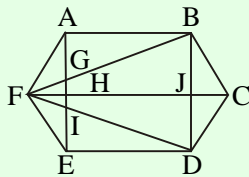


SSC GD Constable Practice Set

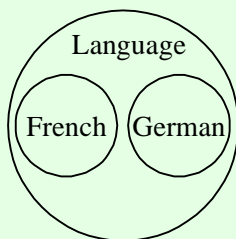
Answers with Explanation

1. (d) Cytology is that branch of Biology which deals with cells and their functions. Similarly, Ornithology is the scientific study of birds.
2. (d) A is sister of B. C is mother of A and B. D is father of C. So, A is granddaughter of D.
3. (d)



The triangles are :
 $\triangle AGF$; $\triangle GHF$; $\triangle FGH$; $\triangle FIE$;
 $\triangle AFH$; $\triangle AIF$; $\triangle FEA$; $\triangle FIG$;
 $\triangle FEG$; $\triangle FEH$; $\triangle BAG$; $\triangle BJC$;
 $\triangle CDJ$; $\triangle CBD$; $\triangle DEI$; $\triangle AFB$;
 $\triangle DEF$; $\triangle FJB$; $\triangle FCB$; $\triangle FCD$;
 $\triangle FJD$; $\triangle FBD$

4. (c) French is different from German. But both come under the class language.



5. (a) The numbers 1, 2, 3 and 6 lie on the faces adjacent to the number 5. Therefore, the number 5 lies opposite 4.
6. (c) Arrangement of words as per order in the dictionary :
 3. Wealth
 ↓
 4. Weapon
 ↓
 2. Weasand
 ↓
 1. Weather
 ↓
 5. Weekend
7. (a) Ascending order of increasing size :
 1. Centimetre (1 cm)
 ↓

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3. Decimetre (10 cm)

↓

4. Metre (100 cm)

↓

2. Kilometre (1000 m.)

8. (b) Meaningful order of words :

(b) Flower

↓

(c) Bee

↓

(a) Honey

↓

(d) Wax

9. (b) $4 + 5 = 9$

$$5 + 9 = 14$$

$$9 + 14 = 23$$

$$14 + 23 = 37$$

$$23 + 37 = 60$$

$$37 + 60 = \boxed{97}$$

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10. (c) First Column

$$9 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$$

Second Column

$$11 \times 4 \times 4 = 176$$

Third Column

$$13 \times 7 \times 5 = 455$$

11. (b) $(1)^2 \leftarrow 1 \quad 9 \rightarrow (3)^2$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 25 \rightarrow (5)^2 \end{array}$$

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$$(2)^2 \leftarrow 4 \quad 16 \rightarrow (4)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \quad \quad 36 \rightarrow (6)^2 \end{array}$$

Similarly,

$$(3)^2 \leftarrow 9 \quad 25 \rightarrow (5)^2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \quad \quad \quad ? \rightarrow (7)^2 = 49 \end{array}$$

শ্রুতিভঙ্গি

12. (b) P R S T Q

S is sitting to the immediate right of R.

13. (c) $O > L$

$M > O$

Thus, $N > M > O > L$

প্র্যাচিডর্ক

14. (a) The rank of Ramya from the last

$\Rightarrow 46 - 22 + 1 = 25\text{th}$

15. (a) Neither Inference I nor II follows. Both the Premises are Universal Negative (E-type). No Conclusion/Inference follows from the two Negative Premises.

16. (b) There is only one 'N' in the given word. Therefore, the word NATION cannot be formed. There is no 'M' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word ANIMAL cannot be formed. There is no 'Y' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word DIRTY cannot be formed.

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T[RADI]TI[ON]AL \rightarrow RADIO

17. (a) Meaningful word \Rightarrow HOME

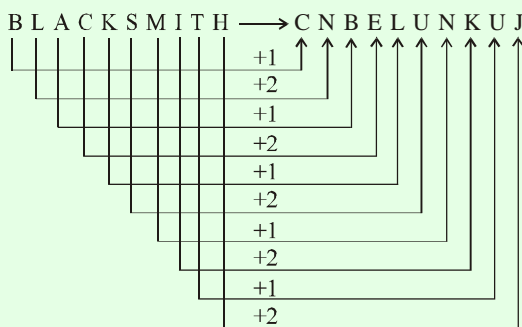
18. (c) There is no 'I' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word SUMMIT cannot be formed.

