RSMSSB GROUP D Sample Paper

Q1. 'सुरभि - सुरभी' शब्द-युग्म के सही अर्थ का चयन कीजिए-
(a) पतंगा - रात्रि
(b) दूध - बकरी
(c) मुकुट - मूंगा
(d) गंध - गाय

Q2. 'मैं आप चला जाऊँगा' इस वाक्य में सर्वनाम है-
(a) निश्चयवाचक
(b) सम्बन्धवाचक
(c) निजवाचक
(d) प्रश्नवाचक

Q3. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा शब्द प्रत्यययुक्त है?
(a) सजावट
(b) अन्वेषण
(c) संकल्प
(d) निवास

Q4. किस समूह में सही विलोम शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है?
(a) निन्दा - कोप
(b) कृतज्ञ – कृतघ्न
(c) स्थूल - दीर्घ
(d) कटु - कठोर

Q5. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा हैं?
(a) बकरी, घड़ी, चाचा, होली
(b) जनवरी, पृथ्वी, चाँदनी चौक, प्रदीप
(c) लड़ाई, ममता, हाथ, रामायण
(d) गंगा, तालाब, नदी, समुद्र

Q6. 'घुड़सवार' शब्द में समास है-
(a) कर्मधारय
(b) तत्पुरुष
(c) द्वन्द्व
(d) अव्ययीभाव

Q7. 'यशोभिलाषा' शब्द में कौनसी संधि है?
(a) गुण संधि
(b) वृद्धि संधि
(c) दीर्घ संधि
(d) विसर्ग संधि

Q8. 'अपने सामर्थ्य के अनुसार व्यय करना' अर्थ से संबंधित लोकोक्ति है -
(a) दाग लगाये लँगोटिया यार
(b) थोड़ी पूँजी धणी को खाये
(c) तेल देखो तेल की धार देखो
(d) तेते पाँव पसारिये जेती लॉबी सौर

Q9. शुद्ध वर्तनी वाले शब्द का चयन कीजिए -
(a) अन्तर्ध्यान
(b) अर्न्तध्यान
(c) अन्तर्धान
(d) अंर्तधवान

Q10. पूर्व में किसी व्यक्ति या अधिकारी को भेजे गए पत्र का जवाब न आने पर जो स्मरण - पत्र भेजा जाता है, उसे कहते हैं
(a) परिपत्र
(b) विज्ञसि
(c) निविदा
(d) अनुस्मारक

Q11. दिए गए शब्दों का एक शब्द बताइए।
जो उत्तर ना दे सके
(a) निउत्तर
(b) निरुत्तर
(c) निरउत्तर
(d) निरत्तर

Q12. दिए गए शब्द का तद्भव शब्द बताइए।
शर्करा
(a) शर्कर
(b) शरकृ
(c) शक्कर
(d) शककर

Q13. निम्नलिखित वाक्य का रस बताइए।
प्रभुजी ! तुम चन्दन हम पानी।
(a) शृंगार रस
(b) भक्ति रस
(c) शांत रस
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q14. दिए गए वाक्य का सही काल निर्धारण कीजिए।

"वह सो रहा था"

(a) भूतकाल

(b) वर्तमान काल

(c) भविष्यत काल

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q15. दिए गए विकल्पों में से किसमें हिन्दी व्याकरण के विराम चिह्नों का शुद्ध प्रयोग किया गया है?

(a) वो बक्सा, जो कल वहां रखा था। आज नहीं है।

(b) वो बक्सा जो कल, यहीं रखा था, आज नहीं है।

(c) वो बक्सा, जो कल यहीं रखा था, आज नहीं है।

(d) वो बक्सा जो, कल यहीं रखा था, आज नहीं है।

Q16. <u>रमेश</u> कल आएगा।

रेखांकित शब्द की संज्ञा क्या है?

(a) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

(b) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

(c) भाववाचक संज्ञा

(d) समूहवाचक संज्ञा

Q17. दी गई लोकोक्ति का अर्थ बताइए।

काला अक्षर भैंस बराबर

(a) बिल्कुल अनपढ़ व्यक्ति

(b) शिक्षित व्यक्ति

(c) समझदार व्यक्ति

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q18. दिए गए विकल्पों में उप-विराम बताइए।

(a) ।

(b) ,

(c) .

(d) :

Q19. कारक के कितने प्रकार होते हैं?

(a) 5

(b) 9

(c) 8

(d) 6

Q20. निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनिए।

अच् + अंत = _____।

(a) अजंत

(b) अचंत

(c) अचानत

(d) अशांत

Q21. संकीर्ण शब्द में उपसर्ग बताइए।

(a) सं

(b) सम्

(c) सन

(d) संकी

Q22. आश्रित उपवाक्य बताइए।

मैंने एक आदमी को देखा जो बहुत मोटा था।

(a) एक आदमी

(b) मैंने एक आदमी को देखा

(c) बहुत मोटा

(d) जो बहुत मोटा था

Q23. निम्नलिखित वाक्य में प्रयुक्त विशेषण का प्रकार बताइए।

दो पुस्तकें ले आना

(a) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण

(b) संख्यावाचक विशेषण

(c) गुणवाचक विशेषण

(d) संकेतवाचक विशेषण

Q24. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम _____ प्रकार के होते हैं।

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 1

(d) 7

Q25. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति उचित विकल्प से किजिए।

अनेक भाषाएँ बोलने वाले को _____ कहते हैं।

(a) वक्ता

(b) बहुभाषी

(c) शाकाहारी

(d) कटुभाषी

Q26. दिए गए विकल्पों में से निम्नलिखित वाक्य का भेद बताइए।

अहा ! भारत जीत गया।

(a) इच्छावाचक वाक्य

(b) आज्ञावाचक वाक्य

(c) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य

(d) विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य

Q27. निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से स्वर बताइए।

(a) क

(b) अ

(c) छ

(d) ज

Q28. "जाते" शब्द में प्रत्यय बताइए।

(a) रु

(b) जा

(c) ते

(d) य

Q29. निम्नलिखित में से विस्मयादिबोधक चुनिए।

(a) ते

(b) है

(c) आठ

(d) शाबाश !

Q30. दिए गए शब्द का बहुवचन चुनिए।

दुल्हनिया

(a) दुलहिनिया

(b) दुलहिनेया

(c) दुल्हनियाँ

(d) दूल्हनेयाँ

Q31. "अक्ल बड़ी या भैंस" का अर्थ बताइए।

(a) सब ओर विपत्ति

(b) अपने कर्म का फल मिलता है

(c) शारीरिक बल से बुद्धि बड़ी है

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q32. दिए गए शब्द का शुद्ध रुप चुनिए।

निरिक्षण

(a) निरीशन

(b) निरीक्षण

(c) निरिशन

(d) निरीशं

Q33. दिए गए शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द बताइए।

अमृत

(a) आम्र

(b) मठ

(c) व्योम

(d) पीयूष

Q34. दिए गए शब्द का विलोम शब्द बताइए।

फिरना

(a) पूर्ण

(b) सबल

(c) स्थिर

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q35. वर्तनी के आधार पर वाक्य का शुद्ध रुप चुनिए।

(a) आपका स्वस्थ कैसा है?

(b) आपका स्वस्त कैसा है?

(c) आपका स्वास्थ्य कैसा है?

(d) आपका स्वास्थय कैसा है?

Q36. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the following word from the given options:

Memo

(a) अर्धसरकारी पत्र

(b) ज्ञापन

(c) शपथ-पत्र

(d) प्रस्तुति

Q37. Choose the correct option:

A tender is a written information/invitation:

(a) sent to potential suppliers of goods & services

(b) sent to buyers for goods & services

(c) sent for govt. institutions only

(d) sent to private institutions only

Q38. Choose the most apt English translation of the following sentence.
वह बाल बाल बचा।
(a) He had a hair escape.
(b) He had a narrow escape.
(c) He had an escape by hair.
(d) He was narrowly escaped.

Q39. Choose the appropriate one-word substitution:
One who plans and draws the design of buildings and superintends their construction.
(a) Designer
(b) Draughtsman
(c) Architect
(d) Compositor

Q40. Choose the correct indirect speech of -
He said to her, "If what you say is true, I must go to the police."
(a) He said that if what he said was true, he would have to go to the police.
(b) He said that if what she said was true, he must go to the police.
(c) He said that if what she said is true, she must go to the police.
(d) He said that if what she said was true, I must go to the police.

Q41. Choose the correct option given below:
They gave her a clock. (change into passive)
(a) She was given a clock.
(b) A clock is given to her.
(c) She has been given a clock.
(d) A clock was being given to her.

Q42. Fill in the correct word:
Both Mansi and Milli _____ the answer.
(a) know
(b) knows
(c) knowing
(d) knowed

Q43. Choose the words which are nearly opposite in meaning to the highlighted word:
Abolish
(a) Conform
(b) Terminate
(c) Eradicate
(d) Obliterate

Q44. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner, choosing from the options below:
There is _____ milk in the glass; you can use it to make tea.
(a) a little
(b) no
(c) little
(d) any

Q45. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

The human mind, like nature, abhors a vacuum, it must be kept constantly supplied with ideas and ideals, great and noble, which in their turn will inspire great and noble work. Unfortunately, there are people who want to avoid serious thinking and prefer instead idleness of mind and body. So, in place of active, ennobling ideas, their minds are filled with loose mean and foolish thoughts which slowly corrode all nobleness and replace it by evil and mischievous notions, such men then do not shrink from any evil and freely indulge in quarrels, thefts, robbery and even murder. The only effective way of saving a man from such a terrible fate is to keep him constantly occupied with various kinds of useful and good work.

Choose the most important idea of the passage from the options below:
(a) Man must be kept busy all the time.
(b) Idle persons do harm to others.
(c) Always keep occupied with noble thoughts and ideals.
(d) Some people like idleness of mind and body.

Q46. Complete the following sentence choosing the correct preposition.
I somehow managed to walk _____ the broken bridge.
(a) between
(b) across
(d) at
(c) in

Q47. Choose the word that is nearest in meaning to the given word:
Pernicious
(a) harmful
(b) innocuous
(c) conducive
(d) reticent

Q48. Choose the most appropriate technical translation of the following word:
Circular
(a) परिपत्र
(b) सूचना
(c) परिक्रमा
(d) नोटिस

Q49. Any kind of letter generally ends with:
(a) Salutation
(b) Signature
(c) Heading
(d) Subscription

Q50. Choose the correct alternative which can be substituted for the given sentence:

The period of life in which a person is old and weak

(a) Dotage

(b) Imbecility

(c) Senility

(d) Superannuation

Q51. Choose the correct option.

Tenders should be written in a language that is -

(a) roundabout a lengthy

(b) informal

(c) stylish

(d) brief and to the point

Q52. Choose the correct indirect form of the given sentence from the options given below:

She said, "We were thinking of selling the house but we have decided not to".

(a) She said that they have been thinking of selling the house but had decide not to.

(b) She said that they had been thinking of selling the house but had decided not to.

(c) She said that they thought of selling the house but decided not to.

(d) She said that they think of selling the house but had decided not to.

Q53. Choose the correct option for the Passive construction.

Everyone calls him a peacemaker.

(a) A peacemaker he is called.

(b) He is called to be everyone's peacemaker.

(c) He is called a peacemaker.

(d) Everyone is called a peacemaker by him.

Q54. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

The teacher taught us that the earth _____ round.

(a) is

(b) were

(c) was

(d) are

Q55. Choose the correct antonym of the following word from the options given below:

Encourage

(a) aid

(b) discourage

(c) incite

(d) persuade

Q56. Fill in the blank with appropriate determiner from the options given below:
_____ pen will do.
(a) Many
(b) Any
(c) Much
(d) Enough

Q57. 'SUBORDINATE' का हिन्दी पारिभाषिक शब्द है
(a) वरिष्ठ श्रेणी
(b) अधीनस्थ
(c) विनीत
(d) सहायक

Q58. Translate the following sentence into Hindi:
Women learn English faster than men.
(a) पुरुष औरतों से जल्दी अंग्रेजी सीखते हैं।
(b) औरतें पुरुषों से ज्यादा जल्दी अंग्रेजी सीखती हैं।
(c) औरतों को पुरुषों के मुकाबले जल्दी अंग्रेजी सीखनी चाहिए।
(d) पुरुषों को महिलाओं से पहले अंग्रेजी सीखनी चाहिए।

Q59. Choose the correct preposition.
He took ages _____ the job.
(a) over
(b) above
(c) beneath
(d) of

Q60. Go through the following poem and answer the question given below:
O Rose thou art sick,
The invisible worm,
That flies in the night
in the howling storm:
Has found out thy bed
of crimson joy:
And his dark secret love
Does thy life destroy.
What does the 'worm' symbolize here?
(a) Secret love
(b) Life and beauty
(c) Howling storm
(d) Death and decay

Q61. Choose the correct alternative for translation of the technical term:

अनुपूरक

(a) backplane

(b) practitioner

(c) plotter

(d) supplement

Q62. Replace the highlighted part of the following sentence with one word from the options given below:

She teaches **the science of the life of plants.**

(a) botany

(b) zoology

(c) biology

(d) pathology

Q63. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows, choosing the correct option:

Recent research into antibiotic resistant bacterial strains suggests the need for a re- examination of the frequency with which doctors prescribe antibacterial therapy. One study demonstrated, for example, that most minor bacterial infections will resolve without treatment within 5 to 14 days of the onset of symptoms; a course of antibiotics might reduce that time frame by only 1 to 2 days. A second study indicates that the incidents of "superbugs", which have resistance to a wide variety of antibacterial agents, is increasing significantly and that these bugs are more likely to spread among those who have been treated with antibiotics within the past 5 years.

The passage is primarily concerned with -

(a) discussing research into the symptoms of bacterial infections

(b) explaining a change in the frequency with which antibacterial therapy is prescribed.

(c) contrasting the views of doctors and medical researchers with respect to prescribing drugs.

(d) questioning the routine prescription of antibiotics for bacterial infections.

Q64. Convert the following indirect speech into direct speech by choosing the correct option:

He inquired whether his name was not Ahmed.

(a) He said to him, "Is not your name Ahmed?"

(b) He said to him, "Was not your name Ahmed?"

(c) He said, "Was not his name Ahmed?"

(d) He said to him, "Is not his name Ahmed?"

Q65. Change the voice of the following sentence from the options given below:

Who teaches you such things?

(a) By who was you taught such things?

(b) By whom you were taught such things?

(c) By whom are you taught such things?

(d) You were taught such things by whom?

Q66. Choose the correct tense of the verb given in the bracket.
Do you (speak) English?
(a) spoke
(b) spoken
(c) speak
(d) speaking

Q67. Choose the correct antonym of the following word from the options given:
Freedom
(a) slavery
(b) liberty
(c) unchained
(d) independence

Q68. Fill in the blank with the appropriate article.
Eat _____ banana every day to keep yourself healthy.
(a) a
(b) the
(c) an
(d) zero article

Q69. Translate the following sentence into Hindi:
He called a taxi for me.
(a) उसने मुझे एक टैक्सी कहा ।
(b) उसने मुझे टैक्सी पुकारा।
(c) उसने मेरे लिए एक टैक्सी बुलाई।
(d) वह मेरे लिए एक टैक्सी लाया ।

Q70. Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank.
Warning! No unauthorized personnel _____ this point.
(a) since
(b) of
(c) beyond
(d) besides

Q71. What is the synonym of "Deform"?
(a) mould
(b) fashion
(c) distort
(d) beautify

Q72. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the following word from the given options:
Domicile certificate
(a) ग्रह प्रमाण पत्र
(b) आवास प्रमाण पत्र
(c) मूल निवासी प्रमाण पत्र
(d) जन्म प्रमाण पत्र

Q73. The Heading in a letter consists of _____.
(a) Salutation
(b) The writer's address and the date
(c) The reference
(d) The subscription

Q74. Punett square is used in the study of:
(a) Cell Biology
(b) Bio-Evolution
(d) Genetics
(c) Photosynthesis

Q75. Choose from the options given below one word for-
Someone who walks in sleep
(a) Philogynist
(b) Somnambulist
(c) Recluse
(d) Termagant

Q76. Go through the following poem and answer the question given below:
O Rose thou art sick,
The invisible worm,
That flies in the night
in the howling storm:
Has found out thy bed
Of crimson joy;
And his dark secret love
Does thy life destroy.
According to the poet, the main idea of the poem is:
(a) The poet praises the secret love of the worm.
(b) Wicked people win the battle.
(c) Innocent are helpless, they suffer and give up their life.
(d) The beauty of the Rose is immortal.

Q77. Choose the correct direct speech of the following sentence from the options given below:
He ordered them to lock the door.
(a) He said to them, "Please lock the door."
(b) He told them, "You locked the door."
(c) He tells them, "Lock the door."
(d) He said to them, "Lock the door."

Q78. Change the following sentence from the active voice to the passive voice.
We expect good news.
(a) Good news is expected.
(b) Good news should be expected.
(c) Good news must be expected.
(d) Good news was expected.

Q79. Fill in the blank with one of the correct options from the options given below.
It's time they_____ working on the project.
(a) started
(b) start
(c) will
(d) would start

Q80. Choose the words which are nearly opposite in meaning to the highlighted words:
Opaque
(a) Cloudy
(b) Hazy
(c) Blurred
(d) Transparent

Q81. Fill in the correct article.
He is not _____ honourable man.
(a) an
(b) the
(c) a
(d) no article

Q82. 'विसंगति' शब्द के लिए सही अंग्रेजी शब्द क्या होगा?
(a) Discrepancy
(b) Discretion
(c) Dismiss
(d) Disorder

Q83. Choose an appropriate translation for the sentence given:
She saved money for a rainy day.
(a) उसने बारिश के लिए पैसे बचाए।
(b) उसने भीगने से पैसे बचाए।
(c) उसने पैसों को भीगने से बचाया।
(d) उसने बुरे वक्त के लिए पैसे बचाए।

Q84. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct preposition from the choices given below:
What's the time _____ your watch?
(a) in
(b) at
(c) on
(d) by

Q85. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the word given below :
Registration
(a) पंजिका
(b) पंजीकरण
(c) संविदा
(d) नियमन

Q86. Which archaeological site was known as the 'Tamravati'?
(a) Kalibanga
(b) Bagore
(c) Ahar
(d) Bairath

Q87. Which river does NOT form a part of the confluence at Baneshwar Dham, where the famous tribal fair is held?
(a) Som
(b) Mahi
(c) Jakham
(d) Chambal

Q88. The term 'Baneshwar' is associated with which deity, worshipped during the Baneshwar Fair in Rajasthan?
(a) Lord Vishnu
(b) Lord Shiva
(c) Goddess Durga
(d) Lord Krishna

Q89. Who led the revolt against the British and Jodhpur State during the Revolt of 1857 in Auwa?
(a) Thakur Kushal Singh
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Tantia Tope
(d) Nana Sahib

Q90. Who were the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 in the Kota state of Rajasthan?
(a) Tantia Tope and Rani Lakshmibai
(b) Thakur Kushal Singh and Monk Mason
(c) Lala Jaidayal and Mehrab Khan
(d) Pandit Nayanuram and Amrita Devi

Q91. Which region in Rajasthan receives winter rainfall associated with cyclones?
(a) Sub-humid Region
(b) Humid Region
(c) Arid Region
(d) Semi-arid Region

Q92. 'Kanak Sagar' is a -
(a) Ramsar Site
(b) Black Buck Sanctuary
(c) Tiger Sanctuary
(d) Bird Sanctuary

Q93. To which age does the artistic splendor of Rajorgarh belong?
(a) Gurjar-Pratihars
(b) Rathores
(c) Chauhans
(d) Guhil-Sisodias

Q94. The Arid Region of Rajasthan includes which of the following districts?
(a) Jaisalmer, Phalodi, Barmer
(b) Udaipur, Kota, Bundi
(c) Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer
(d) Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur

Q95. The average rainfall in the Sub-humid Region of Rajasthan ranges between:
(a) 20-40 cm
(b) 10-20 cm
(c) 40-60 cm
(d) 60-80 cm

Q96. What was the significance of the "Bhilwara Camp Case" in Rajasthan?
(a) Establishment of the Rajasthan Police
(b) Formation of the Rajasthan High Court
(c) Initiation of the Bhilwara Workers' Movement
(d) Beginning of the Bijolia Movement

Q97. Which civilization is also known as Dhulkot or Banas and is famous for its copper artifacts?
(a) Ahad
(b) Bairath
(c) Kalibanga
(d) Bagore

Q98. Which civilization, located on the banks of the Banganga River, has evidence of Mauryan and Buddhist influence?
(a) Ahad
(b) Bairath
(c) Kalibanga
(d) Bagore

Q99. Which of the following civilizations is located on the bank of the Ghaggar River and has remnants of the Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Ahad
(b) Bairath
(c) Kalibanga
(d) Bagore

Q100. Which civilization is located on the banks of the Kothari River and has evidence of the oldest known animal husbandry?
(a) Ahad
(b) Bairath
(c) Kalibanga
(d) Bagore

Q101. Who first discovered the Ahad civilization, also known as the 'Copper City'?
(a) Ratan Chandra Agarwal
(b) Amlanand Ghosh
(c) Dayaram Sahani
(d) Virendra Nath Mishra

