. A resting person normally has a pulse rate between _____ beats per minute.

- (1) 72 and 80
- (2) 60 and 75
- (3) 90 and 120
- (4) 80 and 120

15. There are some plastics which when moulded once, cannot be softened by heating. These are called :

- (1) Polyvinyl Chloride
- (2) High-density polyethylene (HDPE)
- (3) Thermoplastic Polyurethanes (TPU)
- (4) Thermosetting plastics

16. An adult human being normally passes about 1 to _____ of urine in 24 hours.

- (1) 1.2 L (2) 2.5 L
- (3) 3.0 L (4) 1.8 L

17. On 11 December, 2014, the United Nations proclaimed _____ as the International Day of Yoga by resolution 69/131.

- (1) 21 June
- (2) 25 June
- (3) 25 May
- (4) 21 May

18. Nobel prize for inventing Vitamin K in 1943 was given to _____.

- (1) EC, Kendel
- (2) Doisy & Dam
- (3) Carl Linnaeus
- (4) Stanford Moore

19. Who is the author of the book 'Inside IB and RAW: The Rolling Stone That Gathered Moss'?

- (1) Ashok Chaturvedi
- (2) Vikram Sood
- (3) K Sankaran Nair
- (4) KC Verma

20. Which amendment conferred simultaneous power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax?

- (1) 101st Amendment Bill, 2014

- (2) 115th Amendment Bill, 2014
 (3) 120th Amendment Bill, 2014
 (4) 122nd Amendment Bill, 2014
- 21.** An unauthorised computer program behaving like an authorised program, thereby concealing what it is actually doing, is probably :
- (1) Trojan Horse
 (2) Voyeur
 (3) Diddling
 (4) Spamming
- 22.** 16 year old Saurabh Chaudhary who won a gold medal in shooting at Jakarta Asian Games, 2018, hails from _____ of Uttar Pradesh.
- (1) Allahabad
 (2) Gorakhpur
 (3) Meerut
 (4) Aligarh
- 23.** Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the river Yamuna?
- (1) Ken (2) Betwa
 (3) Chambal (4) Kalyani
- 24.** The soil in which potash is mainly deficient is found in _____ district of Uttar Pradesh.
- (1) Jaunpur
 (2) Baharaich
 (3) Balrampur
 (4) Gonda
- 25.** Which of the following Districts of Uttar Pradesh is a part of Bundelkhand region?
- (1) Chandauli
 (2) Auraiya
 (3) Mahoba
 (4) Etah
- 26.** The Lion Capital of Ashoka, which has been adopted as the National Emblem by the Government of India, is preserved in the _____ museum.
- (1) Kushinagar
 (2) Sarnath
 (3) Kannauj
 (4) Lumbini
- 27.** Which of the following regions of Uttar Pradesh was known as Jejjak-Bhukti or Jayhoti under the Chandel rulers?
- (1) Avadh
 (2) Bundelkhand
 (3) Kashi
 (4) Doab
- 28.** Uttar Pradesh is also credited with publishing the first feminist magazine _____ in 1847 whose editor was Bhartendu Harishchandra.
- (1) BalaBodhini
 (2) Saraswati
 (3) Sitare Hind
 (4) Udant Martand
- 29.** The famous sitar maestro Nawab Inayat Khan belonged to _____ of Uttar Pradesh
- (1) Etah (2) Etawah
 (3) Auriya (4) Firozabad
- 30.** In which city was the third Buddhist Council held?
- (1) Yangon (2) Patliputra
 (3) Vaishali (4) Rajgir
- 31.** In which year was the Reserve Bank of India established?
- (1) 1930 (2) 1935
 (3) 1940 (4) 1945
- 32.** Chemanchery Kunhیرaman Nair is a noted dancer associated with which of the following dance forms?
- (1) Kathakali
 (2) Mohiniyattam
 (3) Bharatnatyam
 (4) Yakshagana
- 33.** What is India's rank globally in the production of onion as per Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database, 2016?
- (1) First (2) Second
 (3) Third (4) Fourth
- 34.** What was the growth percentage in India's exports during the financial year 2017-18?
- (1) 6.8 per cent
 (2) 7.8 per cent
 (3) 8.8 per cent
 (4) 9.8 per cent
- 35.** Which of the following Parts of the Constitution of India deals with Citizenship?
- (1) Part-VI (2) Part-II
 (3) Part-VIII (4) Part-XII
- 36.** A child below the age of _____ years CANNOT be employed to work in any factory under Article 24 of the Constitution of India.
- (1) 14 (2) 15
 (3) 16 (4) 17
- 37.** Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the manner of election of President?
- (1) Article 67 (2) Article 55
 (3) Article 51 (4) Article 74
- 38.** Who among the following was the Deputy Speaker of the first Lok Sabha in India?
- (1) Rabi Ray
 (2) Bali Ram Bhagat
 (3) M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
 (4) G Lakshmanan

NUMERICAL & MENTAL ABILITY

- 39.** $\frac{840}{x}$ and $\frac{960}{x}$ are both positive integers, and so is x . What is the largest possible value of x ?
- (1) 140 (2) 210
 (3) 120 (4) 240
- 40.** Which of the numbers given below is exactly divisible by 12?
- (1) 14744 (2) 28856
 (3) 43976 (4) 57228
- 41.** If a rope 154 m long is divided in the ratio 9 : 5, then the length of the shorter piece (in m) is :

- (1) 60 (2) 55
(3) 52.5 (4) 50
42. 78% of 450 is :
(1) 351 (2) 312
(3) 296 (4) 303
43. Rs. x invested at 9% simple interest per annum for 7 years yields the same interest as that on Rs. y invested at 5.25% simple interest per annum for 16 years.
Find $x : y$.
(1) 10 : 9 (2) 12 : 7
(3) 4 : 3 (4) 16 : 7
44. By selling an item for Rs. 198, Souvik made a loss of 12%. By how much should he have raised the price to make a profit of 8%?
(1) Rs. 25 (2) Rs. 55
(3) Rs. 44 (4) Rs. 45
45. The discounted price of a toy was Rs. 1470. If the discount offered was 16%, what was the marked price of the toy?
(1) Rs. 1800 (2) Rs. 1750
(3) Rs. 1720 (4) Rs. 1680
46. Rishika and Akash invested some money each in a partnership. Rishika had invested Rs. 1875 and took home Rs. 225 as his share from the profit made. If Akash took home Rs. 288 as his share of the profit made, then how much had Akash invested?
(1) Rs. 2475
(2) Rs. 2500
(3) Rs. 2400
(4) Rs. 2250
47. The average marks obtained by a group of 25 students was 24. One student left the group as a result of which the average of the remaining students rose to 25. But another student came in as a result of which the average marks of the group dropped a bit and became 24.8. What was the average marks obtained by the student who left and the one who joined later?
- (1) 10 (2) 15
(3) 20 (4) 25
48. If $x : 4 :: y : 5$, then $x : y$ is:
(1) 5 : 4 (2) 4 : 5
(3) 16 : 25 (4) 1 : 20
49. What would be the interest accrued in two years if Rs. 600 is invested at the rate of 10% interest compounded annually?
(1) Rs. 121 (2) Rs. 123
(3) Rs. 124 (4) Rs. 126
50. Abhay and Shreya can individually complete a piece of work in 42 mins and 70 mins respectively. Starting with Abhay, they work alternately for a minute each till the work is completed, with only the one working at the end being allowed to work for less than a minute in the final turn. How long will it take the duo to complete the work?
(1) 52 mins 24 secs
(2) 52 mins 30 secs
(3) 52 mins 36 secs
(4) 52 mins 40 secs
51. Raksha can complete a piece of work in 12 days while Esther takes 20 days to complete the work. They start working together but Raksha leaves 4 days before the work gets over. For how many days does Esther work?
(1) 6 (2) 8
(3) 10 (4) 12
52. A ship develops a leak 20 km from the shore. Despite the leak, the ship is able to move towards the shore at a speed of 12 km/hr. However, the ship can stay afloat only for 23 minutes. If a rescue vessel were to leave from the shore towards the ship and it takes 8 minutes to evacuate the crew and passengers of the ship, what should be the minimum speed of the rescue vessel in order to be able to successfully rescue the people aboard the ship?
- (1) 65 km/hr
(2) 67 km/hr
(3) 68 km/hr
(4) 70 km/hr
53. Paulson usually leaves his home everyday at 8 : 15 am and travels at a certain speed to reach office on time. One day he travelled at $\frac{3}{5}$ of the usual speed and hence arrived 45 minutes late. How much time does Paulson usually take to reach his office?
(1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours
(2) $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours
(3) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours
(4) $1\frac{1}{8}$ hours
54. Simplify :
 $48 + [25 - \{20 - (11 - 16 \div 2 \times 4)\}] = ?$
(1) 40 (2) 32
(3) 62 (4) 58
55. Simplify :
 $256 + 25.6 + 2.56 + 0.256 + 0.0256 = ?$
(1) 284.6536
(2) 284.4666
(3) 284.4766
(4) 284.4416
56. Which of the fractions given below is not equal to $\frac{13}{19}$?
(1) $\frac{39}{57}$ (2) $\frac{91}{133}$
(3) $\frac{195}{247}$ (4) $\frac{208}{304}$
57. The LCM of 47, 141 and 188 is :
(1) 564 (2) 282
(3) 376 (4) 424

