

—: SSC HS Level (Main) Exam. Practice Set 2023 :—

Answers with Explanation

1. (b) **Rule :** When the second divisor is factor of first divisor, the second remainder is obtained by dividing the first remainder by the second divisor.
Hence, on dividing 29 by 8, the remainder is 5.
2. (a) First number \times second number
= HCF \times LCM অ্যাচিভার্স
 $\Rightarrow 52 \times$ second number = 4×520
 \Rightarrow Second number = $\frac{4 \times 520}{52} = 40$
3. (a) Expression = $1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{5}}$
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{5+1}{5}} = 1 + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{6+5}{6} = \frac{11}{6}$
4. (a) $(64)^{\frac{-2}{3}} \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-2}$ অ্যাচিভার্স
 $= \frac{1}{(64)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \times (4)^2$
 $= \frac{1}{(4)^{3 \times \frac{2}{3}}} \times 4^2 = \frac{1}{4^2} \times 4^2 = 1$
5. (c) Mean of Ten observations –
Mean of nine observations
Tenth observation
 $= 10 \times 17 - 16 \times 9$
 $= 170 - 144 = 26$
6. (c) A : B = 4 : 5 অ্যাচিভার্স
B : C = 2 : 3
 \therefore A : B : C = $4 \times 2 : 5 \times 2 : 5 \times 3$
 $= 8 : 10 : 15$
If A equals 800, then C equals 1500.
7. (a) $x \times \frac{125}{100} = 100$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{100 \times 100}{125} = 80$
8. (b) If the original cost of shirt be x, then
 $x \times \frac{80}{100} = 64$ অ্যাচিভার্স
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{64 \times 100}{80} = ₹80$
9. (d) Single equivalent discount of two successive discounts of 36% and 4% = $36 + 4 - \frac{36 \times 4}{100}$
 $= 40 - 1.44 = 38.56$
Percentage difference
 $= 40 - 38.56 = 1.44$ অ্যাচিভার্স
 \therefore Required difference = $500 \times \frac{1.44}{100} = ₹7.20$
10. (a) Let the rate of interest be R percent per annum.
 $\therefore \frac{400 \times 2 \times R}{100} + \frac{550 \times 4 \times R}{100} + \frac{1200 \times 6 \times R}{100}$
 $= 1020$
 $\Rightarrow 8R + 22R + 72R = 1020$
 $\Rightarrow 102R = 1020$
 $\Rightarrow R = \frac{1020}{102} = 10\%$
11. (c) $CI = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - 1 \right] - \frac{PR}{100}$ অ্যাচিভার্স
 $\Rightarrow 420 = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^2 - 1 \right] - \frac{P \times 5}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 420 = P \left[\left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^2 - 1 \right] - \frac{5P}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 420 = \frac{41P}{400} - \frac{5P}{100} = \frac{21P}{400}$
 $\Rightarrow P = \frac{420 \times 400}{21} = ₹8000$ অ্যাচিভার্স
12. (c) (P + Q)'s 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{12}$... (i)
(Q + R)'s 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{15}$... (ii)
(R + P)'s 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{20}$... (iii)
Adding all three equations, 2 (P + Q + R)'s 1 day's work
 $= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{5+4+3}{60} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}$ অ্যাচিভার্স
 \therefore (P + Q + R)'s 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{10}$... (iv)
 \therefore P's 1 day's work = $\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3-2}{30} = \frac{1}{30}$
 \therefore P alone will complete the work in 30 days.

13. (c) Part filled by A and B in 1 hour

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5+4}{60} = \frac{3}{20} + \dots(i) \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

Part filled by A and C in the next 1 hour

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{5+3}{60} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\text{Part filled in 2 hours} = \frac{3}{20} + \frac{2}{15} = \frac{9+8}{60} = \frac{17}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Part filled in 6 hours} = \frac{51}{60}$$

$$\text{Remaining part} = 1 - \frac{51}{60} = \frac{9}{60} = \frac{3}{20}$$

This part will be filled by (A+B) in 1 hour. [By (i)]

$$\therefore \text{Total time taken} = 7 \text{ hours} \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

14. (d) Let the pipe B fill the tank in x minutes.