M[EAS]U[R]EMEN[T] \Rightarrow MASTER

M[EAS]U[R]EME[N]T \Rightarrow EASTERN

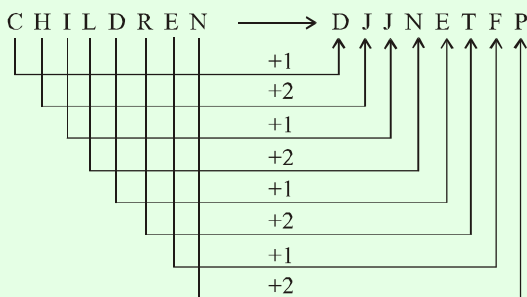
M[EAS]UREME[N]T \Rightarrow MEAN

19. (b)

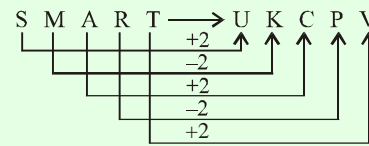


Similarly,

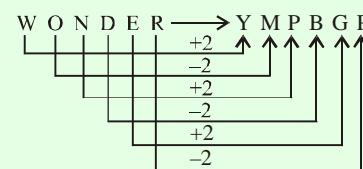
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20. (b)



Similarly,



প্র্যাচিডর্ক

21. (a) Mahabalipuram, derived from 'Mamallapuram' is the prior and colloquial name of a town in Kancheepuram district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, now officially called Mamallapuram. Mahabalipuram was a 7th century port city of the South Indian dynasty of the Pallavas near the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The name Mamallapuram is believed to have been given after the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who took on the epithet Maha-malla (great wrestler), as the favourite sport of the Pallavas was wrestling. It has various historic monuments built largely between the 7th and the 9th centuries, and has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

প্র্যাচিডর্ক

22. (a) Ajivika ("living" in Sanskrit) was a system of ancient Indian philosophy and an ascetic movement of the Mahajanapada period in the Indian subcontinent. Ajivika was primarily a heterodox Hindu (Nastika) or atheistic system. The Ajivikas may simply have been a more loosely-organized group of wandering ascetics (shramanas or sannyasins). One of their prominent leaders was Makkhali Gosal. Ajivikas are is thought to be contemporaneous to other early Hindu nastika philosophical schools of thought, such as Charvaka, Jainism and Buddhism, and may have preceded the latter two systems.

প্র্যাচিডর্ক

23. (b) Greater India was the historical extent of the culture of India beyond the Indian subcontinent. This particularly concerns the spread of Hinduism in Southeast Asia, introduced by the Indianized kingdoms of the 5th to 15th centuries, but may also refer to the spread of Buddhism from India to Central Asia and China by the Silk Road during the early centuries of

the Common Era. To the west, Greater India overlaps with Greater Persia in the Hindu Kush and Pamir mountains. The term is tied to the geographic uncertainties surrounding the “Indies” during the Age of Exploration.

