

SSC MTS (Tier-I) Practice Set – 2023

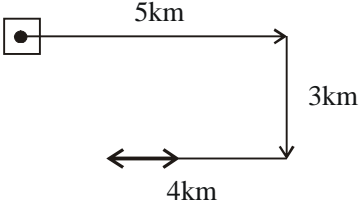
1. (b) Qualm causes nausea. Similarly, burn causes sear. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
2. (a) International Literacy Day is celebrated on September 8 every year. Similarly, International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8.
3. (c) Ravishankar was a great exponent of sitar. Similarly, Bismillah Khan is a famous Shehnai player.
4. (d) Christmas is celebrated with cake and sweets. Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated with Biryani.
5. (b) The given statement is Universal Negative (E-type).
Conclusion II is Converse of it.
6. (a) X and Y are brothers of A.
A and B are married couple.
Therefore, Y is brother-in-law of B. শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
7. (c) The series is based consecutive Prime Numbers plus one.
 $3 + 1 = 4$
 $5 + 1 = 6$
 $7 + 1 = 8$
 $11 + 1 = 12$
 $13 + 1 = 14$
 $17 + 1 = 18$
 $19 + 1 = 20$
 $23 + 1 = 24$
 $29 + 1 = 30$
 $31 + 1 = 32$
 $37 + 1 = 38$
8. (d) $5 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 6 \quad 0 \quad 2$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 T D C V U S
9. (a)

$\times \rightarrow +$	$\div \rightarrow -$
$- \rightarrow \times$	$+ \rightarrow \div$

 Given expression
 $54 \div 16 - 3 \times 6 + 2 = ?$
 After conversion
 $? = 54 - 16 \times 3 + 6 \div 2$
 or, $? = 54 - 48 + 3 = 9$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
10. (a)

$+ \Rightarrow -$	$- \Rightarrow =$	$= \Rightarrow +$
$\div \Rightarrow >$	$\times \Rightarrow <$	

 $8 + 4 - ?$
 $\Rightarrow 8 - 4 = ?$
 $\therefore ? = 4$

11. (a)  শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
- After turning back he was facing east.
12. (a) $G \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 7 + 1$
 $E \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 5 + 1$
 $C \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 + 1$
 $A \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 + 1$
 Similarly,
 $H \rightarrow 8 + 1 = 9$
 $F \rightarrow 6 + 1 = 7$
 $B \rightarrow 2 + 1 = 3$
 $D \rightarrow 4 + 1 = 5$
13. (d) Today is Saturday $-2 =$ Thursday শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 Yesterday \rightarrow Wednesday
 Wednesday $-3 =$ Sunday
14. (c) The numbers 2, 4 and 5 cannot be on the opposite face of 6. From the two views of dice, it is clear that 2 is at bottom when 4 is at top.
15. (b) There is no 'N' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word ARAMANA cannot be formed.
 DHAR AMSALA \Rightarrow
 MASALA
 DH ARAM SALA \Rightarrow
 RAMA
 D HARA M SA LA \Rightarrow শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 SAHARA
16. (d) BECU \Rightarrow CUBE
17. (c) Suppose the age of Johnny is x years and that of Rahul is y years.
 According to question
 Age of Hari = $2x = 5y$
 or, $2x - 5y = 0$... (i)
 Again $x = 3 + y$
 or, $x - y = 3$... (ii)
 On solving equations (i) and (ii), we get
 $y = 2$ শ্রুতিভঙ্গ
 \therefore Age of Johnny = $3 + y = 3 + 2 = 5$ years
18. (b) First column
 $4 = (2)^2$
 $9 = (2 + 1)^3 = (3)^3$
 $16 = (3 + 1)^2 = (4)^2$
 $25 = (4 + 1)^2 = (5)^2$

