SSC GD CONSTABLE PRACTICE SET

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) Bread is prepared by baking the dough. Similarly, curd is manufactured by the fermentation of milk. অ্যাচিভার্স

2. (b) Happy is the antonym of Dismal. Similarly, Proud is the antonym of Humble.

3. (c) Powerful is antonym of weak. Similarly, victory is antonym of defeat.

4. (d) Students go to college to study different courses. Similarly, patients go to hospital for treatment.

5. (c) The sound made by Donkey is called Brays. Similarly, the sound made by Monkey is called Chatter.

6. (b) E is the son of B. অ্যাচিভার্স
   A is the brother of B.
   Therefore, E is nephew of A.

7. (a)
   $$Y \xrightarrow{\text{Sister}} X^-$$

   $$R^+ \longleftrightarrow S^+$$
   Brother

   Clearly, Y is S (and R's) mother's brother. i.e., Y is uncle (maternal of S (and R's).

8. (a) L is son of R and R is daughter of P. Therefore, L is grandson of P.

9. (a)

$+ \Rightarrow -$	$- \Rightarrow =$	$= \Rightarrow +$
$\div \Rightarrow >$	$\times \Rightarrow <$	

   $8 + 4 - ?$ অ্যাচিভার্স
   $\Rightarrow 8 - 4 = ?$
   $\therefore ? = 4$

10. (c)

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

    $? = 7 - 10 \times 5 \div 6 + 4$
    $\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 10 \div 5 \times 6 - 4$
    $\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 2 \times 6 - 4$
    $\Rightarrow ? = 7 + 12 - 4 = 15$

11. (c) $33 \times 11 \div 3 - 6 = 115$ অ্যাচিভার্স

    $\Rightarrow \left(\dfrac{363}{3}\right) - 6 = 115$

    $\Rightarrow 121 - 6 = 115$

12. (a) Head is a part of human body. Similarly, arc is a part of a circle. Here, 'Part-Whole' relationship has been shown.

13. (c) The scientific study of Fungi is called Mycology. Similarly, the scientific study of tissue is called Histology. অ্যাচিভার্স

14. (a) Water flows continuously in the river but water remains stagnant in the pond.

15. (d) There is no 'T' letter in the given word. Therefore, the word INITIAL cannot be formed.

    P $\boxed{\text{RO}}$ V I N C I $\boxed{\text{ALIS}}$ M
    $\Rightarrow$ S A I L O R

    P R O V I $\boxed{\text{N}}$ C $\boxed{\text{IAL}}$ I S M
    $\Rightarrow$ N A I L অ্যাচিভার্স

    P R O V I $\boxed{\text{N}}$ C I $\boxed{\text{A}}$ L I S $\boxed{\text{M}}$
    $\Rightarrow$ M A N

16. (c) There is only one 'O' in the given word. Therefore, the word CONNOTE cannot be formed.

    U N C O N T A $\boxed{\text{MIN}}$ A T $\boxed{\text{E}}$ D
    $\Rightarrow$ M I N E

    U N C $\boxed{\text{ONTA}}$ M $\boxed{\text{IN}}$ A T E D
    $\Rightarrow$ N A T I O N

    U N C O N T A $\boxed{\text{M}}$ I $\boxed{\text{NATED}}$
    $\Rightarrow$ T A N D E M

17. (d) অ্যাচিভার্স

    Required distance = 2 metres

18. (b)

Required distance
= 30 m + 20m = 50 m

19. (b) Today is Saturday.
Tomorrow will be Sunday.
Sunday + 4 = Thursday.   অ্যাচিভার্স

20. (a) The given number series is based on the following pattern:
$1 \times 3 = 3$
$3 \times 4 = 12$
$12 \times 5 = 60$
$60 \times 6 = \boxed{360}$

21. (a) The given number series is based on the following pattern :
$(1)^3 - 1 = 0$
$(2)^3 - 2 = 6$
$(3)^3 - 3 = 24$
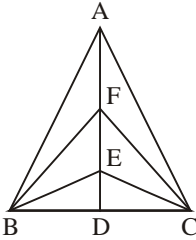$(4)^3 - 4 = \boxed{60}$
$(5)^3 - 5 = 120$
$(6)^3 - 6 = 210$

22. (d) B R O T H E R
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
2 4 5 6 7 8 4
S I S T E R
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
9 1 9 6 8 4   অ্যাচিভার্স
Therefore,
R O B B E R S
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
4 5 2 2 8 4 9
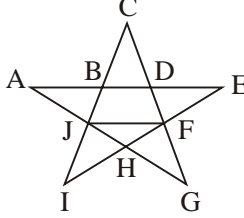
23. (c) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).
All men are women.