MENTAL APTITUDE, IQ & REASONING ABILITY

58. Identify the missing term in the following number series :

15, 6, 18, 9, 21, 3, 24, ?

- (1) 4 (2) 6
(3) 8 (4) 9

59. Identify the next term in the given number series :

225, 289, 361, ?

- (1) 400 (2) 411
(3) 421 (4) 441

60. Identify the next term in the given number series :

15, 17, 22, 29, 40, ?

- (1) 52 (2) 53
(3) 57 (4) 63

61. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on, what will South-West become?

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

62. Atul walks 5 km toward North and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the right and walks 5 km. In which direction is he now, with respect to his starting point?

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

63. Given below is a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is/are 'strong' argument(s) that justify/justifies the statement.

Statement :

Should the government ban liquor production?

Arguments :

I. Yes, this will decrease road accidents and many other health issues.

II. No, this decision will kill the jobs in liquor industry

- (1) Only I is strong
(2) Only II is strong
(3) Neither I nor II is strong
(4) Both I and II are strong

64. Given below is a question followed by two statements, I and II, each containing some information. Decide which of the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

Question :

Rajesh's salary is Rs. 12,500. What is Arvind's salary?

Statements :

I. Arvind gets $\frac{3}{5}$ th of the total salary of his and Rajesh's.

II. Two-thirds of Arvind's salary is equal to the average salary of both.

- (1) Statement I alone is sufficient.
(2) Statement II alone is sufficient.
(3) Either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient.
(4) Both the statements I and II together are needed.

65. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to first term :
Ammeter : Current :: Seismograph : ?

- (1) Humidity
(2) Rain
(3) Earthquakes
(4) Thickness

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

Bees : Swarm :: Riders : ?
(1) Drivers (2) Cavalcade
(3) Man (4) Fast

67. Calf is related to Cow in the same way as Larva is related to :

- (1) Snake (2) Mosquito
(3) Fish (4) Insect

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

Bangladesh : Dhaka :: Italy : ?
(1) Rome (2) London
(3) Tokyo (4) Havana

69. EFG is related to 567 in the same way as OPQ is related to :

- (1) 141516 (2) 131415
(3) 151617 (4) 678

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

EV : MN :: JQ : ?

- (1) DF (2) GH
(3) KM (4) IR

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

BCE : 235 :: KMQ : ?

- (1) 101113 (2) 111417
(3) 111317 (4) 111217

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

Teacher : School :: Umpire : ?

- (1) Pitch
(2) Field
(3) Badminton
(4) Third Umpire

73. Identify the next term in the following letter series :

BE, DG, FI, HK, ?

- (1) IJ (2) IK
(3) JK (4) JM

74. Identify the next terms in the alphabet series :

A, E, I, O, ?

- (1) S (2) T
(3) U (4) V

75. Identify the missing term in the following letter series :

CFI, FIL, ILO, ?

- (1) IJK (2) LOP
(3) OPQ (4) LOR

76. Identify the missing term in the following number series :

11, 12, 23, 35, 58, ?

- (1) 73 (2) 83
(3) 93 (4) 103

77. If ROTATE is coded as URWD-WH, how is COUNTING coded in that language?

- (1) FRXQWLQJ
(2) RJPSTUD
(3) WPLMOSUK
(4) TMJCKVPE

78. In a certain code, CHORUS is written as PIDTVS. How will SINGER be written in that code?

- (1) JOTLHF (2) OJTMHK
- (3) JOPFTH (4) OJTSFH

79. In a certain code language, VEGETABLE is written as FMCBUFHFW. .

How is ARSENAL written in that code language?

- (1) MBGLECT
- (2) MBOFTSB
- (3) BGKMORC
- (4) OBCSKLM

80. How many such pairs of letters are there in the given word which has/have as many letters between them in the word as they have in the English alphabet.

FIRST

- (1) Two (2) Three
- (3) One (4) Four

81. The positions of how many letters in the word PANTRY will remain unchanged when the letters within the word are arranged alphabetically?

- (1) Two (2) Four
- (3) One (4) Three

82. Raina's mother is the only daughter of Mohini's father. How is Mohini's husband related to Raina?

- (1) Father (2) Brother
- (3) Uncle (4) Grandfather

83. A kickboxer said to a beautician, "Your mother's husband's sister is my aunt."

How is the beautician related to the kickboxer?

- (1) Sister
- (2) Paternal aunt
- (3) Maternal aunt
- (4) Daughter

84. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term. Semantics: Language :: Nephrology : ?

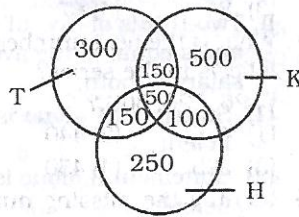
- (1) Kidney (2) Nerves
- (3) Heart (4) Bones

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

Gardener: Harrow :: Surgeon : _____

- (1) Scalpel (2) Chisel
- (3) Sword (4) Pin

Directions (86-88) : The following Venn diagram shows information about the result of Survey of 1500 persons in a city with respect to their knowledge of Kannada (K), Hind (H) & Telugu (T)



86. What is the ratio of persons with respect to their knowledge on all the three languages to those who do NOT know Kannada(K)?