Second column

$$1 = (1)^2$$

$$4 = (1 + 1)^2 = (2)^2$$

$$9 = (2 + 1)^2 = (3)^2$$

$$16 = (3 + 1)^2 = (4)^2$$

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Third column

$$25 = (5)^2$$

$$36 = (5 + 1)^2 = (6)^2$$

$$49 = (6 + 1)^2 = (7)^2$$

$$64 = (7 + 1)^2 = (8)^2$$

19. (d) $5 + 6 = 11$
 $11 + 6 = 17$
 $17 + 8 = 25$
 $25 + 8 = 33$
 $33 + 10 = 43$

20. (a) $43 + 10 = \boxed{53}$
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | R | Q | S | T |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| O | T | U | W | V |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| 0 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 |

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Therefore,
 T X O Q P
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 5 9 0 2 1

21. (a) $999 \frac{998}{999} \times 999$
 $= \left(999 \frac{998}{999} \right) \times 999$
 $= 999^2 + 998$
 $= (1000 - 1)^2 + 998$
 $= 1000000 - 2000 + 1 + 998$
 $= 998999$

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22. (c) A number is divisible by 9, if sum of its digits is divisible by 9. Let the number be x.
 $\Rightarrow 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + x + 7$
 $= 21 + x$
 $\therefore x = 6$

23. (a) $4 \frac{1}{7} - 2 \frac{1}{4} = \frac{29}{7} - \frac{9}{4}$
 $3 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{7} = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{8}{7}$
- $$= \frac{116 - 63}{28} = \frac{53}{28} \times \frac{14}{65} = \frac{53}{130}$$

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Again,

$$\frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{25-1}}} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{5}{24}}}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\frac{48+5}{24}}} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{24}{53}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{106+24}{53}} = \frac{53}{130}$$

$$\therefore \text{Expression} = \sqrt{\frac{53}{130} \div \frac{53}{130}} = 1$$

24. (b) $0.\overline{001} = \frac{1}{999}$

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25. (a) HCF of two-prime numbers = 1
 \therefore Product of numbers = their LCM = 117
 $117 = 13 \times 9$ where 13 & 9 are co-prime. L.C.M (13,9) = 117.

26. (b) Here, $12 - 5 = 7$,
 $16 - 9 = 7$
 \therefore Required number
 $= (\text{L.C.M. of } 12 \text{ and } 16) - 7$
 $= 48 - 7 = 41$

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

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28. (d) $\frac{A \times 90}{100} = \frac{B \times 30}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 3A = B$
 $\Rightarrow 3A = A \times \frac{2x}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 300 = 2x \Rightarrow x = 150$

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29. (c) C.P. = 800
 Loss = 8%

$$\Rightarrow SP = ₹ 800 - \frac{8}{100} \times 800$$

$$= ₹ 800 - 64 = ₹ 736$$

$$\text{Reduction } 5\% = \frac{5}{100} \times 736$$

\therefore Reduced SP

$$= ₹ 736 - 736 \times \frac{5}{100}$$

$$= ₹ 736 - 36.80 = ₹ 699.20$$

\therefore Selling price = ₹ 699.20 \approx ₹ 700

30. (a) Interest = ₹ (81-72) = ₹ 9

Let the time be t years.

$$\text{Then, } 9 = \frac{72 \times 25 \times t}{4 \times 100}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{9 \times 400}{72 \times 25} = 2 \text{ years}$$

31. (c) S.P. of the fan = $\frac{150 \times 80}{100} = ₹ 120$

32. (c) $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{4} = \frac{c}{7} = k$ (Let)

$$a = 3k, b = 4k, c = 7k$$

$$\therefore \frac{a+b+c}{c} = \frac{3k+4k+7k}{7k}$$

$$= \frac{14k}{7k} = 2$$

33. (b) $\frac{\sqrt{7}-2}{\sqrt{7}+2} = \frac{\sqrt{7}-2}{\sqrt{7}+2} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}-2}{\sqrt{7}-2}$

(Rationalising the denominator)

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{7}-2)^2}{7-4} = \frac{7+4-4\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{11}{3} - \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{7}-2}{\sqrt{7}+2} = a\sqrt{7} + b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11}{3} - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{7} = a\sqrt{7} + b$$