24. (c) Sunil Narine প্র্যাচিডার্স
25. (b) The umbra (Latin for “shadow”) is the innermost and darkest part of a shadow, where the light source is completely blocked by the occluding body. An observer in the umbra experiences a total eclipse.
26. (c) The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has partnered with private sector lender YES Bank to launch first-of-its-kind ‘RuPay On-the-Go’ contactless payments solutions. প্র্যাচিডার্স
27. (b) The best way for a bank to avoid loss is to accept only sound collateral. In lending agreements, collateral is a borrower’s pledge of specific property to a lender, to secure repayment of a loan. The collateral serves as protection for a lender against a borrower’s default - that is, any borrower failing to pay the principal and interest under the terms of a loan obligation. If a borrower does default on a loan (due to insolvency or other event), that borrower forfeits (gives up) the property pledged as collateral - and the lender then becomes the owner of the collateral. In a typical mortgage loan transaction, for instance, the real estate being acquired with the help of the loan serves as collateral. Should the buyer fail to pay the loan under the mortgage loan agreement, the ownership of the real estate is transferred to the bank. The bank uses a legal process called foreclosure to obtain real estate from a borrower who defaults on a mortgage loan. Collateral, especially within banking, traditionally refers to secured lending (also known as asset-based lending). প্র্যাচিডার্স
28. (c) The Drafting Committee consisted of 7 members: Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), N Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dr K M Munshi, S.M. Saadullah, N Madhava Rau (replaced B L Mitter) and T.T. Krishnamachari (replaced D P Khaitan). Dr. Rajendra Prasad headed the Rules of Procedure Committee and Steering Committee.
29. (d) Guwahati প্র্যাচিডার্স
30. (b) Igneous rock (derived from the Latin word ignis meaning fire) is one of the three main rock types, the others being sedimentary and metamorphic rock. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as extrusive (volcanic) rocks. This magma can be derived from partial melts of pre-existing rocks in either a planet’s mantle or crust. Typically, the melting is caused by one or more of three processes: an increase in temperature, a decrease in pressure, or a change in composition. Granite is the best-known igneous rock. Many people recognize granite because it is the most common igneous rock found at Earth’s surface and because granite is used to make many objects that we encounter in daily life.
31. (d) The people of the Indus Civilization achieved great accuracy in measuring length, mass, and time. They were among the first to develop a system of uniform weights and measures. Their smallest division, which is marked on an ivory scale found in Lothal, was approximately 1.704 mm, the smallest division ever recorded on a scale of the Bronze Age. প্র্যাচিডার্স
32. (c) Banabhatta was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harshavardhana, who reigned in the years century. 606–647 CE in north India.
33. (c) From Schools to Startups : Igniting young minds to innovate
34. (c) Lake Manasarovar is a freshwater lake in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China 940 kilometres from Lhasa. To the west of Lake Manasarovar is Lake Rakshastal; toward the north is Mount Kailash. প্র্যাচিডার্স
35. (a) Bio gas is a clean unpolluted and cheap source of energy in rural areas. It consists of 55-70% methane which is inflammable. Bio gas is produced from cattle dung in a bio gas plant commonly known as gobar gas plant through a process called digestion. It helps in reducing the deforestation as it arrests for cutting of trees for firewood. It also helps in maintaining ecological balance, in rural sanitation and it needs Lower capital cost and almost cost free maintenance. প্র্যাচিডার্স
36. (c) Food production or agriculture is a primary activity of economy making direct use of natural resources. This includes agriculture,

forestry and fishing, mining, and extraction of oil and gas. This is contrasted with the secondary sector, producing manufactured and other processed goods, and the tertiary sector, producing services. Infrastructure is basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, or the services and facilities necessary for an economy to function. The term typically refers to the technical structures that support a society, such as roads, bridges, water supply, sewers, electrical grids, telecommunications, and so forth.

37. (b) Vice Admiral Gurcharan Singh
38. (b) Nansahab Peshwa, also known as Balaji Baji Rao, was the son of Bajirao from his marriage with Kashibai and one of the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. He contributed heavily to the development of the city of Pune, India. He was appointed as Peshwa by Chattrapati Shahu himself. Nansahab lost his cousin, Sadashivrao Bhau (the son of Chimaji Appa), and his eldest son, Vishwasrao, at the [Third Battle of Panipat].
39. (d) Dehydration is the condition where there is acute shortage of water in our body. This occurs when the amount of water leaving our body is greater than the amount consumed. There are three types of dehydration: hypotonic or hyponatremic (primarily a loss of electrolytes, sodium in particular), hypertonic or hypernatremic (primarily a loss of water), and isotonic or isonatremic (equal loss of water and electrolytes). In humans, the most commonly seen type of dehydration by far is isotonic (isonatraemic) dehydration which effectively equates with hypovolemia, but the distinction of isotonic from hypotonic or hypertonic dehydration may be important when treating people who become dehydrated.