Q102. Which of the following archaeologists was associated with the first excavation of Kalibanga?
(a) Ratan Chandra Agarwal
(b) Amlanand Ghosh
(c) Dayaram Sahani
(d) Virendra Nath Mishra

Q103. The Berach River, a southern tributary of the Banas River, originates from which of the following hills in Rajasthan?
(a) Aravalli Hills
(b) Gogunda Hills
(c) Mewat Hills
(d) Vindhya Hills

Q104. Which of the following rivers is NOT a tributary of the Berach River?
(a) Ahar River
(b) Gambhiri River
(c) Orai River
(d) Chambal River

Q105. Which district of Rajasthan has the shortest international boundary with Pakistan?
(a) Barmer
(b) Bikaner
(c) Jaisalmer
(d) Ganganagar

Q106. What was the primary aim of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the UAE-India CEPA Council (UICC) and the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC)?
(a) To enhance military cooperation
(b) To promote awareness of the UAE-India bilateral economic partnership and the benefits of CEPA
(c) To develop joint cultural programs
(d) To facilitate student exchange programs

Q107. Which countries in the Americas received WHO certification for eliminating mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and Syphilis on May 7, 2024?
(a) Brazil, Argentina, and Peru
(b) Belize, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
(c) Mexico, Chile, and Colombia
(d) Honduras, Ecuador, and Uruguay

Q108. Whom did Rizwan Koita replace as the Chairperson of NABH?
(a) Dr. Rakesh Sharma
(b) Dr. Atul Mohan Kochhar
(c) Dr. Rajiv Kumar
(d) Dr. Mahesh Verma

Q109. What was the theme for the National Technology Day event in 2024?
(a) Innovations for a Better Future
(b) Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future
(c) Advancing Digital India
(d) Empowering Youth in Science

Q110. On which date is National Technology Day annually observed across India?
(a) 10 May
(b) 11 May
(c) 12 May
(d) 13 May

Q111. What was the theme for the National Technology Day event in 2024?
(a) Innovations for a Better Future
(b) Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future
(c) Advancing Digital India
(d) Empowering Youth in Science

Q112. What is the theme of World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) 2024?
(a) Save the Birds, Save the Planet
(b) Protect Insects, Protect Birds
(c) Birds Connect Our World
(d) Migratory Birds and People - Together through Time

Q113. Which publication won the 2024 Pulitzer Prize in Journalism under the Public Service category?
(a) The New York Times
(b) The Washington Post
(c) ProPublica
(d) Reuters

Q114. What is the estimated contribution of Rajasthan to India's total crude oil production as of the financial year 2023-24?
(a) 10.85%
(b) 12.6%
(c) 14.95%
(d) 18.45%

Q115. What was the total export value of Textiles from Rajasthan in the financial year 2023-24?
(a) ₹6,165.79 crore
(b) ₹7,834.36 crore
(c) ₹8,819.58 crore
(d) ₹9,251.39 crore

Q116. What was the total number of industrial units registered in Rajasthan under the Udyam Registration Portal in the financial year 2023-24?
(a) 3,50,000
(b) 4,00,000
(c) 4,50,000
(d) 4,70,676

Q117. Which of the following initiatives was launched by the Government of Rajasthan to promote the participation of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the non-agricultural sectors of the state?
(a) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana
(b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Aadivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana
(c) Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana
(d) Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022

Q118. What is the main objective of the "One District One Product" (ODOP) scheme in Rajasthan?
(a) To promote export-oriented training programs
(b) To identify and promote products with export potential from each district
(c) To develop new industrial parks in each district
(d) To provide financial assistance to small enterprises

Q119. Which product was identified for export promotion under the "One District One Product" scheme from the district of Jodhpur in Rajasthan?
(a) Granite and Marble
(b) Handicraft Products
(c) Engineering Products
(d) Wool and Woolens

Q120. What is the full form of PMGSY?
(a) Pradhan Mantri Greh Sadak Yojana
(b) Pradhan Mantri Gaon Sadak Yojana
(c) Pradhan Mantri Guarantee Sadak Yojana
(d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Q121. Match the following:
Organisation/Group → Headquarter
1. IMF → (a) Geneva
2. WTO → (b) Washington D.C.
3. ADB → (c) Kathmandu
4. SAARC → (d) Philippines
(a) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
(b) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(c) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(d) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Q122. Which Five Year Plan focused on the objective of achieving 'Faster, More Inclusive, and Sustainable Growth'?
(a) Tenth
(b) Twelfth
(c) Seventh
(d) Eleventh

Q123. Who among the following gave the 'Gandhian Plan' in 1944?
(a) D. D. Dhar
(b) S. N. Aggarwal
(c) M. N. Roy
(d) J. P. Narayan

Q124. What does the term "Ajrak" refer to in the context of Rajasthani art and culture?
(a) A form of metalwork
(b) A style of miniature painting
(c) A type of block printing
(d) A traditional dance form

Q125. Which famous Mughal poet and scholar accompanied Alauddin Khilji during the siege of Chittorgarh?
(a) Amir Khusrow
(b) Faizi
(c) Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
(d) Abul Fazl

Q126. In which year was Ranthambore Fort declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(a) 2007
(b) 2010
(c) 2013
(d) 2016

Q127. Which district of Rajasthan is known as the 'Gateway to the Thar Desert'?
(a) Jodhpur
(b) Jaisalmer
(c) Bikaner
(d) Barmer

Q128. Who was the only ruler of Rajasthan to take part in all three round table conferences?
(a) Maharaja Ganga Singh
(b) Maharaj Bika Singh
(c) Maharaja Sadul Singh
(d) Maharaja Anup Singh

Q129. The Morley-Minto reforms, also known as the Indian Council Act, was passed in _____ during the tenure of Lord Minto.
(a) 1910
(b) 1909
(c) 1919

Q130. Which Act introduced the system of 'Dyarchy' in the provincial government?
(a) Act of 1892
(b) Act of 1909
(c) Act of 1919
(d) Act of 1935

Q131. The Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by -
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Bhagat Singh
(d) V. D. Savarkar

Q132. The famous "Pushkar Fair," known for its camel trading and cultural events, is held annually in which district of Rajasthan?
(a) Ajmer
(b) Jaipur
(c) Jodhpur
(d) Bikaner

Q133. Which district of Rajasthan was the site of the Chainpur robbery in 1914?
(a) Jodhpur
(b) Udaipur
(c) Jaipur
(d) Bikaner

Q134. Which disease is characterized by high blood sugar levels?
(a) Hypertension
(b) Arthritis
(c) Diabetes mellitus
(d) Anemia

Q135. Which disease occurs due to a deficiency of vitamin D?
(a) Scurvy
(b) Rickets
(c) Malaria
(d) Tuberculosis

Q136. The value of $5\frac{1}{6} + \left[3\frac{1}{6} + \left\{17 \times \left(4\frac{4}{5} \div 2\frac{2}{50}\right)\right\}\right]$ is equal to:
(a) 48.33
(b) 30
(c) 45.50
(d) 54

Q137. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'ARRANGE' be arranged?
(a) 1560
(b) 1260
(c) 720
(d) 120

Q138. Kartik sold an AC to Balram at a profit of 20%. Balram sold this AC at a profit of 12.5% to Mayank. The profit made by Balram is Rs 60 less than the profit made by Kartik. What is the cost price of AC for Kartik?
(a) Rs. 820
(b) Rs. 950
(c) Rs.1200
(d) Rs. 960

Q139. The value of $42 \div 6$ of $4 \times [8 - (24 - 14) \div 5]$ of $\frac{3}{4} + 8 - 12 \div 6$ of 2 is:
(a) 357/24
(b) 357/44
(c) 352/24
(d) 378/24

Q140. A sum of Rs 39804 is divided between P, Q and R such that the ratio of share P and Q is 7 : 8 and that of P and R is 5 : 7. The share of Q is:
(a) Rs 12890
(b) Rs 12840
(c) Rs 12480
(d) Rs 12700

Q141. A person deposits a certain sum which becomes Rs 53,728 at 23% p.a. simple interest after 2 years. What will be the amount of the sum after two years at the half rate of interest?
(a) Rs 45,564
(b) Rs 45,464
(c) Rs 45,364
(d) Rs 45,264

Q142. Radhika have a piggy bank in which she deposits denomination (in the form of coins) of Rs 1, Rs 2, Rs 5 and Rs 10 in the ratio of 9 : 7 : 5: 3. If there are 144 coins in all, then how much money is there in the piggy bank in the form of coins?
(a) Rs. 568
(b) Rs. 468
(c) Rs. 670
(d) Rs. 456

Q143. If $57\frac{1}{7}\%$ of a number is added with itself then result become 1353. Find the original number.
(a) 861
(b) 870
(c) 900
(d) 560

Q144. By selling a clock watch for Rs 570 a person loss 18% of its selling price. At what price should he sell it to gain 18% on its cost price?
(a) Rs. 797
(b) Rs. 794
(c) Rs. 889
(d) Rs. 857

Q145. The market price of the luminous inverter is Rs 12500. A whole seller sells it by giving 15% discount on its market price. If the cost price of the article is Rs 7580, then his profit percent is :
(a) 44.37%
(b) 47%
(c) 49%
(d) 40.17%

Q146. The ratio of the ages of Abhilash and Bipasha, four years ago was 4 : 5. Eight years from now the ratio of the ages of Abhilash and Bipasha will be 11 : 13. What is the sum of their present ages?
(a) 80 Years
(b) 87 Years
(c) 90 Years
(d) 98 Years

Q147. The average of 15 numbers is 78. The average of first five numbers is 75 and that of the next seven numbers is 84. The 13th and 14th number are 2 and 3 more than the 15th number respectively. What is the average of 13th and 15th number?
(a) 75.67
(b) 68.33
(c) 80
(d) 85

Q148. $120 \div 15 \ of \ 5[\ 130 \div 5 \ of \ \{ 3 \times 5 - (5 - 3)\}] \div (50 \div 2 \times 5)$ is:
(a) 0.250
(b) 0.0256
(c) 0.0350
(d) 0.0206

Q149. The quantity of mixture of milk and water is 70 litre. This mixture contains 10% water. How many litres of water should be mixed in the mixture to make 25% water in the mixture?
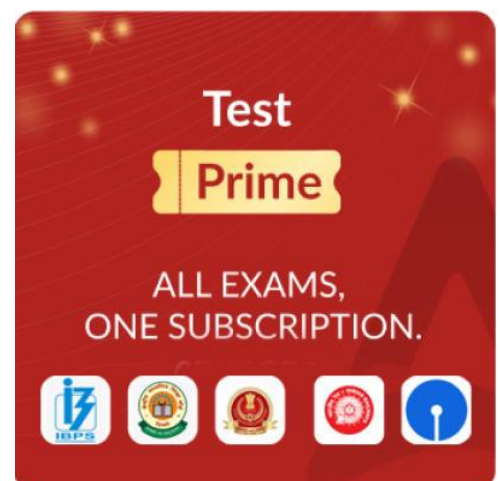(a) 19 L
(b) 18 L
(c) 14 L
(d) 11 L

Q150. Twenty-eight persons can make a road in 36 days. After 10 days of work, 18 workers left the work and joined on the last day of the work. In how many days a road can be made?
(a) 80
(b) 75
(c) 81
(d) 90

Q151. The value of $\dfrac{95 - 1215 \div 27 + 14 \times 7}{3 + 3\frac{1}{4} of \ 4 - 8}$ is:
(a) 16.5
(b) 18.5
(c) 18
(d) 19

Q152. $4\frac{2}{5} \div \left[1\frac{2}{3} - \left\{\frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{15} - \frac{3}{10}\right)\right\}\right]$ is equal to:
(a) 1
(b) $3\frac{2}{3}$
(c) 0
(d) $3\frac{1}{3}$

Q153. How many ways can 5 people be seated in a row if two of them, say A and B, must always sit together?
(a) 48
(b) 24
(c) 96
(d) 16

Q154. The market price of a hand bag is Rs 976.5. If a shopkeeper sold the hand bag at 10% loss after giving 30% discount, then the cost price of the article is:
(a) Rs 709.5
(b) Rs 679
(c) Rs 759.5
(d) Rs 619.5

Q155. From a group of 10 men and 8 women, how many ways can a committee of 5 people be formed if at least 3 women must be included?
(a) 3248
(b) 3347
(c) 3276
(d) 3425

Q156. The ratio of the third proportional to 9 & 30 and the mean proportional between 9 & 25 is:
(a) 20 : 3
(b) 15 : 11
(c) 3 : 20
(d) 11 : 15

Q157. What is the smallest value that must be added to 705, so that the resultant is a perfect square?
(a) 10
(b) 20
(c) 24
(d) 28

Q158. If 3A = 2B and 2B = 3C, then what is A : B : C?
(a) 3 : 2 : 3
(b) 2 : 3 : 2
(c) 1 : 3 : 1
(d) 2 : 3 : 4

Q159. How many ways can you distribute 6 different books to 4 students such that each student gets at least one book?
(a) 1560
(b) 1550
(c) 1558
(d) 1556

Q160. What is the simplified value of $(0.0256)^{0.25}$
(a) 0.4
(b) 0.04
(c) 0.004
(d) 0.0004

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)
Sol. सुरभि और सुरभी दोनों शब्द अलग-अलग अर्थ रखते हैं:
1. सुरभि का अर्थ है सुगंध। यह किसी मीठी या अच्छी महक को दर्शाता है, जैसे फूलों या इत्र की खुशबू। इसका प्रयोग सुगंधित वातावरण या अच्छी महक के लिए किया जाता है।
उदाहरण: "बगीचे में फूलों की सुरभि फैली हुई है।"
2. सुरभी का अर्थ है गाय। विशेष रूप से, यह शब्द पौराणिक और धार्मिक संदर्भ में प्रयोग होता है, जहाँ गाय को पूजनीय माना गया है।
उदाहरण: "सुरभी की सेवा भारतीय संस्कृति में विशेष महत्व रखती है।"
इस प्रकार, सुरभि का अर्थ गंध और सुरभी का अर्थ गाय होता है। दोनों शब्दों में ध्वन्यात्मक समानता होने के बावजूद, इनके अर्थ पूरी तरह से भिन्न हैं।
इसलिए, सही उत्तर है: (d) गंध - गाय।

S2. Ans.(c)
Sol. वाक्य "मैं आप चला जाऊँगा" में "मैं" सर्वनाम है।
"मैं" एक निजवाचक सर्वनाम (Personal Pronoun) है क्योंकि यह वाक्य में बोलने वाले व्यक्ति को दर्शाता है। निजवाचक सर्वनाम का उपयोग किसी विशेष व्यक्ति को संबोधित करने के लिए किया जाता है।
इसलिए, सही उत्तर है: (c) निजवाचक।
सभी विकल्पों के विषय मे विस्तृत जानकारी :
(a) निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम:
निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम वह होता है जो किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान की ओर संकेत करता है। यह व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान की निश्चितता को दर्शाता है।
• उदाहरण: वह, यह, वही, यही, वह व्यक्ति, वही किताब।
• वाक्य में प्रयोग: यह किताब मेरी है।
(b) सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम:
सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम वह होता है जो किसी विशेष संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के साथ संबंध स्थापित करता है। यह संज्ञा के साथ उसका संबंध बताता है और अक्सर वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य करता है।
• उदाहरण: जो, जिसे, जिन, जिस।
• वाक्य में प्रयोग: यह वही व्यक्ति है जो कल आया था।

(c) निजवाचक सर्वनाम:

निजवाचक सर्वनाम वह होता है जो बोलने वाले या सुनने वाले या किसी तीसरे व्यक्ति के बारे में बात करते समय प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग तब होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति स्वयं की या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति की बात कर रहा हो।

- उदाहरण: मैं, तू, हम, आप, तुम, वह।
- वाक्य में प्रयोग: मैं स्कूल जाऊँगा।

(d) प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम:

प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम वह होता है जिसका प्रयोग किसी प्रश्न को पूछने के लिए किया जाता है। ये शब्द किसी जानकारी के बारे में पूछताछ करने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं।

- उदाहरण: कौन, क्या, कब, किसका, किसे।
- वाक्य में प्रयोग: कौन आ रहा है?

निष्कर्ष:

प्रश्न "मैं आप चला जाऊँगा" में "मैं" का प्रयोग निजवाचक सर्वनाम के रूप में किया गया है, क्योंकि यह वक्ता (बोलने वाले) को दर्शाता है। इसलिए सही उत्तर निजवाचक सर्वनाम है।

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. सही उत्तर: (a) सजावट

स्पष्टीकरण:

- प्रत्यय: किसी शब्द के मूल धातु के बाद जोड़कर उसका अर्थ बदलने वाला शब्दांश प्रत्यय कहलाता है।
- विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:
  ○ सजावट: इस शब्द में 'सज' मूल शब्द है और 'आवट' प्रत्यय है। 'आवट' प्रत्यय लगाने से शब्द का अर्थ 'सजाने की क्रिया' हो जाता है।
  ○ अन्वेषण: इस शब्द में 'अन्वेष' मूल शब्द है और इसमें कोई प्रत्यय नहीं जुड़ा है।
  ○ संकल्प: इस शब्द में 'संकल्प' मूल शब्द है और इसमें कोई प्रत्यय नहीं जुड़ा है।
  ○ निवास: इस शब्द में 'निवास' मूल शब्द है और इसमें कोई प्रत्यय नहीं जुड़ा है।

निष्कर्ष:

उपरोक्त विश्लेषण से स्पष्ट है कि केवल 'सजावट' शब्द में ही प्रत्यय जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए, (a) सजावट ही सही उत्तर है। अन्य विकल्पों में कोई प्रत्यय नहीं जुड़ा है, इसलिए वे प्रत्यययुक्त शब्द नहीं हैं।

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. (b) कृतज्ञ – कृतघ्न

- कृतज्ञ का अर्थ होता है आभार व्यक्त करने वाला या धन्यवाद मानने वाला, जबकि कृतघ्न का अर्थ होता है जो किसी का आभार नहीं मानता या अहसान फरामोश। ये दोनों एक-दूसरे के सही विलोम हैं।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

(a) निन्दा - कोप:

- निन्दा का अर्थ है आलोचना, जबकि कोप का अर्थ है क्रोध। ये दोनों विलोम शब्द नहीं हैं।

(c) स्थूल - दीर्घ:

- स्थूल का अर्थ है मोटा या भारी, जबकि दीर्घ का अर्थ है लंबा। ये भी विलोम शब्द नहीं हैं। सही विलोम स्थूल का सूक्ष्म होता है।

(d) कटु - कठोर:

- कटु का अर्थ है तीखा या कड़वा, जबकि कठोर का अर्थ है सख्त। ये भी विलोम शब्द नहीं हैं। कटु का विलोम मधुर होता है।

सही उत्तर:

(b) कृतज्ञ – कृतघ्न

S5. Ans.(b)
Sol. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा वे होती हैं जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, या गुण को व्यक्त करती हैं और नाम के रूप में इस्तेमाल होती हैं।
सही विकल्प में सभी शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा हैं:
(b) जनवरी, पृथ्वी, चाँदनी चौक, प्रदीप
- जनवरी: एक विशेष माह का नाम।
- पृथ्वी: विशेष रूप से हमारी दुनिया का नाम।
- चाँदनी चौक: दिल्ली का एक विशेष क्षेत्र।
- प्रदीप: एक व्यक्ति का नाम।
अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:
(a) बकरी, घड़ी, चाचा, होली
- बकरी: एक वस्तु का नाम (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
- घड़ी: एक वस्तु का नाम (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
- चाचा: एक रिश्ते का नाम (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)।
- होली: एक त्योहार का नाम (विशेष संज्ञा)।
(c) लड़ाई, ममता, हाथ, रामायण
- लड़ाई: एक क्रिया (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
- ममता: एक भाव (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)।
- हाथ: एक अंग (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
- रामायण: एक ग्रंथ (विशेष संज्ञा)।
(d) गंगा, तालाब, नदी, समुद्र
- गंगा: विशेष नदी का नाम (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)।
- तालाब: एक स्थान (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
- नदी: एक जल धारा (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
- समुद्र: एक जल क्षेत्र (सामान्य संज्ञा)।
सही उत्तर:
(b) जनवरी, पृथ्वी, चाँदनी चौक, प्रदीप

S6. Ans.(b)
Sol. 'घुड़सवार' शब्द में तत्पुरुष समास है।
तत्पुरुष समास की परिभाषा:
- जिस समास में उत्तर पद प्रधान हो और पहला पद गौण हो, उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।
- तत्पुरुष समास में समास करते समय बीच की विभक्ति का लोप हो जाता है।
- मूर्तिकार, राजद्रोही, राजकुमार जैसे शब्द तत्पुरुष समास के उदाहरण हैं।
अन्य विकल्पों के विषय में जानकारी -
(a) कर्मधारय समास
इस समास में पूर्वपद और उत्तरपद के बीच विशेषण-विशेष्य या उपमान-उपमेय का संबंध होता है, और उत्तरपद प्रधान होता है।
उदाहरण:
- नीलकमल (नील + कमल)
- महापुरुष (महान + पुरुष)
- चरणकमल (चरण + कमल)
- महाजन (महान + जन)

(c) द्वंद्व समास

इस समास में दोनों पद समान महत्व के होते हैं, और विग्रह करने पर 'और', 'अथवा', 'या' जैसे शब्द लगते हैं।

उदाहरण:

- नर-नारी (नर + नारी)
- माँ-बाप (माँ + बाप)

(d) अव्ययीभाव समास

इस समास में पहला पद (पूर्वपद) प्रधान होता है और वह अव्यय होता है।

उदाहरण:

- आजीवन (आजीव + जीवन)
- निर्दोष (निर्दोष)
- प्रतिदिन (प्रति + दिन)
- यथाशक्ति (यथा + शक्ति)
- अनुरूप (अनु + रूप)

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'यशोभिलाषा' शब्द में (d) विसर्ग संधि है।

संधि का विश्लेषण:

- विसर्ग संधि: विसर्ग के बाद स्वर या व्यंजन आने पर विसर्ग में जो विकार होता है उसे विसर्ग सन्धि कहते है।
- 'यशोभिलाषा' में:
- यशः + भिलाषा = यशोभिलाषा
- विसर्ग का 'ओ' हो जाना– यदि विसर्ग के पहले अ और बाद में अ अथवा तीसरा वर्ण, चौथा वर्ण, पाँचवा वर्ण अथवा य, र, ल, व, ह हो तो विसर्ग का ओ हो जाता है।

अन्य संधियों का विश्लेषण:

- गुण संधि:यदि अ और आ के बाद इ या ई, उ या ऊ तथा ऋ स्वर आए तो दोनों के मिलने के क्रमशः ए, ओ और अर हो जाते है, जैसे या, ऊ ,तथा , ऋ।
- वृद्धि संधि: अ या आ के बाद ए या ऐ आए तो 'ऐ' और ओ और औ आए तो औ हो जाता हो।
- दीर्घ संधि: हस्व या दीर्घ 'आ', 'इ', 'उ', के पश्चात क्रमशः हस्व या दीर्घ 'आ', 'इ', 'उ' स्वर आएं तो दोनों को मिलाकर दीर्घ आ, ई, ऊ हो जाते है।

इस प्रकार, 'यशोभिलाषा' शब्द में (d) विसर्ग संधि लागू होती है।

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'अपने सामर्थ्य के अनुसार व्यय करना' अर्थ से संबंधित लोकोक्ति है:

(d) तेते पाँव पसारिये जेली लॉबी सौर

व्याख्या:

तेते पाँव पसारिये जेली लॉबी सौर: इसका अर्थ है कि अपने सामर्थ्य और संसाधनों के अनुसार ही काम करना चाहिए, यानी अपनी क्षमता से अधिक खर्च या प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए।

अन्य विकल्पों की व्याख्या:

(a) दाग लगाये लँगोटिया यार: इसका अर्थ है कि पुराने दोस्त या भरोसेमंद व्यक्ति द्वारा धोखा देना, जिससे धोखा देने के संबंध में नहीं है।

(b) थोड़ी पूँजी धणी को खाये: इसका अर्थ है कि थोड़े पैसे भी धनी या अमीर व्यक्ति की स्थिति को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, यह भी व्यय करने की स्थिति से संबंधित नहीं है।

(c) तेल देखो तेल की धार देखो: इसका अर्थ है कि किसी चीज़ की गुणवत्ता या स्थिति को देखकर निर्णय लेना चाहिए, जो कि व्यय करने की स्थिति से संबंधित नहीं है।

इसलिए, 'तेते पाँव पसारिये जेली लॉबी सौर' सबसे उपयुक्त लोकोक्ति है।

S9. Ans.(c)
Sol. शुद्ध वर्तनी वाला शब्द है: (c) अन्तर्धान

स्पष्टीकरण:

- अन्तर्धान: यह शब्द शुद्ध रूप से लिखा गया है। इसका अर्थ होता है - गायब हो जाना, लुप्त हो जाना।

अन्य विकल्पों में त्रुटियां:

- अन्तर्ध्यान: इसमें 'ध्यान' के पहले एक अतिरिक्त 'र्' है।
- अन्र्तध्यान: इसमें 'अन्तर्' के पहले एक अतिरिक्त 'र्' है।
- अंर्तधवान: इसमें 'अन्तर्' के पहले एक अतिरिक्त 'र्' है और 'ध्यान' के स्थान पर 'धवान' गलत शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है।

याद रखने योग्य बातें:

- 'अन्तर्' का अर्थ होता है - अंदर, भीतर।
- 'ध्यान' का अर्थ होता है - ध्यान रखना, देखना।

इसलिए, 'अन्तर्धान' शब्द का अर्थ होता है - अंदर से गायब हो जाना या भीतर से लुप्त हो जाना।

अतः, सही उत्तर (c) अन्तर्धान है।

S10. Ans.(d)
Sol. पूर्व में किसी व्यक्ति या अधिकारी को भेजे गए पत्र का जवाब न आने पर जो स्मरण-पत्र भेजा जाता है, उसे कहते हैं:

(d) अनुस्मारक

व्याख्या:

अनुस्मारक: यह शब्द उस पत्र को दर्शाता है जो किसी पहले भेजे गए पत्र की याद दिलाने के लिए भेजा जाता है, खासकर जब पहले पत्र का जवाब नहीं आया हो।

अन्य विकल्पों की व्याख्या:

(a) परिपत्र: यह एक आधिकारिक सूचना या सर्कुलर होता है, जिसे आमतौर पर एक ही संदेश को कई लोगों तक पहुँचाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

(b) विज्ञप्ति: यह एक औपचारिक घोषणा या प्रेस विज्ञप्ति होती है, जिसे किसी विशेष सूचना के प्रसार के लिए जारी किया जाता है।

(c) निविदा: यह एक दस्तावेज होता है जो किसी काम या सेवा के लिए बोली आमंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से भेजा जाता है।

इसलिए, सही विकल्प (d) अनुस्मारक है।

S11. Ans.(b)
Sol. 'जो उत्तर न दे सके' के लिए एक शब्द 'निरुत्तर' है। 'निरुत्तर' का अर्थ होता है ऐसा व्यक्ति जो किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर न दे सके या जिसके पास जवाब न हो।

S12. Ans.(c)
Sol. 'शर्करा' का तद्भव रूप 'शक्कर' है। हिंदी में तद्भव शब्द वे होते हैं जो संस्कृत से बदलकर सामान्य प्रयोग में आते हैं। 'शर्करा' का तद्भव रूप 'शक्कर' है, जो सामान्यतः मिठास के लिए उपयोग होता है।

S13. Ans.(b)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) भक्ति रस।
व्याख्या:
इस वाक्य में प्रभु (भगवान) और भक्त के बीच के संबंध को व्यक्त किया गया है। भक्त भगवान की तुलना चन्दन से करता है और खुद को पानी की तरह साधारण मानता है, जो भक्ति के भाव को दर्शाता है। इस प्रकार, इस वाक्य में भक्ति रस प्रकट होता है।
अन्य विकल्प:
- शृंगार रस: यह प्रेम और सौंदर्य से संबंधित रस है, जो यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं है।
- शांत रस: यह शांति और संयम के भाव से संबंधित होता है, जो यहाँ प्रकट नहीं हो रहा है।
- इनमें से कोई नहीं: यह सही उत्तर नहीं है, क्योंकि भक्ति रस यहाँ उपयुक्त है।
अतः सही उत्तर (b) भक्ति रस है।

S14. Ans.(a)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (a) भूतकाल।
व्याख्या:
वाक्य "वह सो रहा था" में "था" का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो भूतकाल (Past Tense) को दर्शाता है। इसका अर्थ है कि यह क्रिया पहले पूरी हो चुकी है और अब नहीं हो रही है।
अन्य विकल्प:
- वर्तमान काल: यह तब होता है जब क्रिया वर्तमान में हो रही हो, लेकिन इस वाक्य में भूतकाल का संकेत है।
- भविष्यत काल: यह तब होता है जब क्रिया भविष्य में होगी, जो इस वाक्य में नहीं है।
- इनमें से कोई नहीं: यह विकल्प सही नहीं है, क्योंकि वाक्य का काल भूतकाल ही है।
अतः सही उत्तर (a) भूतकाल है।

S15. Ans.(c)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) वो बक्सा, जो कल यहीं रखा था, आज नहीं है।
व्याख्या:
वाक्य में विराम चिह्न का सही उपयोग तब होता है जब वाक्य को स्पष्टता से पढ़ा जा सके। इस वाक्य में उचित जगहों पर अल्पविराम (,) और पूर्णविराम (।) का प्रयोग किया गया है।
अन्य विकल्पों में:
- (a): इसमें पूर्णविराम के प्रयोग में त्रुटि है। वाक्य को एक साथ पढ़ने की आवश्यकता है।
- (b): इसमें अल्पविराम गलत स्थान पर है।
- (d): इसमें अल्पविराम का स्थान सही नहीं है।
अतः सही उत्तर (c) वो बक्सा, जो कल यहीं रखा था, आज नहीं है।

S16. Ans.(b)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा।
व्याख्या:
वाक्य में "रमेश" रेखांकित शब्द है, जो किसी विशेष व्यक्ति का नाम है। यह व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है क्योंकि यह एक व्यक्ति का विशिष्ट नाम दर्शाता है।
अन्य विकल्प:
- जातिवाचक संज्ञा: यह किसी वस्तु या प्राणी की पूरी जाति को संदर्भित करती है, जैसे "मनुष्य," "पेड़" आदि।
- भाववाचक संज्ञा: यह किसी भावना या गुण को दर्शाती है, जैसे "साहस," "दया" आदि।
- समूहवाचक संज्ञा: यह किसी समूह या वर्ग को दर्शाती है, जैसे "भीड़," "झुंड" आदि।
अतः सही उत्तर (b) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है।

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (a) बिल्कुल अनपढ़ व्यक्ति।

व्याख्या:

"काला अक्षर भैंस बराबर" लोकोक्ति का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसा व्यक्ति जो बिल्कुल अनपढ़ हो, जिसे अक्षरों या शिक्षा का कोई ज्ञान न हो। इस लोकोक्ति का प्रयोग उन लोगों के लिए किया जाता है जो पढ़ने-लिखने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ होते हैं।

अन्य विकल्प:

- शिक्षित व्यक्ति: इसका अर्थ सही नहीं है, क्योंकि यह लोकोक्ति अनपढ़ व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग होती है।
- समझदार व्यक्ति: यह भी सही नहीं है, क्योंकि इस लोकोक्ति का तात्पर्य अनपढ़ व्यक्ति से है।

अतः सही उत्तर (a) बिल्कुल अनपढ़ व्यक्ति है।

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (d) : (निर्देशक चिह्न)।

व्याख्या:

उप-विराम (निर्देशक चिह्न :) का उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी वस्तु या विषय के बारे में विस्तार से जानकारी दी जा रही हो। यह चिह्न सूची या किसी विषय का परिचय देने से पहले उपयोग किया जाता है।

उदाहरण:

- उसने ये सामान खरीदा: किताब, पेन, और कॉपी।

अन्य विकल्प:

- (a) । : यह पूर्णविराम है, जो वाक्य के अंत में आता है।
- (b) , : यह अल्पविराम है, जो वाक्य के भीतर विभिन्न खंडों को अलग करने के लिए होता है।
- (c) . : यह अंग्रेजी का पूर्णविराम है।

अतः सही उत्तर (d) : है।

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) 8।

व्याख्या:

हिंदी व्याकरण में कारक उस संबंध को कहते हैं, जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का क्रिया के साथ होता है। कारक के 8 प्रकार होते हैं और इनके साथ विभक्ति चिन्ह भी प्रयोग होते हैं। ये विभक्ति चिन्ह संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के साथ जोड़े जाते हैं।

1. कर्ता कारक (ने): यह बताता है कि क्रिया को करने वाला कौन है।

- उदाहरण: राम ने खाना खाया।

2. कर्म कारक (को): यह बताता है कि क्रिया किस पर हो रही है।

- उदाहरण: राम ने खाना को खाया। (यहाँ को विभक्ति का उपयोग होता है, लेकिन सामान्य प्रयोग में इसे नहीं लिखते)

3. करण कारक (से, द्वारा): यह बताता है कि क्रिया किसके द्वारा की गई।

- उदाहरण: राम ने चाकू से फल काटा।

4. संप्रदान कारक (को, हेतु): यह बताता है कि क्रिया किसके लिए की गई।

- उदाहरण: मैंने यह किताब रमेश को दी।

5. अपादान कारक (से): यह बताता है कि कौन किससे अलग हो रहा है या छूट रहा है।

- उदाहरण: वह पेड़ डाली से गिरा।

6. सम्प्रयोग कारक (के साथ): यह बताता है कि क्रिया किसके साथ की जा रही है।

- उदाहरण: वह दोस्तों के साथ आया।

7. अधिकरण कारक (में, पर, के ऊपर, में, से): यह बताता है कि क्रिया कहाँ हो रही है।
- उदाहरण: किताब मेज़ पर रखी है।

8. सम्बन्ध कारक (का, के, की): यह बताता है कि किसका सम्बन्ध किससे है।
- उदाहरण: यह राम का घर है।

विभक्ति चिह्नों के साथ विस्तृत उदाहरण:
- कर्ता: राम ने (ने विभक्ति) खाना खाया।
- कर्म: उसने चिट्ठी को (को विभक्ति) भेजा।
- करण: उसने कलम से (से विभक्ति) लिखा।
- संप्रदान: उसने मुझे (को विभक्ति) पत्र भेजा।
- अपादान: वह मेज से (से विभक्ति) गिरा।
- सम्प्रयोग: वह दोस्तों के साथ (के साथ विभक्ति) गया।
- अधिकरण: किताब मेज पर (पर विभक्ति) रखी है।
- सम्बन्ध: यह राम का (का, की, के विभक्ति) घर है।

अतः सही उत्तर (c) 8 है।

S20. Ans.(a)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (a) अजंत।

व्याख्या:

यह व्यंजन संधि का एक उदाहरण है। जब अच् और अंत का मेल होता है, तो 'अच्' में 'च्' का परिवर्तन व्यंजन संधि के नियम अनुसार होता है। वर्ग के पहले वर्ण का तीसरे वर्ण में परिवर्तन होता है,

जिससे अच् + अंत = अजंत हो जाता है।

संधि के नियम:

किसी वर्ग के पहले वर्ण (जैसे च्) का मेल स्वर या अंतःस्थ व्यंजन के साथ होने पर वह तीसरे वर्ण (ज्) में बदल जाता है, जो कि व्यंजन संधि का नियम है।

अन्य विकल्प:
- अचंत और अचानत: ये संधि के नियम के अनुसार नहीं हैं।
- अशांत: इसका अर्थ भिन्न होता है, और यह संधि से संबंधित नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर (a) अजंत है।

S21. Ans.(b)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) सम्।

व्याख्या:

संकीर्ण शब्द में उपसर्ग 'सम्' है। 'सम्' उपसर्ग का प्रयोग समानता, संग्रह या साथ में होने का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे कि संकीर्ण, संस्कार, संगम, संवाद, सन्तोष, और संयुक्त जैसे शब्दों में 'सम्' उपसर्ग जुड़ा होता है।

- संकीर्ण का अर्थ है संकुचित या तंग।
- उपसर्ग 'सम्' जुड़ने से शब्दों में सह-अस्तित्व या संकुचन का भाव आता है।

अन्य विकल्प:
- सं: यह एक उपसर्ग नहीं है।
- सन: यह एक उपसर्ग नहीं है।
- संकी: यह कोई उपसर्ग नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर (b) सम् है।

S22. Ans.(d)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (d) जो बहुत मोटा था।

व्याख्या:

यह वाक्य एक आश्रित उपवाक्य (अधीन उपवाक्य) है, क्योंकि यह मुख्य वाक्य पर आश्रित है और मुख्य वाक्य को पूरा करता है। "जो बहुत मोटा था" एक आश्रित उपवाक्य है जो यह बताता है कि 'एक आदमी' कैसा था, और यह मुख्य वाक्य पर निर्भर है।

अन्य विकल्प:

- (a) एक आदमी: यह एक वाक्यांश है, उपवाक्य नहीं।
- (b) मैंने एक आदमी को देखा: यह मुख्य वाक्य है।
- (c) बहुत मोटा: यह एक वाक्यांश है, उपवाक्य नहीं।

अतः सही उत्तर (d) जो बहुत मोटा था है।

S23. Ans.(b)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) संख्यावाचक विशेषण।

व्याख्या:

संख्यावाचक विशेषण वह विशेषण होता है जो किसी संज्ञा की संख्या या मात्रा को बताता है। इस वाक्य में "दो" शब्द संख्यावाचक विशेषण है क्योंकि यह बताता है कि कितनी पुस्तकें लानी हैं (दो पुस्तकें)।

अन्य विकल्प:

- परिमाणवाचक विशेषण: यह विशेषण किसी वस्तु की मात्रा को बताता है, जैसे: थोड़ा, अधिक।
- गुणवाचक विशेषण: यह किसी संज्ञा के गुण या विशेषता को बताता है, जैसे: सुंदर, अच्छा।
- संकेतवाचक विशेषण: यह किसी संज्ञा की ओर संकेत करता है, जैसे: यह, वह।

अतः सही उत्तर (b) संख्यावाचक विशेषण है।

S24. Ans.(b)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) 3।

व्याख्या:

पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम तीन प्रकार के होते हैं। ये सर्वनाम व्यक्ति, संख्या या लिंग के आधार पर क्रिया के साथ संबंध स्थापित करते हैं। पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के तीन प्रकार होते हैं:

1. उत्तम पुरुष: जो व्यक्ति बोल रहा है। उदाहरण: मैं, हम।
2. मध्यम पुरुष: जिससे बात की जा रही है। उदाहरण: तुम, आप।
3. अन्य पुरुष: जिसके बारे में बात की जा रही है। उदाहरण: वह, ये, वे।

अतः सही उत्तर (b) 3 है।

S25. Ans.(b)
Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) बहुभाषी।

व्याख्या:

जो व्यक्ति अनेक भाषाएँ बोलने की क्षमता रखता है, उसे "बहुभाषी" कहते हैं। यह शब्द उन व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रयोग होता है जो एक से अधिक भाषाएँ जानते और बोलते हैं।

अन्य विकल्प:

- वक्ता: जो बोलने में निपुण हो।
- शाकाहारी: जो केवल शाकाहार (पौधे आधारित आहार) ग्रहण करता हो।
- कटुभाषी: जो कड़वी या अप्रिय बातें करता हो।

अतः सही उत्तर (b) बहुभाषी है।

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (d) विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य।

व्याख्या:

इस वाक्य में "अहा!" का प्रयोग किसी आश्चर्य या खुशी के भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया गया है। ऐसे वाक्य, जिनमें आश्चर्य, हर्ष, शोक, या घृणा जैसे भाव प्रकट होते हैं, उन्हें विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य कहते हैं।

अतः सही उत्तर (d) विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य है।

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) अ।

व्याख्या:

स्वर वह ध्वनियाँ होती हैं, जिनके उच्चारण में वायु बिना किसी रुकावट के मुख से बाहर निकलती है। हिंदी भाषा में 'अ' एक स्वर है। स्वर हिंदी वर्णमाला में स्वतंत्र ध्वनियाँ होती हैं।

अन्य विकल्प:

- क, छ, ज: ये सभी व्यंजन हैं, क्योंकि इन ध्वनियों के उच्चारण में वायु का मार्ग अवरुद्ध होता है।

अतः सही उत्तर (b) अ है।

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) ते।

व्याख्या:

"जाते" शब्द में "ते" प्रत्यय है। यह प्रत्यय क्रिया के वर्तमान काल को व्यक्त करता है। हिंदी में जब किसी क्रिया के अंत में "ते" जोड़ा जाता है, तो यह उस क्रिया के करने की स्थिति को इंगित करता है, जैसे "जाते," "खाते," "सोते" आदि।

अन्य विकल्प:

- रु: यह सही प्रत्यय नहीं है।
- जा: यह धातु (मूल क्रिया) है, प्रत्यय नहीं।
- य: यह सही प्रत्यय नहीं है।

अतः सही उत्तर (c) ते है।

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (d) शाबाश !

