

SSC GD Constable Exam. Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

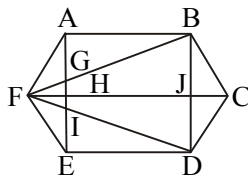
Reasoning

1. (a) From both the statements it is clear that conclusion I is true.
2. (b) $D \Rightarrow 59, 65, 76, 87, 98$
 $E \Rightarrow 03, 14, 20, 31, 42$
 $A \Rightarrow 57, 68, 79, 85, 96$
 $R \Rightarrow 04, 10, 21, 32, 43$

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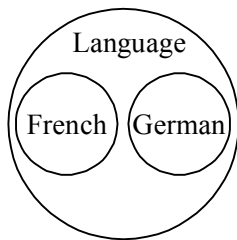
Option	D	E	A	R
(a)	98	42	57	33
(b)	76	14	85	21
(c)	59	31	96	42
(d)	65	20	79	13

3. (d)



The triangles are :
 ΔAGF ; ΔGHF ; ΔFGH ; ΔFIE ;
 ΔAFH ; ΔAIF ; ΔFEA ; ΔFIG ;
 ΔFEG ; ΔFEH ; ΔBAG ; ΔBJC ;
 ΔCDJ ; ΔCBD ; ΔDEI ; ΔAFB ;
 ΔDEF ; ΔFJB ; ΔFCB ; ΔFCD ;
 ΔFJD ; ΔFBD

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



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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

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7. (a) Ascending order of increasing size :

1. Centimetre (1 cm)
 ↓
 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

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9. (b) $4 + 5 = 9$
 $5 + 9 = 14$
 $9 + 14 = 23$
 $14 + 23 = 37$
 $23 + 37 = 60$
 $37 + 60 = 97$

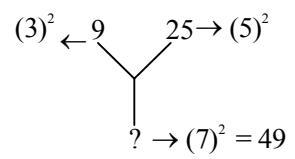
10. (c) First Column
 $9 \times 3 \times 3 = 81$
 Second Column
 $11 \times 4 \times 4 = 176$
 Third Column
 $13 \times 7 \times 5 = 455$

11. (b) $(1)^2 \leftarrow 1$ $9 \rightarrow (3)^2$
 ↓
 $25 \rightarrow (5)^2$

- $(2)^2 \leftarrow 4$ $16 \rightarrow (4)^2$
 ↓
 $36 \rightarrow (6)^2$

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Similarly,



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- 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
- 14. (a) The rank of Ramya from the last
⇒ 46 - 22 + 1 = 25th
- 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.

T **R A D I** T I **O** N A L → RADIO

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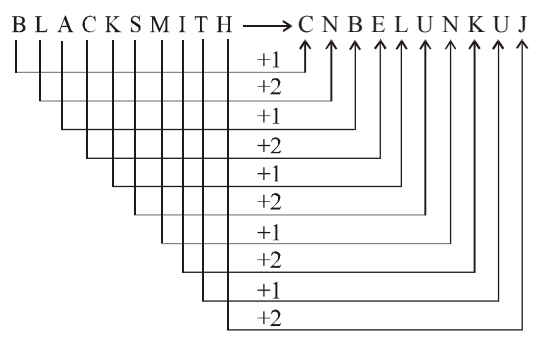
- 17. (a) Meaningful word ⇒ HOME
- 18. (c) There is no 'I' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word SUMMIT cannot be formed.

M E A S **U R** E M E N **T** ⇒ MASTER

M **E A S** **U R E** M E **N T** ⇒ EASTERN

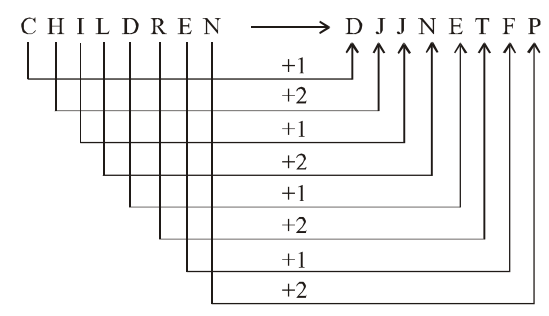
M E A S U R E M E **N** T ⇒ MEAN

- 19. (b)

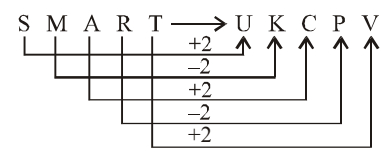


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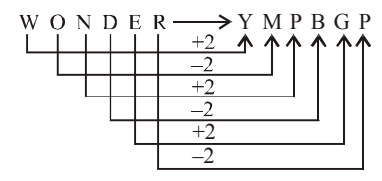
Similarly,



