

SSC HS Level (Tier-I) Practice Set – 2023

1. (a) Water flows continuously in the river but water remains stagnant in the pond.
2. (b) The sound of owl is called Hoots. Similarly, the sound of hen is called clucks.
3. (c) Cytology is that branch of Biology which deals with cell. Similarly, Ornithology is that branch of Biology which deals with birds. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
4. (d) $7 \times 7 + 1 = 50$
Similarly, $11 \times 11 + 1 = 122$
5. (a) $210 = (15)^2 - 15$
 $380 = (20)^2 - 20$] $15 + 5 = 20$
 $182 = (14)^2 - 14$
 $14 + 5 = 19$
Therefore, $? = (19)^2 - 19$
 $= 361 - 19 = 342$
6. (a) Rohit is the brother of Kala.
Kala is the wife of Dilip. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
Therefore, Dilip is brother-in-law of Rohit.
7. (b) Mother of boy's aunt means maternal grandmother of boy.
Son of maternal grandmother means maternal uncle of the boy.
Therefore, the girl is cousin sister of the boy.
8. (c) $E \Rightarrow 5$,
 $TEA \Rightarrow 20 + 5 + 1 = 26$
Therefore, $TEACHER$
 $\Rightarrow 20 + 5 + 1 + 3 + 8 + 5 + 18 = 60$
9. (b)

$+$	\Rightarrow	\div	\times	\Rightarrow	$+$
$-$	\Rightarrow	\times	\div	\Rightarrow	$-$

শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
(a) $46 \times 6 \div 4 - 5 + 3 = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 46 + 6 - 4 \times 5 \div 3 = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 46 + 6 - 4 \times \frac{5}{3} = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 46 + 6 - \frac{20}{3} = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 52 - \frac{20}{3} = 74$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{156 - 20}{3} = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 136 \neq 74 \times 3$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
(b) $46 - 6 + 4 \times 5 \div 3 = 71$
 $\Rightarrow 46 \times 6 \div 4 + 5 - 3 = 71$
 $\Rightarrow 46 \times \frac{6}{4} + 5 - 3 = 71$
 $\Rightarrow 69 + 5 - 3 = 71$

- (c) $46 \div 6 \times 4 - 5 + 3 = 75.5$
 $\Rightarrow 46 - 6 + 4 \times 5 \div 3 = 75.5$
 $\Rightarrow 46 - 6 + 4 \times \frac{5}{3} = 75.5$
 $\Rightarrow 46 - 6 + \frac{20}{3} \neq 75.5$
- (d) $46 \times 6 - 4 + 5 \div 3 = 70.1$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
 $\Rightarrow 46 + 6 \times 4 \div 5 - 3 = 70.1$
 $\Rightarrow 46 + 6 \times \frac{4}{5} - 3 = 70.1$
 $\Rightarrow 46 + \frac{24}{5} - 3 = 70.1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{230 + 24 - 15}{5} = 70.1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{239}{5} \neq 70.1$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
10. (d)

$\div \Rightarrow \times$	$\times \Rightarrow -$
$- \Rightarrow +$	$+ \Rightarrow \div$

 $48 + 6 - 12 \div 2 + 10 = ?$
 $\Rightarrow ? = 48 \div 6 + 12 \times 2 \div 10$
 $\Rightarrow ? = 8 + 12 \times \frac{2}{10}$
 $\Rightarrow ? = 20 \times \frac{2}{10} = 4$
11. (d)
P is in South-West direction with respect to Y. শ্রুতিভঙ্গি
12. (a)

O	N	E	
↓	↓	↓	
2	3	1	
F	I	V	E
↓	↓	↓	↓
9	6	4	1

Therefore,
N I N E
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
3 6 3 1 শ্রুতিভঙ্গি

