

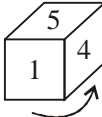
SSC CGL (Prelims) Exam. Practice Set 2024

Answer with Explanation

1. (d) Cytology is that branch of Biology which deals with cells and their functions. Similarly, Ornithology is the scientific study of birds.
2. (c) Both bird and aeroplane fly in the air. Similarly, fish and boat swim/ move in the water.
3. (b) Happy is the antonym of Dismal. Similarly, Proud is the antonym of Humble.
4. (c) The sound made by Donkey is called Brays. Similarly, the sound made by Monkey is called Chatter. শ্রুটিভঙ্গি
5. (c) Foot of Man is analogous to Hoof of Horse.
6. (d) A is sister of B.
C is mother of A and B.
D is father of C.
So, A is granddaughter of D.
7. (a) Rohit is the brother of Kala.
Kala is the wife of Dilip.
Therefore, Dilip is brother-in-law of Rohit.
8. (a) E = 5, i.e. Position number in English alphabet.
E M P I R E
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
5 + 13 + 16 + 9 + 18 + 5 = 66,
i.e., sum of the position numbers in English alphabet. শ্রুটিভঙ্গি
Therefore,
R E P A I R
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
18 + 5 + 16 + 1 + 9 + 18 = 67
9. (d) C = 3 ⇒ Position Number in the English alphabet
C E P
↓ ↓ ↓
3 + 5 + 16 = 24
Therefore,
H U X
↓ ↓ ↓
8 + 21 + 24 = 53
10. (c)

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

শ্রুটিভঙ্গি
Given expression
 $6 + (3 \times 1) + 5 = ?$
After changing the signs
 $? = 6 \times (3 - 1) \times 5$
or, $? = 6 \times 2 \times 5 = 60$
11. (d)

0	4	8	24	64	176	300
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	+4	+4	+16	+40	+112	+124
		↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
		+0	+12	+24	+72	+12
12. (c) The given number series is based on the following pattern : শ্রুটিভঙ্গি
 $110 - 11 = 99$
 $99 - 13 = 86$
 $86 - 15 = 71$
 $71 - 17 = 54$
 $54 - 19 = 35$
13. (d) Today is Wednesday + 2 = Friday
Therefore, Day after tomorrow will be Sunday.
14. (b) Clearly, the number 4 lies to the opposite of 2.
-  শ্রুটিভঙ্গি
15. (d) There is only one 'N' in the given word. Therefore, the word NATION cannot be formed.
S E G R E G A T I O N ⇒ EAGER
S E G R E G A T I O N ⇒ SEA
S E G R E G A T I O N ⇒ GATE
16. (a) There is no 'D' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word DISTANCE cannot be formed.
C I R C U M S T A N C E ⇒ STANCE
C I R C U M S T A N C E S ⇒ MUSIC
C I R C U M S T A N C E S ⇒ CIRCUS
17. (c) Age of C শ্রুটিভঙ্গি
 $= (3 \times 20) - (2 \times 19)$
 $= 60 - 38 = 22$ years
18. (d) Age of son = 6 years
Age of father = $6 \times 5 = 30$ years
Let after x years father will be 4 times of son.
 $\Rightarrow 30 + x = 4(6 + x)$
 $\Rightarrow 4x - x = 30 - 24$
 $\Rightarrow 3x = 6$
 $\Rightarrow x = 2$ years
19. (d) The age of father when his son attained the age of 7 years = $32 + 7 = 39$ years শ্রুটিভঙ্গি

∴ The difference between the ages of father and mother
= (39 - 35) years = 4 years

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20. (d) $7 + 11 = 18$
 $18 + 22 = 40$
 $40 + 33 = 73$
 $73 + 44 = 117$
 $117 + 55 = 172$

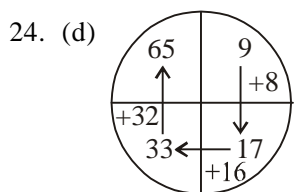
21. (b) $4 + 7 = 11$
 $11 + 6 = 17$
 $17 + 5 = 22$
 $22 + 4 = 26$
 $26 + 3 = 29$
 $29 + 2 = 31$
 $31 + 1 = 32$

22. (b) B N O U V
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 n k e o h

23. (c) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
 All peacocks are crows.