व्याख्या:

विस्मयादिबोधक वे शब्द होते हैं जो अचानक उत्पन्न होने वाले भावों जैसे खुशी, आश्चर्य, दुख, घृणा आदि को प्रकट करते हैं। "शाबाश !" ऐसा शब्द है, जो खुशी और प्रशंसा के भाव को व्यक्त करता है, इसलिए यह विस्मयादिबोधक है।

अन्य विकल्प:

- ते: यह एक सर्वनाम है।
- है: यह एक क्रिया है।
- आठ: यह एक संख्या है।

अतः सही उत्तर (d) शाबाश ! है।

S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) दुल्हनियाँ।

व्याख्या:

"दुल्हनिया" शब्द का बहुवचन रूप "दुल्हनियाँ" होता है। यह हिंदी व्याकरण के अनुसार उचित बहुवचन स्वरूप है, जो दुल्हनियों को संदर्भित करता है।

अन्य विकल्प:

- दुलहिनिया: यह शब्द शुद्ध नहीं है।
- दुलहिनेया: यह भी शुद्ध नहीं है।
- दूल्हनेयाँ: यह गलत है।

अतः सही उत्तर (c) दुल्हनियाँ है।

S31. Ans.(c)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) शारीरिक बल से बुद्धि बड़ी है।

व्याख्या:

लोकोक्ति "अक्ल बड़ी या भैंस" का अर्थ है कि बुद्धि शारीरिक बल से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। इस कहावत का उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब यह बताना हो कि बल से अधिक बुद्धिमत्ता का महत्व होता है।

अतः सही उत्तर (c) शारीरिक बल से बुद्धि बड़ी है।

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (b) निरीक्षण।

व्याख्या:

"निरिक्षण" शब्द का शुद्ध रूप "निरीक्षण" है, जिसका अर्थ है "अवलोकन करना" या "जांच करना"।

अन्य विकल्प:

- निरीशन, निरिशन, और निरीशं गलत हैं।

अतः सही उत्तर (b) निरीक्षण है।

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (d) पीयूष।

व्याख्या:

"अमृत" का पर्यायवाची शब्द "पीयूष" होता है, जिसका अर्थ है अमरता प्रदान करने वाला दिव्य रस। यह शब्द संस्कृत में अमरता या अमृत के लिए उपयोग होता है।

अन्य विकल्प:

- आम्र: इसका अर्थ है आम (फल)।
- मठ: इसका अर्थ है धार्मिक स्थान।
- व्योम: इसका अर्थ है आकाश।

अतः सही उत्तर (d) पीयूष है।

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) स्थिर।

व्याख्या:

"फिरना" का अर्थ है घूमना या चलना-फिरना। इसका विलोम शब्द "स्थिर" है, जिसका अर्थ होता है स्थिर रहना या अचल होना।

अन्य विकल्प:

● पूर्ण: इसका अर्थ है पूरा होना।

● सबल: इसका अर्थ है बलवान या शक्तिशाली होना।

● "स्थिर" इस संदर्भ में सही विलोम है।

अतः सही उत्तर (c) स्थिर है।

S35. Ans.(c)

Sol. सही उत्तर है: (c) आपका स्वास्थ्य कैसा है?

व्याख्या:

शुद्ध वर्तनी के अनुसार "स्वास्थ्य" शब्द का प्रयोग सही है, जिसका अर्थ होता है शारीरिक और मानसिक स्थिति या सेहत।

अन्य विकल्पों में:

● स्वस्थ: यह एक विशेषण है, जिसका अर्थ है 'स्वस्थ होना' या 'अच्छी सेहत होना'।

● स्वस्त और स्वास्थय: ये दोनों गलत वर्तनी हैं।

अतः सही उत्तर (c) आपका स्वास्थ्य कैसा है?

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Memo: A memo (short for memorandum) is a short message or document used for internal communication within an organization, often dealing with policies, procedures, or other official matters. It is not as formal as a letter but serves as an important tool for sharing information quickly.

● The correct translation of Memo in Hindi is ज्ञापन (gyāpan).
   o ज्ञापन refers to a brief written note or statement, usually for communication within organizations.
● Example:
   o English: The HR department issued a memo about the new attendance policy.
   o Hindi: एचआर विभाग ने नई उपस्थिति नीति के बारे में एक ज्ञापन जारी किया।

Why other options are incorrect:

● अर्धसरकारी पत्र: This translates to "semi-government letter," which is incorrect as a memo is not limited to semi-government communication.

● शपथ-पत्र: This means "affidavit," which is a legal document, not a memo.

● प्रस्तुति: This means "presentation," which is different from a memo, as a presentation is typically used for delivering information to a group, not for internal written communication.

Therefore, the correct answer is (b) ज्ञापन.

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct option is (a) sent to potential suppliers of goods & services.

A tender is an official invitation or request issued by a company, organization, or government agency, asking suppliers to submit proposals or bids for the supply of specific goods or services. This is part of the procurement process to ensure that the entity gets the best value through a competitive bidding process.

- Option (a): Correct. A tender is sent to potential suppliers of goods and services, inviting them to submit bids to provide the required items or services.
- Option (b): Incorrect. Tenders are not sent to buyers; they are sent to potential suppliers who offer goods or services.
- Option (c): Incorrect. Tenders are not limited to government institutions; they can be issued by both public and private organizations.
- Option (d): Incorrect. Tenders are not restricted to private institutions; they can be open to both public and private sectors.

Thus, (a) is the correct answer because a tender specifically seeks bids from suppliers for goods and services.

S38. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct translation of the sentence "वह बाल बाल बचा।" is (b) He had a narrow escape.

- "वह बाल बाल बचा" is a Hindi idiomatic expression meaning someone barely escaped a dangerous or difficult situation.
- Option (b): Correct. "He had a narrow escape" is the appropriate idiomatic expression in English that conveys the meaning of escaping from danger by a very small margin.
- Option (a): Incorrect. "He had a hair escape" is not a correct English idiom. The word "hair" here is a literal translation of "बाल" but does not convey the intended meaning.
- Option (c): Incorrect. "He had an escape by hair" is not an idiomatic expression in English and does not make sense in this context.
- Option (d): Incorrect. "He was narrowly escaped" is grammatically incorrect. The correct form would be "He narrowly escaped," but this option is not as idiomatic as the correct one.

Thus, (b) He had a narrow escape is the most suitable translation for "वह बाल बाल बचा।".

S39. Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct one-word substitution is (c) Architect.

- Architect: A person who designs buildings, oversees their construction, and ensures that the design is executed correctly. They are responsible for the planning, designing, and supervising of the construction process.
- The Hindi meaning of the word "Architect" is वास्तुकार or वास्तुशिल्पी.
- Example: The architect designed a modern office building.

Meanings of the other given words:

- Designer: This term is too general. While an architect is a type of designer, not all designers work with buildings. Designers can also work in fashion, graphics, or other fields.
- Draughtsman: A draughtsman is someone who prepares detailed technical drawings, usually under the direction of an architect or engineer, but they do not oversee construction.
- Compositor: A compositor is someone who arranges text and images for printing or publishing, which is unrelated to building design.

S40. Ans.(b)
Sol. Direct Speech: Direct speech is a way of reporting someone's exact words. It involves quoting the speaker directly, using quotation marks to indicate the spoken words. For example:

- Example: She said, "I am going to the market."

Indirect Speech: Indirect speech (or reported speech) is a way of reporting what someone said without quoting their exact words. It typically involves changing the pronouns, verb tense, and structure. For example:

- Example: She said that she was going to the market.

Conversion Rules:

- Change of Pronouns: "You" (referring to the person being spoken to) changes to "she" because the statement is being reported.

"I" (the speaker) changes to "he."

- Tense Changes: In this case, the verb "is" can remain the same because it expresses a general truth. However, if the context indicates a change in time, "is" could change to "was." Here, it remains as it conveys a conditional scenario.
- The modal verb "must" does not change, as it indicates necessity in the present.
- Reporting Verb: The reporting verb "said" remains in the same form, and "to her" is typically omitted in indirect speech.
- Thus, the correct transformation is given by option (b) because it adheres to all the rules of changing pronouns, maintaining the correct tense for a general truth, and keeping the original meaning intact.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct passive voice transformation of the sentence "They gave her a clock." is (a) She was given a clock.

Active Voice: In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action of the verb. The structure typically follows: Subject + Verb + Object. For example:

- Example: The dog (subject) chased (verb) the cat (object).

Passive Voice: In passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb. The structure usually follows: Subject + Form of "to be" + Past Participle + (by + Agent) (optional). For example:

- Example: The cat (subject) was chased (verb) by the dog (agent).
- In passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- The structure generally follows: Subject + was/were + past participle + (by + agent) (optional).
- Transforming the Sentence:
- The object "a clock" becomes the subject: "A clock".
- The indirect object "her" changes to "she".
- The verb "gave" changes to "was given."

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the sentence "Both Mansi and Milli _____ the answer," the correct word to fill in the blank is "know."

- The subject of the sentence, "Both Mansi and Milli," is a compound subject consisting of two individuals, making it plural.
- In English, verbs must agree with their subjects in number, meaning that a plural subject requires a plural verb form. In this case, "know" is the appropriate form, as it corresponds to the plural subject.

The other options do not fit the context:

- "knows" is singular and would be used with a singular subject, such as "She knows the answer."
- The option "knowing" is a present participle and does not suit the sentence structure.
- "knowed" is an incorrect non-standard form; the correct past tense of "know" is "knew."
- Therefore, the completed sentence is "Both Mansi and Milli know the answer," correctly reflecting subject-verb agreement and proper grammatical structure.

S43. Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct antonym of the given word "Abolish" is (a) Conform.
Abolish: To formally put an end to a system, practice, or institution; to eliminate or eradicate.
- Hindi Meaning: समाप्त करना
- Example: The government decided to abolish the outdated law.
Antonym: Conform: To comply with rules, standards, or laws; to act in accordance with something.
- Hindi Meaning: अनुपालन करना
- Example: Students are expected to conform to the school's dress code.
Synonyms:
- Eradicate, Eliminate, Terminate, Obliterate.
Antonyms:
- Accept, Follow, Conform, Obey.
Meanings of all other options:
- Terminate: To bring something to an end.
- Eradicate: To completely destroy or eliminate.
- Obliterate: To remove all traces of something.

S44. Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct determiner to fill in the blank is (a) a little.
The sentence implies that there is some amount of milk in the glass, which can be used for making tea.
o (a) a little: This indicates a small quantity of something that is positive and usable. It fits the context well since it suggests there is enough milk to make tea.
o (b) no: This would imply that there is no milk at all, which contradicts the sentence's context.
o (c) little: This has a negative connotation and suggests a small amount, often implying that it's insufficient for use. It wouldn't fit well in this context.
o (d) any: This is typically used in negative sentences or questions, which does not fit here.
Thus, the completed sentence reads: "There is a little milk in the glass; you can use it to make tea." This accurately conveys the intended meaning.

S45. Ans.(c)
Sol. The most important idea of the passage is (c) Always keep occupied with noble thoughts and ideals. The passage emphasizes the importance of keeping the mind filled with great and noble ideas to inspire positive actions and prevent moral decay. It highlights how idleness leads to negative thinking and harmful behavior.

S46. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct preposition to complete the sentence is (b) across.
The sentence refers to walking over a broken bridge. The preposition needs to convey the action of moving from one side of the bridge to the other.
o (a) between: This implies being in the space separating two objects, which does not fit the context of crossing a bridge.
o (b) across: This is the correct choice, as it means to move from one side to the other side of something, such as a bridge.
o (c) in: This suggests being inside a space, which does not apply to the action of walking on or over a bridge.
o (d) at: This preposition indicates a specific location but does not convey the action of crossing.
Therefore, the completed sentence reads: "I somehow managed to walk across the broken bridge." This correctly expresses the action of moving over the bridge.

S47. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct synonym of the given word "Pernicious" is (a) harmful.
Pernicious: Having a harmful effect, especially in a gradual or subtle way.
- Hindi Meaning: घातक
- Example: The pernicious weed spread throughout the farmland, choking the life out of the crops.
Synonym: Harmful: Causing or capable of causing harm; injurious.
- Hindi Meaning: हानिकारक
- Example: Smoking is harmful to your health.
Synonyms:
- Destructive, Injurious, harmful, Detrimental.
Antonyms:
- Beneficial, Helpful, Innocuous, Safe.
Meanings of all other options:
- Innocuous: Not harmful or offensive.
- Conducive: Making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible.
- Reticent: Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily.

S48. Ans.(a)
Sol. The word "Circular" in the context of formal and organizational communications refers to a type of official document or announcement that is circulated among a specific group of people. The correct technical translation of "Circular" into Hindi is "परिपत्र" (paripatra). This word specifically denotes documents that are meant to be distributed widely within an organization or a group for informational or directive purposes.
- Option (a): "परिपत्र" accurately captures the essence of a circular as a formal document used for widespread dissemination within an organization.
- Option (b): "सूचना" translates to "information" or "notice" but does not convey the specific meaning of a circulated document like a circular.
- Option (c): "परिक्रमा" means "orbit" or "circumambulation" and is irrelevant in this context.
- Option (d): "नोटिस" translates to "notice" and, like सूचना, does not capture the formal and distributive aspect of a "Circular."
Therefore, option (a) "परिपत्र" is the most accurate and appropriate translation for "Circular" in a technical or formal context.

S49. Ans.(b)
Sol. In the context of letter writing, the closure of any kind of letter typically includes the writer's signature. This is where the sender officially signs their name to authenticate the letter and indicate personal or professional responsibility for the content.
- Option (a) "Salutation": This refers to the greeting at the beginning of the letter, such as "Dear Sir/Madam," not the end.
- Option (b) "Signature": Correctly identifies the part of the letter where the writer signs off, usually following the subscription or closing remark.
- Option (c) "Heading": Is typically at the start of the letter and includes elements like the sender's and recipient's addresses or the date.
- Option (d) "Subscription": Refers to the closing remark itself, such as "Yours faithfully" or "Best regards," which precedes the signature but is not the final element.
Thus, Option (b) "Signature" is the most accurate answer as it literally represents the final component of a letter, following any closing remarks or subscriptions.

S50. Ans.(a)
Sol. The most appropriate substitution for "the period of life in which a person is old and weak" is "dotage."
- Dotage: Refers specifically to a late stage in life marked by mental decline and frailty, which aligns closely with the definition given in the question.
- Hindi Meaning: वृद्धावस्था
- Example: His grandfather is in his dotage, often forgetting recent events but recounting tales from decades ago with clarity.

The meanings of the other options are as follows:
- Imbecility: Implies a severe mental limitation or deficiency. This term does not specifically relate to aging.
- Senility: While often associated with old age, it more broadly refers to the deterioration of mental faculties (like memory), which can be part of dotage but isn't exclusive to just being weak.
- Superannuation: This is mostly used in the context of retirement from service due to age or disability and does not necessarily indicate being weak or frail.

S51. Ans.(d)
Sol. Tenders are formal documents used in business and government procurement processes, requiring clarity and precision in communication. The language used in tenders should be:
- Option (d) "brief and to the point": This is the correct choice because it highlights the need for language that is concise and directly addresses the necessary information without unnecessary elaboration or ambiguity. This helps in preventing misunderstandings and ensures that all parties clearly understand the terms and requirements.
- Option (a) "roundabout and lengthy": This choice is inappropriate for tenders as it suggests a convoluted and overly verbose style, which could lead to confusion and misinterpretation.
- Option (b) "informal": Tenders require a formal tone due to their legal and professional nature; an informal tone would be unsuitable.
- Option (c) "stylish": While it's important for documents to be well-presented, prioritizing style over substance in a tender document is not advisable. The focus should be on clarity and functionality.

Thus, option (d) "brief and to the point" best describes the ideal language style for tenders, ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in communication.

S52. Ans.(b)
Sol. Direct speech is when the exact words spoken are quoted verbatim and are typically enclosed in quotation marks. It presents the speaker's original words without any modifications, giving the exact phrase or sentence as it was originally spoken.
Example:
- Tom said, "I am going to the store."
Indirect speech involves paraphrasing what someone said without quoting their exact words. It doesn't use quotation marks and often requires changes in tense, pronouns, time references, and other details to integrate the spoken words into the reporting sentence smoothly.
Example:
- Tom said that he was going to the store.

The correct indirect form of the sentence "She said, 'We were thinking of selling the house but we have decided not to'" is represented in option (b): "She said that they had been thinking of selling the house but had decided not to."

- To transform direct speech into indirect speech correctly, following rules must be followed
- The past continuous tense ("were thinking") is changed to past perfect continuous ("had been thinking") in indirect speech to reflect an action that was ongoing in the past before another past action.
- The present perfect tense ("have decided") shifts to past perfect ("had decided") in indirect speech to show that the decision was complete before the time of reporting.
- Therefore, Option (b) is the correct choice as it adheres to the rules of tense backshifting in indirect speech, maintains the continuity and timing of the original actions, and aligns with grammatical correctness.

S53. Ans.(c)
Sol. Active Voice: Denotes that the noun or pronoun that acts as the subject in the sentence is the doer of the action. In other words, the subject performs the action or acts upon the verb.

- Passive Voice: Represents that the subject is one acted upon by the action or verb in the sentence. It can also be said that the passive voice indicates that the subject in the sentence is no longer active but passive.
- The sentence is an example of active voice:
- The object "him" in the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive voice.
- The verb "calls" is transformed into its past participle form, and an appropriate form of the auxiliary verb "be" is added. Since the original sentence is in the simple present tense, "is" is used as the auxiliary verb.
- The original subject "everyone" can be optionally included at the end of the sentence preceded by "by" to denote the doer of the action.
- Thus, option (c) "He is called a peacemaker" is the correct answer as it accurately reflects the passive voice conversion of the original sentence without altering its meaning.

S54. Ans.(a)
Sol. When filling in the blank in the sentence "The teacher taught us that the earth _____ round," it's essential to consider the nature of the statement being made. The sentence is reporting a fact about the Earth, which is universally true and not dependent on time. In English, universally true statements typically use the simple present tense.

- Option (a) "is": This is the correct choice because it accurately reflects the fact that the Earth's shape being round is a universal, timeless truth. Using the simple present tense "is" is appropriate for factual statements that are always true.
- Option (b) "were": This would be used in conditional or hypothetical statements, which is not suitable for factual declarations.
- Option (c) "was": The simple past tense would suggest that the fact was true at some past time but is no longer true, which is incorrect for universal truths.
- Option (d) "are": This is grammatically incorrect as "are" is the plural form of the verb "to be," and "Earth" is singular.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (a) "is," as it maintains the correct tense and agreement for stating a universal truth.

S55. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct antonym of the given word is (b) "discourage".
Encourage: To motivate or inspire someone to take action or to continue doing something.
- Hindi meaning: प्रोत्साहित करना
- Example: "The coach encouraged the players to keep pushing until the end of the game."
Antonym: Discourage: To dissuade or deter someone from doing something through expressions of disapproval or the presentation of obstacles.
- Hindi Meaning: हतोत्साहित करना
- Example: "Her parents discouraged her from pursuing a career in art due to financial concerns."
Synonyms for Encourage: Promote, support, motivate, urge
Antonyms for Encourage: Discourage, deter, dissuade, demotivate
Meanings of all other options:
- Aid: To provide support or assistance, often in achieving a goal.
- Incite: To encourage or stir up violent or unlawful behavior.
- Persuade: To convince someone to do or believe something through reasoning or argument.

S56. Ans.(b)
Sol. To fill in the blank in the sentence "_____ pen will do," we need a determiner that implies a non-specific choice, meaning any choice out of a group is suitable.
- Option (a) "Many": This determiner is used for plural nouns to indicate a large number, which does not fit with the singular noun "pen."
- Option (b) "Any": This is the correct choice. "Any" is used with singular or uncountable nouns to indicate one, some, or all, regardless of which one. In this sentence, it implies that any pen, regardless of which one, is suitable for the purpose.
- Option (c) "Much": This determiner is used with uncountable nouns to refer to a large quantity, which is not appropriate here as "pen" is a countable noun.
- Option (d) "Enough": This is used to indicate a sufficient amount or quantity. Although grammatically possible, it doesn't convey the same meaning as "any," which is about any one of many being acceptable.
Therefore, the correct answer is option (b) "Any," as it correctly indicates that any single pen, without specification, would be suitable for the purpose intended.

S57. Ans.(b)
Sol. The term "SUBORDINATE" in English refers to someone who is lower in rank or position, typically within an organizational hierarchy. The correct Hindi technical term that encapsulates this meaning is:
- Option (b) "अधीनस्थ": This term directly translates to "subordinate" in English, capturing the essence of being under someone's authority or lower in rank.
The meanings of the other options provided are:
- Option (a) "वरिष्ठ श्रेणी": This translates to "senior category," which implies a higher or superior rank, opposite to the meaning of "subordinate."
- Option (c) "विनीत": This means "humble" or "polite," which relates more to a personality trait rather than a positional or hierarchical status.
- Option (d) "सहायक": This translates to "assistant," which can sometimes be a subordinate role but doesn't specifically denote the hierarchical placement as "subordinate" does.
Therefore, option (b) "अधीनस्थ" is the most accurate and appropriate translation for "SUBORDINATE" in a technical or formal context.

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct translation of "Women learn English faster than men" into Hindi is "औरतें पुरुषों से ज्यादा जल्दी अंग्रेजी सीखती हैं।" This translation maintains the comparative degree expressed in the original English sentence, highlighting the faster rate of learning English among women compared to men.

S59. Ans.(a)

Sol. The phrase "took ages" is often used to describe taking a very long time to complete something. The correct preposition to use in this context, to convey duration or the time taken to complete a task, is "over."

- Option (a) "over": This preposition is appropriately used to indicate a span of time or duration. The phrase "took ages over the job" suggests that a significant amount of time was spent in completing the job.
- Option (b) "above": Typically used to indicate a higher position or more than a certain level, which does not fit the context of duration.
- Option (c) "beneath": Indicates a lower position or below something, which is irrelevant to the context.
- Option (d) "of": Generally used to show possession, belonging, or part of something, which isn't suitable here.

Therefore, option (a) "over" is the correct answer, as it correctly conveys the meaning of an extended period spent on completing the job.

S60. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the poem by William Blake, the 'worm' symbolizes "Death and decay." The imagery suggests destructive and secretive forces that undermine vitality and beauty, much like how decay slowly destroys living things. The worm's actions in the poem metaphorically represent the corrupting power of hidden desires or forces that can lead to moral or physical decay.

S61. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Hindi term "अनुपूरक" translates to "supplement" in English. This term is commonly used to describe something that completes or enhances something else when added to it.