Clearly,

$$a = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ and } b = \frac{11}{3}$$

34. (a) $\cos x + \cos y = 2$

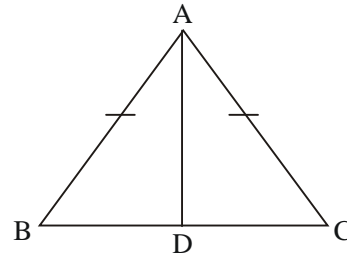
$$\therefore \cos x \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1; \cos y = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y = 0^\circ [\because \cos 0^\circ = 1]$$

$$\therefore \sin x + \sin y = 0$$

35. (d)



$$AD \perp BC$$

$$\therefore BD = DC$$

$$AD = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} BC$$

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

$$\Rightarrow AB = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} AD = BC = AC$$

$$\therefore AB^2 + BC^2 + AC^2$$

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

36. (d) Let the breadth be x m.

$$\therefore \text{Length} = (23 + x) \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x + 23 + x) = 206$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 206 - 46$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{160}{4} = 40 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Length} = 40 + 23 = 63 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required area} = 63 \times 40 = 2520 \text{ m}^2$$

37. (c) If the side of the equilateral triangle be x units, then,

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

$$\Rightarrow 3x = \frac{3x^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4 \text{ units}$$

38. (a) Time = $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours = $\frac{21}{2}$ hours

$$\text{Speed} = 40 \text{ kmph}$$

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

$$= 40 \times \frac{21}{2} = 420 \text{ km}$$

39. (c) Let the speed of man in still water be x kmph and rate of stream be y kmph

$$\therefore \text{Distance} = \frac{750}{1000} \text{ km} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ km.}$$

$$\text{Time} = 675 \text{ seconds}$$

$$= \frac{675}{60} = 11\frac{1}{4} \text{ minutes}$$

$$\therefore x - y = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{45}{5}} = \frac{3}{45} = \frac{1}{15} \text{ km/min} \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

$$\text{and } x + y = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{15}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{15} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ km/min}$$

\therefore Speed in still water

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3+2}{30} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \text{ km/min} \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 60 \text{ kmph} = 5 \text{ kmph}$$

40. (d) The pattern is :

$$190 - 24 = 166$$

$$166 - 21 = 145$$

$$145 - 18 = 127 \neq \boxed{128}$$

$$127 - 15 = 112$$

$$112 - 12 = 100$$

$$100 - 9 = 91 \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

41. (d) The Brihadeshwar Temple at Thanjavur (Tanjore) in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and a brilliant example of the major heights achieved by Cholas in Tamil architecture. It is a tribute and a reflection of the power of its patron Raja Raja Chola I. It remains India's largest temple and is one of the greatest glories of Indian architecture. The temple is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Great Living Chola Temples".

42. (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the President of Constituent Assembly on 11 December, 1946. On January 26, 1950, the Constitution of independent India was ratified and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the nation's first President. He served as the President of constituent assembly. প্র্যাচিভর্স

43. (c) Venus "overtakes" the Earth every 584 days as it orbits the Sun. As it does so, it changes from the "Evening Star", visible after sunset, to the "Morning Star", visible before sunrise.

44. (c) In a victory for the Rishi Sunak government, the U.K. House of Lords passed the Illegal Migration Bill, a law that will make it the Home Secretary's "duty" to remove illegal migrants from the U.K. প্র্যাচিভর্স

This bill will significantly change existing protections for asylum seekers. By decreasing access to routes to asylum, the Bill seeks to deter illegal migration to the country – especially via small boats crossing the English Channel.