13. (b) Number of days from September 15, 2000 to September 15, 2001
 $= 365 + 1 = 366$
 $366 \div 7 = 2$ odd days
 \therefore September 15, 2001 প্র্যাচিভর্স
 \Rightarrow Saturday
14. (c) Clearly, there are six blocks in the diagram.
15. (c) SO M N A M B UL I S M
16. (c) There is no 'C' letter in the given word.
 There is no 'L' letter in the given word.
 There is no 'V' letter in the given word.
17. (a) Total age of husband, wife and their child 3 years ago was $27 \times 3 = 81$ years
 Total age of wife and child five years ago was $20 \times 2 = 40$ years প্র্যাচিভর্স
 \therefore Total age of wife and child 3 years ago
 $= 40 + (2 \times 2)$
 $= 40 + 4 = 44$ years
 \therefore Age of husband three years ago
 $= 81 - 44 = 37$ years
 Therefore, the present age of husband
 $= 37 + 3 = 40$ years
18. (c) Amit = 17 years
 Rakesh = $17 - 5 = 12$ years
 \therefore Anil = $12 + 3 = 15$ years
19. (b) Age of Mani = 60 years প্র্যাচিভর্স
 Age of Prabhu = $\frac{60}{2} = 30$ years
 Age of Ramona = $\frac{30}{2} = 15$ years
20. (c)
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D & \xrightarrow{+2} & F & \xrightarrow{+2} & H & \xrightarrow{+2} & J \\ W & \xrightarrow{-2} & U & \xrightarrow{-2} & S & \xrightarrow{-2} & Q \\ E & \xrightarrow{+2} & G & \xrightarrow{+2} & I & \xrightarrow{+2} & K \\ V & \xrightarrow{-2} & T & \xrightarrow{-2} & R & \xrightarrow{-2} & P \end{array}$$
21. (c)
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 2 & \xrightarrow{+3} & 5 & \xrightarrow{+4} & 9 & \xrightarrow{+3} & 12 & \xrightarrow{+4} & 16 & \xrightarrow{+3} & \boxed{19} \\ B & \rightarrow & E & \rightarrow & I & \rightarrow & L & \rightarrow & P & \rightarrow & S \end{array}$$
22. (c) M A P S R O প্র্যাচিভর্স
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 l u m a s d
23. (d) Both the Premises are Particular Affirmative (I-type). No Conclusion follows from the two Particular Premises.
24. (c) $6 \times 12 \times 10 = 720$
 $8 \times 9 \times 5 = 360$ প্র্যাচিভর্স
 $\therefore ? = \frac{336}{12 \times 4} = 7$
25. (d) First Row $\Rightarrow 3 \times 5 = 15$
 Second Row $\Rightarrow 5 \times 7 = 35$
 Third Row $\Rightarrow 9 \times 5 = \boxed{45}$ প্র্যাচিভর্স
26. (d) Buddha was against caste. His religion was open to all, to shudras, women and even repentant criminals. The Buddhist scriptures were available to all men and women. Buddhism encouraged abolition of distinctions in society and strengthened the principle of social equality.
27. (d) The Indian Santoor is an ancient string musical instrument native to Jammu and Kashmir, with origins in Persia. A primitive ancestor of this type of instruments was invented in Mesopotamia (1600-911 BC). The Santoor is a trapezoid-shaped hammered dulcimer often made of walnut, with seventy two strings. The special-shaped mallets (mezrab) are lightweight and are held between the index and middle fingers. A typical Santoor has two sets of bridges, providing a range of three octaves.
28. (c) At its core, sovereignty is typically taken to mean the possession of absolute authority within a bounded territorial space. There is essentially an internal and external dimension of sovereignty. Internally, a sovereign government is a fixed authority with a settled population that possesses a monopoly on the use of force. It is the supreme authority within its territory. Externally, sovereignty is the entry ticket into the society of states. প্র্যাচিভর্স
29. (a) The epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates. In the case of earthquakes, the epicenter is directly above the point where the fault begins to rupture, and in most cases, it is the area of greatest damage. However, in larger events, the length of the fault rupture is much longer, and damage can be spread across the rupture zone. প্র্যাচিভর্স
30. (c) The India surf team, participating for the first time, in the Asian championship has bagged the bronze medal. Two Tamil Nadu youths also broke into the top 10 Asian rankings. As a team, India scored 2,708 points securing the third position, thereby winning the bronze medal. Japan won the gold with 4,450 points. প্র্যাচিভর্স
31. (a) Per capita income or average income or income per person is the mean income within an economic aggregate, such as a country or city.

It is calculated by taking a measure of all sources of income in the aggregate (such as GDP or Gross National Income) and dividing it by the total population.