- (1) 1 : 14 (2) 14 : 1
- (3) 1 : 24 (4) 24 : 1

87. What is the ratio of persons who know Telugu and Kannada to those who know Kannada and Hindi?

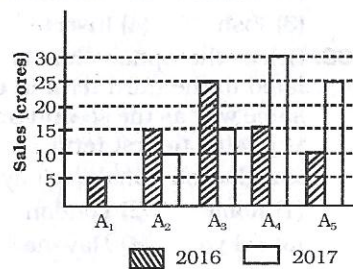
- (1) 2 : 3 (2) 3 : 2
- (3) 1 : 3 (4) 3 : 1

88. What is the ratio of persons who know Telugu and Hindi to those who know only Hindi?

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

Directions (89-90) : Study the following chart carefully and answer the questions.

The bar chart shows information about the sale of wrist watches from five branches A₁, A₂, A₃, A₄ and A₅ of a company ABC in 2016 and 2017.



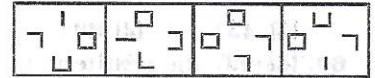
89. What is the total sale of branches A₁, A₃, A₅ for the year 2016 (in crores)?

- (1) 40 (2) 60
- (3) 35 (4) 50

90. What is the ratio of the total sale of branches A₁, A₃, A₅ for the year 2016 to that of 2017?

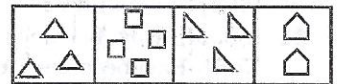
- (1) 4 : 7 (2) 4 : 5
- (3) 4 : 3 (4) 2 : 3

91. Choose the figure that is different from the rest.



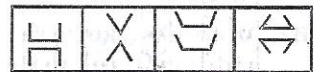
- (1) (2) (3) (4)

92. Choose the figure that is different from the rest.



- (1) (2) (3) (4)

93. Choose the figure that is different from the rest:



- (1) (2) (3) (4)

94. Choose the word that is least like the other words given in the options?

- (1) Rat (2) Crocodiles
- (3) Snake (4) Lizard

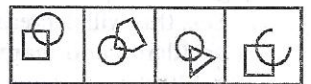
95. Choose the word that is least like the other words given in the options?

- (1) Jasmine (3) Mango
- (2) Lotus (4) Rose

96. Choose the word that is least like the other words given in the options?

- (1) Apple (3) Strawberry
- (2) Cherry (4) Marigold

97. Choose the figure that is different from the rest.



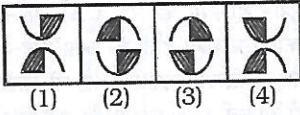
- (1) (2) (3) (4)

98. Choose the figure that is different from the rest.

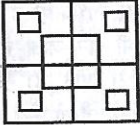


- (1) (2) (3) (4)

99. Choose the figure that is different from the rest.

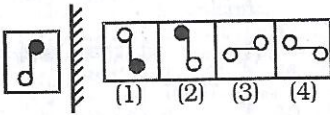


100. Select the number of squares in the figure.

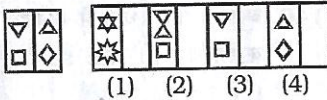


- (1) 12 (2) 14
(3) 16 (4) 18

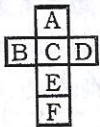
101. Identify the mirror image of the following figure.



102. How will the pattern appear when the transparent sheet is folded along the dotted line?



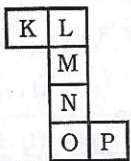
103. In the box that can be formed with the following sheet as shown in figure (X), what will be on the opposite side for B?



(X)

- (1) E (2) F
(3) B (4) D

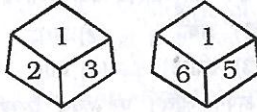
104. In the box that can be formed with the following sheet as shown in the figure (Y), what will be on the opposite side for K?



(Y)

- (1) M (2) O
(3) P (4) N

105. Two positions of a same dice are as shown below. Identify the number at the bottom when the top is 1.



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

106. What is the next number that follows in the series?

14, 22, 32, 44, 58, 74, ?

- (1) 90 (2) 92
(3) 84 (4) 87

107. What is the next number that follows in the series?

6, 96, 196, 306, ?

- (1) 426 (2) 440
(3) 395 (4) 450

108. Identify the missing number in the given series.

8, 24, 72, ?, 648

- (1) 200 (2) 326
(3) 232 (4) 216

109. Deepak ranks twenty from top in a class of 50 students. What is his rank from the bottom?

- (1) 32 (2) 31
(3) 30 (4) 35

110. Ravi is ninth from the left end and Praveen is fifth from the right end in a row of boys. If there are seven boys between Ravi and Praveen, how many boys are there in the row?

- (1) 28 (2) 24
(3) 21 (4) 30

111. Roja ranked fourth from the top and twenty sixth from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?

- (1) 29 (2) 30
(3) 28 (4) 27

112. If 1 August is Wednesday, then 1 September will be :

- (1) Saturday (2) Tuesday
(3) Monday (4) Sunday

113. How many days will be there from 1 February, 2000, to 31 March, 2000, (including both days)?

- (1) 58 (2) 59
(3) 60 (4) 61

सामान्य हिन्दी

114. कर्मवाच्य में प्रधान होता है :

- (1) कर्ता (2) भाव
(3) विचार (4) कर्म

115. जिन शब्दों में लिंग, वचन, कारक आदि के कारण कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता, वह :

- (1) क्रिया कहलाते हैं
(2) वचन कहलाते हैं
(3) अव्यय कहलाते हैं
(4) वाच्य कहलाते हैं

116. (?) इस विराम चिह्न का नाम है :

- (1) पूर्ण विराम
(2) प्रश्नवाचक
(3) अल्प विराम
(4) योजक

117. मुहावरे अपना सामान्य अर्थ न देकर _____ अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं।

- (1) विशेष (2) विपरीत
(3) पर्याय (4) असामान्य

118. 'एक पंथ दो काज' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है:

- (1) एक काज होना
(2) लाभ ही लाभ होना
(3) एक काम से चार लाभ होना
(4) एक ही काम से दो लाभ होना

119. हास्य रस का स्थायी भाव है:

- (1) हास (2) रति
(3) रौद्र (4) वीभत्स

120. कुंडलियाँ छंद में कितने चरण होते हैं?

- (1) दस (2) छः
(3) तीन (4) चार

121. वर्णों की एक से अधिक बार आवृत्ति किस अलंकार में होती है?

- (1) उपमा अलंकार
(2) रूपक अलंकार
(3) अनुप्रास अलंकार
(4) श्लेष अलंकार

122. शब्द की सबसे छोटी इकाई क्या कहलाती है?

- (1) स्वर (2) वर्ण
(3) व्यंजन (4) अयोगवाह

123. 'तपस्वी' का स्त्रीलिंग रूप होगा :

- (1) तपस्विनी (2) तपसी
(3) तापसी (4) तपस्या

124. 'आचार्य' का पुल्लिंग शब्द होता है :
 (1) गुरु (2) आचार्य
 (3) शिक्षक (4) आर्य
125. 'पुस्तक रखी है।' वाक्य में वचन है :
 (1) एकवचन (2) बहुवचन
 (3) द्विवचन (4) त्रिवचन
126. 'शिक्षक ने पाठ पढ़ाया।' किस कारक का प्रयोग है?
 (1) करण कारक
 (2) कर्ता कारक
 (3) कर्म कारक
 (4) अपादान कारक
127. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के कितने भेद होते हैं?
 (1) तीन (2) दो
 (3) चार (4) सात
128. विशेषण के मुख्यतः कितने भेद होते हैं?
 (1) तीन (2) चार
 (3) छः (4) दो
129. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विशेषण नहीं है?
 (1) पथरीला (2) नमकीन
 (3) बर्फीला (4) नमक
130. किसी कार्य के करने या होने का बोध कराने वाले शब्द कहलाते हैं :
 (1) काल (2) संज्ञा
 (3) क्रिया (4) विशेषण
131. निम्न में से क्या काल कहलाता है?
 (1) क्रिया के घटित होने का समय
 (2) क्रिया का सामान्य रूप
 (3) क्रिया का मूल रूप
 (4) क्रिया का पूर्ण रूप
132. संस्कृत भाषा से हिंदी में बिना परिवर्तन के प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द क्या कहलाते हैं?
 (1) तदभव शब्द (2) तत्सम शब्द
 (3) देशज शब्द (4) विदेशी शब्द
133. निम्नलिखित में से तदभव शब्द कौन-सा है?
 (1) ग्राम (2) अशु
 (3) सूर्य (4) माथा
134. समान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्द क्या कहलाते हैं?
 (1) विलोम शब्द
 (2) अनेकार्थी शब्द
 (3) पर्यायवाची शब्द
 (4) सामान्य शब्द