- Option (a) "backplane": This term typically refers to a board that connects several connectors in parallel to each other, allowing various components of a computer to communicate, which is not related to the meaning of "अनुपूरक."
- Option (b) "practitioner": This term describes someone who practices a particular profession, particularly in fields like medicine or law, which doesn't align with the meaning of "अनुपूरक."
- Option (c) "plotter": A plotter is a device used for drawing plans or maps, especially one attached to a computer, unrelated to the concept of supplementing.
- Option (d) "supplement": Correctly matches the meaning of "अनुपूरक," which is something that completes or enhances something else when added.

Therefore, option (d) "supplement" is the accurate translation for "अनुपूरक," effectively capturing the essence of the term in its technical usage.

S62. Ans.(a)
Sol. The sentence "She teaches the science of the life of plants" describes the academic discipline focused on the study of plants. The appropriate term for this field is:

- Option (a) "botany": This is the correct choice as "botany" specifically refers to the scientific study of plants, including their physiology, structure, genetics, ecology, distribution, classification, and economic importance.
- Option (b) "zoology": This field of biology deals with the study of animals, not plants.
- Option (c) "biology": While biology is the study of living organisms, it is a broader field that encompasses botany, zoology, and other sub-disciplines, and thus, too general for this specific context.
- Option (d) "pathology": This concerns the study of diseases in plants and animals and is not the correct term for the study of the life of plants in general.

Therefore, option (a) "botany" is the most accurate and relevant replacement for the highlighted part of the sentence, focusing solely on the scientific study of plants.

S63. Ans.(d)
Sol. The passage provides an overview of recent research findings on the use and effects of antibiotics, particularly focusing on how they contribute to the development and spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, often referred to as "superbugs."

- It examines the efficacy and implications of routine antibiotic prescriptions, suggesting that such prescriptions may need reevaluation because they can have only a minimal effect on recovery time while potentially contributing to more significant issues like resistance.
- Therefore, option (d) "questioning the routine prescription of antibiotics for bacterial infections" best captures the primary concern of the passage, aligning with the evidence and arguments presented about the use and consequences of antibiotics.

S64. Ans.(a)
Sol. Direct speech is when the exact words spoken are quoted verbatim and are typically enclosed in quotation marks. It presents the speaker's original words without any modifications, giving the exact phrase or sentence as it was originally spoken.
Example: He said, "Is your name John?"
Indirect speech involves paraphrasing what someone said without quoting their exact words. It doesn't use quotation marks and often requires changes in tense, pronouns, time references, and other details to integrate the spoken words into the reporting sentence smoothly.
Example: He asked if his name was John.
The sentence "He inquired whether his name was not Ahmed" in indirect speech should be converted back to direct speech. This involves understanding the structure and intent of the original indirect speech to reconstruct the direct speech accurately.

- The indirect question "whether his name was not Ahmed" implies a confirmation query about the person's name being Ahmed.
- To transform this indirect speech into direct speech correctly, following rules must be followed:
- The verb tense may need adjustment to fit the direct speech format. Here, converting the past continuous implied by "was" in indirect speech back to a simple present tense, "is," for direct speech.
- The pronoun "his" in indirect speech changes to "your" in direct speech when addressed directly.

Correct conversion:
- "Is not your name Ahmed?" would be a direct question form, asking for confirmation, which is properly represented in option (a): "He said to him, 'Is not your name Ahmed?'"
- Therefore, Option (a) is the correct choice as it adheres to the rules of converting from indirect to direct speech, accurately reflecting the inquiry's nature and using appropriate tense and pronoun transformations.

S65. Ans.(c)
Sol. The sentence "Who teaches you such things?" is in active voice and is structured as an interrogative sentence. To convert this to passive voice while maintaining the interrogative form, it's important to follow the rules for voice transformation accurately, including appropriate use of the auxiliary verbs and subject-object inversion.

Key steps for converting the question to passive voice:
- Identify the Subject, Verb, and Object: In the active voice sentence, "Who" acts as the subject, "teaches" is the verb, and "you" is the object.
- Reversing the Roles: In the passive voice, "you" becomes the new subject, "taught" is the verb in its past participle form, and "Who" transforms into "Whom" to serve as the object in the question.
- Appropriate Auxiliary Verb: The verb "teaches" in present simple tense transforms to "are taught" in passive voice for present simple interrogative.
- Forming the Question: The question format needs to maintain the interrogation by starting with "By whom" followed by the auxiliary verb "are," the subject "you," and the rest of the phrase.

Therefore, option (c) "By whom are you taught such things?" is the correct transformation that adheres to the grammatical rules of forming passive voice interrogative sentences in English.

S66. Ans.(c)
Sol. The sentence "Do you (speak) English?" is in the present simple tense, which is typically used for regular actions or general truths. When forming questions in the present simple tense, the auxiliary verb "do" is used followed by the base form of the main verb.

Here's how the correct tense should be applied:
- Option (a) "spoke": This is the past simple tense of the verb "speak," which is not suitable here because the auxiliary "do" indicates present tense.
- Option (b) "spoken": This is the past participle form of the verb "speak," used in perfect tenses and not appropriate for the present simple question structure.
- Option (c) "speak": Correct. This is the base form of the verb, which is used with "do" in present simple tense questions.
- Option (d) "speaking": This is the present participle or gerund form of the verb "speak," used in continuous tenses and not correct for this question format.

Therefore, option (c) "speak" is the correct choice, maintaining the present simple tense structure of the question, which is consistent with the usage of the auxiliary verb "do."

S67. Ans.(a)
Sol. The correct antonym of the given word is (a) "slavery".
- Freedom: The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants without hindrance or restraint.

Hindi meaning: स्वतंत्रता

Example: "They fought for freedom from oppression."

- Antonym: Slavery: The state of being under the control of someone where one is forced to work for them.

Hindi Meaning: गुलामी

Example: "The history of the Atlantic slave trade is a stark reminder of the horrors of slavery."

- Synonyms for Freedom: Independence, liberty, autonomy, sovereignty
- Antonyms for Freedom: Slavery, bondage, confinement, subjection

Meanings of all options:

- Liberty: Another word for freedom, synonymous with freedom.
- Unchained: Metaphorically similar to freedom, meaning not bound or restrained.
- Independence: Closely related to freedom, referring to the state of being independent.

S68. Ans.(a)

Sol. Option (a) "a": This is correct before words that start with a consonant sound, like /b/ in "banana."

- Option (c) "an": This is used before words that start with a vowel sound, which is not the case with "banana."
- Options (b) "the" and (d) "zero article" are not appropriate here as the sentence implies general advice rather than referring to a specific banana or using a plural or uncountable noun.

So, the correct fill-in-the-blank is "a banana" as per option (a).

S69. Ans.(c)

Sol. The sentence "He called a taxi for me." needs to be accurately translated into Hindi, reflecting the action of "calling" as in "summoning" a taxi, not merely speaking to or about a taxi.

- Option (a) "उसने मुझे एक टैक्सी कहा ।" - This is incorrect as it translates to "He called me a taxi," suggesting he referred to me as a taxi, which is a misinterpretation of the action described.
- Option (b) "उसने मुझे टैक्सी पुकारा।" - This too is incorrect and translates to "He called me a taxi" in a way that suggests calling out to someone, not the intended action of arranging for a taxi.
- Option (c) "उसने मेरे लिए एक टैक्सी बुलाई।" - Correct. This accurately translates to "He called a taxi for me," where "called" is used in the sense of summoning or arranging for a taxi.
- Option (d) "वह मेरे लिए एक टैक्सी लाया ।" - This translates to "He brought a taxi for me," which implies a different action of physically bringing a taxi, not merely arranging or summoning one.

Therefore, option (c) "उसने मेरे लिए एक टैक्सी बुलाई।" is the correct translation for the given English sentence, reflecting the correct action and intent of the original statement.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. The sentence "Warning! No unauthorized personnel _____ this point." needs a preposition that correctly denotes spatial or location-based restriction relative to the specified point.

- Option (a) "since": This preposition is primarily used to denote time, not location or spatial restrictions, so it's not suitable for this context.
- Option (b) "of": Generally used to show possession, origin, or composition, and does not fit the context of a location-based restriction.
- Option (c) "beyond": Correct. This preposition is used to indicate something happening further than a certain point, which fits perfectly in this warning sign context to indicate that beyond this point, unauthorized personnel are not allowed.
- Option (d) "besides": This preposition means 'in addition to' or 'apart from', which does not convey the meaning of spatial restriction necessary here.

Therefore, option (c) "beyond" is the correct choice as it appropriately communicates that unauthorized personnel are not permitted past the specified point.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct synonym of the given word is (c) "distort".

- Deform: This verb means to spoil the usual and true shape or form of something, typically in a way that is not attractive or desirable.

Hindi meaning: विकृत करना

Example: "The sculpture was deformed by the intense heat of the fire."

- Synonym: Distort: This verb means to pull or twist out of shape; a similar change to 'deform' but often used more broadly, including figurative distortions.

Hindi Meaning: तोड़ना-मरोड़ना

Example: "The mirror was so old that it distorted our reflections."

- Synonyms for Deform: distort, misshape, contort
- Antonyms for Deform: form, shape, beautify, mend

Meanings of all other options:

- Mould: To shape into a particular form, typically implies forming rather than distorting.
- Fashion: To make into a particular or the required form, often without the negative implication of damage.
- Beautify: To make beautiful or enhance aesthetically, which is actually an antonym of deform.

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct Hindi translation of Domicile certificate is मूल निवासी प्रमाण पत्र, as it refers to a document certifying a person's residence or origin within a particular state or region.

Meanings of all options:

- ग्रह प्रमाण पत्र: House certificate
- आवास प्रमाण पत्र: Residence certificate
- मूल निवासी प्रमाण पत्र: Domicile certificate
- जन्म प्रमाण पत्र: Birth certificate

S73. Ans.(b)

Sol. The heading in a letter typically consists of the writer's address and the date. This information is placed at the top of the letter and provides details about where and when the letter was written.

S74. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Punnett square is a tool used in the study of genetics to predict the possible genotypes of offspring from a genetic cross. It helps in understanding how traits are inherited from parents to offspring.

Meanings of all other options:

- Cell Biology: The study of cell structure and function.
- Bio-Evolution: The study of the process of change in the inherited characteristics of species over generations.
- Photosynthesis: The process by which plants make food using sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water.

S75. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct one-word term for someone who walks in their sleep is Somnambulist.

Somnambulist: This is the term for a sleepwalker. It comes from Latin roots: somnus meaning sleep, and ambulare meaning to walk. A somnambulist performs actions, usually walking, while in a state of sleep without conscious awareness.

Somnambulist (in Hindi) निद्रालोकी या नींद में चलने वाला व्यक्ति।

Example: The somnambulist wandered through the house at night, completely unaware of his movements while asleep.

Meanings of all other options:
*   Philogynist: A person who likes or admires women.
*   Recluse: A person who lives a solitary life and avoids people.
*   Termagant: A harsh-tempered or overbearing woman.

S76. Ans.(c)
Sol. The main idea of the poem reflects the suffering of the innocent, symbolized by the rose, which is destroyed by an invisible worm. The rose represents purity and beauty, while the worm signifies something corrupt or evil that quietly destroys it. The poem emphasizes the helplessness of the innocent in the face of destructive forces.

S77. Ans.(d)
Sol. Direct speech refers to quoting the exact words spoken by a person. In direct speech, the speaker's words are placed within quotation marks without any changes to their form or tense.

Indirect speech, also known as reported speech, involves paraphrasing or reporting what someone has said without quoting their exact words. The tense of the verb often changes, and quotation marks are not used. The pronouns, time, and place references may also shift depending on the context.

The given sentence is in indirect speech and needs to be converted into direct speech.
*   Identify the reporting verb (ordered) and convert it to said to because it represents a command in the original sentence.
*   Remove "to" from the indirect verb form to lock and use the imperative form of the verb (Lock), since direct commands use the base form of the verb.
*   Add quotation marks around the direct speech command: "Lock the door."
*   No change in pronouns or tense was necessary because the subject and action in both sentences remain the same.

Thus, "He said to them, 'Lock the door.'" is the correct direct speech form.

S78. Ans.(a)
Sol. In the active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action expressed by the verb. The sentence follows a straightforward structure: Subject → Verb → Object.

In the passive voice, the object of the action becomes the subject of the sentence. The focus shifts to the receiver of the action. The structure of a passive sentence is: Object → Auxiliary Verb (to be) → Past Participle → by Subject (optional).
*   The sentence "We expect good news" is in active voice, where "we" is the subject, "expect" is the verb, and "good news" is the object.

- To convert this into the passive voice, the object "good news" becomes the subject, and the verb "expect" is changed to its passive form "is expected" (present tense, passive form).
- In passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- The verb is changed to its passive form: is/are + past participle (since "expect" is in present tense, we use is expected).

Thus, "Good news is expected" is the correct passive form.

S79. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sentence begins with "It's time," which is a common expression used to suggest that someone should be doing something or should have already begun doing it. This structure often indicates a sense of urgency or the fact that the action is overdue.

Rule for "It's time":

- After the phrase "It's time", we typically use the past simple tense (even though the action is happening in the present or near future).
- This use of the past simple doesn't indicate actual past time but instead expresses a recommendation or a mild form of criticism that something hasn't been done yet.

Example:

- "It's time we left." (Meaning: We should leave now, or we are late in leaving.)
- "It's time you went to bed." (Meaning: You should go to bed now, or it's getting late.)

S80. Ans.(d)

Sol. Opaque: Not able to be seen through; not transparent.

o Hindi meaning: अपारदर्शी
o Example: The glass was opaque, preventing any light from passing through.

- Transparent: Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.

o Hindi meaning: पारदर्शी
o Example: The window is transparent, allowing sunlight to fill the room.

Synonyms: cloudy, hazy, blurred, murky.

Antonyms: transparent, clear, lucid, translucent.

Meanings of all other options:

- Cloudy: Full of or covered with clouds; unclear.
- Hazy: Slightly obscure or unclear.
- Blurred: Not clear or distinct; hard to see or understand.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct article is "an" because the word "honourable" begins with a silent "h," making it start with a vowel sound. When a word starts with a vowel sound, we use "an" before it.

Rule Applied:

We use "an" before words that begin with a vowel sound, even if the first letter is a consonant (like the silent "h" in honourable).

Example: He is an honourable man.

S82. Ans.(a)
Sol. "विसंगति" शब्द के लिए सही अंग्रेजी शब्द है (a) Discrepancy
Discrepancy: This means "inconsistency," "difference," or "variation." It refers to any inequality or inconsistency between two things.
Discretion: This means "judgment," "prudence," or "freedom of choice." It refers to the freedom to make decisions or act independently.
Dismiss: This means "to send away," "to fire," or "to reject."
Disorder: This means "confusion," "chaos," or "abnormality."

S83. Ans.(d)
Sol. The phrase "for a rainy day" is an idiomatic expression meaning to save money for difficult or unexpected times. Therefore, the correct translation is "उसने बुरे वक्त के लिए पैसे बचाए", which conveys the intended meaning of saving for hard times.

S84. Ans.(d)
Sol. The correct preposition is "by" in the phrase "What's the time by your watch?". This is the standard way to ask for the time based on someone's watch.
Rule Applied:
We use "by" to refer to the instrument or means through which something is done, in this case, the watch.
Example: "What's the time by your clock?"
Meanings of the other prepositions:
*   (a) in: Usually used to indicate location or position within something, e.g., "in the room". It wouldn't fit here because we don't use "in" to refer to a time-telling instrument.
*   (b) at: Used to indicate a specific time or place, e.g., "at 3 o'clock" or "at the station". It doesn't apply here because we don't say "the time at your watch."
*   (c) on: Used to indicate position on a surface, e.g., "on the table", or for dates, e.g., "on Monday". It doesn't apply to asking for the time from a watch.
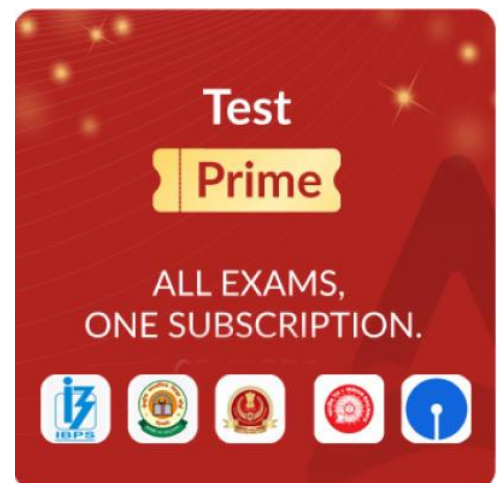
S85. Ans.(b)
Sol. The correct Hindi translation of Registration is पंजीकरण, which refers to the process of enrolling or officially recording something.
Meanings of all options:
*   पंजिका: A register or logbook.
*   पंजीकरण: Registration or the act of enrolling or signing up.
*   संविदा: Contract or agreement.
*   नियमन: Regulation or governance.

S86. Ans.(c)
Sol. The archaeological site of Ahar is located near Udaipur in Rajasthan and is historically known as 'Tamravati'. It is famous for its Chalcolithic settlement, which dates back to around 2000 BCE. The site has yielded evidence of advanced metalworking, especially copper, which was used in various tools and ornaments.

Information Booster:
1. Ahar is also known as the 'City of Copper' due to the extensive use of copper tools found here.
2. The site belongs to the Ahar-Banas culture, an important Chalcolithic culture in India.
3. The excavation at Ahar has revealed pottery, terracotta objects, and structures made of mud bricks.
4. The Ahar culture is contemporary to the Harappan civilization but is distinguished by its unique pottery style.
5. Ahar is one of the earliest sites in India where evidence of planned settlement and a complex societal structure has been found.
6. The findings include a well-developed drainage system and circular fire pits, indicating advanced urban planning.

Additional Information:
- Option (a): Kalibanga is an important site of the Indus Valley Civilization in Rajasthan, known for its early Harappan and mature Harappan phases.
- Option (b): Bagore is a Chalcolithic site in Bhilwara district, Rajasthan, known for microliths and evidence of the earliest use of pottery in the region.
- Option (d): Bairath, located near Jaipur, is significant for its ancient Buddhist stupas and inscriptions associated with Emperor Ashoka.

S87. Ans.(d)
Sol. The rivers Som, Mahi, and Jakham meet at Baneshwar Dham, forming a significant confluence known as the "Triveni Sangam." This confluence is where the Baneshwar Fair is held, making it a sacred place for the Bhil tribe. The Chambal river, however, does not form a part of this confluence.

Information Booster:
1. The confluence of rivers is considered holy in Hindu culture, and many such sites are associated with fairs and pilgrimages.
2. The Baneshwar Dham confluence is particularly important for the Bhil community.
3. The fair features a combination of religious rituals, cultural performances, and a vibrant marketplace.
4. Tribals gather here to worship and pay homage to Lord Shiva.
5. The site is an excellent example of the harmonious blend of nature and culture in Rajasthan.
6. Confluences like Baneshwar are crucial for sustaining local ecosystems and biodiversity.

S88. Ans.(b)
Sol. The term 'Baneshwar' is traditionally used to refer to Lord Shiva. The Baneshwar Fair is celebrated at the Mahadev Temple located near the confluence of the Som, Mahi, and Jakham rivers. The fair is dedicated to Lord Shiva, whose Linga is worshipped by the tribal communities of Rajasthan and neighboring states.

Information Booster:
1. The Baneshwar Mahadev Temple is the focal point of the fair.
2. Lord Shiva is considered the 'Master of the Delta' at Baneshwar.
3. The fair serves as an important socio-religious gathering for the Bhil tribe.
4. During the fair, rituals like immersion of ashes and community prayers are conducted.
5. The Shiva Linga at Baneshwar is believed to be self-manifested and holds great spiritual importance.
6. Such fairs play a crucial role in maintaining the cultural identity of tribal communities in India.

S89. Ans.(a)
Sol. Thakur Kushal Singh led the revolt against the British and Jodhpur State during the Revolt of 1857 in Auwa. He defeated the joint forces of the British and Jodhpur State in several battles, including the Battle of Bithora and the Battle of Chelavas.
Information Booster:
1. Thakur Kushal Singh was the ruler of the Thikana of Auwa, known for his bravery and resistance against British forces.
2. The Battle of Bithora took place on 8 September 1857, where Kushal Singh's forces defeated Captain Heathcot.
3. The Battle of Chelavas on 18 September 1857 saw Kushal Singh defeating A. G. G. George Patrick Lawrence.
4. Kushal Singh's rebellion was marked by the beheading of Monk Mason, a British political agent.
5. On 20 January 1858, Brigadier Holmes led an invasion against Auwa, subduing the rebellion.
6. Thakur Kushal Singh's actions inspired many in Rajasthan to rise against British rule.
Additional Information:
- Lala Lajpat Rai: A prominent freedom fighter known as the "Lion of Punjab."
- Tantia Tope: A leader of the 1857 revolt, known for his campaigns in central India.
- Nana Sahib: One of the principal leaders of the 1857 uprising, based in Kanpur.

