

SSC CGL (Tier-I) Practice Set – 2023

1. (a) Garbage is domestic waste material. Similarly, Gangue is waste material of ore.
2. (d) Nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of the kidney. Similarly, neuron is the basic structural and functional unit of the Central Nervous System.
3. (c) Library is a building or room in which collections of books, newspapers, journals etc. are kept. Similarly, forest is a large area of land thickly covered with trees, bushes etc.
4. (d) Joker is an additional card in a pack of cards. Similarly, Cover is an additional part of a book.
5. (c) Car is parked in Garrage. Similarly, aeroplane is parked in Hangar.

(6-7)

পূর্বাচির্ভর্ক

Member	Gender	Profession	Relationship
P	Female	Lady Teacher	Wife of S; Mother of Q; Mother-in-law of R; Grandmother of T and U.
Q	Male	Doctor	Son of P and S; Husband of R; Father of T and U
R	Female	Lawyer	Daughter-in-law of P and S; Wife of Q; Mother of T and U
S	Male	Salesman	Husband of P; Father of Q; Grandfather of T and U; Father-in-law of R.
T	Not Given	Engineer	Child of Q and R; Grandchild of P and S
U	Male	Manager	Son of Q and R; Grandson of P and S; Brother of T

6. (b) Married couples are : (Q and R) and (P and S).
7. (d) P is a Lady Teacher.
8. (c) $J = 10 \Rightarrow$ Position Number in English alphabetical series.

J A S M I N E পূর্বাচির্ভর্ক

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 10 + 1 + 19 + 13 + 9 + 14 + 5 = 71 \end{matrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{matrix} E & S & T & I & M & A & T & E \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 5 + 19 + 20 + 9 + 13 + 1 + 20 + 5 = 92 \end{matrix}$$

9. (a) A P P R E C I A T I O N
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 1 7 7 8 3 2 4 1 9 4 6 5

Therefore,

P E R C E P T I O N
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 7 3 8 2 3 7 9 4 6 5

পূর্বাচির্ভর্ক

10. (c)

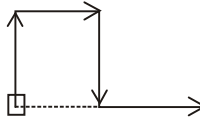
$\times \Rightarrow -$	$+ \Rightarrow \times$
$- \Rightarrow +$	

Given expression
 $6 + (3 \times 1) + 5 = ?$

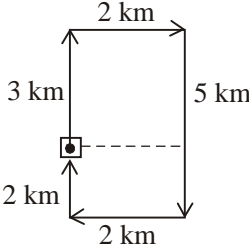
After changing the signs

$$? = 6 \times (3 - 1) \times 5$$

$$\text{or, } ? = 6 \times 2 \times 5 = 60$$

11. (b) 
Starting Point

পূর্বাচির্ভর্ক

12. (a) 

Now, he is facing towards north.

13. (b) Mondays \Rightarrow 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th
 23rd \rightarrow Tuesday
 24th \rightarrow Wednesday
 25th \rightarrow Thursday

পূর্বাচির্ভর্ক

14. (d) The letters A, B, D and E are on the adjacent faces of face C. Therefore, some other letter lies opposite 'C'. The letters B, C and E are on the adjacent faces of face D. Therefore, A lies opposite D.

15. (c) There is no 'R' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word COUNTER cannot be formed.

A N N O U N C E M E N T S

পূর্বাচির্ভর্ক

\Rightarrow CEMENT

A N N O U N C E M E N T S

\Rightarrow NOUN

A N N O U N C E M E N T S
 ⇒ TENSE

16. (b) There is no 'N' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word ARAMANA cannot be formed.

