

## SSC CGL (Tier - I) Exam. Practice Set

### Answers with Explanation

1. (d) We feel hungry when we do not eat, i.e., fasting. Similarly, we feel tired after running.
2. (b) Saw is the tool of Carpenter. Similarly, Scissors are used by Tailors.
3. (c) Copper is a good conductor of heat and electricity. Wood is a bad conductor of electricity. অ্যাচিভার্স
4. (c) 'Leg' is analogous to 'Arm' and 'Knee' is analogous to 'Elbow'.
5. (c) 'Defy' is opposite in meaning to 'Obey'. Similarly, 'Rest' is opposite in meaning to 'Labour'.
6. (b) The mothers of A and B are sisters. Therefore, A and B are cousins.
7. (a) Husband of B's wife means B. A is the brother B. Therefore, A is the brother of C.
8. (c) P is brother of Q.  
N is the son of Q.  
Therefore, P is the uncle of N. অ্যাচিভার্স
9. (c)
- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| T $\Rightarrow$ $\times$ | U $\Rightarrow$ - |
| V $\Rightarrow$ $\div$   | W $\Rightarrow$ + |
- (50 V 2) W (28 T 4)  
 $\Rightarrow (50 \div 2) + (28 \times 4)$   
 $\Rightarrow 25 + 112 = 137$
10. (a)
- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| * $\Rightarrow$ +        | # $\Rightarrow$ -      |
| @ $\Rightarrow$ $\times$ | % $\Rightarrow$ $\div$ |
- Option (a)**  
 $256\% 16 @ 5 \# 28 = 52$   
 $\Rightarrow 256 \div 16 \times 5 - 28 = 52$   
 $\Rightarrow 16 \times 5 - 28 = 52$   
 $\Rightarrow 80 - 28 = 52$
- Option (b)**  
 $256 \# 16\% 5 \# 28 = 120$   
 $\Rightarrow 256 - 16 \div 5 - 28 = 120$   
 $\Rightarrow 256 - \frac{16}{5} - 28 \neq 120$
- Option (c)** অ্যাচিভার্স  
 $256 @ 5 \% 16 * 28 = 408$   
 $\Rightarrow 256 \times 5 \div 16 + 28 = 408$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{256 \times 5}{16} + 28 \neq 408$
- Option (d)**  
 $256 \# 16 @ 5 \% 28 = 80$
- $\Rightarrow 256 - 16 + 5 \div 28 = 80$   
 $\Rightarrow 256 - 16 + \frac{5}{28} \neq 80$  অ্যাচিভার্স
11. (c)
- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| $\times \Rightarrow \div$ | $\div \Rightarrow +$   |
| $+ \Rightarrow -$         | $- \Rightarrow \times$ |
- $(30 + 20) - 5 (7 \div 3) \times 25 = ?$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = (30 - 20) \times 5 (7 + 3) \div 25$   
 $\Rightarrow ? = 10 \times 5 \times 10 \div 25 = 20$
12. (b)  $121 = (12 - 1)^2 = 11 \times 11$   
 Similarly,  
 $25 = (6 - 1)^2 = 5 \times 5$
13. (b)  $\frac{20}{2} + 1 = 10 + 1 = 11$   
 Similarly,  
 $\frac{102}{2} + 1 = 51 + 1 = 52$
14. (c) 6 : 5  
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $3 \times 2 \quad 3 + 2$   
 Similarly, অ্যাচিভার্স  
 $8 \rightarrow 4 \times 2$   
 $4 + 2 = 6$
15. (c) There is no 'C' letter in the given word.
16. (d) There is no 'I' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word GREGARIOUS cannot be formed.
17. (b) During the time of sunset, walking towards the opposite side of sun means, Shama was walking towards east.
- 
- Now, Shama is facing west.
18. (c) LCM of 16 and 18 অ্যাচিভার্স  
 $= 2 \times 8 \times 9 = 144$   
 Both Cuckoos will come out together again at  
 $12 : 00 + 2 : 24 = 2 : 24 \text{ PM}$
19. (b) The actual time would be 2:40
20. (b) The given number series is based on the following pattern :  
 $2 + 4 = 6$