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32. (b) Pali is the language in which the texts of the Theravada school of Buddhism are preserved. The Pali texts are the oldest collection of Buddhist scriptures preserved in the language in which they were written down.

33. (b) Habeas corpus is a bulwark of personal freedom. It is a legal action, or writ, through which a person can seek relief from the unlawful detention of him or herself, or of another person. It protects the individual from harming him or herself, or from being harmed by the judicial system. The writ of habeas corpus has historically been an important instrument for the safeguarding of individual freedom against arbitrary state action.

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34. (a) The Earth is composed predominantly of a large mass of igneous rock with a very thin veneer of weathered material—namely, sedimentary rock. Igneous rocks are formed from the solidification of magma, which is a hot molten or partially molten rock. Igneous and metamorphic rocks make up 90–95% of the top 16 km of the Earth's crust by volume.

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35. (d) The Sanskrit language, once ignored under the Buddhist and Jain influence, was patronised during the Gupta period. It was recognised as the court language and was used in their inscriptions. Gradually it became the lingua franca of India. Some of the wellknown scholars who flourished during this period were: Kalidasa, Vishakhadutta, Shudraka, Bharavi, Dandin, Subandhu, etc.

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36. (d) DG Rakesh Pal, an alumnus of the Indian Naval Academy, has been designated as the 25th Director General of the Indian Coast Guard (ICG). He joined the Indian Coast Guard in January 1989. Rakesh Pal holds the recognition of being the first gunner of the Indian Coast Guard (ICG). He has also been conferred with the Tatrakshak Medal (TM) in the year 2013 and President Tatrakshak Medal (PTM) for his distinguished service in 2018.

37. (c) The spectrum of the Sun's solar radiation is close to that of a black body with a temperature of about 5,800 K. The Sun emits Electromagnetic radiation across most of the electromagnetic

spectrum. Although the Sun produces Gamma rays as a result of the nuclear fusion process, these super high energy photons are converted to lower energy photons before they reach the Sun's surface and are emitted out into space. nuclear fusion is a nuclear reaction in which two or more atomic nuclei join together, or "fuse", to form a single heavier nucleus. During this process, matter is not conserved because some of the mass of the fusing nuclei is converted to energy which is released. Fusion is the process that powers active stars. The fusion of two nuclei with lower masses than iron (which, along with nickel, has the largest binding energy per nucleon) generally releases energy, while the fusion of nuclei heavier than iron absorbs energy.

38. (c) Habeas corpus means "you must present the person in court". It is a writ (legal action) which requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court. This ensures that a prisoner can be released from unlawful detention, in other words, detention lacking sufficient cause or evidence.

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39. (b) Bara Imambara is an imambara complex in Lucknow, India, built by Asaf-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Lucknow, in 1784. It is also called the Asafi Imambara. Bara means big, and an imambara is a shrine built by Shia Muslims for the purpose of Azadari.

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40. (c) Rihand Dam is a concrete gravity dam located at Pipri in Sonbhadra District in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is on the border of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. It is on the Rihand River which is the tributary of the Son River. The Rihand River flows through the Indian states of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The Rihand rises from Matiranga hills, in the region south west of the Mainpat plateau, which is about 2,100 meters above mean sea level. The river flows north roughly through the central part of Surguja district for 160 kilometres. The Rihand and its tributaries form a fertile plain in the central part of the district stretching from around Ambikapur to Lakhapur and Pratappur. Thereafter, it flows north into Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh via Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh, where it is called Rhed and finally joins the Son.

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41. (c) The atmosphere of Earth is a layer of gases surrounding the planet Earth that is retained by Earth's gravity. The atmosphere protects life on

Earth by absorbing ultraviolet solar radiation, warming the surface through heat retention (greenhouse effect), and reducing temperature extremes between day and night (the diurnal temperature variations). Air is the name given to the atmosphere used in breathing and photosynthesis. Dry air contains roughly (by volume) 78.09% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.039% carbon dioxide, and small amounts of other gases. Air also contains a variable amount of water vapor, on average around 1%. While air content and atmospheric pressure vary at different layers, air suitable for the survival of terrestrial plants and terrestrial animals is currently only known to be found in Earth's troposphere and artificial atmospheres. Air is mainly composed of nitrogen, oxygen, and argon, which together constitute the major gases of the atmosphere. The remaining gases are often referred to as trace gases, among which are the greenhouse gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Filtered air includes trace amounts of many other chemical compounds. প্র্যাচিভর্স