All women are crazy.   অ্যাচিভার্স
$A + A \Rightarrow A$ – type of Conclusion
"All men are crazy".
This is Conclusion I.
Conclusion III is the Converse of it.
Conclusion IV is the Converse of Statement Q.

24. (b)

অ্যাচিভার্স

The triangles are :
ΔFAB; ΔFAC; ΔFEB; ΔFEC;

ΔFDB; ΔFDC; ΔAEB; ΔAEC;
ΔADB; ΔADC; ΔEDB; ΔEDC;
ΔEBC; ΔFBC; ΔABC;

25. (d)   অ্যাচিভার্স

The triangles are :
ΔAJB; ΔCBD; ΔEDF; ΔGFH;
ΔHJF; ΔIHJ; ΔCJF; ΔHEA;
ΔDAG; ΔBIE; ΔJGC; ΔFCI;
ΔJIF; ΔFJG;

26. (b) The Indo-Greek kings were the first to issue gold coins in India and their coins were special in the sense that each king had his own distinctive coins by which he could be definitely identified. The names of at least thirty Bactrian kings are known with the help of numerous coins, and they help in the reconstruction of the history of the kings. The coins carry legends in Greek and also in Kharosthi and Brahmi.   অ্যাচিভার্স

27. (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.   অ্যাচিভার্স

28. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of a "Federation of India", to be made up of both British India and some or all of the "princely states". The parts of the Act intended to establish the Federation of India never came into operation, due to opposition from rulers of the princely states. It also provided for the establishment of a Federal Court.   অ্যাচিভার্স

29. (d) Jupiter is the biggest planet in our Solar System. It is the largest by mass, volume, and surface area among other statistics. Here are the critical measurements of Jupiter as well as a few other interesting facts about the planet and other bodies in the Jovian system.

30. (d) Vaidehi Dongre, a 25-year-old girl from Michigan, has been crowned Miss India USA 2021 at the beauty pageant. Arshi Lalani from Georgia was declared the first runner up and North Carolina's Mira Kasari was declared the second runner up. অ্যাচিভার্স

31. (c)

32. (d) Kailashnath Temple is a famous temple, one of the 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, that were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff in the complex located at Ellora, Maharashtra, India. Of these 34 monasteries and temples, the Kailasa (cave 16) is a remarkable example of Dravidian architecture on account of its striking proportion; elaborate workmanship architectural content and sculptural ornamentation of rock-cut architecture. It is designed to recall Mount Kailash, the abode of Lord Shiva. It is a megalith carved out of one single rock. It was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.

33. (d) Legal sovereignty represents the lawyer's conception of sovereignty. It is associated with the supreme law-making authority in the state. The body which has the power to issue final commands in the form of laws is the legal sovereign in a state. This power may be vested in one person or a body of persons. It may be a king or dictator or parliament. Legal sovereignty is organized and re-organized by constitutional law. অ্যাচিভার্স

34. (c) A supernova is a stellar explosion that is more energetic than a nova. During this short interval a supernova can radiate as much energy as the Sun is expected to emit over its entire life span. The explosion expels much or all of a star's material at a velocity of up to 30,000 km/s (10% of the speed of light).

35. (c) Halebidu (literally "ruined city"), also known as Dwarasamudra, was the regal capital of the Hoysala Empire in the 12th century. It is home to one of the best examples of Hoysala architecture in the ornate Hoysaleswara and Kedareswara temples. This name is given because this city was ruined two times by Bahmani Sultanate. অ্যাচিভার্স

36. (b) Vantika Agarwal has won the National Women Online Chess title. She scored 9.5 points from 11 rounds. Arpita Mukherjee of West Bengal took the second spot and Tamil Nadu's Sreeja Seshadri secured the third spot in the competition. অ্যাচিভার্স

37. (a) The hole size will increase because in expansion the size between two molecules do not increase so when the molecules on the outer edge move outward. Due to expansion, the size of the hole will also increase so as to compensate the distance change between the molecules. Thermal expansion is the tendency of matter to change in volume in response to a change in temperature. When a substance is heated, its particles begin moving more and thus usually maintain a greater average separation.