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$12 + 8 = 20$$

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

$$30 + 12 = 42$$

$$42 + 14 = \boxed{56}$$

21. (b) There are two alternating series : প্র্যাচিডর্স

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \quad 4 + 2 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12 \quad 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24 \quad 8 + 2 = \boxed{10}$$

22. (c)  $A \Rightarrow 1$

L	O	T
↓	↓	↓
12	15	20

$$12 + 15 + 20 = 47$$

Therefore,

M	A	T
↓	↓	↓
13	1	20

$$13 + 1 + 20 = 34$$

23. (c) First Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).  
Second Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).  
All frogs are tortoises. প্র্যাচিডর্স



No tortoise is a crocodile.

$A + E \Rightarrow E$ -type of Conclusion

“No frog is a crocodile”.

This is Conclusion II.

Conclusion I is Converse of this Conclusion.

24. (b) The sum of the four numbers located in the four arms is equal to the central number.

**1st Figure**

$$1 + 44 + 33 + 22 = 110$$

**2nd Figure**

$$16 + 40 + 32 + 24 = 112$$

**3rd Figure**

$$? + 12 + 34 + 23 = 114$$

$$\Rightarrow ? = 114 - 59 = 45$$

25. (b) Multiply the upper two numbers and then take the square of the product to get the lower number.

$$4 \times 3 = 12 \text{ and } (12)^2 = 144$$

$$11 \times 9 = 99 \text{ and } (99)^2 = 9801 \quad \text{প্র্যাচিডর্স}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } 15 \times 6 = 90 \text{ and } (90)^2 = \boxed{8100}$$

26. (b) A chaitya is a Buddhist or Jain shrine including a stupa. In modern texts on Indian architecture, the term chaitya-griha is often used to denote assembly or prayer hall that houses a stupa. Chaityas were probably constructed to hold

large numbers of devotees and to provide shelter for them.

27. (c) Ratha Yatra is a huge Hindu festival associated with Lord Jagannath held at Puri in the state of Odisha. This annual festival is celebrated on Ashad Shukla Dwitiya (second day in bright fortnight of Ashad month). প্র্যাচিডর্স
28. (a) The Indian Constitution borrowed such features as parliamentary form of government, introduction of Speaker and his role, the concept of single citizenship, the Rule of law, procedure of lawmaking, etc from England. The Indian citizenship and nationality law and the Constitution of India provide single citizenship for all of India.
29. (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. প্র্যাচিডর্স
30. (a) In Ladakh, the celebration of the traditional Losar festival was held on January 03, 2022 with zeal and enthusiasm. Losar Festival is celebrated by Buddhist Community in the region, to celebrate the onset of the New Year in the traditional schedule of Tibetan Buddhism.
31. (c) An open market operation (also known as OMO) is an activity by a central bank to buy or sell government bonds on the open market. A central bank uses them as the primary means of implementing monetary policy. The usual aim of open market operations is to control the short term interest rate and the supply of base money in an economy, and thus indirectly control the total money supply. This involves meeting the demand of base money at the target interest rate by buying and selling government securities, or other financial instruments. Monetary targets, such as inflation, interest rates, or exchange rates, are used to guide this implementation. প্র্যাচিডর্স
32. (a) The Indus Valley Civilization, marked by its remarkable level of urbanization despite being a Bronze Age culture, is noted for its cities built of brick, roadside drainage system, and multistoried houses. Houses were one or two stories high, made of baked brick, with flat roofs, and were just about identical. Each was built around a courtyard, with windows overlooking the courtyard. The outside walls had no windows. Each home had its own