45. (b) A merchant bank is a financial institution which provides capital to companies in the form of share ownership instead of loans. It is a bank that deals mostly in (but is not limited to) international finance, long-term loans for companies and underwriting. Merchant banks do not provide regular banking services to the general public. প্র্যাচিভর্স

46. (a) Tripitaka is a traditional term used by various Buddhist sects to describe their various canons of scriptures. As the name suggests, a Tripitaka traditionally contains three "baskets" of teachings: a Sutra Pitaka, a Vinaya Pitaka and an Abhidharma Pitaka. Tripitaka is the three main categories of texts that make up the Buddhist canon. প্র্যাচিভর্স

47. (c) An autocracy is a system of government in which supreme power is concentrated in the hands of one person, whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints nor regularized mechanisms of popular control. Both totalitarianism and military dictatorship are often identified with, but need not be, an autocracy.

48. (c) The outer bank (called a cut bank) has the greatest erosion because the water is flowing faster along the outer bank than the inner bank. The slower water allows sediment to be deposited (called a point bar). প্র্যাচিভর্স

49. (a) Most of Asokan inscriptions in the eastern parts of the Mauryan empire were written in Magadhi language, using the Brahmi script. Kharosthi script was used in the north-western parts of his empire. The Brahmi script was deciphered in 1837 by James Prinsep, an archaeologist, philologist, and official of the East India Company. প্র্যাচিভর্স

50. (c) Australia and New Zealand are jointly hosting the 9th edition of the FIFA Women's Football World Cup. New Zealand opened with a 1-0 win over Norway.

In the latest edition, 32 nations including defending world champions US are taking part. It is the first Women's World Cup with two co-hosts.

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51. (b) Surface tension is a contractive tendency of the surface of a liquid that allows it to resist an external force. This property is caused by cohesion of similar molecules, and is responsible for many of the behaviors of liquids. It is revealed, for example, in the floating of some objects on the surface of water, even though they are denser than water, and in the ability of some insects (e.g. water striders) to run on the water surface.
52. (d) India is a democratic country. People of India elect their representative through direct franchise and representatives elect the government to make or amend rules & regulations and to carry out day to day functioning of governance. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
53. (a) Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque (Might of Islam) (also known as the Qutub Mosque or the Great Mosque of Delhi) was built by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, founder of the Mamluk or Slave dynasty. It was the first mosque built in Delhi after the Islamic conquest of India and the oldest surviving example of Ghurids architecture in Indian subcontinent.
54. (d) The name Darjeeling comes from the Tibetan word 'dorje,' meaning the thunderbolt scepter of the Hindu deity Indra, and ling, a place or land. So it means 'place of the thunderbolt.' Located in the Mahabharata Range or Lesser Himalaya, Darjeeling is situated in West Bengal.
55. (d) The "Nomadic Elephant" is a joint military exercise between India and Mongolia. The exercise for 2023 is scheduled to be conducted at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from 17 to 31 July 2023. Indian Army is represented by a contingent consisting of 43 personnel. This exercise is alternatively conducted between Indian and Mongolia. The last edition was conducted in 2019 at Special Forces Training School, Bakloh.
56. (c) The actinides (or actinoids) are the chemical elements with atomic numbers between 90 and 109 inclusively. They occur between Groups 3 and 4 in Period 7 of the periodic table. All elements in this family are radioactive. Five

actinides namely: thorium, protoactinium, uranium, neptunium, and plutonium have been found in nature. Plutonium is used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and as the power source in nuclear power plants. On a smaller scale, it is also used as a power source in smaller devices such as the heart pacemaker.