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↙ ↘
 All crows are birds.
 A + A P A-type of Conclusion
 "All peacocks are birds."
 This is Conclusion I.



25. (c) If we proceed in clockwise direction the next number is 6 less than the previous number.
 $27 - 6 = 21$
 $21 - 6 = 15$
 Therefore,
 $15 - 6 = 9$

প্র্যাচিভর্স

26. (c) Pali is a Middle Indo-Aryan language (of Prakrit group) of the Indian subcontinent. It is best known as the language of many of the earliest extant Buddhist scriptures, as collected in the Pali Canon or Tipitaka, and as the liturgical language of Theravada Buddhism. Pali is a literary language of the Prakrit language family and was first written down in Sri Lanka in the first century BCE.

27. (b) Raja Ravi Varma is related to painting. He was an Indian painter from the princely state of

Travancore. His paintings are considered to be among the best example of the fusion of Indian traditions with the techniques of European academic art.

28. (a) The Rule of Law is an aspect of the British Constitution that has been emphasised by A V Dicey and it, therefore, can be considered an important part of British Politics. It involves: the rights of individuals are determined by legal rules and not the arbitrary behaviour of authorities; there can be no punishment unless a court decides there has been a breach of law; and everyone, regardless of your position in society, is subject to the law.

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29. (b) Tapti river empties into the Gulf of Cambay of the Arabian Sea, forming an estuary. It is fed by monsoon rains. The mean flow rate is about 600 cu m per sec, with the maximum in the summer. The Tapti is navigable by small craft for a distance of 50 km from the mouth. In some places it is used for irrigation. The seaport of Surat is located in the estuary.

30. (b) South Korea plans a Mars landing by 2045, investing 100 trillion won (\$72.6 billion) in space exploration. President Yoon Suk Yeol announced this at the launch of the Korea Aerospace Administration (KASA), which aims to boost South Korea into the top five space powers. KASA will support the aerospace industry, with the first lunar lander planned for 2032. South Korea also plans at least three more space launches by 2027.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

31. (c) The Reserve Bank of India was set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934) provides the statutory basis of the functioning of the Bank, which commenced operations on April 1, 1935. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised with effect from 1st January, 1949 on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948. All shares in the capital of the Bank were deemed transferred to the Central Government on payment of a suitable compensation.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

32. (d) Pulakesin-II was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty. In his reign the Chalukyas of Badami saw their kingdom extend over most of the Deccan. Pulikeshi-II routed the Pallava king Mahendravarman-I in the battle of Pullalur. In a decisive battle fought on the banks of the river Narmada, Pulakesin defeated Harshavardhana.