- private drinking well and its own private bathroom. শ্রীচিওর্ক
33. (d) Cabinet system and its collective responsibility is constitutional convention in governments using the Westminster System that members of the Cabinet must publicly support all governmental decisions made in Cabinet, even if they do not privately agree with them. This support includes voting for the government in the legislature. In the United Kingdom, the doctrine applies to all members of the government, from members of the cabinet down to Parliamentary Private Secretaries.
34. (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. শ্রীচিওর্ক
35. (a) Seleucus I was a leading officer of Alexander the Great's League of Corinth and one of the Diadochi. In the Wars of the Diadochi that took place after Alexander's death, Seleucus established the Seleucid dynasty and the Seleucid Empire. His kingdom would be one of the last holdouts of Alexander's former empire to Roman rule. They were only outlived by the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt by roughly 34 years. শ্রীচিওর্ক
36. (d) G Asok Kumar, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Jal Shakti has been appointed as the new Director General for the National Mission for Clean Ganga, Ministry of Jal Shakti.
37. (c) X-rays are part of the electromagnetic spectrum, an ionizing radiation with wavelengths shorter than ultraviolet light. X-ray tubes evolved from experimental Crookes tubes with which X-rays were first discovered in the late 19th century, and the availability of this controllable source of X-rays created the field of radiography, the imaging of opaque objects with penetrating radiation. শ্রীচিওর্ক
38. (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. শ্রীচিওর্ক
39. (d) The Khajuraho Group of Monuments are located in Khajuraho, a town in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, located in Chhatarpur District. Khajuraho has the largest group of medieval Hindu and Jain temples, famous for their erotic sculptures. The city was the cultural capital of Chandela Rajputs, a Hindu dynasty that ruled this part of India from the 10-12th centuries. The political capital of the Chandelas was Kalinjar. The Khajuraho temples were built over a span of 200 years, from 950 to 1150. The Chandela capital was moved to Mahoba after this time, but Khajuraho continued to flourish for some time. Khajuraho has no forts because the Chandel Kings never lived in their cultural capital.
40. (c) Length of coastline of India including the coastlines of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea is 7517 km. Length of Coastline of Indian mainland is 6100 km.
41. (a) Fatty Acids are aliphatic carboxylic acid with varying hydrocarbon lengths at one end of the chain joined to terminal carboxyl (-COOH) group at the other end. The general formula is  $R-(CH_2)_n-COOH$ . Fatty acids are predominantly unbranched and those with even numbers of carbon atoms between 12 and 22 carbons long react with glycerol to form lipids (fat-soluble components of living cells) in plants, animals, and microorganisms.