Part of the tank filled by pipes A and B in

$$1 \text{ minute} = \frac{1}{36}$$

\therefore Part of the tank filled by pipe A in

$$1 \text{ minute} = \frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{x}$$

According to the question,

$$30 \times \frac{1}{x} + 40 \left(\frac{1}{36} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{30}{x} + \frac{10}{9} - \frac{40}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{40}{x} - \frac{30}{x} = \frac{10}{9} - 1 \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{x} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow x = 90 \text{ minutes}$$

15. (d) $\therefore 1\text{m/sec} = \frac{18}{5} \text{ kmph}$

$$\therefore \frac{10}{3} \text{ m/sec}$$

$$= \frac{18}{5} \times \frac{10}{3} = 12 \text{ kmph}$$

16. (b) Speed upstream = $\frac{40}{8} = 5 \text{ kmph}$

$$\text{Speed downstream} = \frac{36}{6} = 6 \text{ kmph}$$

\therefore Speed of boat in still water

$$= \frac{1}{2}(5+6) = 5.5 \text{ kmph} \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

17. (c) The numbers of the sequence are the consecutive prime numbers starting from 3.

Since, 9 is not a prime number, it should be replaced by 11.

প্র্যাচিভর্স

$$18. (d) \frac{a}{1-a} + \frac{b}{1-b} + \frac{c}{1-c} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{1-a} + 1 \right) + \left(\frac{b}{1-b} + 1 \right) + \left(\frac{c}{1-c} + 1 \right)$$

$$= 3 + 1 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+1-a}{1-a} + \frac{b+1-b}{1-b} + \frac{c+1-c}{1-c} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-a} + \frac{1}{1-b} + \frac{1}{1-c} = 4$$

$$19. (b) 9\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{3 \times 2 \times 2} + \sqrt{3 \times 7 \times 7}$$

$$\Rightarrow 9\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{3} + 7\sqrt{3} = 9\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore x = 3 \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

$$20. (c) \frac{4x-3}{x} + \frac{4y-3}{y} + \frac{4z-3}{z} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{x} - \frac{3}{x} + \frac{4y}{y} - \frac{3}{y} + \frac{4z}{z} - \frac{3}{z} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{3}{z} = 4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

$$21. (b) 2(\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 2\sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin^2\theta = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \pm \frac{1}{2} = \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \therefore \theta \text{ is +ve angle} \\ \therefore \theta \neq \frac{-1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$22. (c) \tan \alpha = n \tan \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \beta = \frac{1}{n} \tan \alpha \quad \text{প্র্যাচিভর্স}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot \beta = \frac{n}{\tan \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = m \sin \beta \Rightarrow \sin \beta = \frac{1}{m} \sin \alpha$$

প্র্যাচিউর্স

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \beta = \frac{m}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\left[\because \operatorname{cosec}^2 \beta - \cot^2 \beta = 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} - \frac{n^2}{\tan^2 \alpha} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} - \frac{n^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m^2 - n^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1$$

প্র্যাচিউর্স

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - n^2 \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 - 1 = n^2 \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$= (n^2 - 1) \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{m^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1}$$

23. (a) $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2}{ab} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = ab$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - ab = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3 + b^3$$

$$= (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = 0$$

24. (a) $\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{a-b}$

প্র্যাচিউর্স

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b-a}{ab} = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-b)(a-b) = -ab$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = -ab$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - ab + b^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) = 0$$

25. (c) Let $\frac{p}{a} = x, \frac{q}{b} = y, \frac{r}{c} = z$

$$\therefore x + y + z = 1$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{yz + xz + xy}{xyz} = 0$$

প্র্যাচিউর্স

$$\Rightarrow xy + yz + zx = 0$$

$$\therefore x + y + z = 1$$

On squaring both sides

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

26. (c) $\angle ABC + \angle ACB + \angle BAC = 180^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC + \frac{1}{5} \angle ABC + \frac{3}{5} \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC + \frac{4}{5} \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{or } \frac{9}{5} \angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 \angle ABC = 180 \times 5$$

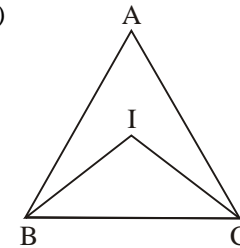
$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \frac{180 \times 5}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = 100^\circ$$

প্র্যাচিউর্স

প্র্যাচিউর্স

27. (b)



$$\angle B + \angle C = 180 - 50 = 130^\circ$$

In $\triangle BIC$,

$$\angle IBC + \angle ICB + \angle BIC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\angle B}{2} + \frac{\angle C}{2} + \angle BIC = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle BIC = 180^\circ - \frac{1}{2}(\angle B + \angle C)$$

$$= 180^\circ - \frac{130}{2}$$

$$= 180^\circ - 65^\circ = 115^\circ$$

28. (d) Let the breadth of rectangular hall = x m.