S90. Ans.(c)
Sol. Lala Jaidayal and Mehrab Khan were the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 in the Kota state of Rajasthan. Lala Jaidayal, an advocate, and Mehrab Khan, a 'Risaldar' in the Kota army, played significant roles in the uprising against British rule.
Information Booster:
1. Lala Jaidayal was born in 1812 in Bharatpur and was appointed as an advocate in the Kota state.
2. Mehrab Khan was born in 1815 in Karoli and served as a Risaldar in the Kota army.
3. The revolt in Kota was part of the larger 1857 uprising against British rule across India.
4. Nasirabad was the first place in Rajasthan where the revolt began on 28 May 1857.
5. The revolt spread to various regions, including Ajmer, Tonk, Udaipur, and Pali.
6. The British eventually suppressed the revolt, but it left a lasting impact on the struggle for independence.
Additional Information:
- Tantia Tope: A key leader in the 1857 revolt, known for his guerrilla warfare tactics.
- Rani Lakshmibai: The queen of Jhansi and a prominent figure in the 1857 rebellion.
- Pandit Nayanuram: Founder of Harauti Seva Sangh and an important political leader in Rajasthan.

S91. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Humid Region of Rajasthan receives winter rainfall associated with cyclones, along with monsoon rainfall. This region is also characterized by deciduous tree cover.
Information Booster:
1. The Humid Region receives annual rainfall between 60 cm to 80 cm, making it one of the wettest areas in Rajasthan.
2. Districts like Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur, and parts of Kota and Barmer fall under this category.
3. Cyclonic systems, usually originating from the Mediterranean region, bring winter rainfall to this area, benefiting rabi crops.

4. The region supports deciduous forests, which shed their leaves during the dry season to conserve water.

5. Agriculture is more diverse, with crops like wheat, barley, and millets grown during different seasons.

6. The humid region's rainfall is a mix of monsoonal and winter rains, giving it a unique climate in Rajasthan.

Additional Information:

• Sub-humid Region: Receives most of its rainfall during the monsoon season.

• Arid Region: Extremely low rainfall and no significant winter rainfall.

• Semi-arid Region: Characterized by erratic monsoon rainfall and minimal winter precipitation.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kanak Sagar is a renowned bird sanctuary located in the Bundi district of Rajasthan. It is a large artificial lake that serves as a significant habitat for a variety of bird species, especially during the migratory season. The sanctuary is known for hosting several species of waterfowl, including flamingos, pelicans, storks, and ducks. The wetland ecosystem of Kanak Sagar provides an ideal environment for birds, making it a popular spot for birdwatching and wildlife photography.

Information Booster:

1. Location: Kanak Sagar is situated near the Dugari village in Bundi district, around 67 km from Kota city. It covers an area of approximately 32 square kilometers.

2. Bird Species: The sanctuary is home to a diverse range of bird species, including the Bar-headed Goose, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, and Ruddy Shelduck. During the migratory season, it attracts several thousand birds from different parts of the world.

3. Conservation Status: It is an important wetland for the conservation of avian fauna and is recognized as a significant birding destination in Rajasthan.

4. Ecological Importance: The wetland plays a crucial role in maintaining the local biodiversity and providing breeding grounds for various species.

5. Ramsar Sites in Rajasthan: Rajasthan has two Ramsar sites, namely Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur and Sambhar Lake near Jaipur, which are wetlands of international importance.

6. Tourism: Kanak Sagar is gaining popularity as an eco-tourism destination, attracting bird watchers and nature enthusiasts.

Additional Information:

• Ramsar Site (Option a): Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. In Rajasthan, Keoladeo National Park and Sambhar Lake are designated Ramsar sites.

• Black Buck Sanctuary (Option b): The Tal Chhapar Wildlife Sanctuary in Churu district is famous for the conservation of black bucks.

• Tiger Sanctuary (Option c): Rajasthan is home to three major tiger reserves: Ranthambore National Park, Sariska Tiger Reserve, and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve.

• Bird Sanctuary (Option d): Rajasthan has several other bird sanctuaries apart from Kanak Sagar, such as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (Keoladeo National Park) and Tal Chappar Sanctuary.

• Kanak Sagar Lake: It was constructed as a water reservoir and is surrounded by scenic landscapes, adding to its charm as a bird-watching destination.

• Conservation Challenges: Like many other wetlands, Kanak Sagar faces challenges such as water pollution, encroachment, and habitat degradation, which need to be addressed for the sustained conservation of its avian biodiversity.

S93. Ans.(a)
Sol. The artistic splendor of Rajorgarh belongs to the Gurjar-Pratihar period.
Explanation:
Rajorgarh, also known as Rairh, was an important center of art and culture during the Gurjar-Pratihar dynasty, which ruled over parts of Rajasthan and central India from the 8th to the 11th century AD. The Gurjar-Pratiharas were known for their patronage of art and architecture, and their reign marked a significant period in the development of temple architecture and sculpture in the region. The temples and sculptures of Rajorgarh are characteristic of the intricate and sophisticated style associated with the Pratihara period, showcasing a high level of craftsmanship and artistic excellence.
Information Booster:
1. Gurjar-Pratihars: This dynasty is considered one of the major Rajput dynasties of northern India, known for their resistance against Arab invasions and their contributions to art and architecture.
2. Rajorgarh: It was an important cultural and political center under the Pratiharas, with several temples and structures built during their rule, reflecting the architectural style of the period.
3. Pratihara Art and Architecture: The Pratiharas were known for their distinctive style of temple architecture, which includes features like intricately carved pillars, elaborate doorways, and detailed sculptures.
4. Notable Temples: Some of the notable temples from this period include the Teli-ka-Mandir in Gwalior and the Kakanmath Temple near Morena, which reflect the grandeur of Pratihara architecture.
5. Cultural Contributions: Apart from architecture, the Pratiharas contributed to literature and culture, with many scholars and poets flourishing under their patronage.
6. Decline: The Pratihara empire gradually declined due to internal conflicts and invasions by other regional powers, but their artistic legacy continued to influence subsequent generations.
Additional Information:
• Rathores (Option b): The Rathore dynasty is known for its contributions to Marwar (Jodhpur) and Bikaner regions. They are famous for their forts and palaces, such as the Mehrangarh Fort and Umaid Bhawan Palace.
• ChauhAns.(Option c): The Chauhans were a prominent dynasty in Rajasthan, ruling over Ajmer and Delhi. They are remembered for their resistance against Muslim invasions and the construction of forts like Taragarh and Ranthambore.
• Guhil-Sisodias (Option d): The Guhil or Sisodia dynasty ruled Mewar with its capital at Chittorgarh and later Udaipur. They are known for their valor and the construction of iconic structures like the Chittorgarh Fort and the Lake Palace in Udaipur.
• Rajorgarh Art: The sculptures and temples of Rajorgarh exhibit features like ornate stone carvings, depictions of Hindu deities, and elaborate pillars, indicative of the artistic prowess of the Pratihara artisans.
• Impact on Later Art: The architectural style of the Pratiharas influenced subsequent dynasties, including the Paramaras and the Chandelas, as seen in the temples of Khajuraho and Mahakaleshwar in Ujjain.

S94. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Arid Region of Rajasthan includes districts like Jaisalmer, Phalodi Tehsil of Jodhpur, and Barmer, where the climate is extremely dry, and rainfall is less than 10 cm in certain parts.
Information Booster:
1. The Arid Region is part of the Thar Desert and covers areas of western Rajasthan.
2. Northern parts of Barmer and Bikaner, along with southern parts of Ganganagar, also fall within this region.

3. The region experiences extreme temperatures, with summer temperatures exceeding 34°C and winter temperatures ranging from 12°C to 16°C.
4. The region receives extremely low rainfall, sometimes less than 10 cm annually, making agriculture highly dependent on irrigation.
5. The landscape is dominated by sand dunes and sparse desert vegetation.
6. This region is prone to desertification due to its arid climate and overuse of resources.
Additional Information:
• Udaipur, Kota, Bundi: Part of the humid or sub-humid regions.
• Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmer: Part of the sub-humid region.
• Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur: Part of the humid region.

S95. Ans.()
Sol. The Sub-humid Region of Rajasthan receives average rainfall between 40 cm to 60 cm. This region experiences limited rainfall during the monsoon season, and temperatures vary significantly between the northern and southern parts.
Information Booster:
1. The Sub-humid Region includes parts of Alwar, Jaipur, Dausa, Ajmer, Jhunjhunu, and Sikar.
2. The rainfall is highly concentrated in the monsoon months, and the region sees little to no rainfall for the rest of the year.
3. The average summer temperatures range from 28°C to 34°C, while winter temperatures drop to 12°C in the northern parts and 18°C in the southern parts.
4. This region has steppe-type vegetation, consisting of hardy grasses and shrubs that can withstand the semi-arid conditions.
5. Despite the moderate rainfall, agriculture is possible with crops like wheat, mustard, and pulses grown during the rabi season.
6. The region faces water scarcity outside of the monsoon period, requiring effective water management strategies.
Additional Information:
• 20-40 cm: Rainfall range for the Semi-arid Region.
• 10-20 cm: Typical of the Arid Region.
• 60-80 cm: Common in the Humid Region.

S96. Ans.(c)
Sol. The "Bhilwara Camp Case" was significant as it marked the initiation of the Bhilwara Workers' Movement. The movement was aimed at addressing the grievances of the textile mill workers in Bhilwara, who were subjected to harsh working conditions and low wages.
Information Booster:
1. The Bhilwara Workers' Movement was a major labor movement in Rajasthan.
2. It highlighted issues such as poor working conditions, exploitation, and inadequate wages in textile mills.
3. The movement led to the formation of workers' unions and increased awareness of labor rights.
4. The struggle eventually resulted in better working conditions and wage improvements for the workers.
5. It set a precedent for future labor movements in Rajasthan and contributed to the strengthening of labor laws.
6. The Bhilwara Workers' Movement is an important chapter in the history of labor rights in Rajasthan.
Additional Information:
• Bijolia Movement: A significant peasant movement against feudal exploitation in the Mewar region.
• Rajasthan High Court: Established in 1949, it serves as the highest court in the state.
• Rajasthan Police: Formed in 1951, it is responsible for law enforcement in the state.

S97. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Ahad civilization, also known as Dhulkot or Banas, is around 4000 years old. It was discovered by Akshaya Kriti Vyasa and first excavated by Ratan Chandra Agarwal. Known as the 'Copper City' due to the discovery of numerous copper tools and a smelting furnace, it highlights the advanced metallurgical skills of its inhabitants.
Information Booster:
1. Ahad civilization is significant for its copper artifacts and smelting techniques.
2. The site provides evidence of early rice cultivation, indicating an agrarian society.
3. It is one of the earliest known civilizations in Rajasthan, contemporary to the Indus Valley Civilization.
4. The site is located near Udaipur and is a key archaeological site for studying early human settlements in the region.
5. Ahad civilization artifacts are preserved in various museums, highlighting the technological advancement of the time.
6. The term "Ahad" refers to an ancient name for Udaipur, reflecting the historical importance of the area.

S98. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Bairath civilization, located on the banks of the Banganga River, has significant evidence of Mauryan and Buddhist influence. It was first excavated in 1936 by Dayaram Sahani. The site has revealed ancient Buddhist stupas and inscriptions related to Emperor Ashoka, making it an important archaeological site for studying ancient Indian history.
Information Booster:
1. Bairath is known for its association with the Mauryan Empire and the spread of Buddhism.
2. The site has remains of Ashokan inscriptions, indicating its importance during the Mauryan period.
3. Bairath was an important center for Buddhist activities and has remnants of ancient monasteries.
4. The town is historically known as Viratnagar and is linked to the Mahabharata period.
5. It also served as a key military outpost during the reign of the Mauryan Empire.
6. The architectural style of the excavated remains reflects the transition from wooden to stone structures.

S99. Ans.(c)
Sol. Kalibanga is located on the bank of the Ghaggar River and is an important site of the Indus Valley Civilization. Discovered by Amlanand Ghosh, the site has revealed evidence of the world's earliest known earthquake, ploughed fields, and wooden structures, indicating advanced urban planning and agricultural practices.
Information Booster:
1. Kalibanga means "black bangles," reflecting the discovery of numerous bangles during excavation.
2. The site has evidence of a well-planned drainage system and fortified town structures.
3. Kalibanga is famous for the world's earliest known ploughed field, indicating advanced agricultural knowledge.
4. The site has yielded terracotta objects, pottery, and seals typical of the Harappan culture.
5. The evidence of an earthquake at Kalibanga suggests the vulnerability of ancient civilizations to natural disasters.
6. The discovery of wooden structures shows the use of diverse construction materials by the Harappan people.

S100. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Bagore civilization, located on the banks of the Kothari River, was excavated by Virendra Nath Mishra. The site is known for evidence of one of the oldest practices of animal husbandry, indicating the domestication of animals and a settled lifestyle.

Information Booster:

1. Bagore is an important Mesolithic site known for its microlithic tools and animal bones.
2. The site provides insight into early human adaptation to a pastoral lifestyle.
3. The remains include evidence of the domestication of cattle, sheep, and goats.
4. Bagore also has a variety of stone tools that were used for hunting and other daily activities.
5. The site highlights the transition from hunting-gathering to a more settled, agricultural society.
6. Bagore's findings contribute significantly to the understanding of early human life in Rajasthan.

S101. Ans.(a)
Sol. The Ahad civilization, famous for its copper artifacts, was first excavated by Ratan Chandra Agarwal. This ancient site provides extensive evidence of copper smelting and the use of copper tools, earning it the title of 'Copper City'.

Information Booster:

1. Ahad civilization is crucial for understanding the early metallurgy in India.
2. The site offers significant information about the technology and lifestyle of the people during the Chalcolithic period.
3. Ratan Chandra Agarwal's excavation unveiled one of the earliest urban centers in Rajasthan.
4. Ahad's strategic location near the Banas River facilitated its development as a trading and cultural hub.
5. The site provides valuable insights into the social and economic life of ancient communities.
6. Discoveries include pottery, stone tools, and terracotta figures, indicating a diverse material culture.

S102. Ans.(b)
Sol. Amlanand Ghosh first discovered the Kalibanga site, which later became one of the prominent Indus Valley Civilization sites in Rajasthan. The excavation revealed a well-planned urban settlement and significant evidence of early agricultural practices.

Information Booster:

1. Kalibanga is significant for its distinct Harappan and pre-Harappan phases.
2. It provided evidence of a sophisticated grid-based city layout with brick houses.
3. The site revealed one of the earliest known examples of furrowed agricultural fields.
4. The artifacts from Kalibanga include pottery, seals, and tools typical of the Harappan culture.
5. The site shows signs of early urban planning, including streets and drainage systems.
6. Kalibanga also had a citadel, suggesting the presence of a complex administrative system.

S103. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Berach River originates from the Gogunda hills in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan. It is an important southern tributary of the Banas River and flows through the districts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, and Bhilwara before merging with the Banas near Bigod village in Bhilwara district.

Information Booster:
1. The Berach River is part of the Ganga River basin, contributing to the overall river system.
2. It is a perennial river, receiving water from various tributaries such as the Ahar, Wagli, Wagon, Gambhiri, and Orai rivers.
3. The river plays a crucial role in irrigation and agriculture in the districts it flows through.
4. It supports the local economy by providing water for farming and other activities.
5. The Berach River also has historical significance, with many ancient settlements along its banks.
6. The origin point, Gogunda hills, is known for its scenic beauty and historical landmarks.

S104. Ans.(d)
Sol. The Chambal River is not a tributary of the Berach River. The Berach River's tributaries include the Ahar River, Gambhiri River, Orai River, Wagli River, and Wagon River. These tributaries contribute to the flow of the Berach before it meets the Banas River near Bigod village in Bhilwara district.
Information Booster:
1. The Chambal River is a major tributary of the Yamuna River and flows through Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.
2. The Ahar River is an important tributary of the Berach, flowing through Udaipur and contributing to the city's lake system.
3. The Gambhiri River joins the Berach near Chittorgarh, and is vital for irrigation in the region.
4. The Orai River flows through Chittorgarh and Bhilwara districts before merging with the Berach.
5. The Wagli and Wagon rivers are smaller tributaries that contribute to the Berach's flow.
The Chambal River is known for its deep gorges and rich biodiversity, including the National Chambal Sanctuary.

S105. Ans.(b)
Sol. Bikaner district shares a 168 km international boundary with Pakistan, making it the shortest among the districts of Rajasthan that border Pakistan. This boundary runs along the northwest of the district and is significant for its strategic and geographical importance.
Information Booster:
1. Bikaner lies in the Thar Desert and is known for its desert landscape and camel safaris.
2. The district is irrigated by the Indira Gandhi Canal, transforming parts of the desert into fertile land.
3. Bikaner is famous for its historical forts, palaces, and the annual Camel Festival.
4. The boundary is secured by the Border Security Force (BSF) due to its proximity to Pakistan.
5. Bikaner has historical ties with the erstwhile princely state and is known for its rich cultural heritage.
6. The district is also known for its unique cuisine, especially the Bikaneri Bhujia.

S106. Ans.(b)
Sol. The primary aim of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the UAE-India CEPA Council (UICC) and the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) was to promote awareness of the UAE-India bilateral economic partnership and the benefits of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).
Detailed Solution:
• The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the UAE-India CEPA Council (UICC) and the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is aimed at enhancing the economic and trade relations between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and India. The primary objective of this MoU is to promote awareness about the bilateral economic partnership between the two nations and to highlight the benefits of the UAE-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).

- This collaboration focuses on public promotion, increasing awareness, and mobilizing private sector stakeholders for economic engagement between the two countries. The initiative includes dialogue, information sharing, and joint events to facilitate member interactions and promote the roles of the respective organizations. By boosting trade volumes and extending the benefits of favorable trade policies, the MoU seeks to create economic growth opportunities for enterprises in both countries.

S107. Ans.(b)
Sol. Belize, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines received WHO certification for eliminating mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and Syphilis on May 7, 2024.
Detailed Solution:

- On May 7, 2024, the World Health Organization (WHO) granted certification to three countries in the Americas—Belize, Jamaica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines—for eliminating mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and Syphilis. This recognition is a significant achievement in public health, highlighting these countries' successful efforts in preventing the transmission of these diseases from mothers to their children.
- The certification was announced during an official ceremony in Kingston, Jamaica, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The certification process involves stringent criteria, including reducing the mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV to below 5%, providing antenatal care and antiretroviral treatment to more than 90% of pregnant women, and reporting fewer than 50 new cases of congenital syphilis per 100,000 newborns.
- This accomplishment demonstrates the effective implementation of public health policies and interventions aimed at controlling and eventually eliminating these diseases. It also reflects the collaborative efforts of multiple health organizations and the dedication of the healthcare systems in these countries.

S108. Ans.(d)
Sol. Rizwan Koita replaced Padma Shri Dr. Mahesh Verma as the Chairperson of NABH.
Detailed Solution:

- Rizwan Koita, an entrepreneur, philanthropist, and Director of the Koita Foundation, has been appointed as the Chairperson of the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH). He took over the position from Dr. Mahesh Verma, who is the Vice Chancellor of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (IPU) in Delhi. Dr. Mahesh Verma had assumed the role of Chairperson of NABH in 2022.
- The NABH, a constituent board of the Quality Council of India (QCI), sets benchmarks for quality and accredits healthcare organizations in India. This transition in leadership aims to continue the mission of enhancing healthcare standards and ensuring quality patient care across the country. Rizwan Koita brings with him extensive experience from his career as a senior consultant with McKinsey & Co. and his roles in founding and leading successful businesses like TransWorks and CitiusTech, which have significantly impacted the BPO and healthcare technology sectors in India.

S109. Ans.(b)
Sol. The theme for the National Technology Day event in 2024 was "Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future."
Detailed Solution:

- National Technology Day is observed annually in India on May 11 to honor the significant achievements of the nation's scientists, engineers, and innovators. The theme for the 2024 event was "Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future." This theme emphasized the importance of developing and adopting technologies that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

- The event, organized by the Technology Development Board (TDB) under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), was celebrated at the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) Auditorium in New Delhi. It brought together eminent scientists, dignitaries, and thought leaders who discussed strategies and innovations aimed at achieving a cleaner, greener, and more resilient nation.
- The focus on clean and green technologies reflects India's commitment to addressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainable development. It highlights the role of technology in creating solutions that can reduce environmental impact, improve energy efficiency, and contribute to a sustainable future.

S110. Ans.(b)
Sol. National Technology Day is annually observed across India on 11 May.
Detailed Solution:

- National Technology Day is observed annually on May 11th across India to honor and celebrate the significant achievements of the country's scientists, engineers, and technologists. The day commemorates the successful nuclear tests conducted on May 11, 1998, in Pokhran, Rajasthan, under the operation code-named "Shakti." These tests marked India's entry into the group of countries possessing nuclear weapons capability.
- The observance of National Technology Day was initiated by the then Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to recognize the contributions of the Indian scientific community and to highlight the importance of technological advancements in national development. The day is marked by various events, including conferences, exhibitions, and discussions, focusing on different aspects of technology and innovation.
- Each year, the Technology Development Board (TDB) under the Department of Science and Technology (DST) selects a theme for National Technology Day to address current technological challenges and promote sustainable development. The 2024 theme was "Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future," emphasizing the role of technology in creating environmentally friendly and sustainable solutions.