135. 'अग्रज' का सही विलोम क्या होता है?
 (1) अनुज (2) लघु
 (3) छोटा (4) सूक्ष्म
136. 'धन' का मतलब क्या होता है?
 (1) अंक (2) अर्थ
 (3) स्वार्थ (4) कोष
137. 'अपने जीवन पर स्वयं लिखी कथा' वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द होगा :
 (1) रेखाचित्र (2) संस्मरण
 (3) आत्मग्लानि (4) आत्मकथा
138. 'अन्न-अन्य' शब्द-युग्म के सही अर्थ भेद का चयन कीजिए।
 (1) अनाज-दूसरा (2) अनाज-फल
 (3) पेड़-पौधे (4) दूसरा-पराया
139. 'निर्गुण' शब्द में उपसर्ग है :
 (1) नि (2) नी
 (3) निर (4) निर्गु
140. 'खिलौना' शब्द में मूल शब्द है:
 (1) खिल (2) खेल
 (3) औना (4) ना
141. स्वर संधि में किसका मेल होता है?
 (1) स्वरों का (2) व्यंजनों का
 (3) शब्दों का (4) मात्रा का
142. "उन्होंने कहाँ जाना है?" वाक्य में किस प्रकार की अशुद्धि है?
 (1) सर्वनाम सम्बंधी
 (2) संज्ञा सम्बंधी
 (3) क्रिया सम्बंधी
 (4) विशेषण सम्बंधी
143. सामासिकपद को तोड़ना कहलाता है?
 (1) संधि (2) समास
 (3) समास विग्रह (4) समास विच्छेद
144. 'उर्वशी' किसकी रचना है?
 (1) रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी
 (2) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर
 (3) सियाराम शरण
 (4) अज्ञेय
- निर्देश (145-149) :** दिए गए गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए :
- मोबाइल फोन के एक नहीं, अनेक लाभ हैं। मोबाइल फोन के प्रयोग से निजी जिंदगी के साथ-साथ व्यापार के क्षेत्र में भी व्यापक वृद्धि हुई है। आप अपने मोबाइल फोन के माध्यम से कहीं भी रहकर अपने कार्यों को पूरा कर सकते हैं। इसे हर समय अपने साथ रख पाने के कारण आप हर समय लोगों के संपर्क में रहते हैं। मोबाइल फोन के अनेक लाभों के साथ कुछ हानियाँ भी हैं। जहाँ यह सुखद है, वहीं दुखद भी।

- जैसे आप कभी सो रहे हैं या खाना खा रहे हैं, उसी समय फोन आ जाए तो काफी बुरा लगता है। आप ड्राइविंग कर रहे हैं और फोन आ जाए तो काफी परेशानी होती है। आप यदि कुछ समय एकांत में बिताना चाहते हैं तो भी मोबाइल फोन उसमें खलल डाल सकता है। कई बार तो आप बहुत व्यस्त होते हैं और मोबाइल फोन के कारण व्यवधान पड़ जाता है। अर्थात् मोबाइल फोन का हर वक्त साथ रहना जहाँ लाभकारी है, वहीं यह परेशानियों का कारण भी बन जाता है। लेकिन हर सिक्के के दो पहलू होते हैं। अगर हमें मोबाइल फोन के लाभ उठाने हैं तो कुछ परेशानियाँ भी उठानी ही पड़ेगी। जैसे मोबाइल फोन के प्रयोग से हमें लाभ ही अधिक हैं। बस, हमें इसके प्रयोग में कुछ सावधानियाँ अवश्य बरतनी चाहिए।
145. कार्य के संदर्भ में मोबाइल फोन की उपयोगिता है :
 (1) कहीं भी रहकर कार्य पूर्ण कर सकना
 (2) खूब बातें कर सकना
 (3) नेट का कुशल प्रयोग कर सकना
 (4) पैसों का लेनदेन कर सकना
146. व्यस्तता की स्थिति में मोबाइल फोन के कारण क्या हो जाता है?
 (1) लाभ हो जाता है
 (2) सहायता मिल जाती है
 (3) आराम मिल जाता है
 (4) व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो जाता है
147. मोबाइल फोन जहाँ सुखद है वहीं :
 (1) संतोषजनक भी है
 (2) आरामदायक भी है
 (3) दुखद भी है
 (4) सुखकारी भी है
148. मोबाइल फोन के प्रयोग में सावधानी बरतने से क्या होगा?
 (1) लाभ (2) हानि
 (3) धन प्राप्ति (4) परेशानी
149. गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक होगा :
 (1) हमारा मोबाइल
 (2) फोन की हानि
 (3) फोन के लाभ
 (4) मोबाइल फोन
150. कौन-सी कृति महादेवी वर्मा की है?
 (1) निहारिका (2) साकेत
 (3) कामायनी (4) प्रिया-प्रवास

ANSWERS

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

EXPLANATIONS

- (2) Article 66 of Indian constitution deals with the election of Vice President of India. It states that the Vice President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament. Besides, it lays down the eligibility conditions for his election, etc.
- (2) Damascus is the capital of the Syrian Arab Republic; it is also the country's largest city, following the decline in population of Aleppo due to the battle for the city. It is colloquially known in Syria as the City of Jasmine.
- (1) The Burmese Kyat is the currency of Myanmar (Burma). The term kyat derives from the ancient Burmese unit kyattha, equal to 16.3 grams of silver. The present kyat was introduced on 1 July 1952. It replaced the rupee at par.
- (2) Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa with over 181 million people and accounts for about 15.98% of the total African population. The population growth has seen Nigeria become the 7th most populous country in the world. Ethiopia, Egypt, Congo and South Africa are other most populated countries in Africa.
- (2) Canada is the second largest country in the world and about 30% of its land area is covered by forests. This equals to about 49 lakh square kilometres, roughly the size of India. Like Russia, a large part of Canada is uninhabited and covered in snow for most of the year which makes it ideal for alpine and tundra vegetation to grow there. The large number of mountains, rivers and lakes ensure that the soil is ideal for forests to sustain themselves.
- (1) The Narmada, also called the Rewa, originates from the Narmada Kund, located on the

Amarkantak hill in the Anuppur District zone of Madhya Pradesh. It flows through Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat before finally ending its journey in the Gulf of Khambat in the Arabian Sea.