- 20. (b)



Similarly,



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General Awareness

- 21. (d) Nitrogen fixation is a process by which nitrogen in the Earth's atmosphere is converted into ammonia (NH₃) or other molecules available to living organisms. Atmospheric nitrogen or molecular dinitrogen (N₂) is relatively inert: it does not easily react with other chemicals to form new compounds. The fixation process frees nitrogen atoms from their triply bonded diatomic form, N≡N, to be used by plants as nutrients. The conversion of organic nitrogen to proteins is achieved in Nitrogen cycle.
- 22. (d) Cinnabar refers to the common bright scarlet to brick-red form of mercury sulfide (HgS) that is the most common source ore for refining elemental mercury. It is the historic source for the brilliant red or scarlet pigment termed vermilion and associated red mercury pigments.
- 23. (c) The famous slogan of the French Revolution was "liberty, equality, fraternity". Many other nations have adopted the French slogan of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" as an ideal. These words appear in the preamble to the Constitution of India, enforced in 1950.
- 24. (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), which was passed by the Indian parliament on

- 4 August, 2009, came into force on 1 April, 2010. শ্রীচিওর্স
25. (a) Liberty and independence are the twin concepts closely related to democracy. Centralization of power is often attached to despotism and concomitant curtailment of liberty and freedom.
26. (d) Interest rate increase the cost of borrowing, which results in lesser investment activity and the purchase of consumer durables. In a low interest-rate environment, shares become a more attractive buy, raising households' financial assets. This may also contribute to higher consumer spending, and makes companies' investment projects more attractive. Lower interest rates also tend to cause currencies to depreciate: Demand for domestic goods rises when imported goods become more expensive. All of these factors raise output and employment as well as investment and consumer spending. শ্রীচিওর্স
27. (c) Economic activities are related to production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods and services. The primary aim of the economic activity is the production of goods and services with a view to make them available to consumer. "Human activities which are performed in exchange for money or money's worth are called economic activities." In other words, economic activities are those efforts which are undertaken by man to earn Income, Money, and Wealth for his life and to secure maximum satisfaction of wants with limited and scarce means. A teacher teaching his own daughter at home is a non-economic activity. "Human activities which are not performed for money or money's worth are called non-economic activities." Here, there is no monetary consideration in exchange for such activities. শ্রীচিওর্স
28. (d) A mirage is a naturally occurring optical illusion or phenomenon in which light rays are bent due to refraction in layers of air of varying density. The image usually is upside down, enhancing the illusion that the sky image seen in the distance is really a water or oil puddle acting as a mirror.
29. (c) The phenomenon of rise or fall of liquid in a capillary tube is called capillarity. Oil rises through a wick due to capillarity. The narrow pores in the threads of a wick act like tiny capillaries, through which oil rises. Capillary action is the result of adhesion and surface tension. শ্রীচিওর্স
30. (c) In post-colonial India, Ram Rajya as a concept was first mooted by Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji announced that Ram Rajya would be brought once Independence arrived. When he was asked about the ideal state, he talked about Ram Rajya. By using the Ram Rajya slogan, Gandhiji implied an ideal Rajya where values of justice, equality, idealism, renunciation and sacrifice were practised. On the subject of Ram Rajya, Gandhi wrote on February 26, 1947, "Let no one commit the mistake of thinking that Ram Rajya means a rule of Hindus. My Ram is another name for Khuda or God. I want Khuda Raj which is the same thing as the Kingdom of God on Earth." Obviously this meant an ideal society where everybody follows a code of righteous living, lives content and happy and meet their essential needs. Ram Rajya according to many scholars meant that the state (Rajya) was the sole legitimate power, which imposes limits upon its exercise of power, either for the greater happiness of the people, or to evade a greater tyranny that could be caused by moral outrage or self-righteousness.
31. (b) In December 1929, the Congress held its annual session at Lahore. Jawaharlal Nehru was the president at this session. In this session, the Congress declared 'Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence as its ultimate goal. It asked all Congressmen and nationalists not to participate in elections to the legislatures and to resign from the legislatures. It was decided that 26 January would be henceforth observed as the Independence Day every year. To achieve the aim of complete independence, the Congress decided to launch another mass movement – the Civil Disobedience Movement.
32. (a) By 1940, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the All-India Muslim League for the first time, demanded the establishment of a Muslim state (Pakistan), despite the opposition of the Indian National Congress. Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha was founded in 1915, as an alternative for Hindus who were not attracted to the secular Indian National Congress and sought to oppose the Muslim separatism of the Muslim League under the leadership of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. The Liberal Party of India was a political organization espousing

liberal, pro-British points of view in the politics of India under the British Raj. Its most prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar. Sarojini Naidu was the second Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress and the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh state.