33. (a) Civil rights include the ensuring of peoples' physical and mental integrity, life and safety; protection from discrimination on grounds such as physical or mental disability, gender, religion, race, national origin, age, status as a member of the uniformed services, sexual orientation, or gender identity; and individual rights such as privacy, the freedoms of thought and conscience, speech and expression, religion, the press, and movement. Right to public offices means that no citizen should be prohibited to hold any public office under the State on the grounds of religion, caste, race, sex or language or any of them. It is a civil right. **প্র্যাচিভার্স**
34. (a) The Roaring Forties is the name given to strong westerly winds found in the Southern Hemisphere, generally between the latitudes of 40 and 50 degrees. The strong west-to-east air currents are caused by the combination of air being displaced from the Equator towards the South Pole and the Earth's rotation, and there are few landmasses to serve as windbreaks.
35. (d) Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain in the 6th century A.D. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels (Navratnas) of the court of legendary ruler Yashodharman Vikramaditya of Malwa. **প্র্যাচিভার্স**
36. (a) Pakistan launched the Multi-Mission Communication Satellite (PAKSAT MM1) from China's Xichang Satellite Launch Center, part of Pakistan's National Space Programme 2047. The satellite aims to enhance internet connectivity, TV broadcasts, cellular phones, broadband, e-commerce, and e-governance in Pakistan. Recently, Pakistan also launched the mini satellite 'iCube-Qamar' with China's Chang'e-6 lunar mission. Previous space assets include BADR-A, BADR-B, PAKSAT 1-R, PRSS-1, PakTes 1-A, and iCube-Qamar.
37. (c) An optical fiber (or optical fibre) is a flexible, transparent fiber made of glass (silica) or plastic, slightly thicker than a human hair. It functions as a waveguide, or "light pipe", to transmit light between the two ends of the fiber. The field of applied science and engineering concerned with the design and application of optical fibers is known as fiber optics. Optical fibers are widely used in fiber-optic communications, which permits transmission over longer distances and at higher bandwidths (data rates) than other forms of communication. Fibers are used instead of metal wires because signals travel along them with less loss and are also immune to electromagnetic interference.
38. (d) Political participation is the basis of democracy and a vital part of the enjoyment of all human rights. The right of all people to vote in elections, without any discrimination, is one of the most fundamental of all human rights and civil liberties. However, since democracy is in itself a political process, Right to Vote should be counted as a fundamental political right as it is preservative of all rights. **প্র্যাচিভার্স**
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.
40. (c) The Pong Dam, also known as the Beas Dam, is an earth-fill embankment dam on the Beas River just upstream of Talwara in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The purpose of the dam is water storage for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. At the time of its completion, the Pong Dam was the tallest of its type in India.
41. (d) Denatured alcohol or methylated spirits is ethanol that has additives to make it undrinkable (poisonous), to discourage recreational consumption. In some cases it is also dyed. Denatured alcohol is used as a solvent and as fuel for spirit burners and camping stoves. Because of the diversity of industrial uses for denatured alcohol, hundreds of additives and denaturing methods have been used. The main additive has traditionally been 10% methanol, giving rise to the term "methylated spirit." Other typical additives include isopropyl alcohol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and denatonium. Completely denatured alcohol must be made in accordance with the following formulation: with every 90 parts by volume of alcohol mix 9.5 parts by volume of wood naphtha or a substitute and 0.5 parts by volume of crude pyridine, and to the resulting mixture add mineral naphtha (petroleum oil) in the proportion of 3.75 litres to every 1000 litres of the mixture and synthetic organic dyestuff (methyl violet) in the proportion of 1.5 grams to every 1000 litres of the mixture. **প্র্যাচিভার্স**
42. (b) Average cost is the per unit cost incurred in the production of a good or service. It is specified as the total cost divided by the quantity of