$$\therefore \text{length} = (x + 5) \text{ m.}$$

Area of hall

$$= \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$$

$$\Rightarrow 750 = (x + 5) x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 5x - 750 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 30x - 25x - 750 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(x + 30) - 25(x + 30) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 25)(x + 30) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 25, \text{ as } x \text{ cannot be negative.}$$

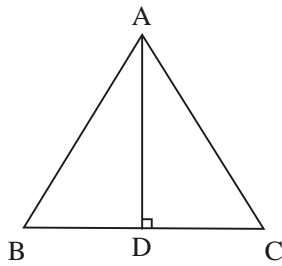
$$\therefore \text{Length of hall} = x + 5$$

$$= 25 + 5 = 30 \text{ m.}$$

প্র্যাচিউর্স

প্র্যাচিউর্স

29. (c)



প্র্যাচিভর্ক

Let, $AB = AC = x$ units
 $BD = DC = 1$ unit [$\because BC = 2$ units]

Now, $AD = \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2}$

$= \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AD = 4$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = 4$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 1} = 4$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 16$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 17$

$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{17}$ units

প্র্যাচিভর্ক

30. (d) Let Sides of the trapezium be $2x$ and $3x$ cm

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(2x + 3x) \times 12 = 480$

$\Rightarrow 5x = \frac{480}{6} = 80$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{80}{5} = 16$

\therefore Larger side $= 3x = 16 \times 3 = 48$ cm

31. (c) The second term is the opposite of the first term.

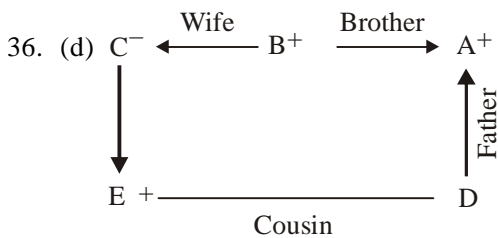
32. (a) Mathematics is based logic. Similarly, experiment establishes or verifies the theory in science.

33. (b) Author writes novel and books and designer carves designs or embroidery on dress.

34. (a) Food is stored in the stomach. Similarly, fuel is stored in the engine.

প্র্যাচিভর্ক

35. (b) The sound made by duck is called quack. Similarly, the roar of bull is called bellow.



প্র্যাচিভর্ক

Though sex of D is not clear but clearly E+ is D's cousin.

37. (c)

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

$? = 7 - 10 \times 5 \div 6 + 4$

$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 10 \div 5 \times 6 - 4$

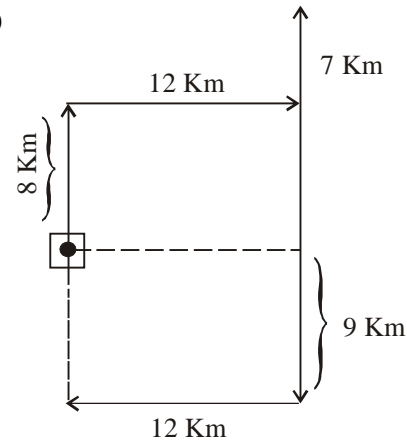
$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 2 \times 6 - 4$

$\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 12 - 4 = 15$

প্র্যাচিভর্ক

38. (c) Retailer is different from the other three words. Retailer sells goods while all others are buyers.

39. (b)



প্র্যাচিভর্ক

It is clear from the diagram that the man is towards south from the starting point.

40. (a) Today is Wednesday + 4 = Sunday

Two days after tomorrow = Sunday + 3 = Wednesday

41. (d) The sum of the first and third digits is equal to the middle digit.