D H A R A M S A L A
 ⇒ M A S A L A

D H A R A M S A L A
 ⇒ R A M A

D H A R A M S A L A
 ⇒ S A H A R A

17. (c) Suppose the present age of Ketan is x years. According to question
 $x + 1 = 2(x - 10)$
 or, $x + 1 = 2x - 20$
 or, $2x - x = 20 + 1$
 $\therefore x = 21$ years

18. (a) Suppose the present age of the mother = x years
 \therefore Present age of person = $\frac{2}{5}x$ years

8 years hence
 $\left(\frac{2}{5}x + 8\right) = \frac{(x + 8)}{2}$

or, $2\frac{(2x + 40)}{5} = x + 8$
 or, $4x + 80 = 5x + 40$
 or, $5x - 4x = 80 - 40$
 $\therefore x = 40$ years

19. (b) Suppose the age of son is x years
 Therefore, age of father = 10x years
 According to question

$\frac{10x + x}{2} = 22$
 $\Rightarrow 11x = 44$

$\therefore x = \frac{44}{11} = 4$ years
 Age of father = $10 \times 4 = 40$ years

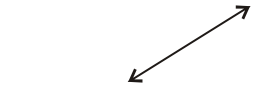
20. (c) $5 + 3 = 8$
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
 $16 + 3 = 19$
 $19 \times 2 = 38$
 $38 + 3 = 41$
 $41 \times 2 = 82$

21. (b) $826 = 480 + 346$
 $480 = 346 + 134$
 $346 = 134 + 212$

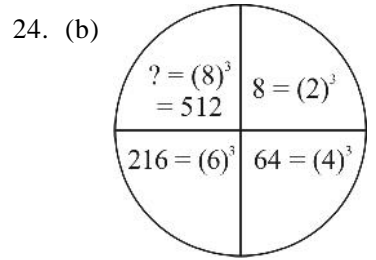
22. (b) C O N S C I O U S L Y
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 P E B N P J E X N K M
 Therefore,
 S O I L
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N E J K

প্র্যাচিডর্ষ

23. (a) The first Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
 The second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
 Most players are men.



Some man are singers.
 $A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion
 Conclusion I is Converse of the second statement.



প্র্যাচিডর্ষ

25. (a) 408 (169) 395
 $408 - \sqrt{169} = 408 - 13 = 395$
 Therefore,
 $129 - \sqrt{x} = 122$
 or, $\sqrt{x} = 129 - 122 = 7$
 $\therefore x = (7)^2 = 49$

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.

প্র্যাচিডর্ষ

27. (a) The legendary musical prowess of Tansen surpasses all other legends in Indian music. In terms of influence, he can be compared only to the prolific sufi composer Amir Khusro (1253-1325), or to bhakti tradition composers such as Swami Haridas. Several of his raga compositions have become mainstays of the

Hindustani tradition, and these are often prefaced with Miyan ki (“of the Miyan”), e.g. Miyan ki Todi, Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Mand, Miyan ka Sarang; in addition he is the creator of major ragas like Darbari Kanada, Darbari Todi, and Rageshwari. Tansen also authored Sangeeta Sara and Rajmala which constitute important documents on music.