38. (d) India is a democratic country. People of India elect their representative through direct franchise and representatives elect the government to make or amend rules & regulations and to carry out day to day functioning of governance. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance. অ্যাচিভার্স

39. (d) Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and polymath, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Together with Plato and Socrates (Plato's teacher), Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Aristotle's writings were the first to create a comprehensive system of Western philosophy, encompassing morality, aesthetics, logic, science, politics, and metaphysics. Aristotle was invited by Philip II of Macedon to become the tutor to his son Alexander in 343 BC. Aristotle was appointed as the head of the royal academy of Macedon. During that time he gave lessons not only to Alexander, but also to two other future kings: Ptolemy and Cassander. Aristotle encouraged Alexander toward eastern conquest. অ্যাচিভার্স

40. (d) Nepal Himalayas has the maximum stretch from east to west. Along the north of Nepal runs the Great Himalayan Range, the highest mountain range in the Himalayan system. This range has an average altitude of about 4,570 m (about 15,000 ft) and remains perpetually snow-covered. On this range rise some of the loftiest mountain peaks in the world — Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu, Cho Oyu, Dhaulagiri, Manaslu, and Annapurna. Further south runs a complex system of

intermediate ranges at an altitude of 8,000-14,000 ft. Prominent ranges in this mountain system include the Mahabharata and Churia ranges. High mountain ranges are interspersed with broad inhabited river valleys. The third and southernmost region is the Terai, a swampy terrain which is the northern extension of the Indian plains.   অ্যাচিভার্স

41. (c) Portions of the development and history of the hydrogen bomb remain classified. But it is public knowledge that its chief architect was Dr. Edward Teller. The first H bomb (or thermonuclear bomb/fusion bomb) detonated was on November 1, 1952 in Enewetak in the Marshall Islands. The hydrogen bomb is also called the Teller-Ulam design, after Edward Teller and Stanislaw Ulam who helped in the project too.   অ্যাচিভার্স

42. (b) In terms of Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the RBI has been given the statutory function of note issue on a monopoly basis. The note issue in India was originally based upon "Proportional Reserve System". When it became difficult to maintain the reserve proportionately, it was replaced by "Minimum Reserve System ". According to the RBI Amendment Act of 1957, the bank should now maintain a minimum reserve of Rs.200 crore worth of gold coins, gold bullion and foreign securities of which the value of gold coin and bullion should be not less than Rs.115 crore.   অ্যাচিভার্স

43. (c) World Nature Conservation Day is observed on 28th July every year. The main objective of celebrating this day is to raise awareness about protecting nature and adopting best practices for conserving our natural resources.

44. (b) An onion has a modified form of stem called a bulb, or more specifically a tunicate bulb. In this type of modified stems, the stem is enclosed by a covering of leaves and it is underground. The bulb contains a few outside layers that are dry and membranous that encircles the bulb, which is where tunicate comes from. Nutrients for the plant are stored within the bulb.   অ্যাচিভার্স

45. (d) The system of Sati was abolished in India during the governor-generalship of Lord William Bentinck. It was on 4 December 1829, when the practice was formally banned in all the lands under Bengal Presidency by Bentinck.

By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of "culpable homicide." Under the British control, Jaipur banned the practice in 1846.   অ্যাচিভার্স

46. (d) MAO College (or Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1875 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College in 1875 marks one of the most important events in the educational and social history of modern India. Its establishment is considered as the first significant response of the Indian Muslims to the challenges of post 1857 era. It was an important catalyst in a process of social change among Muslims. Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8, 1877. It became Aligarh Muslim University In 1920 by the act of Parliament of India.   অ্যাচিভার্স

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.   অ্যাচিভার্স

48. (a) Indian Wrestler Priya Malik has won a Gold Medal at the 2021 World Cadet Wrestling Championship in Budapest, Hungary.