$2 + 4 = 6, 3 + 6 = 9, 4 + 3 = 7, 5 + 3 = 8$

Similarly, $7 + 2 = 9$

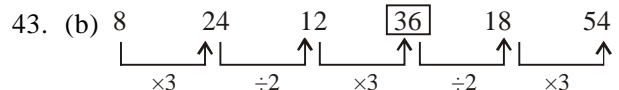
42. (d) $118 + 64 = 182$ and

$182 + 4 = 186$

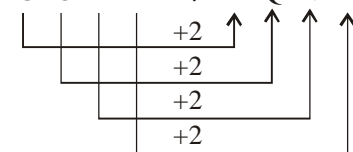
$186 + 36 = 222$ and

$222 + 4 = \boxed{226}$

প্র্যাচিভর্ক

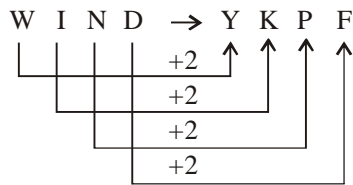


44. (a) G O L D \rightarrow I Q N F



প্র্যাচিভর্ক

Similarly,



শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

45. (a) There is no 'I' letter in the key word.
 46. (d) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
 All goats are tigers.



All tigers are lions.
 $A + A \Rightarrow A$ -type of Conclusion
 "All goats are lions."

47. (a) Total number of students in the class
 $= 7 + 28 - 1 = 34$
 48. (d) $13 \times 2 = 26$
 $26 \times 2 = 52$
 $24 \times 2 = 48$
 $48 \times 2 = 96$
 $16 \times 2 = 32$
 $32 \times 2 = 64$

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

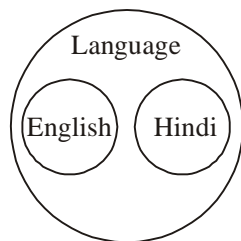
49. (b) Suppose the present age of Geetha is x years
 Present age of Hema
 $= 40 - 10 = 30$ years
 According to question
 $2(x - 10) = 30 - 10$
 $\Rightarrow 2x - 20 = 20$
 $\Rightarrow 2x = 20 + 20 = 40$

50. (d) Meaningful order of words:

- (d) Tree
 \downarrow
 (b) Branch
 \downarrow
 (a) Leaves
 \downarrow
 (c) Flower
 \downarrow
 (e) Fruit

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

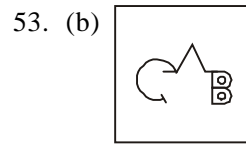
51. (d) From the two different views of the dice it is clear that '6' lies opposite to '5'.



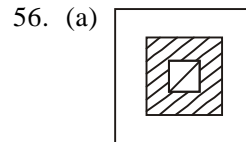
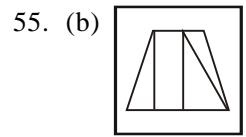
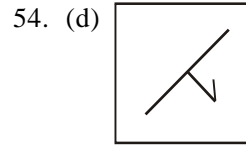
52. (a)

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

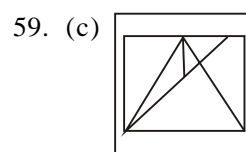
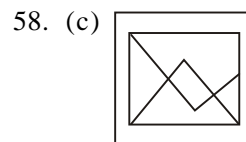
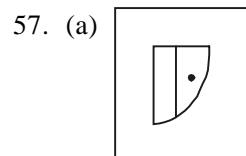
English and Hindi are two different languages.



শ্রুতিভঙ্গ



শ্রুতিভঙ্গ



শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

60. (c) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).
 Second Premise is Particular Affirmative (I-type).
 All clerks are typists.



Some typists are stenographers.
 $A + I \Rightarrow$ No Conclusion
 Conclusions I and II form
 Complementary Pair. Therefore, either I or II follows.

61. (d) **No error**

শ্রুতিভঙ্গ

62. (b) **is** will replace **are** because –

The Arabian Nights is the name of a book and a **Singular Verb** is used with name of nation/organisation/book/film as in –
The United Nations is head-quartered in New York.

Hence, **is indeed** is the right usage

63. (c) Use of **of** with **despite** is superfluous. So, **despite himself** will replace **despite of himself** প্র্যাচিভর্স

64. (c) **most** will replace **more** because – **the (Def. Art.)** is used with **Superlative Degrees**, which compare more than two things/persons/situations.

Hence, **the most good-looking one** is the right usage

65. (b) **was** will replace **is** because – the sentence indicates a **Past** event and so, **Past Continuous** will be used.

Hence, **Charles was playing** is the right usage

66. (b) The sentence is in **Active Voice**. Hence, **Simple Past Tense (he saw a snake)** is the right usage. প্র্যাচিভর্স

67. (b) **Past Perfect Tense (had studied)** is the right usage. The sentence shows an unfulfilled condition.