40. (c) Zojila Pass connects Leh and Srinagar.
41. (b) Here, 52 is a multiple of 13. Hence, the required remainder is obtained on dividing 45 by 13. Required remainder = 6.

42. (c) $\times \times \times$ 64329 $\times \times \times$
 $\times \times \times$ (i)
 1752
 $\times \times \times$ (ii)
 \times 1149
 $\times \times \times$ (iii)
 \times 213

$$\text{Number at (i)} = 643 - 175 = 468$$

$$\text{Number at (ii)} = 1752 - 114 = 1638$$

$$\text{Number at (iii)} = 1149 - 213 = 936$$

Clearly, 468, 1638 and 936 are multiples of 234 and $234 > 213$.

$$\therefore \text{Divisor} = 234$$

43. (c) $3^1 = 3$; $3^2 = 9$; $3^3 = 27$; $3^4 = 81$; $3^5 = 243$
 i.e. unit's digit is repeated after index 4.
 Remainder after dividing 21 by 4 = 1
 \therefore Unit's digit in the expansion of $(3)^{21} = 3$
 \therefore Remainder after dividing by 5 = 3
44. (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.
45. (b) Required number of students = LCM of 6, 8, 10 = 120

46. (b) Expression = $3 + \frac{3}{3 + \frac{1}{\frac{9+1}{3}}}$

$$= 3 + \frac{3}{3 + \frac{3}{30+3}}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{30}{33} = 3 + \frac{10}{11} = \frac{33+10}{11} = \frac{43}{11}$$

47. (b) Seventh observation
 $= 65 \times 7 + 7 \times 75 - 13 \times 70$
 $= 455 + 525 - 910$
 $= 980 - 910 = 70$

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

49. (d) A : B = 2 : 3
 B : C = 4 : 5
 \therefore A : B : C = $2 \times 4 : 3 \times 4 : 3 \times 5$
 $= 8 : 12 : 15$

50. (c) $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{5} \therefore \frac{3x+y}{5x+3y} = \frac{3\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)+1}{5\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)+3}$

$$= \frac{3 \times \frac{4}{5} + 1}{5 \times \frac{4}{5} + 3} = \frac{\frac{12}{5} + 1}{7} = \frac{17}{35} = 17 : 35$$

প্র্যাচিওর্ক

প্র্যাচিওর্ক

প্র্যাচিওর্ক

প্র্যাচিওর্ক

51. (a) Let the C.P. of article be Rs. x .

According to the question,

$$78 - x = 2(69 - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 78 - x = 138 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - x = 138 - 78$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \text{Rs. } 60$$

প্র্যাচিভার্স

52. (a) Let the CP of 1 orange = ₹1

∴ SP of 10 oranges = ₹13

$$\therefore \text{Gain percent} = \frac{13-10}{10} \times 100 = 30\%$$

$$53. (a) x = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \times \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)}{(\sqrt{3}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2}{3-1} = \frac{3+1+2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2+\sqrt{3}$$

প্র্যাচিভার্স

$$\text{Similarly, } y = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1} = 2-\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = (2+\sqrt{3})^2 + (2-\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$= 4+3+4\sqrt{3}+4+3-4\sqrt{3} = 14$$

$$54. (b) \tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \cot \theta = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \cot^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \sqrt{1 + \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{9}} = \frac{5}{3}$$

প্র্যাচিভার্স

$$55. (b) 3x + \frac{3}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

On cubing both sides,

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

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

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

প্র্যাচিভার্স

56. (a) Total students in year 2007 = 190

Students who passed in first division = 30

Required percent

$$= \frac{30}{190} \times 100 = \frac{300}{19} = 15\frac{15}{19}\%$$

57. (c) Total students in the year = 240

Successful students = 180

∴ Required percentage

$$= \frac{180}{240} \times 100 = 75\%$$

প্র্যাচিভার্স

$$58. (a) \text{Expression} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

Rationalising the denominator,

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}$$

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

$$= \frac{18 + 12 + 2 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{3}}{18 - 12}$$

$$= \frac{30 + 12\sqrt{6}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6(5 + 2\sqrt{6})}{6} = 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$$

প্র্যাচিভার্স

59. (c) Let the marked price of watch be Rs. x .