- (3) Kriti Bharti is a social activist associated with the annulment of Rajasthan. In 2011, she established the Saarthi Trust to help prevent child marriage by educating girls about their rights. Throughout 2012, Kriti worked with Laxmi and the courts to have the marriage annulled and eventually it was; the first ever child marriage annulment in India. Since then, the Saarthi Trust has annulled 31 child marriages and prevented over 900 more.
- (1) Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh on 21 May 2018 announced that Chhattisgarh would get a specialised anti-Naxal combat force called "Black Panther" on the lines of the Greyhound unit. The Greyhounds are a special force in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh that specialise in anti-insurgency operations against Naxalites and Maoists.
- (2) The Shimla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on 2 July 1972 in Shimla, the capital city of Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It followed from the Bangladesh Liberation war in 1971 that led to the independence of Bangladesh, which was earlier known as East Pakistan.
- (4) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), on 20 July 2018, launched Centre for Climate Change in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It is first of its kind centre in South East Asia. It aims at accelerating concerted climate action by various stakeholders in government, private, financial and non-government sectors.

11. (3) Christine Madeleine Odette Lagarde is a French lawyer and politician who is currently serving as the Managing Director and Chairwoman of the International Monetary Fund. Lagarde has held the position since 5 July 2011. Previously, she held various, senior ministerial posts in the French government.
12. (4) Blood clot is formed because of the presence of certain cells in the blood called platelets, also known as thrombocytes. As soon as a blood vessel wall is damaged, a series of reactions normally takes place to activate platelets to stop the bleeding. Several proteins such as collagen, thrombin, and von Willebrand factor are involved in the clotting process.
13. (1) Fertilization is the fusion of gametes to initiate the development of a new cell called zygote. The gametes form to fulfil the purpose of meiosis: the mixing of genetic material via the combination of a haploid maternal gamete and a haploid paternal gamete in fertilisation to form a totipotent diploid zygote that is genetically different to the parent cells.
14. (2) For adults 18 and older, a normal resting heart rate is between 60 and 100 beats per minute (bpm), depending on the person's physical condition and age. For children ages 6 to 15, the normal resting heart rate is between 70 and 100 bpm. Generally, a lower heart rate at rest implies more efficient heart function and better cardiovascular fitness.
15. (4) A plastic which once set, does not become soft on heating and cannot be moulded a second time, is called thermosetting plastic. Once set in a given shape and solidified, a thermosetting plastic cannot be re-softened or re-moulded. Bakelite and melamine are examples of thermosetting plastic.
16. (4) An adult human normally passes about 1 to 1.8 litres of urine in 24 hours. The volume of urine depends upon the fluid intake, level of physical activity and environmental temperature. Certain substances such as tea, coffee, and alcohol increase urine output.
17. (1) International Day of Yogais celebrated annually on 21 June since its inception in 2015. 21 June was proclaimed as the International Yoga Day by the United Nations on 11 December 2014. The Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his UN address suggested the date of 21 June, as it is the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere.
18. (2) The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1943 was divided equally between Henrik Carl Peter Dam "for his discovery of vitamin K" and Edward Adelbert Doisy "for his discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K." Dam's key experiment involved feeding a cholesterol-free diet to chickens.
19. (3) Inside IB and RAW: The Rolling Stone that Gathered Moss has been authored by K. Sankaran Nair, the former Head of India's external intelligence agency RAW and a former Indian High Commissioner to Singapore. Nair was credited with the success of the 1971 Bangladesh war.
20. (4) The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 confers simultaneous power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax. It subsumes various Central indirect taxes and levies such as Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, Service Tax, etc. The GST Constitutional (122nd Amendment) Bill' 2014 became the GST Constitutional (101st Amendment) Act' 2016 when the president assented the provisions of bill on 8 September 2016.
21. (1) A Trojan Horse is an unauthorized program which functions from inside what seems to be an authorized program, thereby concealing what it is actually doing. It is any malicious computer program which misleads users of its true intent. The term is derived from the Ancient Greek story of the deceptive wooden horse that led to the fall of the city of Troy.
22. (3) Saurabh Chaudhary hails from a village named Kalina in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. He won the Gold medal at the 2018 Asian Games in 10 m Air Pistol. He also claimed Gold in Junior Men 10m Air Pistol at 2018 World Championship in Changwon, Korea.
23. (4) Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Ken, etc are the right bank tributaries of Yamuna river. Kalyani River of Rudrapur is not among its tributaries. Another river of the same name rises in the Fatehpur tahsil of Uttar Pradesh and after wandering through the district in a most tortuous course, empties itself into the Gomti near the village of Dwarkapur.
24. (1) Potassium deficiency, also known as potash deficiency, is a plant disorder that is most common on light, sandy soils. In Uttar Pradesh, soil deficient in potash is found in the north-western region of the state. Potash deficiency is especially marked in the districts of Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Mhow.
25. (3) The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh comprises Mahoba, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda and Hamirpur. Three districts from Jhansi Division and four districts from Chitrakoot Division account for the Bundelkhand districts from the state.
26. (2) The Lion Capital of Ashoka is a sculpture of four Asiatic lions standing back to back, on an elaborate base that includes other animals. It is now preserved in the Sarnath Museum, in Uttar Pradesh.

27. (2) Bundelkhand was earlier known as Jejabhukti or Jejakhukti ("Jeja's province"). According to the inscriptions of the Chandela dynasty, this name derived from Jeja, the nickname of their ruler Jayashakti. After the Bundelas replaced the Chandelas around 14th century, the region came to be known as Bundelkhand after them.

28. (1) BhartenduHarishchandra started the publication of Bala Bodhini, India's first feminist magazine, on 9 January 1874. Published from Benares, it was directed at female readership.

29. (2) Ustad Enayat Khan was born in Uttar Pradesh into a family of musicians. His father was the great sitar maestro Imdad Khan, who taught him the sitar and surbahar (bass sitar) in the family style, known as the Imdadkhani Gharana or Etawah Gharana (school), named after a small village near Agra called Etawah.

30. (2) The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka. It was presided over by the elder monk Moggaliputta-Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council.

31. (2) The Reserve Bank of India is the central bank of India, was established on April 1, 1935, under the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Following India's independence on 15 August 1947, the RBI was nationalised on 1 January 1949.

32. (1) Chemancheri Kunhiraman Nair is a renowned Kathakali artist from Chemancheri. He spent the last eighty years in learning Kathakali and teaching it. He spent the last eighty years in learning Kathakali and teaching it.

33. (2) According to the data from the Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database 2016, India is the

second largest producer of onion in the world (19,415,425 tonnes). China comes first with 24,783,760 tonnes of onion production. Egypt, USA and Iran came third, fourth and fifth in this regard.

34. (4) According to the latest data released by the commerce department in April 2018, India's exports grew at 9.8% during 2017-18, the highest growth rate in six years. Imports went up nearly 20% as commodity prices pushed up the value of shipments in and out of the country along with a pick-up in global trade.

35. (2) Part II of the Indian constitution deals with Citizenship. Under this part, the conferment of a person, as a citizen of India, is governed by Articles 5 to 11. The legislation related to this matter is the Citizenship Act 1955.

36. (1) Article 24 of the Indian constitution deals with prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. It states that no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

37. (2) Article 55 of Indian constitution deals with the manner of election of the President of India. It states that as far as practicable, there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States at the election of the President and that the election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

38. (3) Madabhushi Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha. He was elected in 1948 as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha with Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar as the Speaker. After the death of Mavalankar in 1956, he was elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha.

39. (2) Largest possible value of $x = \text{HCF of } 840 \text{ and } 960 = 120$

$$\begin{array}{r} 840 \) \ 960 \ (8 \\ \underline{840} \\ 120 \end{array}$$

40. (4) A number will be divisible by 12 if that is divisible by 3 and 4 both.