33. (c) Keshab Chandra Sen founded his own breakaway “Brahmo Samaj of India” in 1866. Dayananda Saraswati was an important Hindu religious scholar, reformer, and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement. Prarthna Samaj was founded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God. Aligarh Movement was the movement led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, to educate the Muslims of the South Asia after the defeat of the rebels in the Indian rebellion of 1857.
34. (c) The inner core is the innermost physical layer of the Earth. The asthenosphere is the highly viscous, mechanically weak and ductile-deforming region of the upper mantle of the Earth. It lies below the lithosphere, at depths between 100 and 200 km below the surface, but perhaps extending as deep as 700 km.
35. (b) As seen from the Earth, a solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, and the Moon fully or partially blocks the Sun. This can happen only at new moon, when the Sun and the Moon are in conjunction as seen from Earth. In a total eclipse, the disk of the Sun is fully obscured by the Moon. In partial and annular eclipses only part of the Sun is obscured.
36. (b) The Odisha Open 2022, a Badminton World Federation (BWF) event held on 25th January 2022, at the Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium in Cuttack.
Reportedly, the 2022 Odisha Open is a Badminton World Federation (BWF) Super 100 tournament. It is the third tournament of the 2022 BWF World Tour and is the first edition of the Odisha Open.
This tournament is organized by the Badminton Association of India with sanctions from the Badminton World Federation.
37. (b) The Holy City of Uttarakhand, Haridwar was declared India’s best Aspirational District by NITI Aayog (National Institution for

Transforming India), the Government of India (GoI). This district secured the 1st rank in the Basic Infrastructure theme. i. Along with the honour of getting the title ‘India’s Best Aspirational District’, Haridwar will receive an additional allocation of Rs 3 crores.

38. (a) ESAF Small Finance Bank (ESAF SFB) has introduced a “Rainbow Savings Account” specifically for the transgender community, in an effort to promote a trans-friendly or inclusive labour culture i. It was introduced during the logo launch event for Rainbow Savings Accounts, which was organized in collaboration with Navodaya Movement. ii. The “Rainbow Savings Account” will have a number of features, such as a high interest rate and advanced debit card capabilities.
39. (d) The State Bank of India (SBI) and WAAREE Energies Ltd. (WAAREE), India’s largest manufacturer of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, has signed an agreement for solar projects. i. It enables WAAREE to obtain unsecured financing for solar projects through SBI’s Surya Shakti Solar Finance Scheme and to provide working capital for its channel partners through the Electronic Dealer Finance Scheme (EDFS). ii. Through the Surya Shakti Solar Fund Scheme, WAAREE aims to use a credit line worth over Rs. 500 crores and offer loan applicants a digital platform to seamlessly finance solar projects.
40. (c) As per the report by the United Nations Development Program’s (UNDP) ‘Human Development Report 2021-22- Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World’, India ranked 132nd among 191 countries and territories on the 2021 Human Development Index (HDI). i. The index has been topped by Switzerland with 0.962 HDI value. It is followed by Norway (0.961) at 2nd, and Iceland at 3rd (0.959). ii. India’s neighbouring countries are ranked as- Sri Lanka (73rd), China (79th), Bangladesh (129th), and Bhutan (127th) Pakistan (161st), Nepal (143rd), and Myanmar (149th).

Mathematics

41. (c) Let the first part be x and the second part y .
The first part after 10 years

$$= x \left[1 + \frac{20}{100} \right]^{10}$$

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The second part after 7 years

$$= y \left[1 + \frac{20}{100} \right]^7$$

As given in the problem these two amounts are equal.

So,

$$y \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^7 = x \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^{10}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{y}{x} = \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^3$$

$$\text{or } \frac{y}{x} = \frac{216}{125}$$

and we have $y + x = ₹ 10230$

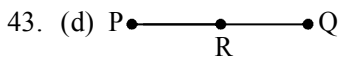
Using the ratio formula

$$y = \frac{216}{216+125} \times 10230 = ₹ 6480$$

$$x = \frac{125}{216+125} \times 10230 = ₹ 3750$$

42. (c)
$$\frac{x^3 + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 - x + 1} = \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x - 1 + \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 1} = \frac{9 - 2}{3 - 1} = \frac{7}{2}$$



$$PR + RQ = PQ$$

Hence, P, Q and R are collinear.