42. (d) If a person's wage rises by ten per cent and prices rise by more than ten per cent, his real wage goes down.
43. (d) The second edition of the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was released recently by NITI Aayog. প্র্যাচিভর্স
According to a report by NitiAayog, a remarkable 13.5 crore individuals managed to escape multidimensional poverty, as measured by advancements in healthcare, education, and living standards, over a span of five years until March 2021. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh witnessed the most rapid reduction in poverty during this period. প্র্যাচিভর্স
44. (c) Galena is the natural mineral form of lead (II) sulfide. It is the most important lead ore mineral. Galena is one of the most abundant and widely distributed sulfide minerals. It crystallizes in the cubic crystal system often showing octahedral forms. It is often associated with the minerals sphalerite, calcite and fluorite. Galena deposits often contain significant amounts of silver as included silver sulfide mineral phases or as limited solid solution within the galena structure. These argentiferous galenas have long been the most important ore of silver in mining. In addition zinc, cadmium, antimony, arsenic and bismuth

also occur in variable amounts in lead ores.

45. (c) The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926 and was declared illegal under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 in September 1934. Its purpose was to help foster revolution against the British Raj by gathering together worker and peasant youth.
46. (a) The Gavari dance-drama of Bhils has its origin in the story of Shiva and Bhasmasur. প্র্যাচিভর্স
47. (d) Any potato variety can be propagated vegetatively by planting tubers, pieces of tubers, cut to include at least one or two eyes, or also by cuttings, a practice used in greenhouses for the production of healthy seed tubers. Some commercial potato varieties do not produce seeds at all (they bear imperfect flowers) and are propagated only from tuber pieces.
48. (a) To ensure the availability of high-quality education, the Madhya Pradesh government has decided to establish 9,000 'CM Rise' schools. During his visit to Shajapur district, Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan inaugurated a CM Rise School in Gulana village. He also announced that the school would be dedicated to the renowned jurist and social reformer, Babasaheb Ambedkar. প্র্যাচিভর্স
49. (c) Most of the west flowing rivers of Indian peninsula do not form delta. They form estuary. Narmada is one of them. It is so because rocky terrain of the Western Ghats does not allow the rivers to spread out much, and there is not sufficient plain stretch of land between the Arabian sea and Western Ghats for Narmada to slowdown and bifurcate into distributaries. Narmada forms an estuary of 21 km at the Gulf of Khambat. The river is presently partially navigable in the estuary reach around Bharuch but the river has never been a transport artery.
50. (c) The President of India is the head of state of the Republic of India. The President is the formal head of the executive, legislature and judiciary of India and is the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. প্র্যাচিভর্স
51. (b) When we divide 1000 by 225, quotient = 4
When we divide 5000 by 225, quotient = 22
∴ Required answer = 22 - 4 = 18
52. (b) Let the number be $10x + y$ where $y < x$.
Number obtained by interchanging the digits = $10y + x$
∴ Difference = $10x + y - 10y - x$

$$= 9x - 9y = 9(x - y)$$

Hence, the difference is always exactly divisible by 9.

53. (c) $1.\overline{27} = 1\frac{27}{99} = 1\frac{3}{11} = \frac{14}{11}$ প্র্যাচিভর্স

54. (b) LCM of 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 = 120
 \therefore Required number
 = $120x + 2$, which is exactly divisible by 13.
 $120x + 2 = 13 \times 9x + 3x + 2$
 Clearly $3x + 2$ should be divisible by 13.
 For $x = 8$, $3x + 2$ is divisible by 13.
 \therefore Required number
 = $120x + 2 = 120 \times 8 + 2$
 = $960 + 2 = 962$ প্র্যাচিভর্স

55. (a) Greatest capacity of measuring vessel
 = HCF of 403 litres, 434 litres and 465 litres
 = 31 litres

Illustration :

HCF of 403 and 434

$$\begin{array}{r} 403 \) \ 434 \ (\ 1 \\ \underline{403} \\ 31 \) \ 403 \ (\ 13 \\ \underline{31} \\ 93 \\ \underline{93} \\ \times \end{array}$$