Actual C.P. of watch = 110% of 500

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{500 \times 110}{100} \right) = \text{Rs. } 550$$

According to the question,

$$x \times \frac{75}{100} = \frac{550 \times 120}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{550 \times 120}{75} = \text{Rs. } 880$$

60. (a) C.P. of article

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{100}{130} \times 286 \right) = \text{Rs. } 220$$

S.P. of article

$$= \frac{286 \times 90}{100} = \text{Rs. } 257.40$$

$$\therefore \text{Profit} = \text{Rs.} (257.40 - 220) = \text{Rs. } 37.40$$

∴ Profit percent

$$= \frac{37.40 \times 100}{220} = 17\%$$

প্র্যাচিভার্স

61. (a) income
revenue (Noun) : the money that a government receives from taxes; receipts; money received from business. প্র্যাচিভার্স
62. (c) authentic
genuine (Adjective) : real; exactly what it appears to be.
63. (b) Partner
consort (Noun) : the husband or wife of a ruler.
64. (a) **a close shave/call** : a situation in which you only just manage to avoid an accident.
● The speeding car passed only a few inches from us - **a real close shave.**
The best option is **a narrow escape from danger.**
65. (d) **not hold water** : If an argument, an excuse, a theory etc., does not hold water, you cannot believe it. প্র্যাচিভার্স
Hold water : to stand up to critical examination
● Your explanation doesn't **hold water.**
The best option is **sound logical fact**
66. (d) **maiden speech** : the first speech made by an MP in the parliaments of some countries.
● She was terrified of making her **maiden speech.**
The best option is **first speech**
67. (a) **distract (V.)** : to take somebody's attention away from what they are trying to do; divert.
captivate (V.) : to keep somebody's attention by being interesting, attractive etc. প্র্যাচিভার্স
68. (d) unpleasant প্র্যাচিভার্স
congenial (Adj.) : pleasant to spend time with; suitable for something; pleasant because it suits your character.
accord (N.) : a formal agreement
snug (Adj.) : cosy
69. (d) **acquire (V.)** : to gain something; to obtain something.
abjure (V.) : to promise publicly that you will give up or reject a belief; renounce. প্র্যাচিভার্স
renounce (V.) : to state officially that you are no longer going to keep a title, position, etc.
relinquish (V.) : to stop having something, especially when this happens unwillingly
70. (d) **abnegate (V.)** : renounce; reject.
misogynist
misogynist (N.) : a person who hates women
misogamist (N.) : a person who hates marriage
ambivert (N.) : a person who is both an introvert and an extrovert
misanthrope (N.) : a person who hates and avoids other people প্র্যাচিভার্স
71. (b) **truant**
truant (N.) : a child who stays away from school without permission
sycophant (N.) : a person who praises important or powerful people too much and in a way that is not sincere, especially in order to get something from them
martinet (N.) : a very strict person who demands that other people obey orders or rules completely
defeatist (N.) : a person expecting not to succeed, and showing it in a particular situation.
72. (d) (1) dog-eared (Adj.) : used so much that the corners of many of the pages are turned down.
(2) dog face (N.) : A US Army foot soldier (World War II) প্র্যাচিভার্স
(3) dog leg (N.) : a sharp bend (road or golf course)
(4) dogging (V.) : go after with the intent to catch
Here, dog-eared is the right option.
73. (d) an axe to grind : to have private reason for being involved in something.
Here, have a selfish interest is the right option
Look at the sentence :
● She had no axe to grind and was only acting out of concern for their safety.
74. (a) English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active) প্র্যাচিভার্স
75. (c)
76. (a) **modern (Adjective)**
77. (b) **time (Noun.)**
78. (c) **in (Prep.)**
79. (a) **slow (Adjective)**
80. (b) **part (Noun)**