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57. (d) Price theory is also known as micro economics and is concerned with the economic behaviour of individual consumers, producers and resource owners. Prof. Leftwich defines Price Theory as "it is concerned with the flow of goods and services from business firms to consumers, the composition of flow and the evaluation of pricing of the component parts of the flow. It is concerned too with the flow of productive resources (or their services) from resource owners to business firms with their evaluation and with their allocation among alternative uses."
58. (b) The President of India Droupadi Murmu presented the "BhoomiSamman" 2023 to State Secretaries and District Collectors along with their teams who have excelled in achieving saturation of the core components of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). The awards were presented in a function at New Delhi, organized by Union Ministry of Rural Development.
59. (a) Copper occurs naturally as native copper and was known to some of the oldest civilizations on record. It has a history of use that is at least 10,000 years old, and estimates of its discovery place it at 9000 BC in the Middle East; a copper pendant was found in northern Iraq that dates to 8700 BC. There is evidence that gold and meteoric iron (but not iron smelting) were the only metals used by humans before copper. The history of copper metallurgy is thought to have followed the following sequence: 1) cold working of native copper, 2) annealing, 3) smelting, and 4) the lost wax method. In southeastern Anatolia, all four of these metallurgical techniques appears more or less simultaneously at the beginning of the Neolithic c. 7500 BC. However, just as agriculture was independently invented in several parts of the world (including Pakistan, China, and the Americas) copper smelting was invented locally in several different places.

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60. (b) Lahore Conspiracy Case refers to the trial of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev in 1931. On April 8, 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt, two active members of the Hindustan Republican Socialist Association, went to the Central Legislative Assembly and threw a bomb at government benches and raised the slogan of 'Long Live the Revolution'. প্র্যাচিভার্স
61. (b) Jallikattu is typically practised in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu as a part of Pongal celebrations on Mattu Pongal day. It is a traditional spectacle in which a bull is released into a crowd of people and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump of the bull with both arms and hang on to it while the bull attempts to escape.
62. (d) Cause of night blindness is a deficiency of retinol, or vitamin A, found in fish oils, liver and dairy products. Nyctalopia also called "Night Blindness" is a condition making it difficult or impossible to see in relatively low light. It is a symptom of several eye diseases. প্র্যাচিভার্স
63. (c) United Nations has said that India has registered remarkable reduction in poverty with 41.5 crore people coming out of it in just 15 years. The UN said, 25 countries, including India, successfully halved their global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) values within 15 years. These 25 countries include Cambodia, China, Congo, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Serbia, and Vietnam besides India.
64. (d) Meghna River is the combined stream of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. It is an important river in Bangladesh, one of the three that forms the Ganges Delta, the largest on earth fanning out to the Bay of Bengal. প্র্যাচিভার্স
65. (d) In case of a financial emergency, the President can reduce the salaries of all government officials, including judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. All money bills passed by the State legislatures are submitted to the President for his approval. He can direct the state to observe certain principles (economy measures) relating to financial matters.
66. (c) **destroyed by fire** will replace **destroyed in fire** because –
by (Prep.) indicates the agent after a **Passive Verb** as in –
 Seeds **eaten by the birds** — প্র্যাচিভার্স
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Passive Prep. agent
 Verb

- He was **knocked down by a bus**.
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Passive Verb Prep. agent
67. (b) **was** will replace **is** because – প্র্যাচিভার্স
 the sentence is in **Past Tense** and the action indicates **Past Time**.
 Hence, **was temporarily interrupted** is the right usage
68. (b) **the (Def. Art.)** will not be used with **justice** because –
justice (Noun) is an **Uncountable Noun** that refers to something in a general sense.
Look at the examples given below :
 In the interest of **justice**, we should treat everyone the same. প্র্যাচিভার্স
 They are demanding equal rights and **justice**.
 Hence, **justice and cares** is the right usage
69. (b) **bare your soul (Idiom) :** to tell somebody your deepest and most private feelings
 Here, **bare** is the right usage.
70. (c) Here, **for (Prep.)** is the right usage.
71. (a) Here, **between (Prep.)** is the right usage.
 It is used for referring to two things.
72. (d) Here, **There** is the right usage.
73. (c) **Surprise (Verb)** agrees with **at (Preposition)**
 Here, **at** is the right usage. প্র্যাচিভার্স
74. (b) **truth (Noun) :** the facts in reality and not guess work
veracity (Noun) : truth; truthfulness
freedom (Noun) : the right to do or say anything without anyone stopping you
wisdom (Noun) : the ability to make sensible decisions
loyalty (Noun) : the quality of being faithful
75. (a) **gigantic (Adjective) :** extremely large
colossal (Adjective) : extremely large
colourful (Adjective) : full of bright colours
beautiful (Adjective) : goodlooking
fantastic (Adjective) : extremely good
76. (c) **adamant (Adjective) :** firm or determined not to change your mind
stubborn (Adjective) : determined not to change your mind; obstinate প্র্যাচিভার্স
timid (Adjective) : not brave; shy and nervous
arrogant (Adjective) : behaving in an unpleasant way
angry (Adjective) : having strong feeling about something you dislike