- Sunflower oil is high in the essential vitamin E and has no essential saturated fat.
42. (c) Break-even is the point of balance between making either a profit or a loss. In economics & business, specifically cost accounting, the break-even point (BEP) is the point at which cost or expenses and revenue are equal: there is no net loss or gain, and one has “broken even”. A profit or a loss has not been made, although opportunity costs have been “paid”, and capital has received the risk-adjusted, expected return. প্র্যাচিওর্স
43. (b) Veteran Chinese diplomat Zhang Ming has taken over as the new Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) with effect from January 01, 2022.
44. (d) Iron is a chemical element with the symbol Fe and atomic number 26. It is a metal in the first transition series. It is the most common element (by mass) forming the planet Earth as a whole, forming much of Earth’s outer and inner core. It is the fourth most common element in the Earth’s crust. Wrought iron is the purest form of iron. It contains less than 0.25% carbon.
45. (c) The Moti Masjid in Agra was built by Shah Jahan. During the rule of Shah Jahan the Mughal emperor, numerous architectural wonders were built. Most famous of them is the Taj Mahal. Moti Masjid earned the epithet Pearl Mosque for it shined like a pearl. It is held that this mosque was constructed by Shah Jahan for his members of royal court. The Moti Masjid boasts of extensive white marble facing, a typical stylistic feature of architecture during the reign of Shah Jahan.
46. (d) Raja Ravi Varma was closely related to the royal family of Travancore of present day Kerala. Later in his life, two of his granddaughters were adopted into that royal family, and their descendants comprise the totality of the present royal family of Travancore. Varma was a celebrated Indian painter and artist, considered as the greatest painter in the history of Indian art. প্র্যাচিওর্স
47. (a) Poliomyelitis, often called polio or infantile paralysis, is an acute, viral, infectious disease spread from person to person, primarily via the fecal-oral route. The term derives from the Greek poliós, meaning “grey”, myelós, referring to the grey matter of the spinal cord, and the suffix -itis, which denotes inflammation., i.e., inflammation of the spinal cord’s grey matter, although a severe infection can extend into the brainstem and even higher structures, resulting in polioencephalitis, producing apnea that requires mechanical assistance such as an iron lung.
48. (c) Assembly constituencies poll expenditure limits:
  - Bigger states: Increased to Rs 40 lakh from Rs 28 lakhs
  - Smaller states: Increased to Rs 28 lakhs from Rs 20 lakhs
49. (b) Apart from four main fishing harbours—Mangalore (Karnataka), Kochi (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), and Roychowk in Kolkata (West Bengal)—twenty-three minor fishing harbors and ninety-five fish-landing centers are designated to provide landing and berthing facilities to fishing craft.
50. (b) The money bill originates only in the Lok Sabha. No money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the prior approval of the president.
51. (b)  $\frac{15}{16} = 0.94$ ;  $\frac{19}{20} = 0.95$  প্র্যাচিওর্স  
 $\frac{24}{25} = 0.96$ ;  $\frac{34}{35} = 0.97$
52. (b) Here, 52 is a multiple of 13.  
Hence, the required remainder is obtained on dividing 45 by 13.  
Required remainder = 6.
53. (a)  $\frac{2}{5}$  and  $\frac{4}{9} = 0.40$  and 0.44  
Fraction between these two =  $\frac{3}{7} = 0.42$
54. (a) HCF  $\times$  LCM = Product of two numbers  
 $\Rightarrow 8 \times \text{LCM} = 1280$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{LCM} = \frac{1280}{8} = 160$  প্র্যাচিওর্স
55. (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.
56. (d)  $\frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{2}{11}} \times 0.39} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{3 + \frac{6}{11}} \times 0.39}$

$$= \frac{2}{2 + \frac{2}{33+6} \times 0.39} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11 \times 2}{39} \times 0.39}$$

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$$= \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11 \times 2}{39} \times \frac{39}{100}} = \frac{2}{2 + \frac{11}{50}} = \frac{2}{\frac{100+11}{50}}$$

$$= \frac{100}{111}$$

57. (a) Expression

$$= \frac{7 \frac{13}{3} - \frac{11}{1}}{3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{9+1}}} = \frac{77 - 39}{3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{3}{10}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{38}{33}}{3 + \frac{1}{\frac{30+3}{10}}} = \frac{\frac{38}{33}}{3 + \frac{10}{33}}$$

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$$= \frac{\frac{38}{33}}{\frac{99+10}{33}} = \frac{38}{33} \times \frac{33}{109} = \frac{38}{109}$$

58. (c)  $80 \times \sqrt{P} = 1120$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{P} = \frac{1120}{80} = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow P = (14)^2 = 196$$

59. (b) Sum of x numbers = xy

Sum of y numbers = xy

$$\therefore \text{Required average} = \frac{xy + xy}{x + y} = \frac{2xy}{x + y}$$

60. (b) Required average price

$$= \frac{13 \times 70 + 15 \times 60 + 12 \times 65}{13 + 15 + 12}$$

$$= \frac{910 + 900 + 780}{40} = \frac{2590}{40} = ₹ 64.75$$

61. (d)  $A : D = \frac{A}{D} = \frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D}$

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$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{10}{21} = 10 : 21$$

62. (c)  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{4}{5}$

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

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

63. (d) 20% of 25% of 300

$$= \frac{20}{100} \times \frac{25}{100} \times 300 = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 300 = 15$$