HCF of 31 and 465 প্র্যাচিভর্স

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \) \ 465 \ (\ 15 \\ \underline{31} \\ 155 \\ \underline{155} \\ \times \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow 31 litres

56. (d) $3.\overline{36} - 2.\overline{05} + 1.\overline{33}$
 $= 3\frac{36}{99} - 2\frac{05}{99} + 1\frac{33}{99}$
 $= 3 + \frac{36}{99} - 2 - \frac{5}{99} + 1 + \frac{33}{99}$ প্র্যাচিভর্স
 $= (3 - 2 + 1) + \left(\frac{36}{99} - \frac{5}{99} + \frac{33}{99}\right)$
 $= 2 + \left(\frac{36 - 5 + 33}{99}\right)$
 $= 2 + \frac{64}{99} = 2\frac{64}{99} = 2.\overline{64}$

57. (d) Expression

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{3}{2}}{\left(\frac{2+30-27}{30}\right)}$$

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$$= \frac{\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{5}{30}} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{30}{5} = 5$$

58. (c) Expression

$$= \sqrt{192} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{48} - \sqrt{75}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 \times 3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{16 \times 3} - \sqrt{25 \times 3}$$
 প্র্যাচিভর্স

$$= 8\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times 4\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} = 1.7321$$

59. (d) Number of students in the class = x (let)

\therefore Number of girls = $50 - x$

According to the question,

$$x \times 70 + (50 - x) \times 75 = 50 \times 72$$

$$\Rightarrow 70x + 3750 - 75x = 3600$$

$$\Rightarrow 3750 - 5x = 3600$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 3750 - 3600 = 150$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{150}{5} = 30$$
 প্র্যাচিভর্স

60. (a) Sixth number = $6 \times 60 + 6 \times 65 - 11 \times 63$
 $= 360 + 390 - 693 = 57$

61. (c) Let the present age of two brothers be x and $2x$ years.

Now, $\frac{x-5}{2x-5} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 15 = 2x - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x = 15 - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10$$

\therefore Their present age = 10 and 20 years

After 5 years their required ratio প্র্যাচিভর্স

$$= \frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5} = 3 : 5$$

62. (c) The present age of boys are $5x$ and $6x$ years respectively.
 After 2 years,

$$\frac{5x+2}{6x+2} = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow 42x + 14 = 40x + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

Ratio after 12 years
 $\Rightarrow 5x + 12 : 6x + 12 = 17 : 18$

63. (c) Required per cent
 $= \frac{40}{80} \times 100 = 50$

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64. (a) Let the larger number be x
 \Rightarrow According to question,
 $x - 20 = 20\% \text{ of } x$

or, $x - 20 = \frac{x}{5}$

or, $x - \frac{x}{5} = 20$

or, $5x - x = 20 \times 5$

or, $4x = 20 \times 5$

$\Rightarrow x = 5 \times 5 = 25$

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65. (c) $x + y + z = 13$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 69$

$(x + y + z)^2$

$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2(xy + yz + zx)$

$\Rightarrow (13)^2 = 69 + 2(xy + yz + zx)$

$\Rightarrow 2(xy + yz + zx)$

$= 169 - 69 = 100$

$\Rightarrow xy + yz + zx = \frac{100}{2} = 50$

66. (b) $x = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$y = \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

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$x + y = \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$xy = \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

$= 3 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9-1}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$

$\therefore \frac{x^3}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x} = \frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy}$

$= \frac{(x + y)^3 - 3xy(x + y)}{xy}$

$= \frac{(2\sqrt{3})^3 - 3 \times \frac{8}{3} (2\sqrt{3})}{\frac{8}{3}}$

$= \frac{24\sqrt{3} - 16\sqrt{3}}{\frac{8}{3}}$

$= \frac{8\sqrt{3} \times 3}{8} = 3\sqrt{3}$

প্র্যাচিভর্স

67. (c) $\sin(\theta + 30^\circ) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{12}}$

$= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

প্র্যাচিভর্স

$\Rightarrow \sin(\theta + 30^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \theta + 30^\circ = 60^\circ$

$\Rightarrow \theta = 60 - 30 = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \cos^2\theta = \cos^2 30^\circ$