77. (b) **Hobson's choice** : a situation in which somebody has no choice because if he does not accept what is offered, he will get nothing
- We didn't really want that particular hotel, but it was a case of **Hobson's choice**.
The best option is **no real choice at all**.
78. (d) **put up with** : to accept somebody/something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc. without complaining
- I cannot **put up with** your constant complaining any longer.
The best option is **tolerate**
79. (a) **to get one's own back** : to obtain something again after having lost it; have one's revenge
- She finally saw a chance to **get her own back**.
The best option is **to get one's revenge**.
80. (d) **to face the music** : to expect or deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done
- He is prepared to **face the music** for his conduct at the meeting.
The best option is **to bear the consequences**
81. (b) **include (Verb)** : to make something a part of something
- omit (Verb)** : not include; leave out
- exclude (Verb)** : not include ; leave out
- undertake (Verb)** : to make yourself responsible for something and start doing it
- add (Verb)** : to put together
82. (a) **large (Adjective)** : big in size or quantity ; wide in range and involving many things
- miniature (Adjective, Noun)** : very small; a very small painting or model
- small (Adjective)** : not large in size, number, degree, amount, etc.
- heavy (Adjective)** : weighing a lot
- least (Adjective)** : smallest in size, number, degree, amount, etc.
83. (b) **close (Adjective)** : near in space and time ; almost in a particular state; knowing somebody very well and liking him very much
- distant (Adjective)** : far away in space and time; remote; not friendly; not closely related
- far (Adjective)** : at a greater distance away from you; distant; remote
- imminent (Adjective)** : likely to happen very soon

along (Preposition) : from one end to or towards the other end

84. (b) **toxic**
- toxic (Adj.)** : containing poison; poisonous
- trivial (Adj.)** : not important/serious; not worth considering
- torpid (Adj.)** : not active; with no energy/enthusiasm; lethargic
- tragic (Adj.)** : making you feel very sad because somebody has died/suffered a lot
85. (a) **bohemian**
- bohemi an (N.)** : a person who is involved with the arts, who lives in a very informal way without following accepted rules of behaviour
- artisan (N.)** : a person who does skilled work making things with his hands; craftsman
- partisan (N.)** : a person who strongly supports a particular leader, group or idea; follower
- physician (N.)** : a doctor, who is a specialist in general medicine and not surgery; general practitioner
86. (b) The correctly spelt word is **gynaecology**.
87. (c) The correctly spelt word is **misdemeanour**
The correct spellings of the other words are **mischievous, miscarriage, misnomer**
88. (c) **higher (Adv.)**
- the (Indef. Art.)** is used in the **Comparative Degree** with **Adverbs**.
The structure is as follows :
- the + Comparative Expression + Subject +**
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| ↓ | ↓ |
| greater | demand |
- Verb + the + Comparative Expression _____**
- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| ↓ | ↓ |
| higher | (Pr.Per.) |
89. (b) He was seen leaving the house by me. (**Passive**)
The sentence is in **Simple Past Tense**. (**Active**)
90. (d) He said, "**Bravo ! You have done well.**" → (**D.S.**)
- | | | | | |
|---|--------|-------|------|---------------------|
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Rep.V. | Inter. | Pro. | Verb | (him) (Pr.Per.) |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| He applauded him , saying that he had done well . | | | | |
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| Rep.V. | Pro. | Conj. | Pro. | Verb (you) (P.Per.) |
- (**I.S.**)