Number in each option is divisible by 4 as the number formed by last two digits is divisible by 4.

When the sum of digits of a number is divisible by 3, the number is divisible by 3.

$5 + 7 + 2 + 2 + 8 = 24$ Which is divisible by 3.

\therefore Required answer = 57228

41. (2) Ratio of division = 9 : 5

Sum of the terms of ratio = $9 + 5 = 14$

\therefore Length of shorter piece

$$= \left(\frac{5}{14} \times 154\right) \text{ metre}$$

= 55 metre

42. (1) 78% of 450

$$= \frac{450 \times 78}{100} = 351$$

43. (3) S.I.

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

According to the question,

$$\frac{x \times 7 \times 9}{100} = \frac{y \times 16 \times 5.25}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{16 \times 5.25}{7 \times 9} = \frac{4}{3}$$

44. (4) Let the C.P. of item be Rs. x

According to the question,
 $x \times (100 - 12)\% = 198$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 88}{100} = 198$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{198 \times 100}{88} = \text{Rs. } 225$$

To gain 8%,
 S.P. of article

$$= \frac{225 \times 108}{100} = \text{Rs. } 243$$

∴ Required increase

$$= \text{Rs. } (243 - 198)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 45$$

45. (2) Marked price of toy = Rs. x

According to the question,

$$(100 - 16)\% \text{ of } x = 1470$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x \times 84}{100} = 1470$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1470 \times 100}{84} = \text{Rs. } 1750$$

46. (3) Period of investment is same.

Let Akash's investment

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

$$\therefore \frac{1875}{x} = \frac{225}{288}$$

$$\Rightarrow 225x = 288 \times 1875$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{288 \times 1875}{225}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2400$$

47. (1) Marks obtained by the student who left

$$= 25 \times 24 - 24 \times 25 = 0$$

Marks obtained by the student who joined

$$= 25 \times 24.8 - 24 \times 25$$

$$= 620 - 600 = 20$$

∴ Required average marks

$$= \frac{0 + 20}{2} = 10$$

48. (2) $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{5}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{5}$$

49. (4) C.I.

$$= P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right]$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 600 \left[\left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 600 \left[\left(\frac{11}{10} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 600 \left(\frac{121}{100} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{600 \times 21}{100} \right) = \text{Rs. } 126$$

50. (1) Work done by Abhay and Shreya in first two minutes

$$= \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{70}$$

$$= \frac{5 + 3}{210}$$

$$= \frac{8}{210} = \frac{4}{105}$$

∴ Work done in the first 52

$$\text{minutes} = \frac{4 \times 26}{105}$$

$$= \frac{104}{105}$$

Remaining work

$$= 1 - \frac{104}{105} = \frac{1}{105}$$

Now, it is the turn of Abhay.

∴ Time taken in doing $\frac{1}{105}$ part

$$= \left(\frac{1}{105} \times 42 \times 60 \right) \text{ seconds}$$

$$= 24 \text{ seconds}$$

∴ Required time = 52 minutes 24 seconds

51. (3) Let Esther work for x days.

∴ Raksha works for $(x-4)$ days.

According to the question,

$$\frac{x}{20} + \frac{x-4}{12} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x + 5x - 20}{60} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x - 20 = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 60 + 20 = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{80}{8} = 10 \text{ days.}$$

52. (3) Let the minimum speed of the rescue vessel be V kmph.

$$= V \text{ kmph.}$$

Relative speed = $(V + 12)$ kmph.

Time taken in reaching

$$= 23 - 8 = 15 \text{ minutes}$$

Because evacuation takes 8 minutes.

$$\therefore (V + 12) \times \frac{15}{60} = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow V + 12 = \frac{20 \times 60}{15} = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 80 - 12 = 68 \text{ kmph.}$$

53. (4) New speed of Paulson

$$= \frac{3}{5} \text{ th of usual speed}$$

∴ Time taken

$$= \frac{5}{3} \text{ rd of usual time}$$

$$\therefore \frac{5}{3} \text{ rd of usual time} - \text{Usual}$$

$$\text{time} = 45 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \text{ rd of usual time}$$

$$= 45 \text{ minutes}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Usual time}$$

$$= \left(\frac{45 \times 3}{2} \right) \text{ minutes}$$

$$= \left(\frac{45 \times 3}{2 \times 60} \right) \text{ hours}$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} \text{ hours} = 1 \frac{1}{8} \text{ hours}$$

54. (2) ? = $48 + [25 - \{20 - (11 - 16 \div 2 \times 4)\}]$

$$= 48 + [25 - \{20 - (11 - 8 \times 4)\}]$$

$$= 48 + [25 - \{20 - (-21)\}]$$

$$= 48 + [25 - \{20 + 21\}]$$

$$= 48 + [25 - 41]$$

$$= 48 - 16 = 32$$

55. (4) ? = 256.0000

$$25.6000$$

$$2.5600$$

$$0.2560$$

$$0.0256$$

$$284.4416$$

56. (3) $\frac{13}{19} = \frac{13 \times 3}{19 \times 3} = \frac{39}{57}$

$$\frac{13}{19} = \frac{13 \times 7}{19 \times 7} = \frac{91}{133}$$

$$\frac{13}{19} = \frac{13 \times 15}{19 \times 15} = \frac{195}{285}$$

$$\frac{13}{19} = \frac{13 \times 16}{19 \times 16} = \frac{208}{304}$$

57. (1) $47 = 1 \times 47$

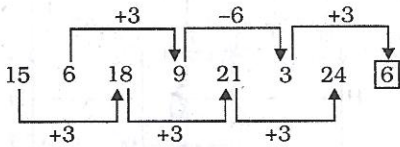
$$141 = 3 \times 47$$

$$188 = 4 \times 47$$

$$\therefore \text{Required LCM}$$

$$= 3 \times 4 \times 47 = 564$$

58. (2)



59. (4) $(15)^2 = 225$

$$(17)^2 = 289$$

$$(19)^2 = 361$$

$$(21)^2 = \boxed{441}$$

60. (2) $15 + 2 = 17$

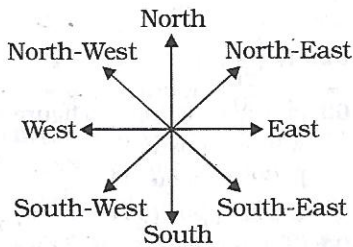
$$17 + 5 = 22$$

$$22 + 7 = 29$$

$$29 + 11 = 40$$

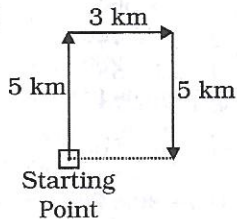
$$40 + 13 = \boxed{53}$$

61. (1)



South-East becomes North and North-East becomes West. It means the direction indicator has been rotated through 135° anticlockwise. Therefore, South-West would become East.

62. (1)



63. (1) Only argument I is strong. Liquor is responsible for rash driving and many health risks. Therefore, argument I is strong. Jobs can be found in other industries. So, argument II does not hold strong.

64. (3) From statement I
Suppose Arvind's salary is Rs. x

$$x = (x + 12,500) \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 3x + 37,500$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 3x = 37,500$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{37,500}{2} = 18,750$$

Arvind's salary = Rs. 18,750

From statement II

Suppose Arvind's salary is Rs. x

$$\frac{2}{3}x = \frac{x + 12,500}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 3x + 37,500$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 3x = 37,500$$

$$\therefore x = \text{Rs. } 37,500$$

65. (3) The first is used to measure the second. Ammeter is a scientific instrument used to measure the strength of an electric current.