68. (d) **No improvement bear up (Phr.V.)** : to remain as cheerful as possible during a difficult time.

bear down (Phr.V.) : to move quickly towards somebody/something in a determined or threatening way

bear out (Phr.V.) : to show that somebody is right or that something is true

69. (a) **on the alert (Idiom)** : on guard against danger, attack, etc.; watchful; ready **the** will be used.

Hence, **was on the alert** is the right usage.

70. (c) **while (Conj.)** : on the contrary; during the time that

71. (c) I am surprised. (**Passive**) প্র্যাচিভর্স
 The sentence is in **Simple Present Tense. (Active)**

72. (a) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick. (**Passive**)
 The sentence is in **Simple Past Tense. (Active)**

73. (c) Let this be done by me. (**Passive**)
 The sentence is in **Simple Present Tense. (Active)**

74. (a) He **said**, “Has anybody **been** unkind to **you**?”
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Pro. (me)
 (Pr. Per.)
 → **(D.S.)**. প্র্যাচিভর্স

He **asked** me **if** anybody **had been** unkind to **me**.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Conj. Verb (P. Per) Pro.
 → **(I.S.)** প্র্যাচিভর্স
 (you)

75. (d) I **said**, “Father, when **will you buy me a motor**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Modal Pro. Verb Pro
 (father) (I)
 cycle ?” → **(D.S.)**

I **asked** my father when **he would buy me a**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Pro. Pro. Modal Verb Pro.
 (I) (you) (will) (me)
 motor cycle. → **(I.S.)**

76. (d) He **said** to her, “Did **it shake you up** as much **it**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Pro. Verb Pro. Pro.
 (her)

shook me ?” → **(D.S.)** প্র্যাচিভর্স
 ↓ ↓
 Verb Pro
 (He)

He **asked** her **if it had shaken her up** as much as
 → **(I.S.)** ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj.Pro. (P.Per.) Pro
 (you)

it had shaken him.
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. Verb Pro
 (P.Per.) (me)

77. (d) **consciousness (Adj.)** : the state of being conscious

conscience (Noun) : a sense of right and wrong that urges one to act morally

conscientious (Adj.) : involving or taking great care প্র্যাচিভর্স

conscious (Adj.) : alert and awake
 Here, **consciousness** is the right usage.

78. (b) **put off (Phr. V.)** : to delay; postpone
put up (Phr. V.) : to engage in; to erect
put on (Phr. V.) : to add; to clothe oneself with
 Here, **off** is the right usage.

79. (a) **those (Pro.)** is the right usage. প্র্যাচিভর্স

80. (b) Expressions of distance take a **Singular Verb**. Here, **is** is the right usage.

81. (c) An **Adverbial Time marker** takes **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**
 Here, **has been repairing** is the right usage.