49. (c) The Eastern Coastal Plains refer to a wide stretch of landmass of India, lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It stretches from Tamil Nadu in the south to West Bengal in the north. It is locally known as Northern Circars in the northern part between Mahanadi and Krishna rivers and Coromandel Coast in the southern part between Krishna and Kaveri rivers.   অ্যাচিভার্স

50. (a) The fundamental rights were included in the First Draft Constitution (February 1948), the Second Draft Constitution (17 October, 1948) and final Third Draft Constitution (26

November, 1949) prepared by the Drafting Committee. The fundamental rights were included in the constitution right from its beginning because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and to preserve human dignity.

51. (b) Let the number be x.
According to the question,
x + 25 = 3x − 3
⇒ 3x − x = 25 + 3
⇒ 2x = 28 ⇒ x = 14

52. (a) 84) 8961 (106
$\underline{84}$
561
$\underline{504}$
$\times 57$

⇒ Remainder
∴ Required number = 84 − 57 = 27

53. (c) Let the number is x.
According to the question
$\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of x = $2\frac{1}{2}$ of 10
$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{8} = \frac{5}{2} \times 10$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5 \times 10 \times 8}{3 \times 2} = \frac{200}{3} = 66\frac{2}{3}$

54. (d) Let the numbers be 6x and 6y where x and y are prime to each other.
∴ 6x × 6y = 216
$\Rightarrow xy = \frac{216}{6 \times 6} = 6$
∴ LCM = 6xy = 6 × 6 = 36

55. (d) The greatest number of five digits is 99999.
LCM of 3, 5, 8 and 12

2	3, 5, 8, 12
2	3, 5, 4, 6
3	3, 5, 2, 3
	1, 5, 2, 1

∴ LCM = 2 × 2 × 3 × 5 × 2 = 120
After dividing 99999 by 120, we get 39 as remainder
99999 − 39 = 99960
= (833 × 120)
99960 is the greatest five digit number divisible by the given divisors.
In order to get 2 as remainder in each case we will simply add 2 to 99960.
∴ Greatest number = 99960 + 2 = 99962

56. (c) First part $= \dfrac{\dfrac{30}{7} - \dfrac{1}{2}}{\dfrac{7}{2} + \dfrac{8}{7}}$

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{60-7}{14}}{\dfrac{49+16}{14}} = \dfrac{53}{14} \times \dfrac{14}{65} = \dfrac{53}{65}$

Second part $= \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{1}{\dfrac{25-1}{5}}}}$

$= \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{5}{24}}} = \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{1}{\dfrac{48+5}{24}}}$

$= \dfrac{1}{2 + \dfrac{24}{53}} = \dfrac{1}{\dfrac{106+24}{53}} = \dfrac{53}{130}$

∴ Expression
$= \dfrac{53}{65} \div \dfrac{53}{130} = \dfrac{53}{65} \times \dfrac{130}{53} = 2$

57. (a) $\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{56} + \frac{1}{72}$
$= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 6} + ... \frac{1}{8 \times 9}$
$= \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + ... \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{2}$

58. (a) $(0.9)^3 + (0.1)^3$
= 0.729 + 0.001 = 0.73

59. (a) Average contribution of 9 students of the class
= ₹ x (let).
According to the question,
$\frac{7 \times 50 + x + 50 + x + 90}{9} = x$
⇒ 350 + 2x + 140 = 9x
⇒ 9x − 2x = 490
⇒ 7x = 490
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{490}{7} = ₹70$

60. (c) M + T + W + TH = 4 × 37 = 148°C .... (i)
TH + F + S + S = 4 × 41 = 164°C ..... (ii)
M + T +....+ S + S = 7 × 39 = 273°C .... (iii)
∴ The temperature of the fourth day
= 148 + 164 − 273 = 39°C

61. (c) $A : B = \dfrac{1}{2} : \dfrac{3}{8} = 4 : 3 = 8 : 6$

$B : C = \dfrac{1}{3} : \dfrac{5}{9} = 3 : 5 = 6 : 10$

$C : D = \dfrac{5}{6} : \dfrac{3}{4} = 10 : 9$

$\therefore A : B : C : D = 8 : 6 : 10 : 9$

62. (a) $\dfrac{W_1}{W_2} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{W_2}{W_1} = \dfrac{3}{2}$ and $\dfrac{W_1}{W_3} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \dfrac{W_2}{W_1} \times \dfrac{W_1}{W_3} = \dfrac{W_2}{W_3} = \dfrac{3}{2} \times \dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{3}{4} = 3 : 4$