- output. The marginal cost (the additional, cost of producing one more unit of output) and average cost are related. So when average total cost rises, marginal cost also rises; when average cost curve falls with the increase in output, the marginal cost also rises. অ্যাসিটিক্স
43. (b) A recent river cleanup campaign, part of the PLEASE (Plastic Free Rivers and Seas of South Asia) program, removed 24,575 kg of waste from the Sunkoshi River and its banks. The Sunkoshi, also called the 'river of gold,' is in Nepal, forming part of the Koshi River system. Originating from the Zhangzangbo Glacier in Tibet, it joins the Ganga in Bihar, India, before emptying into the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh. It's renowned for challenging rapids and popular for rafting in Nepal.
44. (a) Cloud seeding, a form of intentional weather modification, is the attempt to change the amount or type of precipitation that falls from clouds, by dispersing substances into the air that serve as cloud condensation or ice nuclei, which alter the microphysical processes within the cloud. The usual intent is to increase precipitation (rain or snow), but hail and fog suppression are also widely practiced in airports. The most common chemicals used for cloud seeding include silver iodide and dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). Liquid propane, which expands into a gas, has also been used. This can produce ice crystals at higher temperatures than silver iodide. Seeding of clouds requires that they contain super-cooled liquid water—that is, liquid water colder than zero degrees Celsius. Introduction of a substance such as silver iodide, which has a crystalline structure similar to that of ice, will induce freezing nucleation. The most commonly used chemicals in the artificial rainmaking or cloud seeding are silver iodide.
45. (d) The Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761 between the Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Marathas. Ali Gauhar, better known as Shah Alam II (October 1760 – November 1806) was the Mughal Emperor then. He was installed on the throne of Delhi under the Maratha suzerainty. অ্যাসিটিক্স
46. (c) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi was an Indian vocalist from Karnataka in the Hindustani classical tradition. He is known for the khayal form of singing, as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music (bhajans and abhangs). He received the Bharat Ratna in 2009.
47. (d) Blood pressure is an important indicator of adrenal health and function. Mild adrenal weakness is usually accompanied by normal to high blood pressure. As Adrenal Fatigue advances, low blood pressure, at rest or related to posture becomes more prevalent.
48. (a) Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' campaign in New Delhi on World Environment Day, June 5, 2024. The initiative aims at afforestation to combat land degradation and preserve water resources. It symbolizes Earth as a mother, emphasizing sustainable development. Modi planted a peepal tree at Buddha Jayanti Park, urging citizens to enhance forest cover for a better planet, aligning with the principle of sustainable development for present and future generations. অ্যাসিটিক্স
49. (a) The entire Ganga basin system effectively drains eight states.
50. (b) In economics and political science, fiscal policy is the use of government revenue collection (taxation) and expenditure (spending) to influence the economy. The two main instruments of fiscal policy are government taxation and changes in the level and composition of taxation and government spending.
51. (a) Let number (dividend) be X.
 $\therefore X = 296 \times Q + 75$ where Q is the quotient and can have the values 1, 2, 3 etc.
 $= 37 \times 8 \times Q + 37 \times 2 + 1$
 $= 37(8Q + 2) + 1$ অ্যাসিটিক্স
 Thus we see that the remainder is 1.
[Remark : When the second divisor is a factor of the first divisor, the second remainder is obtained by dividing the first remainder by the second divisor.
 Hence, divide 75 by 37, the remainder is 1].
52. (b) Number = 269×68
 $= 269 \times (67 + 1)$
 $= 269 \times 67 + 269$
 Clearly, remainder is obtained on dividing 269 by 67 that is 1.
53. (c) \therefore First divisor (56) is a multiple of second divisor (8).
 \therefore Required remainder
 $=$ Remainder obtained after dividing 29 by 8 = 5
54. (d) LCM of 6, 9, 15 and 18
- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| 2 | 6, 9, 15, 18 | অ্যাসিটিক্স |
| 3 | 3, 9, 15, 9 | |
| 3 | 1, 3, 5, 3 | |
| 1 | 1, 1, 5, 1 | |

$\therefore \text{LCM} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 90$

\therefore Required number = $90k + 4$, which must be a multiple of 7 for some value of k .

For $k = 4$,
Number = $90 \times 4 + 4 = 364$, which is exactly divisible by 7.

55. (c) Required time = LCM of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 seconds = 504 seconds

56. (d)
$$\frac{1}{5 \times 6} + \frac{1}{6 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 8} + \frac{1}{8 \times 9} + \frac{1}{9 \times 10} + \frac{1}{10 \times 11}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{11} = \frac{11-5}{55} = \frac{6}{55}$$

57. (d) Expression

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{3}{2}}{\left(\frac{2+30-27}{30}\right)} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{5}{30}} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{30}{5} = 5$$

58. (a) Expression

$$= \frac{7}{2} - \left[\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} - \left[\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{9-2-1}{6} \right) \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} - \left[\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} - \left[\frac{9}{4} \div \left\{ \frac{5-2}{4} \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} - \left[\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{3}{4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} - \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} - 3 = \frac{7-6}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