$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$

68. (b) $\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$

$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta = \cos^2\theta$

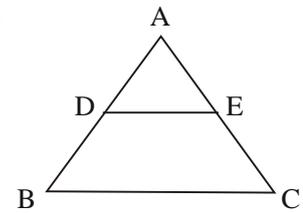
$\therefore \cos^2\theta + \cos^4\theta$

$= \cos^2\theta + (\cos^2\theta)^2$

$= \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$

প্র্যাচিভর্স

69. (a)



$DE \parallel BC \therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$

$\frac{AD}{BD} = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{BD}{AD} = \frac{5}{3}$

প্র্যাচিভর্স

$\Rightarrow \frac{BD}{AD} + 1 = \frac{5}{3} + 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{BD + AD}{AD} = \frac{5 + 3}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{AD} = \frac{8}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{3}{8}$

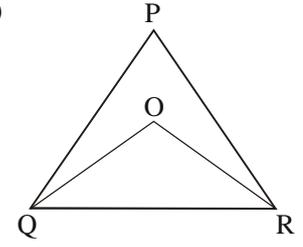
$\therefore \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{8} = \frac{AE}{4} \Rightarrow AE = \frac{3 \times 4}{8}$

$= 1.5 \text{ cm.}$

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70. (c)



85. (d) **agony (Noun)** : extreme physical or mental pain
anguish (Noun) : severe pain, mental suffering or unhappiness; agony
trouble (Noun) : a problem, worry, difficulty, etc.
conflict (Noun) : a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes
anger (Noun) : the state of being angry
86. (d) **discourage (Verb)** : to try to prevent something or somebody from doing something
dissuade (Verb) : to persuade somebody not to do something; discourage
encourage (Verb) : to give support, courage or hope
worry (Verb) : to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have
disturb (Verb) : to interrupt somebody when they are trying to sleep, work, etc.
87. (b) **a damp squib** : an event that is disappointing because it is not so exciting or impressive as expected
 ● The party turned out to be a bit of a **damp squib**. The best option is **a disappointing result**.
88. (a) **in cold blood** : acting in a way that is deliberately cruel; with no pity
 ● The killer walked up and shot the woman **in cold blood**.
 The best option is **angrily**.
89. (c) **to die in harness** : to die while in service (job/work)
 ● My friend, Rashi, **died in harness**.
 The best option is **to die while in service**.
90. (c) **to feather one's nest** : to make oneself rich, especially in a way that is wrong and dishonest
 ● Ravish **feathered his nest** through his connection with big business houses.
 The best option is **to profit in a dishonest way**.
91. (a) **yielding (Adjective)** : soft and easy to bend or move when you press it; willing to do what other people want
adamant (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind or to be persuaded about something
permissive (Adjective) : allowing or showing a freedom of behaviour that many people do not approve of
liberal (Adjective) : willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions, etc.; generous
- tolerant (Adjective)** : able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree to it; able to survive or operate in difficult conditions
92. (d) **sensitive (Adjective)** : aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings
callous (Adjective) : unfeeling; not caring about other people's feelings or suffering
persuasive (Adjective) : able to force somebody to do or believe something
caring (Adjective) : kind, helpful and showing that you care about other people
gentle (Adjective) : calm and kind
93. (c) **possible (Adjective)** : that can be done or achieved
incredible (Adjective) : unbelievable; impossible or very difficult to believe
credulous (Adjective) : too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick; gullible
probable (Adjective) : likely to happen, to exist or to be true
creditable (Adjective) : of a quite good standard and deserving praise or approval; praise-worthy; morally good; admirable
94. (d) **brewery**
brewery (N.) : a factory where beer is made
bakery (N.) : a place where bread and cakes are made and/or sold
cloakroom (N.) : a room in a public building where people can leave coats, bags, etc. for a time
tannery (N.) : a place where animal skins are tanned and made into leather
95. (a) **flora**
flora (N.) : the plants of a particular area, type of environment or period of time
fauna (N.) : the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history
landscape (N.) : everything you can see when you look across a large area of land
environment (N.) : the conditions that affect the behaviour and development of somebody/something
96. (d) differences
 97. (b) beautification
 98. (c) hasn't been desilted
 99. (c) resistance
 100. (d) a