28. (b) The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949. Republic Day honours the date on which the Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950 replacing the Government of India Act (1935) as the governing document of India. 🇮🇳
29. (a) The Great Barrier Reef is in the Coral Sea, on Australia’s north-eastern coast. It stretches more than 2,300 km along the state of Queensland’s coastline, beginning at the tip of Cape York Peninsula in the north and extending down to Bundaberg in the south. The Great Barrier Reef is ideal for Cairns Scuba Diving. 🇮🇳
30. (b) India’s First International Cruise Vessel was flagged off recently from Chennai to Sri Lanka. This marks the start of the international cruise tourism terminal at Chennai. The MV Empress cruise has a capacity to accommodate 3,000 passengers. It will connect three ports—Triconmalle, Hambantota and Jaffna—in Sri Lanka. 🇮🇳
31. (a) The economic liberalisation in India refers to ongoing economic reforms in India that started on 24 July, 1991. In 1991, the government of P. V. Narasimha Rao and his finance minister Manmohan Singh (currently the Prime Minister of India) started breakthrough reforms which included opening for international trade and investment, deregulation, initiation of privatization, tax reforms, and inflation controlling measures. 🇮🇳
32. (a) Narasimhavarman-I, son of Mahendravarman-I, was a Tamil king of the Pallava dynasty who ruled South India from 630–668 A.D. He avenged his father’s defeat at the hands of the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II in the year 642 CE. Narasimhavarman was also known as Mamallan (great wrestler) and Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) was named after him. It was during his reign that the Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang visited Kanchipuram. 🇮🇳
33. (b) Freedom of the press or freedom of the media is the freedom of communication and expression through mediums including various electronic media and published materials. The concept of freedom of speech is often covered by the same laws as freedom of the press, thereby giving equal treatment to spoken and published expression. 🇮🇳
34. (a) The troposphere is the lowest portion of Earth’s atmosphere. It contains approximately 80% of the atmosphere’s mass and 99% of its water vapor and aerosols. The average depth of the troposphere is approximately 17 km in the middle latitudes. It is deeper in the tropics, up to 20 km, and shallower near the Polar Regions, at 7 km in summer, and indistinct in winter. Most of the phenomena we associate with day-to-day weather occur in the troposphere. 🇮🇳
35. (d) The important towns of Chera dynasty were Musiri, Tondi, Bandar and Vanji. Roman built a temple of Augustus at Musiri. 🇮🇳
36. (d) The 6th edition of Exercise Ekatha was held in Maldives 3 between Indian Navy divers and Marine Commandos and Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF). This bilateral exercise aims to boost interoperability in diving and special operations. The 5th edition of Exercise Ekatha was held in October 2022 at Maldives. 🇮🇳
37. (b) The ionosphere is a part of the upper atmosphere, from about 85 km to 600 km altitude, comprising portions of the mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere, distinguished because it is ionized by solar radiation. It plays an important part in atmospheric electricity and forms the inner edge of the magnetosphere. It has practical importance because, among other functions, it influences radio propagation to distant places on the Earth. The ionosphere is a shell of electrons and electrically charged atoms and molecules that surrounds the Earth, stretching from a height of about 50 km to more than 1000 km. It owes its existence primarily to ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. 🇮🇳
38. (a) When the Constituent Assembly started the work of drafting the Constitution, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the ‘Objectives Resolution’ on December 13, 1946. The ‘Resolution’ highlighted the objectives and laid down the ‘national goals’. The ‘Objective Resolution’ passed by the Constituent Assembly 🇮🇳

on January 22, 1947, ultimately became the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

39. (d) Chauth (from Sanskrit meaning one-fourth) was regular a tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce, hence the name. It was levied on the Mughalai lands which was under Mughal rule. The right to assess and collect this tax was asserted first by Shivaji in the later 17th century, on spurious grounds that his family was hereditary tax collectors in Maharashtra. প্র্যাচিভর্স
40. (d) Immediately after independence, policy planners sought a solution to the recurring flood menace faced by people of North Bihar from the Kosi and other rivers flowing from Nepal to India. The Kosi project was thus conceptualized (based on investigations between 1946 to 1955), in three continuous interlinked stages. The third part envisaged a high multipurpose dam within Nepal at Barakshetra to provide substantial flood cushion along with large irrigation and power benefits to both countries. প্র্যাচিভর্স
41. (b) Glycerol forms the backbone of triglycerides, and is chiefly produced by saponification of fats as a byproduct of soap-making. It is also a byproduct of the production of biodiesel via transesterification. This form of crude glycerin is often dark in appearance with a thick, syrup-like consistency. Triglycerides are treated with an alcohol such as ethanol with catalytic base to give ethyl esters of fatty acids and glycerol. Glycerol (or glycerine, glycerin) is a simple polyol compound. It is a colourless, odorless, viscous liquid that is widely used in pharmaceutical formulations. Glycerol has three hydroxyl groups that are responsible for its solubility in water and its hygroscopic nature. The glycerol backbone is central to all lipids known as triglycerides. Glycerol is sweettasting and of low toxicity. প্র্যাচিভর্স
42. (b) Inelastic demand means that if the price changes, the quantity demanded will not change much. The more necessary a good is, the lower the elasticity, as people will attempt to buy it no matter the price. Necessities such as water are likely to have perfectly inelastic demand.
43. (d) The Goods & Services Tax (GST) revenue collected in the month of May 2023 rose 12% on an annual basis to Rs 1.57 lakh crore. The Finance Ministry reported the GST collections for the month of April 2023 at Rs 1.87 lakh crore, the highest ever. Monthly GST revenues more than Rs 1.4 lakh crore for 14 months in a row, with Rs 1.5 lakh crore crossed for the 5th time since inception of GST. প্র্যাচিভর্স
44. (d) Dry chemical is a powder based agent that extinguishes by separating the four parts of the fire tetrahedron. It prevents the chemical reactions involving heat, fuel, and oxygen and halts the production of fire sustaining “free-radicals”, thus extinguishing the fire. Sodium bicarbonate, “regular” or “ordinary” used on class B and C fires, was the first of the dry chemical agents developed. In the heat of a fire, it releases a cloud of carbon dioxide that smothers the fire. That is, the gas drives oxygen away from the fire, thus stopping the chemical reaction. This agent is not generally effective on class A fires because the agent is expended and the cloud of gas dissipates quickly, and if the fuel is still sufficiently hot, the fire starts up again. While liquid and gas fires don’t usually store much heat in their fuel source, solid fires do. প্র্যাচিভর্স
45. (d) The English East India Company was founded in 1600. Akbar was Mughal Emperor from 1556 until his death in 1605.
46. (a) Shiv Kumar Sharma is famous for playing Santoor. Tarun Bhattacharya is also a famous santoor player.
47. (d) Neutering involves removing the source of the hormones that control reproduction and that determine the typical physical and behavioral characteristics that distinguish males and females. In dogs and cats, this is usually done by surgically removing the testicles in males (castration) and the ovaries in females (spaying). The primary purpose of neutering is to prevent reproduction. প্র্যাচিভর্স
48. (a) Zambia’s Kafue National Park (KNP) is the third largest national park in Africa. New reports reveal that lion and leopard population in this region are rebounding, after 50 years of poaching. Scientists found leopard densities in southern KNP increased threefold — from about 1.5 leopards in 2019 to approximately