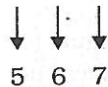
Similarly, Seismograph is a scientific instrument used for recording the intensity and origin of earthquake shocks.

66. (2) A group of bees is called swarm. Similarly, a group of riders is called cavalcade.

67. (4) The young one of cow is called calf. Similarly, larva is an insect at the stage when it has just come out of an egg and looks like a short fat worm.

68. (1) Here, 'Country-Capital' relationship has been shown. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. Similarly, Rome is the capital of Italy.

69. (3) E F G



Position number in the English alphabetical series.

Therefore,

O P Q



15 16 17

70. (4) E \longleftrightarrow V

M \longleftrightarrow N

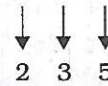
Pairs of Opposite letters.

Similarly,

J \longleftrightarrow Q

I \longleftrightarrow R

71. (3) B C E



Position number in the English alphabetical series.

Similarly,

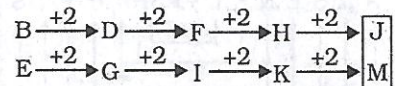
K M Q



11 13 17

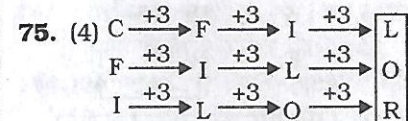
72. (2) Teacher teaches in the school. Similarly, umpire regulates the progress of game in the field.

73. (4)



74. (3) Five Vowels are given in the series.

A E I O U



76. (3) $11 + 1 = 12$

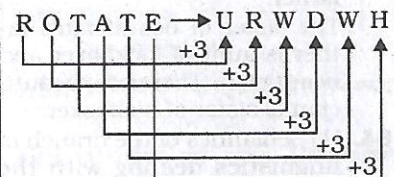
$$11 + 12 = 23$$

$$12 + 23 = 35$$

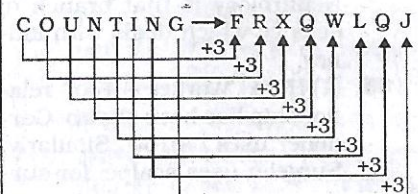
$$23 + 35 = 58$$

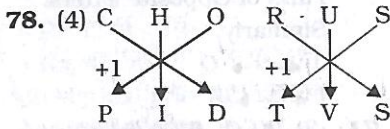
$$35 + 58 = \boxed{93}$$

77. (1)

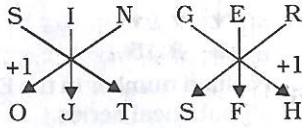


Therefore,

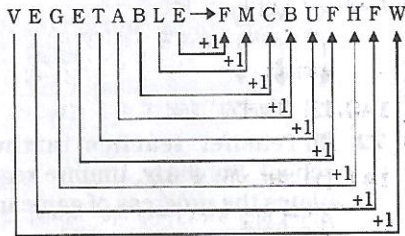




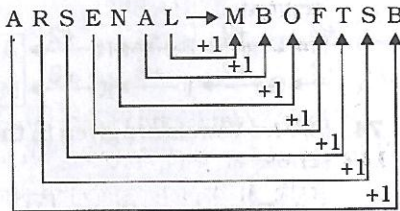
Therefore,



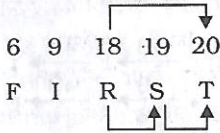
79. (2)



Therefore,



80. (2)



81. (3)

P	A	N	T	R	Y
A	N	P	R	T	Y

82. (1) Only daughter of Mohini's father means Mohini herself. Mohini is mother of Raina. Therefore, Mohini's husband is father of Raina.

83. (1) Mother's husband means father.

The sister of beautician's father is aunt of kickboxer and beautician. Therefore, beautician is sister of kickboxer.

84. (1) Semantics of the branch of linguistics dealing with the meaning of words and sentences (Language). Similarly, Nephrology is that branch of science which deals with kidney.

85. (1) Here, 'Worker - Tool' relationship has been shown. Gardener uses harrow. Similarly, Surgeon uses scalpel for surgery.

86. (1) Required ratio = 50 : (300 + 150 + 250) = 50 : 700 = 1 : 14

87. (2) Required ratio = 150 : 100 = 3 : 2

88. (4) Required ratio = 150 : 250 = 3 : 5

89. (1) Total sales by A₁, A₃ and A₅ in 2016 = (5 + 25 + 10) crores = 40 crores

90. (2) Total sales of A₁, A₃ and A₅:
Year 2016 ⇒ 40 crores
Year 2017
⇒ (10 + 15 + 25) crores = 50 crores

Required ratio = 40 : 50 = 4 : 5

91. (3) Except figure (3) in all other figures there are four different designs. In figure (3), there are only two designs and each design appears twice.

92. (4) Obviously, figure (4) is different. In all other figures if the design has three sides, there are three designs and if the design has four sides, there are four designs.

93. (3) Except figure (3), in all other figures one design is inverted.

94. (1) Except Rat, all others belong to reptile class. Rat is a rodent (Mammal).

95. (2) Except Mango, all others are flowers. Mango is a fruit.

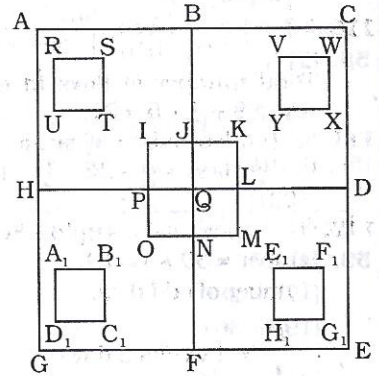
96. (4) Except Marigold, all others are fruits. Marigold is a flower.

97. (4) Except figure (4), in all other figures there are two complete designs overlapping each other.

98. (3) Obviously, figure (3) is different from the other figures. Except figure (3), in all other figures the shaded parts are just opposite each other.

99. (4) Except figure (4), in all other figures the lined parts are located at opposite positions.

100. (2)



The squares are :

ABQH; BCDQ; QDEF;

HQFG; RSTU; VWXY;

A₁B₁C₁D₁, E₁F₁G₁H₁; IJQP;

JKLQ; QLMN; PQNO; IKMO;

ACEG

101. (2)



102. (1)



103. (4) After folding the figure :

A lies opposite E.

B lies opposite D.

C lies opposite F.

104. (3) After folding the figure :

K lies opposite P.

L lies opposite N.

M lies opposite O.

105. (4) 2, 3, 5 and 6 are on the faces adjacent to 1.

Therefore, 4 lies opposite 1.

106. (2) 14 + 8 = 22

22 + 10 = 32

32 + 12 = 44

44 + 14 = 58

58 + 16 = 74

74 + 18 = 92

107. (1) 6 + 90 = 96

96 + 100 = 196

196 + 110 = 306

306 + 120 = 426

108. (4) 8 × 3 = 24

24 × 3 = 72

72 × 3 = 216

216 × 3 = 648

109. (2) Rank of Deepak from the last = $50 - 20 + 1 = 31$ st

110. (3) $\begin{array}{c} 9\text{th} \quad 5\text{th} \\ \rightarrow \boxed{R} \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \leftarrow \end{array}$

Total number of boys in the row = $9 + 7 + 5 = 21$

111. (1) Total number of students in the class = $4 + 26 - 1 = 29$

112. (1) Number of days upto 1 September = $30 + 1 = 31$
Number of odd days

$$= \frac{31}{7} = 4 \text{ weeks } 3 \text{ days}$$

\therefore 1 September = Wednesday + 3 = Saturday

113. (3) the year 2000 was a leap year.