Hence, no circle will pass through these three points.

44. (a) Angles of $\triangle ABC$,

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$A : B : C = 3 : 4 : 5$$

$$\therefore \angle A = \frac{3}{12} \times 180^\circ = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle B = \frac{4}{12} \times 180^\circ = 60^\circ$$

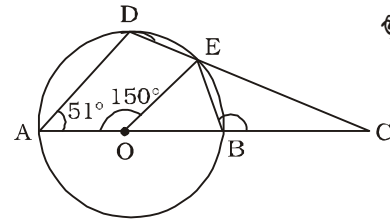
$$\angle C = \frac{5}{12} \times 180^\circ = 75^\circ$$

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45. (c)



$$\angle AOE = 150^\circ, \angle DAO = 51^\circ \text{ [Given]}$$

$$\angle EOB = 180^\circ - 150^\circ = 30^\circ$$

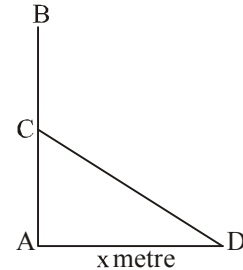
$$OE = OB$$

$$\therefore \angle OEB = \angle OBE = \frac{150}{2} = 75^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle CBE = 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$$

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46. (b)



AB = Height of tree = h metre

AC = Required height = y metre

BC = CD = Broken part of tree = (h - y) metre

\therefore In $\triangle ACD$,

$$AC^2 + AD^2 = CD^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y^2 + x^2 = h^2 + y^2 - 2hy$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = h^2 - 2hy$$

$$\Rightarrow 2hy = h^2 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{h^2 - x^2}{2h} \text{ metre}$$

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47. (b) Percentage decrease

$$= \frac{10}{100+10} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100}{11} = 9\frac{1}{11}\%$$

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

Students who passed in first division = 30

Required percent

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

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

Successful students = 180

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∴ Required percentage

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

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50. (a) Students who passed in third division in 2006
= 140 - 80 = 60

51. (d) Pass percentage :

$$\text{Year 2006} \Rightarrow \frac{140}{170} \times 100 \approx 82.35$$

$$\text{Year 2007} \Rightarrow \frac{150}{190} \times 100 \approx 78.94$$

$$\text{Year 2008} \Rightarrow 75\%$$

52. (d) Let the principal be Rs. 100

Interest = Rs. 10

Actual principal = Rs. 90

∴ Interest on Rs. 90 = Rs. 10

∴ Interest on Rs. 100

$$= \frac{10}{90} \times 100 = \frac{100}{9} = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

53. (b) Remaining amount

= Rs. (16000 - 4000)

= Rs. 12000

∴ S.I.

$$= \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{12000 \times 15 \times 12}{12 \times 100} = \text{Rs. } 1800$$

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∴ Total amount paid

= Rs. (16000 + 1800) = Rs. 17800

54. (b)

$$2\frac{4}{9} \div 3\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{1}{9} - \frac{5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{9}{11}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{22}{9} \div \frac{11}{3} \text{ of } \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{10}{9} - \frac{5\frac{11}{2} - \frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{9}{11}}}{\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } \frac{7}{5} \div \frac{21}{38} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{11}{5} \times \frac{20}{11}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{22}{9} \div \frac{22}{15} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{10}{9} - \frac{22-3}{4}}{\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{21}{20} \div \frac{21}{38} - \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{22}{9} \times \frac{15}{22}\right) \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{10}{9} - \frac{19}{4}}{\frac{10}{9} \times \left(\frac{21}{20} \times \frac{38}{21}\right) - \frac{1}{3}}$$

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$$= \frac{\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{10}{9}}{\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{19}{10} - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{19}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$= \frac{1 + \frac{10}{9}}{\frac{19}{9} - \frac{1}{3}} - \frac{19}{16} = \frac{9+10}{9} - \frac{19}{16}$$

$$= \frac{19}{16} - \frac{19}{16} = \frac{19}{16} - \frac{19}{16} = 0$$

$$55. (a) \text{ Expression} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

Rationalising the denominator,

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

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

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

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

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

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56. (c) Tickets of type A $\Rightarrow 3x$