4.4 leopards per 100 square kilometres in 2022. This was due to rigorous counter-poaching operations for four years.

49. (a) Surat, previously known as Suryapur, is a well developed commercial city of the Indian state of Gujarat. The city is located 306 km south of state capital Gandhinagar, and is situated on the left bank of the Tapti River (Tapi). The city is largely recognized for its textile and diamond businesses. It is also known as the diamond capital of the world and the textile capital/Manchester textile city of India, a distinction it took over from Ahmedabad. It is also known as the “Embroidery capital of India” with the highest number of embroidery machines than any other city.

50. (a) Three subject lists, the Union list, the State list, and the Concurrent list, define the legislative powers of each level of government. The parliament of India enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the subjects contained in the Union List.

51. (c) First number (X) = $17x + 13$
 Second number (Y) = $17y + 11$
 $\therefore \frac{x+y}{17} = \frac{17(x+y)}{17} + \frac{13+11}{17}$
 \therefore Required remainder
 = Remainder obtained on dividing
 $11 + 13$ i.e. 24 by $17 = 7$

52. (d) Let the unknown number be x .
 $\therefore 71 \times x + 47 = 98 \times 7$
 $\Rightarrow 71x = 686 - 47 = 639$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{639}{71} = 9 = 3 \times 3$

53. (a) Let the required number be x .
 As given,
 $\Rightarrow x \times \frac{5}{4} - x \times \frac{5}{14} = 25$
 $\Rightarrow 5x \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{14} \right) = 25$
 $\Rightarrow 5x \left(\frac{7-2}{28} \right) = 25 \Rightarrow 5x \times \frac{5}{28} = 25$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{25 \times 28}{5 \times 5} = 28$

54. (d) We find LCM of 5, 6 and 8
 $5 = 5$
 $6 = 3 \times 2$
 $8 = 2^3$

$= 2^3 \times 3 \times 5 = 8 \times 15 = 120$
 Required number = $120K + 3$
 \therefore when $K = 2$, $120 \times 2 + 3 = 243$
 required no.

It is completely divisible by 9

55. (b) LCM of 20, 30 and 40 minutes = 120 minutes
 Hence, the bells will toll together again after 2 hours i.e. at 1 p.m.