Number of days from 1 February, 2000 to 31 March, 2000 including both days = $29 + 31 = 60$

114. (4) हिन्दी में तीन वाच्य होते हैं - कर्तृवाच्य, कर्मवाच्य और भाववाच्य। कर्मवाच्य में 'कर्म' प्रधान होता है।

उदाहरण : पत्र मोहन द्वारा पढ़ा जाता है।

115. (3) जिन शब्दों पर लिंग-वचन कारक आदि व्याकरणिक कोटियों का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता, अविकारी या अव्यय कहे जाते हैं। अविकारी या अव्यय शब्दों में द्विगया-विशेषण, समुच्चयबोधक, विस्मयादिबोधक, सकारात्मक/नकारात्मक परसर्ग तथा निपात प्रमुख हैं।

116. (2) प्रश्नगत विराम चिह्न (?) का नाम प्रश्नवाचक है। पूर्ण विराम का चिह्न (।) होता है जबकि अल्पविराम और योजक चिह्न को क्रमशः (,) एवं (-) से व्यक्त करते हैं।

117. (1) मुहावरे अपना सामान्य अर्थ न देकर विशेष अर्थ प्रकट करते हैं। मुहावरे अभिधार्थ को न व्यक्त करके लक्षणार्थ को व्यक्त करते हैं।

118. (4) उपर्युक्त लोकोक्ति का अर्थ 'एक ही काम से दो लाभ होना' होता है।

उदाहरण : दिल्ली में मेरे दोस्त की शादी और मेरी नौकरी का साक्षात्कार पास-पास है। मेरे तो 'एक पंथ दो काज' हो जाएँगे।

119. (1) हास्य रस का-स्थायी भाव 'हास' होता है। इसमें हास्य की प्रधानता रहती है। इस रस का संचारी भाव हर्ष, भ्रम, चापल्य, आलस्य आदि है।

120. (2) 'कुंडलियाँ' छंद का निर्माण दोहा एवं रोला के संयोग से होता है। इसमें छः चरण होते हैं। आरंभ में दोहा और पश्चात् में दो छंद रोला के होते हैं। इसके प्रत्येक चरण में 24 मात्राएँ होती हैं।

121. (3) वर्णों की आवृत्ति को अनुपास कहते हैं। किसी वर्ण का एक से अधिक बार आना आवृत्ति है। वर्ण कहने से स्वर और व्यंजन दोनों का बोध होता है किन्तु व्यंजनों की आवृत्ति में यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि उनसे जुड़े हुए स्वर भी बराबर मिलें।

122. (2) शब्द की सबसे छोटी इकाई ध्वनि कहलाती है। ध्वनियों के लिखित रूप को, लिपि चिह्नों को वर्ण कहते हैं।

123. (1) 'तपस्वी' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग रूप 'तपस्विनी' होगा।

124. (2) 'आचार्य' शब्द का पुल्लिंग रूप 'आचार्य' होगा।

125. (1) उपर्युक्त वाक्य में एकवचन प्रयुक्त हुआ है। विदित है कि हिन्दी में केवल दो वचन होते हैं - एकवचन और बहुवचन।

126. (2) उपर्युक्त वाक्य में 'ने' कारक चिह्न का प्रयोग हुआ है, जोकि कर्ता कारक का चिह्न है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि उपर्युक्त वाक्य में कर्ता कारक प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

127. (1) पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के तीन भेद होते हैं - उत्तम पुरुष, मध्यम पुरुष एवं अन्य पुरुष।

128. (3) विशेषण के मुख्यतः 6 भेद होते हैं : (i) गुणवाचक (ii) संकेतवाचक (iii) संख्यावाचक (iv) परिमाणवाचक (v) व्यक्तिवाचक (vi) विभागवाचक

129. (4) 'नमक' शब्द संज्ञा है। विकल्प में वर्णित शेष अन्य शब्द विशेषण हैं।

130. (3) किसी कार्य का करने या होने का बोध कराने वाले शब्द क्रिया कहलाते हैं।

131. (1) काल का तात्पर्य क्रिया के घटित होने वाले समय से है।

132. (2) संस्कृत भाषा से हिन्दी में बिना परिवर्तन के प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द तत्सम कहलाते हैं।

133. (4) संस्कृत के वे शब्द जो रूप परिवर्तन के साथ हिन्दी में प्रयुक्त होते हैं तद्भव कहलाते हैं। दिए गए विकल्प में 'माथा' शब्द तद्भव है जबकि शेष अन्य तत्सम शब्द हैं।

134. (3) समान अर्थ बताने वाले शब्द पर्यायवाची शब्द कहलाते हैं।

135. (1) 'अग्रज' शब्द का उचित विलोम 'अनुज' होगा। 'लघु' का विलोम 'दीर्घ', 'छोटा' का विलोम 'बड़ा' एवं 'सूक्ष्म' का विलोम 'स्थूल' होगा।

136. (2) 'धन' का मतलब या पर्यायवाची 'अर्थ' होता है।

137. (4) 'अपने जीवन पर स्वयं लिखी कथा' के लिए उचित शब्द आत्मकथा होगा।

138. (1) अन्य - दूसरा
अन्न - अनाज

139. (3) निर्गुण → निर् + गुण
अतः उपर्युक्त शब्द में 'निर्' उपसर्ग प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

140. (2) 'खिलौना' शब्द में मूल शब्द 'खेल' है।

141. (1) स्वर संधि में स्वरों के मेल से विकार उत्पन्न होता है तथा नया शब्द निर्मित होता है।

उदाहरणार्थ :

हिम + आलय → हिमालय

अ + आ → आ

(स्वर) (स्वर) (स्वर)

142. (1) उपर्युक्त वाक्य में सर्वनाम सम्बंधी अशुद्धि है। वाक्य में 'उन्होंने' के स्थान पर 'उन्हें' सर्वनाम का प्रयोग उचित होगा।

143. (3) किसी सामासिक पद को तोड़ना 'समास विग्रह' कहलाता है।

144. (2) 'उर्वशी' राष्ट्रकवि रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' द्वारा रचित कृति है। इसी रचना हेतु दिनकर जी को ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया था।

145. (1) कार्य के क्षेत्र में मोबाइल फोन की उपयोगिता यह है कि आप कहीं भी रहकर कार्य पूर्ण कर सकते हैं।

146. (4) व्यस्तता की स्थिति में मोबाइल फोन के कारण व्यवधान उत्पन्न हो जाता है।

147. (3) मोबाइल फोन जहाँ सुखद है वहीं दुखद भी है।

148. (1) मोबाइल फोन के प्रयोग में सावधानी बरतने से लाभ प्राप्त हो सकता है।

149. (4) गद्यांश का उचित शीर्ष 'मोबाइल फोन' होना चाहिए।

150. (1) विकल्प में वर्णित 'निहारिका' छायावाद की एकमात्र महिला कवयित्री महादेवी वर्मा द्वारा रचित कृति है। 'साकेत', 'कामायनी' एवं 'प्रिय-प्रवास' क्रमशः मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, जयशंकर प्रसाद एवं अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध' द्वारा रचित है।

□□□