63. (d) S.P. = ₹ 100
C.P. = 80
$\therefore$ Gain = ₹ 20

$\therefore$ Gain percent $= \dfrac{20}{80} \times 100 = 25\%$

64. (a) Gain percent $= \dfrac{11}{33} \times 100 = \dfrac{100}{3} = 33\dfrac{1}{3}\%$

65. (c) $x = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1} \times \dfrac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}+1}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sqrt{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}}{5-1}}$

$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+1)^2}{4}} = \dfrac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$

$\therefore 5x^2 - 5x - 1$

$= 5\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^2 - 5\dfrac{(\sqrt{5}+1)}{2} - 1$

$= 5\left(\dfrac{5+1+2\sqrt{5}}{4}\right) - \dfrac{5\sqrt{5}+5}{2} - 1$

$= 5\left(\dfrac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) - \dfrac{5\sqrt{5}+5}{2} - 1$

$= \dfrac{15+5\sqrt{5}-5\sqrt{5}-5-2}{2} = \dfrac{8}{2} = 4$

66. (a) $\dfrac{a}{3} = \dfrac{b}{2} \Rightarrow \dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{3}{2}$

$\therefore \dfrac{2a+3b}{3a-2b} = \dfrac{2 \times \dfrac{a}{b} + 3}{3 \times \dfrac{a}{b} - 2}$

$= \dfrac{2 \times \dfrac{3}{2} + 3}{3 \times \dfrac{3}{2} - 2} = \dfrac{6}{\dfrac{9-4}{2}} = \dfrac{12}{5}$

67. (b) $x + \dfrac{1}{9x} = 4$

On multiplying by 3,

$3x + \dfrac{1}{3x} = 12$

On squaring both sides,

$\left(3x + \dfrac{1}{3x}\right)^2 = (12)^2$

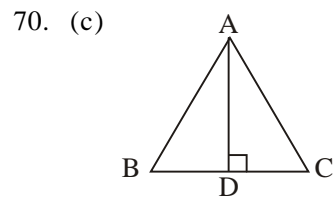$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + \dfrac{1}{9x^2} + 2 \times 3x \times \dfrac{1}{3x} = 144$

$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + \dfrac{1}{9x^2} = 144 - 2 = 142$

68. (b) $\sec^2\theta + \tan^2\theta = 7$
$\Rightarrow 1 + \tan^2\theta + \tan^2\theta = 7$
$\Rightarrow 2\tan^2\theta = 7 - 1 = 6$
$\Rightarrow \tan^2\theta = 3$
$\Rightarrow \tan\theta = \sqrt{3}$
$= \tan 60°$
$\Rightarrow \theta = 60°$
$\because 180° = \pi$ radian
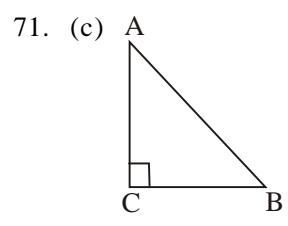
$\therefore 60° = \dfrac{\pi}{180} \times 60 = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$ radian

69. (a) $\cos x + \cos y = 2$
$\because \cos x \leq 1$
$\Rightarrow \cos x = 1; \cos y = 1$
$\Rightarrow x = y = 0°$ [$\because \cos 0° = 1$]
$\therefore \sin x + \sin y = 0$

70. (c)

Let AB = 2x units
$\Rightarrow$ BD = DC = x units
$\therefore$ AB : BD = 2 : 1

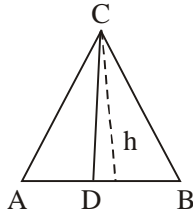71. (c)

AC = BC = 5 cm

$\therefore AB = \sqrt{AC^2 + BC^2}$

$= \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$ cm

72. (d)

Given : AB = 5

DB = 3

$\therefore$ AD = 5 – 3 = 2

In the figure we can see that both $\triangle ADC$ and $\triangle ABC$ have the same height, h.