64. (d)  $\frac{A \times 90}{100} = \frac{B \times 30}{100}$

$$\Rightarrow 3A = B$$

$$\Rightarrow 3A = A \times \frac{2x}{100}$$

$$\Rightarrow 300 = 2x \Rightarrow x = 150$$

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65. (b)  $\sqrt{1 + \frac{x}{9}} = \frac{13}{3}$

Squaring both sides,

$$1 + \frac{x}{9} = \frac{169}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{9} = \frac{169}{9} - 1 = \frac{160}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{160}{9} \times 9 = 160$$

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

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

Dividing numerator and denominator by x,

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

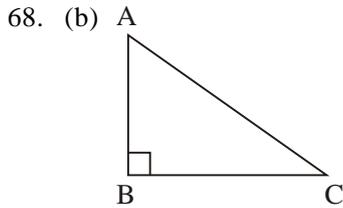
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$$\Rightarrow x\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) - 3 = 2\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} = 2 + 3 = 5$$

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



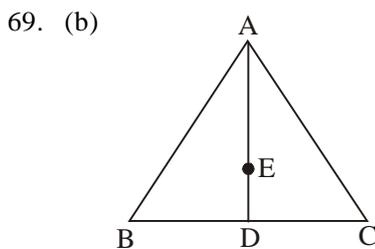
$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = 2k, BC = k$$

$$\therefore AC = \sqrt{(2k)^2 + k^2} = \sqrt{5k^2} = \sqrt{5}k$$

$$\therefore \sin A + \cot C = \frac{BC}{AC} + \frac{BC}{AB}$$

$$= \frac{k}{\sqrt{5}k} + \frac{k}{2k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$



E = In-centre,  $AD \perp BC$   
 $AB = 6$  cm,  $BD = 3$  cm  
 $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$

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

$$= \sqrt{6^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{36 - 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{27} = 3\sqrt{3}$$
 cm

$$\therefore \text{In-radius} = \frac{1}{3}AD$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$
 cm

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70. (a) In-radius =  $\frac{\text{Side}}{2\sqrt{3}}$

Circum-radius =  $\frac{\text{Side}}{\sqrt{3}}$

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$$\therefore \text{Required Ratio} = \frac{\text{Side}}{2\sqrt{3}} : \frac{\text{Side}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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

71. (c) Semi-perimeter,

$$S = \frac{9+10+11}{2} = 15$$
 cm

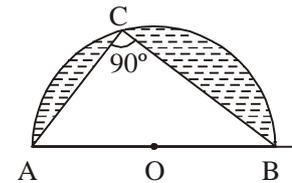
Area of triangle

$$= \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{15(15-9)(15-10)(15-11)}$$

$$= \sqrt{15 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4} = 30\sqrt{2}$$
 cm<sup>2</sup>

72. (b)



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$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$   
 $AC = CB = x$  cm  
 $AB = 14$  cm  
 From  $\Delta ABC$

$$AC^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x^2 = 14^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 14 \times 14$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 14 \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{14 \times 7} = 7\sqrt{2}$$
 cm

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 7\sqrt{2} \times 7\sqrt{2} = 49$$
 sq. cm.

Area of semi-circle

$$= \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{22}{7 \times 2} \times 7 \times 7 = 77$$
 sq. cm.

$$\therefore \text{Area of the shaded region} = 77 - 49 = 28$$
 sq. cm = 28 cm<sup>2</sup>

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73. (b)  $\sqrt{y} = 4x \Rightarrow y = (4x)^2 = 16x^2$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2}{y} = \frac{x^2}{16x^2} = \frac{1}{16}$$

74. (c)  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a+2}{a-2}$

On squaring both sides,

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{(a+2)^2}{(a-2)^2}$$

By componendo and dividendo,

$$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{(a+2)^2 - (a-2)^2}{(a+2)^2 + (a-2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{4 \times a \times 2}{2(a^2 + 4)} = \frac{4a}{a^2 + 4}$$

75. (a)  $2x + \frac{1}{4x} = 1$

On dividing by 2, we get  $x + \frac{1}{8x} = \frac{1}{2}$

On squaring both sides, we get

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{8x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{64x^2} + 2 \times x \times \frac{1}{8x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{64x^2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{64x^2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

76. (b) It is a general rule/provision. Hence, **Present Simple** i.e., **involves interviewing** is the right usage.