Tickets of type B $\Rightarrow 2x$

Tickets of type C $\Rightarrow 5x$

According to the question,

$$(3x \times 1000 + 2x \times 500 + 5x \times 200)$$

$$= 2.5 \times 1000000$$

$$\Rightarrow 30x + 10x + 10x = 250000$$

$$\Rightarrow 50x = 250000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5000$$

Total number of tickets sold = $10x$

$$= 10 \times 5000 = 50000$$

57. (a) According to the question,

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - 6 = 5x + 10$$

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$$\Rightarrow 6x - 5x = 10 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 16$$

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58. (a) Let the C.P. of article be Rs. 100,
According to the questions
Marked price of article = Rs. 120
After a discount of 8%,

$$\text{S.P.} = \left(\frac{120 \times 92}{100} \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 110.4 \text{ Gain}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } (110.4 - 100) = \text{Rs. } 10.4$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain \%} = 10.4\%$$

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,

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

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

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60. (a) C.P. of article

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

S.P. of article

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

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

\therefore Profit percent

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

English

61. (b) (1) candour (N.) : the quality of saying what you think openly and honestly; frankness.
(2) candid (Adj.) : saying what you think openly and honestly; not hiding your thoughts
Here, candour is the right option.
62. (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)
(3) dog leg (N.) : a sharp bend (road or golf course)
(4) dogging (V.) : go after with the intent to catch

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63. (b) (1) creative (Adj.) : having the skill and ability to produce something new by a work of art.

- Here, creative is the right option. শ্রদ্ধাভির্ষ
64. (c) put two and two together : to guess the truth from what you see.

Here, reason logically is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

● He's inclined to put two and two together.

65. (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.

66. (c) pick to pieces : to criticize somebody

Here, analyse critically is the right option.

Look at the sentence :

● You have just picked her to pieces leave her alone!

67. (a) handsome (Adjective) : attractive ; good-looking
beautiful (Adjective) : pretty; handsome;
attractive; lovely; good-looking; gorgeous;
having beauty

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alluring (Adjective) : attractive and exciting in a mysterious way

appealing (Adjective) : attractive or interesting

attractive (Adjective) : pleasant to look at; appealing

68. (b) passion (Noun) : a very strong feeling of love, hatred, anger, enthusiasm, etc.; rage
infatuation (Noun) : very strong feelings of love or attraction for somebody/something ; foolish
passion

emotion (Noun) : a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger
imagination (Noun) : the ability to create pictures in your mind
compassion (Noun) : a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them.

69. (a) wanderer (Noun) : a person who keeps travelling from place to place with no permanent home

tramp (Noun) : a person with no home or job; who travels from place to place, usually asking people in the street for food or money

cheat (Noun) : to trick somebody or make him believe something that is not true.

traveller (Noun) : a person who is travelling or who often travels

pilgrim (Noun) : a person who travels to a holy place for religious reasons. শ্রদ্ধাভির্ষ

70. (a) authentic (Adjective) : known to be real and genuine and not a copy; true and accurate

- apocryphal (Adjective) : well-known but not true
 dubious (Adjective) : doubtful; not certain and slightly suspicious
 unsubstantiated (Adjective) : not proved to be true by evidence; unsupported
 fictitious (Adjective) : invented by somebody rather than true
71. (d) enrage (Verb) : to make somebody very angry; infuriate
 pacify (Verb) : to make somebody who is angry or upset become calm and quiet
 threaten (Verb) : to say that you will cause trouble, etc. if you do not get what you want
 challenge (Verb) : to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal, etc. ; to refuse to accept ; dispute
 quarrel (Noun) : an angry argument or disagreement
72. (b) Well-worth = very important; certainly worth. We need a positive expression here.
- Hence, but is well worthshould be used here
73. (d) liable
 74. (d) conservation
 75. (d) The correctly spelt word is virtuous
 The correct spellings of the other words are voluminous, voluptuous, vociferous
76. (d) The correctly spelt word is flamboyant
 The correct spellings of the other words are fragrant, fragment, fluorescent
77. (a) wears thin (Idiom) : begins to become weaker or less acceptable
 cools down (Phr.V.) : becomes calm, less excited or less enthusiastic
 wears off (Phr.V.) : gradually disappears or stops.
 Here, wears thin is the right usage
78. (b) Simple Past Tense (bought) is the right usage.
79. (a) English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
 The sentence is in Simple Present Tense. (Active)
80. (c)