82. (d) **wound (Noun)** : an injury to the part of the body

- blister (Noun)** : a swelling on the surface of the skin that is filled with liquid; wound
- chatter (Noun)** : continuous rapid talk about things that are not important
- travel (Noun)** : the act of travelling, *i.e.* going from one place to another
- attack (Noun)** : an act of using violence to try to hurt or kill somebody
83. (d) **correct (Verb)** : to make something right
- rectify (Verb)** : to put right something; correct
- proceed (Verb)** : to continue doing something that has already been started; go on
- satisfy (Verb)** : to make somebody pleased by doing or giving him what he wants
- insert (Verb)** : to put something into something else or between two things
84. (b) **dejected (Adjective)** : unhappy and disappointed; despondent
- despondent (Adjective)** : sad; without much hope; dejected.
- deserted (Adjective)** : a place with no people in it; abandoned
- rejected (verb)** : to refuse to accept or consider something; to decide not to use
- repentant (Adjective)** : feeling or showing that you are sorry for something wrong that you have done.
85. (a) **lived (Verb)**
86. (b) **named (Verb)**
87. (c) **had (Aux. V.)**
88. (c) **their (Det.)** [Possessive form of 'they']
89. (d) **with (Prep.)**
90. (b) **immune (Adjective)** : not affected by something; protected from something ; that cannot catch or be affected by a particular disease/illness
- susceptible (Adjective)** : very likely to be influenced, harmed/affected; capable of something; impressionable
- incredible (Adjective)** : unbelievable
- predictable (Adjective)** : possible to foretell
- unpredictable (Adjective)** : impossible to foretell
91. (d) **extravagant (Adjective)** : spending a lot more money/using a lot more of something than you can afford or is necessary
- frugal (Adjective)** : using only as much money or food is necessary; meagre
- miserly (Adjective)** : hating to spend money
- gluttonous (Adjective)** : greedy
- plentiful (Adjective)** : abundant
92. (b) **expedite (verb)** : to make a process happen more quickly; speed up
- procrastinate (Verb)** : to delay doing something that you should do, usually because you do not want to do it
- experiment (Verb)** : to try or test new ideas, methods, etc.; to find out what effect they have
- exclude (Verb)** : not to include something deliberately in what you are doing/considering
- propagate (Verb)** : to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people.
93. (c) **at one's wits, end** : to be so worried by a problem that you do not know what to do next; to be puzzled
- I've tried every possible source but without success, and now I'm **at my wits, end**.
The best option is **to get puzzled**
94. (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**
95. (c) **Herculean task** : a task needing a lot of strength, determination or effort
- It was a matter of **Herculean task** for him to be selected for the Olympic Games.
The best option is **a work requiring very great effort**.
96. (b) **ridicule**
- ridicule (N.)** : mockery; unkind remarks that make fun of somebody/something or make him/it look silly
- discrimination (N.)** : the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than other
- satire (N.)** : a way of criticizing a person, an idea or an institution in which you use humour to show his/its faults/weaknesses
- contempt (N.)** : the feeling that somebody/something is without value and deserves no respect at all
97. (b) **maxim**
- maxim (N.)** : a well-known phrase that expresses something that is usually true or that people think is a rule for sensible behaviour
- marxism (N.)** : the political and economic theories of Karl Marx (1818-83) which explain the changes and developments in society as the result of opposition between the social classes
- neologism (N.)** : a new word/expression/a new meaning of a word
- platonism (N.)** : the ideas of the ancient Greek philosopher, Plato and those who followed him

98. (c) The correctly spelt word is **aqueous**
The correct spellings of the other words are **liasion, benign, bovine.** প্র্যাচিভর্স
99. (a) The correctly spelt word is **mammal**
The correct spellings of the other words are **mamma, mammoth, membrane.**
100. (d) SPQR
101. (a) The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Asoka. The traditional reason for convening the Third Buddhist Council is reported to have been to rid the Sangha of corruption and bogus monks who held heretical views. It was presided over by the Elder Moggaliputta Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council. প্র্যাচিভর্স
102. (c) Pulsars are spinning neutron stars that have jets of particles moving almost at the speed of light streaming out above their magnetic poles. These jets produce very powerful beams of light.
103. (c) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for dyarchy at the Centre. Under this act, the executive authority of the centre was vested in the Governor. It ended the system of dyarchy at the provincial level introduced by Government of India Act 1919. প্র্যাচিভর্স
104. (b) In photosynthesis, solar energy is converted to chemical energy. The chemical energy is stored in the form of glucose (sugar). Carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight are used to produce glucose, oxygen, and water. Photosynthesis is a process used by plants and other organisms to convert the light energy captured from the sun into chemical energy that can be used to fuel the organism's activities. Photosynthesis occurs in plants, algae, and many species of bacteria, but not in archaea. Photosynthetic organisms are called photo-autotrophs, since they can create their own food. In plants, algae, and cyanobacteria, photosynthesis uses carbon dioxide and water, releasing oxygen as a waste product. Photosynthesis is vital for all aerobic life on Earth. প্র্যাচিভর্স
105. (d) The 6th Indian Ocean Conference (IOC) is being organized to bring together states and principal maritime partners of the region to discuss the prospects of regional cooperation for Security And Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR). It is being held in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Indian Ocean Conference (IOC) was started in 2016.
106. (b) National income measures the monetary value of the flow of output of goods and services produced in an economy over a period of time. National Income is the total economic activity (production of finished goods and services calculated in monetary value) within the economic territory of a country by its residents during the year of accounting. In other words National Income of a country is the Net National Product at factor cost. প্র্যাচিভর্স
107. (c) Bronze is a metal alloy consisting primarily of copper, usually with tin as the main additive. It is hard and tough, and it was particularly significant in antiquity, so much that the Bronze Age was named after the metal. However, historical pieces were often made interchangeably of bronzes or brasses with different compositions, so modern museum and scholarly descriptions of older objects increasingly use the more inclusive term "copper alloy" instead. Historically the term latten was used for such alloys. প্র্যাচিভর্স
108. (c) Under the Indian legal system, jurisdiction to issue 'prerogative writs' is given to the Supreme Court, and to the High Courts of Judicature of all Indian states. Parts of the law relating to writs are set forth in the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court, the highest in the country, may issue writs under Article 32 of the Constitution for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and under Articles 139 for enforcement of rights other than Fundamental Rights, while High Courts, the superior courts of the States, may issue writs under Articles 226.
109. (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. প্র্যাচিভর্স
110. (c) Recently, the tenth land-port between India and Bangladesh was inaugurated at Meghalaya's Dawki. It is expected to boost trade and ease travel between the two neighbouring countries. The Dawki landport is situated about 84 kilometres away from the Meghalaya capital Shillong. The landport will boost trade and facilitate easier travel between the two countries.