59. (d) Last number

$$= 30 \times 12 - 20 \times 11 - 9 \times 10$$

$$= 360 - 220 - 90$$

$$= 360 - 310 = 50$$

60. (b) Required average

$$= \frac{3+5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21}{10}$$

$$= \frac{120}{10} = 12$$

61. (a) $\frac{2}{x} = \frac{4}{8} \Rightarrow 4x = 2 \times 8$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2 \times 8}{4} = 4$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{y} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 4 \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{4 \times 3}{2} = 6$$

62. (b) Let the numbers be $3x$, $2x$ and $5x$.

According to the question,
 $(3x)^2 + (2x)^2 + (5x)^2 = 1862$
 $\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 4x^2 + 25x^2 = 1862$
 $\Rightarrow 38x^2 = 1862$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1862}{38} = 49 = 7 : 2$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$\therefore \text{Number in the middle} = 2x = 14$$

63. (b) Required percent = $\frac{30}{24 \times 60} \times 100 \approx 2.083$

64. (a) $x = \left(\frac{10}{100+10} \times 100 \right) \%$

$$= \left(\frac{1000}{110} \right) \% = \left(\frac{100}{11} \right) \% = 9\frac{1}{11} \%$$

Note : If A is $r\%$ more than B, then B is

$$\left(\frac{r}{100+r} \times 100 \right) \% \text{ less than A.}$$

65. (b)

66. (c)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

68. (b) $\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = 2 \frac{51}{79}$
 $= \frac{158 + 51}{79} = \frac{209}{79}$

By componendo and dividendo,

$$\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta + \sec \theta - \tan \theta}{\sec \theta + \tan \theta - \sec \theta + \tan \theta}$$

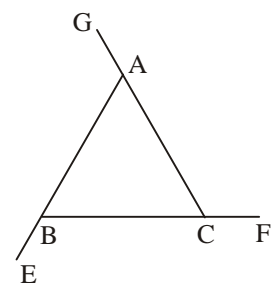
$$= \frac{209 + 79}{209 - 79}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \sec \theta}{2 \tan \theta} = \frac{288}{130}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{144}{65}$$

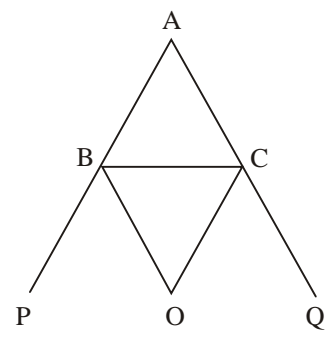
$$\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec \theta} = \frac{65}{144}$$

69. (a)



$\angle CBE = 130^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle ABC = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$
 $\angle ACF = 130^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle ACB = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle BAC = 180^\circ - 50^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle GAB = 180^\circ - 80^\circ = 100^\circ$

70. (a)



The sides AB and AC of a triangle ΔABC are

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produced to P and Q respectively. If the bisectors of $\angle PBC$ and $\angle QCB$ intersect at O, then

$$\angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \angle A$$

Here, $\angle A = 70^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle BOC = 90^\circ - \frac{70^\circ}{2}$$

$$= 90^\circ - 35^\circ = 55^\circ$$

71. (a) Area of original circle
 $= \pi \times (6)^2 = 36 \pi \text{ cm}^2$

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After trisection, the area of the smallest circle

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 36 \pi = 12 \pi$$

$$= \pi \times (2\sqrt{3})^2$$

\therefore Required radius $= 2\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$

72. (c) Let $AB = BC = CA = x$ units, then

$$AD = \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$

$$OD = \frac{1}{3} AD = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{3}} = \text{radius of circle}$$

\Rightarrow Diagonal of square

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

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\therefore Triangle : Square

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2 : \frac{x^2}{2 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} : \frac{1}{3} = 3\sqrt{3} : 2$$

73. (a)