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) $\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + \sqrt{19 + \sqrt{29 + 7}}}}$
 $= \sqrt{5 + 11 + \sqrt{19 + 6}}$
 $= \sqrt{5 + 11 + \sqrt{25}}$
 $= \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{11 + 5}} = \sqrt{5 + 4}$
 $= \sqrt{9} = 3$

59. (c) Average of five numbers
 $= \frac{2 \times 8 + 3 \times 3}{2 + 3} = \frac{16 + 9}{5} = \frac{25}{5} = 5$

60. (c) Required average
 $= \frac{2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11 + 13 + 17 + 19 + 23 + 29}{10}$
 $= \frac{129}{10} = 12.9$

61. (a) $A : B = 3 : 4$
 $B : C = 6 : 5$
 $A : B : C = (3 \times 6) : (4 \times 6) : (4 \times 5)$
 $= 18 : 24 : 20$
 $= 9 : 12 : 10$
 $\therefore C : A = 10 : 9$

62. (b) Let the numbers be x and y .
 According to the question,
 $x + y = 3(x - y)$
 $\Rightarrow x + y = 3x - 3y$
 $\Rightarrow 3x - x = y + 3y$
 $\Rightarrow 2x = 4y$
 $\Rightarrow x = 2y$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{1}$$

63. (d) Let the required amount be Rs. x.
According to the question,

$$90 \times 83\frac{1}{3}\% = x \times 60\%$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 \times \frac{250}{3} = x \times 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{30 \times 250}{60} = \text{Rs. } 125$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

64. (a) Let B's income be Rs. 100.
∴ A's income = Rs. 125
∴ Required per cent

$$= \left(\frac{100}{125} \times 100 \right) = 80\%$$

65. (b) $3x - 2 = \frac{3}{x}$

$$3x - \frac{3}{x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

On squaring both sides

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + 2 = \frac{22}{9} = 2\frac{4}{9}$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

66. (c) $x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x + a^2$

$$= x^2 + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 + a^2$$

$$\therefore a^2 - \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{10}$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

67. (c) $a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = c$ (i)
 $a \cos \theta - b \sin \theta = x$ (let) (ii)

On squaring equations (i) and (ii) and adding,
 $a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta$

$$+ \cos^2 \theta + a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2ab \sin \theta \cos \theta = c^2 + x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + b^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = c^2 + x^2$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + x^2$$

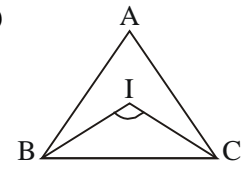
$$\Rightarrow x^2 = a^2 + b^2 - c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}$$

68. (b) $\sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$
 $\therefore \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta$
 $= \cos^2 \theta + (\cos^2 \theta)^2$
 $= \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

69. (c)



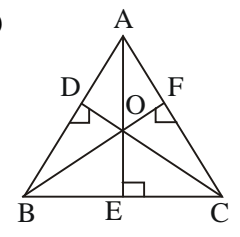
$$\angle IBC = \frac{70^\circ}{2} = 35^\circ;$$

$$\angle ICB = \frac{50^\circ}{2} = 25^\circ;$$

$$\therefore \angle BIC = 180^\circ - 35^\circ - 25^\circ = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

70. (c)

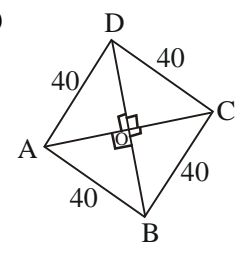


$$\therefore \angle BOC = 180^\circ - \angle A$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BOC + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

71. (d)



Side of rhombus = side of square.

$$= \sqrt{2}a = 40\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow a = 40$$

$$AC \perp BD; \angle AOD = 90^\circ$$

$$\text{Let } AC = 3x \text{ and } BD = 4x \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore AO = \frac{3x}{2}; OD = 2x \text{ cm}$$

From $\triangle AOD$,
 $OA^2 + OD^2 = AD^2$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3x}{2} \right)^2 + 4x^2 = 40^2$$

প্র্যাচিডর্স

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 16x^2 = 1600 \times 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 25x^2 = 6400$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 6400 \div 25 = 256$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{256} = 16$$

$$\therefore AC = 3 \times 16 = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{and } BD = 4 \times 16 = 64 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area of rhombus}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 48 \times 64$$

$$= 1536 \text{ sq. cm.}$$

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

72. (b) Side of square = $\sqrt{2}$ metre Radius of in-circle

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ metre}$$

$$\text{Area of the circle} = \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ sq. metre.}$$