Area of a triangle

$= \dfrac{1}{2} \times$ base $\times$ height

When height is constant,

We know, Area of triangle α base,

$\therefore \dfrac{\text{Area of } \triangle ADC}{\text{Area of } \triangle ABC} = \dfrac{AD}{AB} = \dfrac{2}{5}$

73. (c) Semi–perimeter

$S = \dfrac{16 + 12 + 20}{2} = \dfrac{48}{2} = 24$ cm

Area of triangle

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

$= \sqrt{24(24-16)(24-12)(24-20)}$

$= \sqrt{24 \times 8 \times 12 \times 4} = 96$ sq.cm.

74. (b) $2p + \dfrac{1}{p} = 4$

$\Rightarrow p + \dfrac{1}{2p} = 2$

$\therefore \left(p + \dfrac{1}{2p}\right)^3$

$= p^3 + \dfrac{1}{8p^3} + 3.p.\dfrac{1}{2p}\left(p + \dfrac{1}{2p}\right)$

$\Rightarrow 8 = p^3 + \dfrac{1}{8p^3} + \dfrac{3}{2} \times 2$

$\Rightarrow p^3 + \dfrac{1}{8p^3} = 8 - 3 = 5$

75. (b) $x + \dfrac{1}{x} = 2$

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

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

$\Rightarrow x = 1$

$\therefore x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^3} = 1 + 1 = 2$

76. (b) Here, **subject it (Africa) is singular**. Hence, **singular Verb** i.e., **and it contains about one fifth** is the right usage.

77. (c) **Hardly .... when** is correct form of **connective**. Hence, **platform when the train came** in is the right usage.

78. (d) **No error**

79. (a) **cognizance (Noun) :** notice. **take cognizance of (Idiom) :** to notice or give attention to

80. (b) **whoever (Pro.) :** any person who
Here, **whoever** is the right usage.

81. (a) **wither (Verb) :** to become less
waver (Verb) : to become weak or unsteady
dither (Verb) : to hesitate about what to do because you are unable to decide
Here, **wither** is the right usage.

82. (b) **accountable (Adj.) :** responsible for your decisions or actions
Here, **for** is the right usage.

83. (c) **didn't** is the right Auxiliary to be used with **used to.**
Here, **didn't he** ? is the right usage.

84. (d) **mysterious**
arcane (Adj.) : secret and mysterious and therefore difficult to understand.

85. (b) **regretful**
contrite (Adj.) : very sorry for something bad that you have done; regretful.

86. (a) **shy**
bashful (Adj.) : shy and easily embarrassed.

87. (b) **time and again :** often; on many or all occasions
● He was warned **time and again** not to be late to office.
The best option is **often**

88. (a) **iron fist :** treat people in a severe manner/ strictly
● She rules the office with an **iron fist**.
The best option is **strictly**

89. (b) **saw through :** to realize the truth
● You can't fool me any more. I can **see through** you and all your tricks.
The best option is **detected.**

90. (b) **the gift of the gab :** ability to speak well
    ● My brother really has the **gift of gab**. He can convince anyone of anything.
      The best option is **speak very well.**
91. (d) **temporary (Adj.) :** lasting for a short time; not permanent.
    immortal (Adj.) : that lives or lasts for ever; eternal; permanent.
92. (c) **novice (N) :** a person who is new and has little experience in a job.
    veteran (N) : a person who has a lot of experience in a particular area.
93. (c) **imbalance (N) :** no same treatment with two or more things; no equilibrium.
    equilibrium (N) : a state of balance; a calm state of mind.
94. (d) **brewery**
    brewery (N.) : a factory where beer is made
    bakery (N.) : a place where bread and cakes are made and/or sold
    cloakroom (N.) : a room in a public building where people can leave coats, bags, etc. for a time

tannery (N.) : a place where animal skins are tanned and made into leather

95. (c) **manuscript**
    manuscript (N.) : a copy of a book, piece of music, etc. before it has been printed; handwritten look/document.
    handicraft (N.) : activities such as sewing and making cloth that use skill with your hands and artistic ability to make things.
    handiwork (N.) : work that you do, or something that you have made, especially using your artistic skill.
    thesis (N.) : a long piece of writing completed by a student as a part of a university degree, based on his own research.
96. (a) **sale (Noun)**
97. (d) **approved (Adj.)**
98. (a) **bid (Verb)**
99. (b) **highest (Adj.)**
100. (a) **bangs (Verb)**

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