S111. Ans.(b)
Sol. The theme for the National Technology Day event in 2024 was "Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future."
Detailed Solution:

- National Technology Day is observed annually in India on May 11 to honor the significant achievements of the nation's scientists, engineers, and innovators. The theme for the 2024 event was "Promoting Clean and Green Technologies for a Sustainable Future." This theme emphasized the importance of developing and adopting technologies that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- The event, organized by the Technology Development Board (TDB) under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), was celebrated at the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) Auditorium in New Delhi. It brought together eminent scientists, dignitaries, and thought leaders who discussed strategies and innovations aimed at achieving a cleaner, greener, and more resilient nation.
- The focus on clean and green technologies reflects India's commitment to addressing environmental challenges and promoting sustainable development. It highlights the role of technology in creating solutions that can reduce environmental impact, improve energy efficiency, and contribute to a sustainable future.

S112. Ans.(b)
Sol. The theme of World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) 2024 is "Protect Insects, Protect Birds."
Detailed Solution:

- World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is observed biannually on the second Saturday in May and October to raise awareness about the importance of migratory birds and the need for international cooperation to conserve them and their habitats. For 2024, the theme is "Protect Insects, Protect Birds."

- This theme emphasizes the crucial relationship between insects and migratory birds, highlighting the role insects play as a vital food source for many bird species. The decline in insect populations due to habitat loss, pesticide use, and other environmental factors poses a significant threat to migratory birds, affecting their survival and reproductive success.

- By focusing on protecting insects, the 2024 WMBD theme aims to promote actions and strategies that ensure the conservation of these essential creatures, thereby supporting the health and sustainability of migratory bird populations. Efforts include reducing pesticide use, promoting organic farming, and maintaining natural habitats to provide food and shelter for both insects and birds. This theme underscores the interconnectedness of ecosystems and the importance of biodiversity conservation.

S113. Ans.(b)
Sol. ProPublica won the 2024 Pulitzer Prize in Journalism under the Public Service category.
Detailed Solution:
ProPublica was awarded the 2024 Pulitzer Prize in Journalism under the Public Service category. The recognition was given for their groundbreaking report that revealed how politically influential billionaires attempted to sway justices of the Supreme Court with lavish gifts. The investigative work was conducted by journalists Joshua Kaplan, Justin Elliott, Brett Murphy, Alex Mierjeski, and Kirsten Berg. This significant piece of journalism prompted the Supreme Court to adopt its first code of conduct, highlighting the impact and importance of investigative reporting in maintaining transparency and accountability in public institutions. ProPublica's dedication to public service journalism continues to uphold the standards of excellence in the field.
About Pulitzer Prize:
The Pulitzer Prize is the highest national honor in the United States in the fields of journalism, literature, and music composition. Established by provisions in the will of Joseph Pulitzer, a Hungarian-American journalist and newspaper publisher, the Pulitzer Prizes were first awarded in 1917. The prizes are administered by Columbia University in New York City.

S114. Ans.(c)
Sol. The correct answer is (c) 14.95%.
Rajasthan contributes approximately 14.95% to India's total crude oil production. This significant contribution is due to the state's rich petroleum reserves spread across various basins, including the Barmer-Sanchor, Jaisalmer, Bikaner-Nagaur, and Vindhyan basins. The Barmer-Sanchor Basin, in particular, has been the most productive, with commercial production commencing from the Mangla Field in 2009. This basin alone has 16 producing fields contributing significantly to the state's output.
Information Booster

Rajasthan is the second largest producer of crude oil in India after Gujarat. The Barmer-Sanchor Basin is known for producing around 79,000-81,000 barrels of oil per day. Cairn India, a subsidiary of Vedanta Resources, is the leading operator in the state's oilfields.

Rajasthan also produces significant quantities of natural gas, contributing to the state's energy sector. The state's petroleum sector is a crucial revenue source, generating ₹3,425.08 crore in 2023-24. The Rajasthan Refinery Project, a joint venture with HPCL, is expected to further boost the state's contribution to the oil and gas sector.

Additional Information

Option (a) 10.85%: This figure does not reflect the current contribution of Rajasthan to India's crude oil production. The state's share is notably higher.

Option (b) 12.6%: This percentage represents India's overall domestic production compared to its consumption, not specific to Rajasthan's contribution.

Option (d) 18.45%: This is an incorrect percentage, not related to any recent data on Rajasthan's oil production contribution.

This MCQ is designed to test the knowledge of candidates on the economic and industrial development of Rajasthan, specifically its contribution to the national oil sector.

S115. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (c) ₹8,819.58 crore. The total export value of Textiles from Rajasthan in the financial year 2023-24 was ₹8,819.58 crore. This figure highlights the importance of the textile industry in Rajasthan's economy, being one of the top export contributors. The state is known for its traditional textile products, including block printing, bandhani, and handloom, which are in high demand both domestically and internationally.

Information Booster

The textile industry is a major contributor to employment and exports in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is renowned for its handloom products, including Sanganeri and Bagru prints, and the kota doria fabric. The state has established dedicated textile parks and clusters to promote textile manufacturing and exports. Textile exports constitute a significant portion of the state's total exports, making it a key sector in the economic landscape. The government has launched various initiatives to support textile industries, such as the Rajasthan Textile Policy. The state's rich tradition in textile production is supported by a strong infrastructure and skilled workforce.

Additional Information

Option (a) ₹6,165.79 crore: This was the total export value of textiles in the financial year 2019-20, not 2023-24.

Option (b) ₹7,834.36 crore: This was the total export value of textiles in the financial year 2022-23, not 2023-24.

Option (d) ₹9,251.39 crore: This figure does not accurately represent the textile exports for any specific year mentioned in the document.

This question assesses the candidate's awareness of the performance of Rajasthan's textile sector in terms of export value, which is crucial for the state's economic development.

S116. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct answer is (d) 4,70,676.

In the financial year 2023-24, a total of 4,70,676 industrial units were registered in Rajasthan under the Udyam Registration Portal. These registrations reflect the state's dynamic MSME sector, which plays a vital role in industrial production, employment generation, and entrepreneurship development.

Information Booster

The Udyam Registration Portal was launched on July 1, 2020, to facilitate easy registration of MSMEs. Rajasthan's MSME sector is known for its diverse industries, including textiles, handicrafts, and food processing. The state government provides various incentives and support to MSMEs, including interest subsidies and infrastructure support. The high number of registrations indicates a growing entrepreneurial spirit and industrial activity in the state. The MSME sector is crucial for rural development and economic diversification in Rajasthan

S117. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Rajasthan Dalit, Aadivasi Udyam Protsahan Yojana.

This scheme was launched on September 8, 2022, to ensure effective participation of SC/ST communities in the development of non-agricultural sectors such as manufacturing, services, and trade. Under this scheme, beneficiaries receive various financial benefits, including interest subvention and margin money grant for setting up enterprises.

Information Booster

The scheme offers an interest subvention of 9% on loans up to ₹25 lakh, 7% on loans from ₹25 lakh to ₹5 crore, and 6% on loans from ₹5 crore to ₹10 crore. A margin money grant of 25% of the project cost or up to ₹25 lakh is provided to eligible beneficiaries. This initiative aims to promote entrepreneurship among marginalized communities and reduce economic disparities. The scheme has supported 1,079 loan applications in the financial year 2023-24, benefiting 1,011 applicants with a total loan amount of ₹268.64 crore. It is part of the government's broader strategy to enhance socio-economic development and financial inclusion of SC/ST communities. The scheme aligns with the state's objective to achieve inclusive growth and balanced regional development.

Additional Information

Option (a) Mukhyamantri Laghu Udyog Protsahan Yojana: This scheme provides interest subsidies for loans to small-scale entrepreneurs, but it is not specifically targeted at SC/ST communities.

Option (c) Mukhyamantri Yuva Udyam Protsahan Yojana: This scheme supports young entrepreneurs with interest subsidies and margin money grants, focusing on graduates and youth aged 18-35 years.

Option (d) Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme (RIPS) 2022: This scheme aims to promote rapid and balanced industrial development but does not focus specifically on SC/ST participation.

This question tests the candidate's knowledge of government schemes aimed at promoting the participation of marginalized communities in Rajasthan's economic development.

S118. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) To identify and promote products with export potential from each district.

The ODOP scheme aims to transform each district of Rajasthan into an export hub by promoting and supporting one identified product or service from each district. This initiative helps in creating employment opportunities and improving the local economy by focusing on district-specific resources and skills.

Information Booster

The ODOP scheme helps in developing local industries by providing a unique identity to products from different districts. It promotes the production and export of traditional products such as handicrafts, textiles, and agricultural goods. The scheme also aims to increase the market reach of local products through branding, packaging, and marketing support. The state government provides various incentives and assistance for the development of infrastructure and facilities required for the identified products. ODOP contributes to balanced regional development by promoting industrial growth across all districts. It also helps in preserving and promoting traditional crafts and skills, ensuring their sustainability.

Additional Information

Option (a) To promote export-oriented training programs: This is not the primary objective of the ODOP scheme. It focuses on promoting district-specific products for export.

Option (c) To develop new industrial parks in each district: This is related to the state's broader industrial development strategy but not specifically linked to ODOP.

Option (d) To provide financial assistance to small enterprises: Although financial support may be a part of ODOP, the primary objective is to promote district-specific products.

This question is designed to test the candidate's understanding of the state's economic development initiatives and their objectives, focusing on the ODOP scheme.

S119. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is (b) Handicraft Products. Under the "One District One Product" scheme, Jodhpur has been identified for its unique and diverse handicraft products. Jodhpur is famous for its wooden and metal handicrafts, furniture, and artistic products, which have high demand both in domestic and international markets.

Information Booster

Jodhpur is a major hub for handicrafts, contributing significantly to Rajasthan's export basket. The handicraft industry in Jodhpur provides employment to thousands of artisans and craftsmen. Products like wooden furniture, iron artifacts, and decorative items from Jodhpur are known for their quality and craftsmanship. The state government has supported the handicraft sector through various initiatives, including training and marketing assistance. The ODOP scheme helps in enhancing the visibility of Jodhpur's handicrafts in global markets, increasing export potential. Jodhpur's handicrafts are also promoted through various exhibitions and trade fairs, both nationally and internationally.

Additional Information

Option (a) Granite and Marble: Identified for districts like Rajsamand and Udaipur, not Jodhpur.

Option (c) Engineering Products: Identified for districts like Alwar, not Jodhpur.

Option (d) Wool and Woolens: Identified for districts like Bikaner, not Jodhpur.

This question evaluates the candidate's knowledge of district-specific products identified under the ODOP scheme, highlighting Jodhpur's specialization in handicrafts.

S120. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a government initiative launched in December 2000 to provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected rural areas. It aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of rural populations by ensuring better access to markets, healthcare, and educational facilities. The scheme has been implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Information Booster:

1. PMGSY targets the provision of road connectivity to villages with a population of 500 or more in plains and 250 or more in hilly states.
2. The scheme involves significant funding from both the central and state governments.
3. It has significantly improved rural connectivity and helped in reducing the rural-urban divide.
4. The scheme is seen as a critical component of rural development and poverty alleviation.
5. PMGSY also contributes to infrastructure development in backward regions and helps in the economic growth of these areas.
6. The scheme has been extended and modified to cover more areas and improve the quality of roads.

Additional Knowledge:

- Pradhan Mantri Greh Sadak Yojana is not an existing scheme.
- Pradhan Mantri Gaon Sadak Yojana could be confused with the actual PMGSY, but it is not the official name.
- Pradhan Mantri Guarantee Sadak Yojana does not exist; it's a fictitious name often mistaken due to the similarity in acronyms.

Key Points:

- PMGSY has played a crucial role in enhancing rural infrastructure and connectivity.
- It has been instrumental in reducing travel time and improving access to essential services for rural populations.
- The scheme has been crucial in enhancing the quality of life and economic prospects in rural areas.

S121. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ans.(d) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c.

1. IMF (International Monetary Fund) has its headquarters in Washington D.C., USA.
2. WTO (World Trade Organization) is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
3. ADB (Asian Development Bank) is headquartered in Manila, Philippines.
4. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal.

Information Booster:

1. The IMF provides financial assistance and advice to member countries in economic distress.
2. The WTO deals with global rules of trade between nations, aiming to ensure smooth, predictable, and free-flowing trade.
3. The ADB focuses on economic development and poverty reduction in the Asia-Pacific region through loans and grants.
4. SAARC promotes regional cooperation and development among South Asian countries.

Additional Knowledge:

- The IMF works closely with the World Bank, also headquartered in Washington D.C.
- The WTO evolved from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1995.
- The ADB has regional offices in many countries and supports infrastructure projects.
- SAARC has member states including India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Afghanistan.
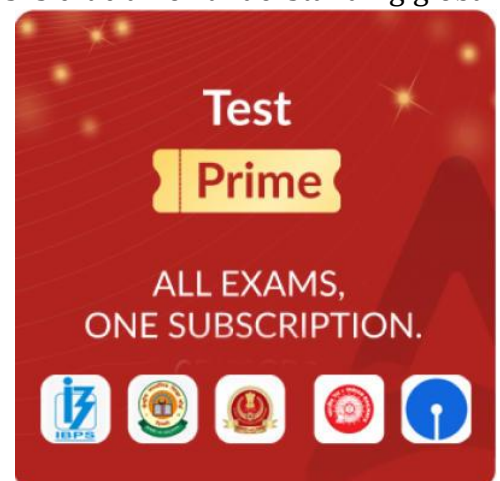
Key Points:

- Knowing the headquarters of major international organizations is crucial for understanding global governance structures.
- These organizations play a significant role in economic policy, trade regulation, and regional cooperation.

S122. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ans.(b) Twelfth.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) aimed at "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth." It focused on sustainable development, social inclusion, and improving governance. The plan sought to address key challenges such as poverty reduction, job creation, and environmental sustainability.

Information Booster:
1. The Twelfth Plan targeted an average annual growth rate of 8%.
2. It emphasized health, education, and skill development as critical areas for achieving inclusive growth.
3. The plan aimed to reduce poverty by creating more employment opportunities and enhancing social safety nets.
4. Infrastructure development, particularly in rural and backward areas, was a key focus.
5. It included measures to improve the efficiency of public services and promote good governance.
6. Environmental sustainability was highlighted with initiatives to promote renewable energy and reduce carbon emissions.

Additional Knowledge:
- The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) aimed at high growth with equity and was marked by rapid economic growth.
- The Seventh Plan (1985-1990) focused on improving productivity, self-reliance, and poverty alleviation.
- The Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) aimed at inclusive growth with a focus on social sectors like education and health.

Key Points:
- The Twelfth Plan emphasized balanced regional development and sought to bridge disparities between rural and urban areas.
- It was the last of the Five-Year Plans before the NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015.

S123. Ans.(b)
Sol. The 'Gandhian Plan' was proposed by S. N. Aggarwal in 1944. It was based on Gandhian principles and emphasized self-sufficiency, rural development, and the upliftment of the poorest sections of society. It proposed decentralized planning and a focus on agriculture and small-scale industries to ensure economic self-reliance.

Information Booster:
1. The plan aimed at promoting rural industries to provide employment and reduce poverty in villages.
2. It advocated for minimal reliance on heavy industrialization and more on local resources.
3. Education and health were considered crucial components for the development of human resources.
4. The plan was opposed to Western models of development, focusing instead on traditional Indian values.
5. It was one of several alternative economic plans proposed during the period, alongside the Bombay Plan and People's Plan.
6. Although not implemented, it influenced later economic thinking in India.

Additional Knowledge:
- D. D. Dhar was associated with the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- M. N. Roy proposed the "People's Plan" in 1944, emphasizing the need for democratic planning and social ownership.
- J. P. Narayan was a freedom fighter and social reformer, but not directly associated with the Gandhian Plan.

Key Points:
- The Gandhian Plan sought to create an economy based on equality and non-violence.
- It remains a significant historical document reflecting Gandhian economic thought.

S124. Ans.(c)
Sol. The term "Ajrak" refers to a type of block printing that is traditionally practiced in Barmer, Rajasthan, as well as in Sindh (Pakistan) and Kutch (Gujarat). Ajrak printing is known for its intricate geometric and floral patterns and the use of natural dyes.
Information Booster:
1. Ajrak is a traditional form of block printing that involves the use of wooden blocks to create intricate designs on fabric, typically using natural dyes such as indigo, madder, and pomegranate.
2. The process of making Ajrak involves multiple stages of dyeing, washing, and printing, which can take several days to complete, reflecting the skill and patience of the artisans.
3. The designs in Ajrak printing often feature repeated geometric motifs, such as stars, circles, and flowers, symbolizing elements of nature and harmony.
4. Ajrak printing is traditionally associated with the Muslim communities of Sindh and Kutch, but it is also practiced by artisans in Barmer, Rajasthan.
5. The deep blue and red colors characteristic of Ajrak prints are derived from natural sources, making the process eco-friendly and sustainable.
6. Ajrak is not only used for clothing, such as shawls and turbans, but also for home decor items like bedspreads and tablecloths.
7. The craft is an important source of livelihood for artisans in Barmer and is celebrated for its cultural and artistic significance in the region.
Additional Information:
• A form of metalwork: Not related to Ajrak, which is a textile craft.
• A style of miniature painting: Refers to another Rajasthani art form but not connected to Ajrak.
• A type of block printing: The correct answer, known for its intricate patterns and use of natural dyes.
• A traditional dance form: Refers to performing arts, not related to Ajrak printing.
Key Points:
• Ajrak printing is an important part of the textile heritage of Rajasthan, reflecting the region's traditional craftsmanship and artistic expression.
• The craft is recognized for its sustainable and eco-friendly practices, using natural dyes and traditional techniques.
• Promoting Ajrak printing helps support the artisans and preserves the cultural legacy of Rajasthan.

S125. Ans.(a)
Sol. Amir Khusrow, the renowned Sufi poet and scholar, accompanied Alauddin Khilji during the siege of Chittorgarh. He documented the events of the siege and the aftermath in his writings.
Information Booster:
1. Amir Khusrow was a prominent poet, musician, and scholar in the court of the Delhi Sultanate and is often referred to as the "Parrot of India" for his literary genius.
2. He was known for his contributions to Persian and Hindavi literature and played a key role in developing early Indo-Islamic cultural and literary traditions.
3. During the siege of Chittorgarh, Khusrow composed poems and chronicles that provided insights into the events, including the bravery of the Rajput defenders and the strategies employed by Alauddin Khilji.
4. Khusrow's writings offer a unique perspective on the socio-political and cultural landscape of medieval India, blending themes of mysticism, love, and historical events.

5. He is credited with creating several poetic forms, including the ghazal and the tarana, and is considered one of the greatest poets of the Persian and Urdu literary traditions.

6. Amir Khusrow's influence extended beyond literature, as he is also associated with the development of classical Indian music, particularly the qawwali genre.

7. His works remain an invaluable source for historians and scholars studying the history and culture of medieval India.

Additional Information:

- Amir Khusrow: The correct answer, who accompanied Alauddin Khilji and documented the siege of Chittorgarh.
- Faizi: A court poet and scholar during Akbar's reign, not associated with the siege of Chittorgarh.
- Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan: A poet and statesman in Akbar's court, known for his dohas (couplets), but not related to the siege of Chittorgarh.
- Abul Fazl: Akbar's court historian and author of the Akbarnama, not associated with Alauddin Khilji.

Key Points:

- Amir Khusrow's documentation of the siege of Chittorgarh provides a valuable historical record and reflects his literary brilliance.
- His works contribute significantly to the understanding of the cultural and political dynamics of medieval India.
- Khusrow's legacy as a poet, musician, and scholar continues to influence Indian literature and music.

S126. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ranthambore Fort was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2013 as part of the Hill Forts of Rajasthan group. This group includes several other forts known for their architectural and historical significance.

Information Booster:

1. Ranthambore Fort is located within the Ranthambore National Park in the Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan and has a rich history dating back to the 10th century.

2. The fort was built by the Chauhan rulers and played a crucial role in defending the region against various invasions, including the attacks by Alauddin Khilji.

3. Ranthambore Fort is known for its impressive architecture, including temples, palaces, and step-wells, reflecting the cultural heritage of the region.

4. It offers a panoramic view of the surrounding forest and is strategically located atop a hill, making it one of the strongest forts in Rajasthan.

5. The fort's inclusion in the UNESCO list highlights its significance as a site of cultural and historical importance, contributing to the understanding of the region's medieval history.

6. The fort, along with other Hill Forts of Rajasthan like Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, and Jaisalmer Fort, represents the grandeur and military prowess of the Rajput rulers.

7. Today, Ranthambore Fort is a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors interested in both history and wildlife.

Additional Information:

- 2007: No significant UNESCO declaration for Ranthambore Fort.
- 2010: Another significant year, but not related to Ranthambore Fort's UNESCO status.
- 2013: The correct year when Ranthambore Fort was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- 2016: No UNESCO declaration for Ranthambore Fort during this year.

Key Points:
- Ranthambore Fort is an important symbol of Rajasthan's architectural and cultural heritage.
- Its inclusion in the UNESCO list underscores its significance as a historical and tourist site.
- The fort's location within a national park adds to its unique appeal, combining natural beauty with historical legacy.

S127. Ans.(a)
Sol. Jodhpur is often referred to as the 'Gateway to the Thar Desert' due to its strategic location at the edge of the Thar Desert. It serves as a starting point for many desert safaris and is known for its vibrant culture and historical significance.
Information Booster:
1. Jodhpur is also known as the "Blue City" because of the blue-painted houses around the Mehrangarh Fort.
2. The city is famous for its palaces, forts, and temples, including Umaid Bhawan Palace and Jaswant Thada.
3. Jodhpur's desert landscape is dotted with sand dunes and scrub vegetation, typical of the Thar Desert.
4. It is a major tourist destination, attracting visitors with its cultural heritage and desert activities.
5. The city was founded by Rao Jodha in 1459 and has a rich history as the capital of the Marwar region.
6. Jodhpur is an important educational and administrative center, with institutions like AIIMS and IIT.