111. (c) Internal drainage is a closed drainage basin that retains water and allows no outflow to other external bodies of water, such as rivers or oceans, but converges instead into lakes or swamps. Such drainage can occur in any climate but are most commonly found in desert locations. For example: Luni River in Rajasthan has an internal drainage system. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
112. (a) Proteins are very important for children as they help their body grow. Proteins are the source of amino acids, which are the building blocks of your child's body. Amino acids help the development of muscle, bones, skin and various organs in children. The enzymes which are catalysts of body growth are proteins produced by the body. As children grow, their immune system also keeps improving and maturing. Proteins also play an important role in the working and development of the immune system. Many hormones which are important to regulate the behaviour of various body functions, are also proteins. For example, insulin is a protein. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
113. (c) Banabhatta was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years c. 606–647 AD in north India. His principal works include a biography of Harsha, the Harshacharita and one of the world's earliest novels, Kadambari.
114. (a) In 1850, the first experimental electric telegraph line was started between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour. In 1851, it was opened for the use of the British East India Company. Subsequently, the construction of 6,400 km of telegraph lines connecting Kolkata (then Calcutta) and Peshawar in the north along with Agra, Mumbai (then Bombay) through Sindwa Ghats, and Chennai (then Madras) in the south, as well as Ootacamund and Bangalore was started in November 1853. William O'Shaughnessy, who pioneered the telegraph and telephone in India, belonged to the Public Works Department, and worked towards the development of telecom throughout this period.
115. (b) The ranking of India in the 2023 World Press Freedom Index has slipped 11 places to 161. The report was released recently by the global media watchdog Reporters Without Borders (RSF). In 2022, the country was ranked at 150 out of 180 countries. Norway is ranked first for the seventh year running. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
116. (c) Indira Gandhi was the only woman who took over the Finance portfolio from 1970 to 1971. She presented the Union Budget in these years.
117. (b) Zero Hour in Parliament starts at 12 noon during which members raise matters of importance, especially those that cannot be delayed. Zero Hour is the Indian innovation in the field of parliamentary procedures and has been in existence since 1962. However, it does not find mention in the rules of procedure. During zero hour, questions are asked about issues of public importance without prior permission. These questions are usually directed against individual ministers. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
118. (c) Separated from the Bay of Bengal by a narrow spit, Chilika is one of India's largest brackish water coastal lakes. Located south of the mouth of the Mahanadi River in unspoiled Odisha, this lake was once a bay of the ocean until it was silted up by monsoon tides. The lake is an important habitat and breeding ground for both resident and migratory and aquatic birds, most notably flamingoes.
119. (d) The decibel (dB) is a logarithmic unit that indicates the ratio of a physical quantity (usually power or intensity) relative to a specified or implied reference level. A ratio in decibels is ten times the logarithm to base 10 of the ratio of two power quantities. শ্রীচিভর্ষ
120. (c) Ranajit Guha, an eminent Indian historian, has passed away recently. He was one of the founders of the Subaltern School, which is one of the most influential post-colonial, post-Marxist schools in history. He authored several books, the latest one being 'the Small Voice of History' in 2009. He was the editor of Subaltern School group's early anthologies and wrote both in English and in Bengali
121. (d) Light Emitting Diode শ্রীচিভর্ষ
122. (c) cursor
123. (d) Keyboard
124. (d) Dots Per Inch (DPI)
125. (b) LCD
126. (c) Track ball
127. (b) ASCII
128. (b) Non Impact
129. (b) Numeric pad
130. (b) MICR
131. (d) Two
132. (b) Drum
133. (a) Impact শ্রীচিভর্ষ
134. (d) Two
135. (c) Up and Down and Left and Right