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

73. (d) $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 2x$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 1 - 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ and } y = 0$$

$$\therefore x^3 + y^3 = 1 + 0 = 1$$

74. (d) $x + y + z = 5 + 6 - 11 = 0$

$$\therefore x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz$$

$$= 3 \times 5 \times 6 \times (-11) = -990$$

75. (c) $a + \frac{1}{a} = 3$

On cubing both sides,

$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3 = 3^3 = 27$$

$$a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + 3a \times \frac{1}{a} \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + 3 \times 3 = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} = 27 - 9 = 18$$

$$\therefore a^3 + 1 \frac{1}{a^3} = a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + 1$$

$$= 18 + 1 = 19$$

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

76. (b) **Sing** \Rightarrow **Sang (Past)** \Rightarrow **Sung (Past Participle)**

Here, **sang** is the right usage.

77. (b) It is **Preposition** related error.

Prep. – **to** is used after **prefer**

Hence, **coffee (Noun) to tea (Noun)** is the right usage.

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

78. (c) Here, **Infinitive** i.e. **to commute for work/to work** is the right usage.

79. (d) **assure (V.)** : to guarantee; to tell somebody that something is definitely going to happen. Here, **assured** is the right option.

80. (a) **insist (V.)** : to demand earnestly. **insist (V.)** agrees with **on (Prep.)**. Hence, **on** is the right usage.

81. (c) Structure of **Imperative Sentence** :

Do/does + not + V (Infinitive without to)

Hence, **interrupt** is the right usage.

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

82. (a) **run down (Phr. V.)** : to lose power or stop working; to gradually stop functioning.

run short (Id.) : to become scanty/insufficient in supply

run past (Phr. V.) : to run near/alongside someone/something from one side to the other

run up (Phr. V.) : accumulate

Here, **run down** is the right usage.

83. (c) (1) **attract (V.)** : to interest something.

Here, **attract** is the right option.

84. (c) **roam**

wander (V.) : to walk around a place without any purpose; roam.

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

85. (b) **pause**

hesitate (V.) : to be worried about doing something ; to be slow to speak or act; pause.

86. (b) **coax**

persuade (V.) : to make somebody do something by giving them good reasons for doing it; convince; coax.

87. (d) **once in a blue moon** : very rarely

- You are seen only once in a **blue moon**.

The best option is **rarely**.

88. (c) **to talk him over** : to discuss something thoroughly, especially in order to reach an agreement or make a decision

- We **talked them over** to our point of view.

The best option is **convince**.

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

89. (b) **kicked up a row** : to complain loudly about something

- The food was so cold that dad **kicked up a row** and refused to pay for it.

The best option is **made a great fuss**.

90. (d) **a shot in the dark** : a guess; something you do without knowing what the result will be
 ● When I applied for this job, it was just a **shot in the dark**.
 The best option is **an attempt to guess something**.
 শ্রীচর্চিকা
91. (c) **inexact (Adj.)** : not accurate or exact.
impeccable (Adj.) : without mistakes or faults; perfect.
92. (b) **authentic (Adj.)** : known to be real and genuine and not a copy; true and accurate.
spurious (Adj.) : false, although seeming to be genuine
93. (a) **determine (V.)** : arrange something; establish.
meander (V.) : ramble; to curve a lot rather than being in a straight line; wander.
94. (a) **hypochondriac**
hypochondriac (N.) : worried all the time about
 শ্রীচর্চিকা
- your health and believing that you are ill/sick when there is nothing wrong with you
neophyte (N.) : a person who has recently started an activity
maniac (N.) : an insane person
misanthrope (N.) : someone who dislikes people in general
 শ্রীচর্চিকা
95. (a) **mint**
mint (N.) : a place where money is coined by authority of the government
cannery (N.) : a factory where food is canned
monetary (Adj.) : involving money
96. (b) **vast (Adj.)**
97. (a) **around (Adv.)**
 শ্রীচর্চিকা
98. (c) **oasis (Noun)**
99. (b) **search (Noun)**
100. (c) **camel (Noun)**