S128. Ans.(a)
Sol. Maharaja Ganga Singh.
Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner was the only ruler from Rajasthan to participate in all three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932 in London. His involvement was significant as he represented the interests of the princely states and advocated for a unified and federated India, while maintaining the autonomy of the princely states. He was known for his diplomatic skills and played a key role in the discussions regarding the future governance of India under British rule.
Information Booster:
1. Maharaja Ganga Singh was a progressive ruler who initiated numerous reforms in Bikaner, including in education, irrigation, and administration.
2. He was a prominent figure in Indian politics and was also a member of the Imperial War Cabinet during World War I.
3. The Round Table Conferences aimed to discuss constitutional reforms in India and were attended by representatives of British India and the princely states.
4. His participation showcased the involvement of Indian royalty in the national movement and the struggle for a responsible government.
5. Ganga Singh's advocacy for a federal structure was instrumental in shaping the discussions that led to the Government of India Act, 1935.
6. He was the chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, representing the collective interests of the princely states.
Additional Knowledge:
- Maharaj Bika Singh is not known for participating in the Round Table Conferences.
- Maharaja Sadul Singh was the successor of Ganga Singh and played a significant role in the integration of Bikaner into independent India.
- Maharaja Anup Singh was an earlier ruler of Bikaner and is not connected to these events.

Key Points:
- Ganga Singh's participation in all three conferences highlighted his commitment to the princely states' interests within a unified India.
- His contributions were recognized with several British honors, reflecting his standing as a statesman.

S129. Ans.(b)
Sol. The Morley-Minto Reforms, also known as the Indian Councils Act of 1909, were introduced during the tenure of Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India, and John Morley, the Secretary of State for India. These reforms aimed to increase Indian participation in the governance of British India by expanding the legislative councils and allowing limited representation to Indians in these bodies. It introduced separate electorates for Muslims, which was a significant development as it laid the foundation for communal representation in Indian politics.

Information Booster:
1. The 1909 Act allowed for the inclusion of Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council and Provincial Legislative Councils.
2. It introduced separate electorates for Muslims, enabling them to elect their representatives separately, a move that had long-term implications for Indian politics.
3. This act was seen as a response to the growing demand for political representation by the Indian National Congress.
4. The Morley-Minto reforms were criticized for not providing substantial power to the elected Indian representatives, who remained a minority in the councils.
5. The act is considered a precursor to subsequent constitutional reforms like the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935.
6. It marked the beginning of the communal approach in Indian politics, which later influenced the demand for Pakistan.

Additional Knowledge:
- 1910: This year saw the implementation of the 1909 Act, but it was not the year the act was passed.
- 1919: The Government of India Act 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced Dyarchy in provincial governments.
- 1918: This year did not witness any major constitutional reforms in India.

Key Points:
- The Morley-Minto Reforms were a significant step towards involving Indians in the legislative process, albeit in a limited way.
- The introduction of separate electorates for Muslims was a controversial move that impacted Indian politics for decades.

S130. Ans.(c)
Sol. The Government of India Act 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced the system of 'Dyarchy' in the provinces. Under this system, the provincial subjects were divided into two categories: transferred and reserved. Transferred subjects were administered by ministers responsible to the legislature, while reserved subjects remained under the control of the Governor and were administered by executive councillors. This system was a significant step towards self-governance at the provincial level but was criticized for its complex and dual structure of governance.

Information Booster:
1. Dyarchy was implemented as a means to introduce limited self-government in the provinces while retaining British control over key areas.
2. The transferred subjects included areas such as education, health, and local self-government, which were to be managed by Indian ministers.
3. The reserved subjects included more critical areas like finance, police, and law and order, which remained under the British Governor's control.
4. Dyarchy was seen as a half-hearted attempt at reform, as it did not grant full autonomy or significant power to the Indian ministers.
5. The system was eventually abolished by the Government of India Act 1935, which introduced provincial autonomy.
6. The 1919 Act also expanded the electorate and allowed for more Indian participation in both the central and provincial legislatures.

Additional Knowledge:
• Act of 1892: Introduced minor reforms in the legislative councils, allowing limited Indian representation.
• Act of 1909: Introduced separate electorates and expanded legislative councils but did not establish Dyarchy.
• Act of 1935: Introduced provincial autonomy and the concept of a federal structure but replaced Dyarchy with a more advanced system.

Key Points:
• Dyarchy was a novel concept but faced criticism for its inherent limitations and dual control, which hindered effective governance.
• The system laid the groundwork for the eventual introduction of provincial autonomy under the 1935 Act.

S131. Ans.(d)
Sol. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, commonly known as V. D. Savarkar, was the first to describe the Mutiny of 1857 as the "First War of Indian Independence." He wrote a book titled The First War of Indian Independence, 1857, which was published in 1909. In this book, Savarkar argued that the events of 1857 were not merely a mutiny of Indian soldiers against the British East India Company but a nationwide struggle for independence from colonial rule. This perspective challenged the British narrative that labeled the uprising as a mere "Sepoy Mutiny" and was influential in redefining the way Indians viewed their own history.

Information Booster:
1. V. D. Savarkar was a prominent revolutionary, writer, and political activist known for his role in the Indian independence movement.
2. His book, written in Marathi, was banned by the British authorities due to its revolutionary content and was smuggled into India from Europe.
3. Savarkar emphasized the unity among Hindus and Muslims during the revolt, portraying it as a collective struggle against a common oppressor.
4. The book inspired many later freedom fighters to view the revolt as a precursor to the broader Indian independence movement.
5. His interpretation of 1857 as a war of independence gained wide acceptance among Indian nationalists and influenced future narratives of the independence movement.
6. Savarkar was imprisoned in the Andaman Islands (Cellular Jail) for his revolutionary activities and spent many years in harsh conditions.

Additional Knowledge:
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a freedom fighter known for his assertion "Swaraj is my birthright," but he did not specifically label the 1857 uprising as the first war of independence.
- Subhash Chandra Bose was a prominent leader of the Indian National Army (INA) but was active much later, in the 1940s.
- Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter active in the 1920s but did not write about the 1857 revolt in this context.

Key Points:
- Savarkar's work played a crucial role in changing the historical narrative of the 1857 revolt, inspiring generations of freedom fighters to view it as a symbol of resistance against colonial rule.
- His interpretation continues to influence the study and understanding of India's struggle for independence.

S132. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Pushkar Fair is held annually in the town of Pushkar, Ajmer district. It is one of the world's largest livestock fairs and is famous for camel trading, cultural events, and religious rituals. The fair attracts thousands of tourists and devotees each year.

Information Booster:
1. The Pushkar Fair is celebrated in the Hindu month of Kartik (October-November) and lasts for around a week.
2. It features events like camel races, folk performances, and a beauty contest for camels.
3. Pushkar is one of the few places in the world with a temple dedicated to Lord Brahma.
4. The fair coincides with the Kartik Purnima, a sacred day for taking a dip in the Pushkar Lake.
5. Pushkar is a popular pilgrimage site, with numerous ghats and temples around the lake.
6. The fair promotes Rajasthani culture and traditions, offering a vibrant display of local crafts, music, and dance.

S133. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Chainpur robbery took place in the Jaipur district of Rajasthan in 1914. It was a significant event inspired by the revolutionary activities in Bengal, aimed at resisting British rule through acts of defiance and sabotage.

Information Booster:
1. The incident occurred in the village of Chainpur, near Jaipur, highlighting the spread of revolutionary activities from Bengal to Rajasthan.
2. It was carried out by a group of seventeen young men using crude weapons like hammers and knives.
3. The robbers targeted British administrative offices, destroyed documents, and cut telegraph wires to disrupt communication.
4. This event showcased the growing discontent against British exploitation and inspired further acts of rebellion in the region.
5. The robbery was meticulously planned, including escape routes using railway trains.
6. Debendra Chandra Chaudhuri, a key member, was arrested as part of a pre-planned strategy to allow others to escape.
7. The robbery was a powerful statement of resistance and played a role in fostering a spirit of patriotism among the local population.

Additional Information:
- Jodhpur: Known for its princely state and heritage, no significant revolutionary activities like the Chainpur robbery were recorded here during this period.
- Udaipur: While it played a role in the freedom struggle, it wasn't associated with the Chainpur robbery.
- Jaipur: The location of the Chainpur robbery, showcasing local participation in the freedom movement inspired by Bengal revolutionaries.
- Bikaner: Not directly linked to the Chainpur robbery but contributed to the overall independence movement later on.

Key Points:
- This robbery was one of the earliest instances of revolutionary activities in Rajasthan.
- It demonstrated the influence of the Bengal revolutionary movement on the youth of Jaipur.
- The incident highlighted the strategic planning and commitment of revolutionaries to disrupt British rule.

S134. Ans.(a)
Sol. Diabetes mellitus is a disease characterized by high blood sugar levels, also known as hyperglycemia.
- It occurs when the body either doesn't produce enough insulin or cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. Insulin is a hormone that regulates blood sugar levels and allows cells to utilize glucose for energy.
- Hypertension is a condition characterized by high blood pressure. While diabetes can be a risk factor for hypertension, they are separate conditions.
- Arthritis refers to inflammation of the joints and can have various causes.
- Anemia is a condition characterized by a deficiency of red blood cells or hemoglobin, which impairs the ability of the blood to carry oxygen.

S135. Ans.(b)
Sol. Rickets is a disease caused by vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate deficiency, leading to impaired bone development and weak or deformed bones.
- Scurvy is a disease that is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid). Vitamin C plays a crucial role in the synthesis of collagen, a protein important for the health of connective tissues, blood vessels, and bones. Without adequate vitamin C, the body is unable to produce or maintain healthy collagen, leading to various symptoms associated with scurvy.
- Malaria is a parasitic infection caused by the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis and is not directly associated with vitamin deficiencies.

S136. Ans.(a)
Sol.
$$\Rightarrow 5\frac{1}{6} + \left[3\frac{1}{6} + \left\{17 \times \left(4\frac{4}{5} \div 2\frac{2}{50}\right)\right\}\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{31}{6} + \left[\frac{19}{6} + \left\{17 \times \left(\frac{24}{5} \times \frac{50}{102}\right)\right\}\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{31}{6} + \left[\frac{19}{6} + \left\{17 \times \frac{40}{17}\right\}\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{31}{6} + \left[\frac{19}{6} + 40\right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{31}{6} + \left[\frac{259}{6}\right]$$
$$= \frac{31 + 259}{6} = \frac{290}{6} = 48.33$$

S137. Ans.(b)

Sol. The word 'ARRANGE' consists of 7 letters where A occurs 2 times, R occurs 2 times, and the rest of the letters are unique.

The formula for permutations of a word with repeated letters is: n! / (p1! * p2! * ... * pk!).

For 'ARRANGE': 7! / (2! * 2!) = 5040 / 4 = 1260.

Answer: 1260 ways.

S138. Ans.(c)

Sol.

CP + P = SP

Kartik = 5 + 1 = 6

Balram = 8 + 1 = 9

       CP   SP

Kartik (5   6) × 4 = 20 : 24

Balram (8   9) × 3 = 24 : 27

Difference of profit = 4 - 3 = 1

1 unit → 60

1 unit → 60

The cost price of Air condition = 60 × 20 = 1200

S139. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$42 \div 6$ of $4 \times [8 - (24 - 14) \div 5]$ of $\frac{3}{4} + 8 - 12 \div 6$ of 2

$\implies 42 \div 24 \times [8 - 10 \div 5]$ of $\frac{3}{4} + 8 - 12 \div 12$

$\implies 21 \div 12 \times [6]$ of $\frac{3}{4} + 8 - 1$

$\implies 21 \div 12 \times \frac{9}{2} + 8 - 1$

$\implies \frac{21}{12} \times \frac{9}{2} + 8 - 1$

$\implies \frac{189+192-24}{24} = \frac{357}{24}$

S140. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Ratio of share $\implies$ P : Q : R

               7 : 8

               5 :   : 7

            35 : 40 : 49

Share of Q = $\frac{40}{124} \times 39{,}804 = $ Rs. 12,840

S141. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Amount $= \frac{P \times r \times t}{100} + P$

Amount $= P\left(\frac{rt}{100} + 1\right)$

$$53728 = P\left(\frac{23 \times 2}{100} + 1\right)$$

$$53728 = P \times \frac{146}{100}$$

P = 36800

$$SI = \frac{36800 \times 11.5 \times 2}{100}$$

SI = Rs. 8464

Amount after One year = 36800 + 8464

= Rs. 45,264

S142. Ans.(b)

Sol.

Rs. 1		Rs. 2		Rs. 5		Rs. 10	
9	:	7	:	5	:	3	(Ratio of No. of coins)
9	:	14	:	25	:	30	(Total value of denomination)

(9 + 7 + 5 + 3) units = 144

24 units = 144

1 unit = 6

Total money in Piggy bank = 6 × (9 + 14 + 25 + 30)

= 6 × 78 = Rs. 468

S143. Ans.(a)

Sol.

$57\frac{1}{7}\% = \frac{4}{7}$

$\frac{4}{7}$ → New added number / Original no.

(7 + 4) units = 1353

1 unit = 123 units

Then,

The original no. = 123 units × 7

= 861

S144. Ans.(b)

Sol.

$18\% = \frac{-9 \to \text{Loss}}{50 \to \text{SP}}$

SP of watch = 50 → 570

1 → 11.14

59 → 672.6

New selling price of watch.

$= \frac{672.6}{100} \times 118 = 793.67$

= 794

S145. Ans.(d)

Sol.

Selling price of inverter = $12500 \times \frac{85}{100} = 10{,}625$

Profit = $\frac{(10{,}625 - 7580)}{7580} \times 100$

$= \frac{3045}{7580} \times 100$

$= 40.17\%$

S146. Ans.(a)

Sol.

The ratio of Abhilash and Bipasha = 4x : 5x

Four year ago.

After 8 years from now

$\frac{4x + 12}{5x + 12} = \frac{11}{13}$ [Total Year = 4 + 8 = 12]

52x + 156 = 55x + 132

24 = 3x ⟹ x = 8

Sum of their present age = 4x + 4 + 5x + 4 = 80 years.

S147. Ans.(b)

Sol.

A.T.Q.,

$75 \times 5 + 7 \times 84 + \underbrace{x + 2}_{13^{th}} + \underbrace{x + 3}_{14^{th}} + \underbrace{x}_{15^{th}} = 15 \times 78$

3x + 5 = 1170 – 963

3x = 207 – 5

x = 67.33

Average = $\frac{sum\ of\ numbers}{Number\ of\ observation}$

$= \frac{13th\ Number\ +\ 15th\ number}{2}$

$= \frac{(67.33 + 2) + 67.33}{2}$

= 68.33

S148. Ans.(b)

Sol.

⟹ [120 ÷ 15 of 5 [130 ÷ 5 of {3 × 5 – (5 - 3)}]] ÷ (50 ÷ 2 × 5)

⟹ 120 ÷ 15 of 5 [130 ÷ 5 of 13] ÷ (125)

⟹ 120 ÷ 15 of 5 [130 ÷ 65] ÷ 125

⟹ 120 ÷ 15 of 5 × [2] ÷ 125

⟹ 120 ÷ 75 × 2 ÷ 125

= 1.6 × 0.016 = 0.0256

S149. Ans.(c)
Sol.

Required water = 14 liter

S150. Ans.(c)
Sol.

Total work = 28 × 36 = 1008
After 10 days remaining work
will be = 1008 – 10 × 28 = 728
work done on the last day = 28
Remaining work in between done by 10 workers in $\frac{728-28}{10}$ = 70 days.
Total work completed in = 70 + 10 + 1 = 81 days

S151. Ans.(b)
Sol.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{95 - 1215 \div 27 + 14 \times 7}{3 + 3\frac{1}{4} \ of \ 4 - 8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{95 - 45 + 98}{3 + 13 - 8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{148}{8} = 18.5$$

S152. Ans.(b)
Sol.

$$4\frac{2}{5} \div \left[1\frac{2}{3} - \left\{\frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{15} - \frac{3}{10}\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{22}{5} \div \left[\frac{5}{3} - \left\{\frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{12+8-9}{30}\right)\right\}\right]$$

$$= \frac{22}{5} \div \left[\frac{5}{3} - \left\{\frac{5}{6} - \frac{11}{30}\right\}\right]$$

$$= \frac{22}{5} \div \left[\frac{5}{3} - \frac{14}{30}\right] = \frac{22}{5} \div \frac{36}{30}$$

$$= \frac{22}{5} \times \frac{30}{36} = \frac{22}{6} = 3\frac{2}{3}$$

S153. Ans.(a)
Sol. Treat A and B as a single unit. Now, there are 4 units to arrange.

The number of ways to arrange 4 units is 4! = 24.

A and B can switch places within their unit in 2! = 2 ways.

So, the total number of arrangements is 4! * 2! = 24 * 2 = 48.

Answer: 48 ways.

S154. Ans.(c)
Sol.

Loss 10%

$$Discount = 30\% = \frac{-3}{10} \rightarrow MP$$

CP	SP	MP
	7	10
10	9	
70	63	90

90 units → 976.5

70 → 759.5 rs

The cost price of article would be Rs. 759.5

S155. Ans.(c)
Sol. We solve this by cases:

- Case 1: 3 women and 2 men: (8 choose 3) * (10 choose 2) = 56 * 45 = 2520.
- Case 2: 4 women and 1 man: (8 choose 4) * (10 choose 1) = 70 * 10 = 700.
- Case 3: 5 women: (8 choose 5) = 56.

Total ways = 2520 + 700 + 56 = 3276.

Answer: 3276 ways.

S156. Ans.(a)
Sol.

Mean proposition of 9 and 25

$$= \sqrt{9 \times 25} = 15$$

Third Proportion of 9 and 30

$$= \frac{(30)^2}{9} = \frac{900}{9} = 100$$

∴ required Ratio = 100 : 15 = 20 : 3

S157. Ans.(c)
Sol.

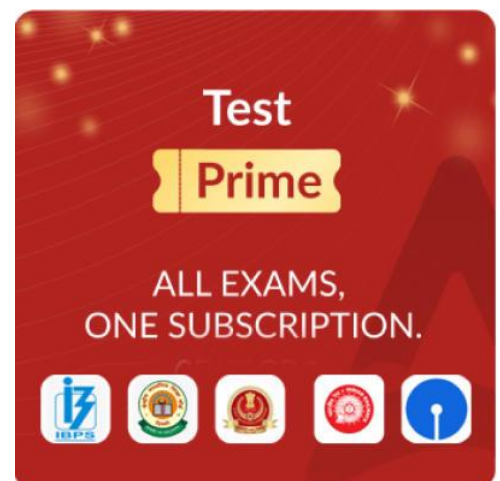$25^2 = 625$

$26^2 = 676$

$27^2 = 729 > 705$

∴ 729 – 705 = 24 Must be added to make if a perfect square.

S158. Ans.(b)
Sol.
$3A = 2B$

$\dfrac{A}{B} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$2B = 3C$

$\dfrac{B}{C} = \dfrac{3}{2}$

$A : B : C = 2 : 3 : 2$

S159. Ans.(a)
Sol. To solve this problem, we need to find how many ways 6 different books can be distributed among 4 students such that each student gets at least one book. This problem can be tackled by using the principle of inclusion-exclusion.
1. Total Number of Ways Without Restriction:
First, calculate the total number of ways to distribute 6 different books to 4 students, without any restrictions. Since each of the 6 books can be given to any of the 4 students, the total number of ways is:
$4^6 = 4096$
2. Subtract Invalid Cases (Inclusion-Exclusion Principle):
Now, we need to subtract the cases where one or more students do not receive any books. This can be done using the inclusion-exclusion principle.
a) Number of ways where at least 1 student gets no book:
There are C(4, 1) = 4 ways to choose one student to get no books, and the remaining 3 students will receive all 6 books. The number of ways to distribute 6 books among 3 students is $3^6 = 729$. Thus, the number of ways where at least one student gets no books is:
4 x 729 = 2916
b) Number of ways where at least 2 students get no book:
There are C(4, 2) = 6 ways to choose two students to get no books, and the remaining 2 students will receive all 6 books. The number of ways to distribute 6 books among 2 students is $2^6 = 64$. Thus, the number of ways where at least two students get no books is:
6 x 64 = 384
c) Number of ways where at least 3 students get no book:
There are C(4, 3) = 4 ways to choose three students to get no books, and the remaining 1 student will receive all 6 books. There is only 1 way to do this. Hence, the number of ways where at least three students get no books is:
4 x 1 = 4
3. Apply Inclusion-Exclusion:
Using the inclusion-exclusion principle, the number of valid ways to distribute the books (where each student gets at least one book) is:
4096 - 2916 + 384 - 4 = 1560
Thus, the number of ways to distribute 6 different books to 4 students such that each student gets at least one book is 1560.

S160. Ans.(a)
Sol.
$(0.0256)^{0.25}$

$= \left(\dfrac{256}{10000}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = \left(\dfrac{4^4}{10^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$

$= \dfrac{4}{10} = 0.4$