74. (a)

75. (c) $\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^2 = 3$

$$\Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{3}$$

On cubing both sides,

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3 = (\sqrt{3})^3$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + 3\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

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$$\Rightarrow a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + 3\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + 3\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = 0 \quad \text{অ্যাচিভার্স}$$

$$\therefore a^6 - \frac{1}{a^6}$$

$$= \left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} \right) \left(a^3 - \frac{1}{a^3} \right) = 0$$

76. (a) (1) nobel → founder of Nobel Prizes : Nobel
(2) noble (Adj.) : showing fine personal qualities
Here, noble is the right usage.
77. (a) (1) navel (N.) : the small hollow part or lump in the middle of the stomach.
(2) naval (Adj.) : connected with the navy of a country
Hence, The naval officers is the right usage. অ্যাচিভার্স
78. (c) (1) disarray (N.) : a state of confusion and lack of organisation
Hence, state of disarray is the right usage.
79. (d) Here, both is the right option
80. (a) considerate (Adj.) : thoughtful; careful not to hurt or upset others.
Here, considerate is the right option.
81. (a) obedient (Adj.) : willing to obey; submissive to authority.
Here, obedient is the right option. অ্যাচিভার্স
82. (d) responsible : involving important duties.
Here, responsible is the right option.
83. (b) heart to heart : in good heart; happy and cheerful
Here, heart to heart is the right option.
84. (d) **inexpressible**
ineffable (Adj.) : too good or beautiful to describe in words; unutterable; indescribable.
unintelligible (Adj.) : not clearly understood/expressed
illegible (Adj.) : not able to read (handwriting)
inexplicable (Adj.) : incapable of being explained/accounted for
inexpressible (Adj.) : too strong to be put into words অ্যাচিভার্স
85. (b) **indifference**
apathy (N.) : lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern; indifference; impassivity.
86. (b) **show**
evince (V.) : to show clearly that you have a feeling or quality; reveal, make clear, display.
87. (d) **crossed swords** : to fight or argue with somebody
● Reena and Meena always cross swords with each other.

- The best option is disagreed.
88. (a) **cool as a cucumber** : very calm and controlled, especially in a difficult situation
● The politician kept cool as a cucumber throughout the interview with the aggressive journalist. অ্যাচিভার্স
The best option is not nervous or emotional.
89. (a) **scapegoats** : a person blamed for something bad that somebody else has done or for some failure; fall guy
● Her supporters see her as a scapegoat for a policy that failed.
The best option is punished for others misdeeds.
90. (c) **stole the show** : to attract more attention and praise than other people in a particular situation
● The speeches were interesting but Richa's singing stole the show.
The best option is won everybody's praise.
91. (a) **steadfastness (Noun)** : firmness; not changing your attitudes or aims.
vacillation (Noun) : keep changing your opinion or thoughts; wavering. অ্যাচিভার্স
relief (Noun) : the feeling that comes when something burden some is removed/ reduced
inoculation (Noun) : vaccination ; immunization
remorse (Noun) : a feeling of deep regret (usually for some misdeed)
92. (b) **discordant (Adjective)** : not in agreement
harmonious (Adjective) : friendly; peaceful and without any disagreement.
93. (a) **genuine (Adjective)** : real; exactly what it appears to be.
superficial (Adjective) : appearing to be true, real or important; artificial; cursory.
94. (a) **autobiography** অ্যাচিভার্স
autobiography (N.) : a biography of yourself
cartography (N.) : the making of maps and charts
calligraphy (N.) : beautiful handwriting
bibliography (N.) : a list of writings with time and place of publication
95. (a) **hypochondriac**
hypochondriac (N.) : a patient with imaginary symptoms and ailments
misogynist (N.) : a person who dislikes women
misanthrope (N.) : a person who dislikes people
96. (a) internalize
97. (d) underlying অ্যাচিভার্স
98. (c) content
99. (d) maintained
100. (a) holistic