77. (a) **harassed** is an **Adj.** and it must qualify a **Noun**. But, here it isn't qualifying anything. Hence, **being** will be placed before **much** to make it a correct statement.

Hence, **being much harassed** is the right usage

78. (b) **Singular V.** is used with **Singular Sub.** and also with **every**.

Hence, **was given** is the right usage.

79. (c) In **Subjunctive Mood**, a **Singular Subject** agrees with a **Plural Verb**.

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

80. (b) **yet (Conj.)** : despite what has just been said; nevertheless; in spite of that

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

81. (b) **aptitude (Noun)** : a natural ability to do something or to learn something

**attitude (Noun)** : the way you think and feel about someone or something

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

82. (d) **for heaven's sake (Idiom)** : used for emphasizing that it is important to do something or when you are annoyed about something

Here, **heaven's** is the right usage.

83. (c) **capitulated (Verb)** : agreed to do something that you had been refusing to do for a long time; gave in; yielded

**evaded (Verb)** : escaped from somebody

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

84. (c) **appeal (Noun)** : a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed

**petition (Noun)** : a written document signed by people; an official document; a formal request to somebody in authority

85. (b) lively

**vivacious (Adjective)** : lively; having a lively, attractive personality

**perceptible (Adjective)** : noticeable

**languid (Adjective)** : moving slowly in an elegant manner; not needing energy/effort

86. (b) scattered

**sporadic (Adjective)** : happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular; intermittent; infrequent.

87. (d) **a man of letters** : a scholar and a writer

● He was a distinguished statesman and a **man of letters**.

The best option is **proficient in literary art**.

88. (b) **to pay off old scores** : get revenge on someone for some grievance

● Rishabh was satisfied as he had **paid off old scores** by beating Rohan's little sister.

The best option is **to take revenge**.

89. (c) **red - letter day** : an important day

● 15th August is a **red-letter day** in the history of India.

The best option is **a day memorable for some joyful event**.

90. (b) **on good terms** : to have a good, friendly, etc. relationship with somebody

● Binay is **on good terms** with the people he works with.

The best option is **was friendly**.

91. (b) **Gradual (Adjective)** : happening slowly over a long period.

**abrupt (Adjective)** : sudden and unexpected.

**obscure (Adj.)** : not well-known

- concrete (Adj.)** : based on facts, not on ideas/guesses  
**rapid (Adj.)** : happening in a short period of time
92. (a) **delay (Verb)** : to make/do late  
**accelerate (Verb)** : to happen faster or earlier than expected.
93. (b) **filthy (Adjective)** : very dirty and unpleasant.  
**immaculate (Adjective)** : flawless; spotless; extremely clean and tidy; perfect.
94. (d) **brittle**  
**brittle (Adj.)** : hard but easily broken  
**indestructible (Adj.)** : that is very strong and cannot easily be destroyed  
**revocable (Adj.)** : capable of being cancelled officially so that it may no longer be valid  
**divisible (Adj.)** : that can be divided, usually
- with nothing remaining
95. (c) **effeminate**  
**effeminate (Adj.)** : looking, be-having/sounding like women/a girl  
**feminine (Adj.)** : having the qualities/appearance considered to be typical of women; connected with women  
**feminist (N.)** : a person who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men  
**womanly (Adj.)** : feminine.
- (96-100)
96. (d) **common (Adj.)**  
97. (b) **glass (Noun)**  
98. (d) **bore (Noun)**  
99. (a) **tube (Noun)**  
100. (b) **a (Ind. Art.)**

