Q.1 Find the error: "She have been working here for two years."

A. She have
B. been working
C. here for
D. two years
E. No error

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct Answer: (a) She have
Error Explanation:
Rule:
With third person singular subjects (he, she, it), we use **has**, not **have**, in present perfect tense.
Incorrect:
She **have** been working
Correct:
She **has** been working
Correct Sentence:
She has been working here for two years.
Why other parts are correct:
(b) **been working** — correct present perfect continuous form
(c) **here for** — correct preposition usage
(d) **two years** — correct time duration expression
Final Answer: (a) She have

Q.2 Which connector can join these sentences?
"The car was expensive. He bought it"

A. Although
B. Because
C. Therefore
D. Unless
E. Again

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct Answer: (a) Although
Combined Sentence:
Although the car was expensive, he bought it.
Explanation:
The two sentences show **contrast**:
· The car was expensive (unexpected factor)
· Yet he bought it
"Although" correctly expresses contrast.
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) Although
Correct — shows contrast.
Example: Although it was raining, we went outside.
(b) Because
Incorrect — shows cause, not contrast.
(c) Therefore
Incorrect — shows result; meaning would change.
(d) Unless
Incorrect — shows condition.
(e) Again
Incorrect — does not logically connect the ideas.
Final Answer: (a) Although

Q.3 Identify the correctly spelt word.

A. Acomodation
B. Accommodation
C. Acommodation
D. Accomodation
E. Accumodation

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b) Accommodation
Correct Spelling Rule:
Accommodation has:
· Double **c**
· Double **m**
Trick to remember:
ac + com + mod + ation → **accommodation**
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) Acomodation
Incorrect — missing one **c** and one **m**.
(b) Accommodation
Correct — double **c** and double **m**.
(c) Acommodation
Incorrect — missing one **c**.
(d) Accomodation
Incorrect — missing one **m**.
(e) Accumodation
Incorrect — incorrect spelling of "com."
Final Answer: (b) Accommodation

Q.4 Identify the correctly spelt word.

A. Diside
B. Diciede
C. Dicide

D. Deside
E. Decide

Answer: E

Sol:

Correct Answer: (e) Decide
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) Diside
Incorrect — wrong spelling.
(b) Diciede
Incorrect — letters misplaced.
(c) Dicide
Incorrect — wrong formation.
(d) Deside
Incorrect — wrong spelling.
(e) Decide
Correct spelling.
Meaning of "Decide":
English Meaning: to make a choice or reach a conclusion
Hindi Meaning: निर्णय लेना
Example:
She decided to accept the job offer.
Final Answer: (e) Decide

Q.5 What is the plural form of the word "Crisis"?

A. Crisises
B. Crisus
C. Crises
D. Crisos
E. Crisis

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (c) Crises
Rule:
Nouns ending in **-is** usually form their plural by changing **-is** → **-es**.
Examples:
· crisis → crises
· analysis → analyses
· thesis → theses
· diagnosis → diagnoses
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) Crisises
Incorrect — extra "is" added; does not follow -is → -es rule.
(b) Crisus
Incorrect — wrong plural formation.
(c) Crises
Correct — follows standard rule: crisis → crises.
(d) Crisos
Incorrect — does not follow any standard plural rule.
(e) Crisis
Incorrect — this is singular form.
Final Answer: (c) Crises

Q.6 What is the central idea conveyed at the end of the passage?
Read the following passage and answer the given questions.
On the edge of a wind-swept desert stood a lighthouse that had never seen the sea.
Travelers often laughed when they first spotted it—a tall, white tower rising absurdly from dunes instead of cliffs. Children asked foolish questions, and elders shook their heads. "It's a relic," they would say. "A monument to a mistake."
But Aarav, the lighthouse keeper, knew better.
Every evening, just as the sun dissolved into molten gold, Aarav climbed the spiral stairs and lit the great lantern. Its beam stretched across the desert, sweeping over endless sand. There were no ships to guide, no crashing waves to warn against. Only silence and wind.
Years ago, the sea had reached this very place. Fishing boats once crowded the shore, and the lighthouse had guarded them faithfully. Then the waters retreated, slowly at first, then all at once, leaving behind cracked earth and disbelief. Most villagers packed their belongings and followed the shoreline. Aarav's father stayed. "The sea remembers," he would say. "And so must we."
One night, a violent sandstorm rose without warning. A caravan lost its way, blinded by swirling dust and terror. Camels groaned, and the travelers huddled together, certain they would not survive.
Through the storm's fury, a faint, steady light cut across the darkness.
They followed it.
When dawn finally broke, the caravan found itself at the foot of the lighthouse. Aarav descended the stairs to meet them, offering water and shelter.
The desert had no waves anymore, but it still had wanderers.
And the lighthouse, though built for the sea, had found a new purpose in the sand.

A. Old and seemingly irrelevant structures should be demolished instead of being maintained over time.
B. The ocean, though it has disappeared for now, is destined to return to its original place in the future.
C. Customs and traditions from the past must always be protected and continued, regardless of changing circumstances.
D. Objects or institutions that appear outdated or useless can still discover a meaningful and valuable role in new situations.
E. Life in the desert is inherently more hazardous and threatening than life near the sea.

Answer: D

Sol:

Correct Answer: (d)
Explanation:
At the end of the passage, the lighthouse—once considered useless because the sea had retreated—ends up saving a lost caravan during a sandstorm.
The key concluding lines are:
"The desert had no waves anymore, but it still had wanderers."
"And the lighthouse, though built for the sea, had found a new purpose in the sand."
These lines clearly suggest that something built for one purpose can still serve another meaningful role when circumstances change.
Why other options are incorrect:
(a) Incorrect — The passage shows the lighthouse should not be demolished; it becomes useful again.
(b) Incorrect — The story does not indicate that the sea will return.
(c) Incorrect — The focus is not on blindly preserving traditions, but on adapting purpose.
(e) Incorrect — The comparison between desert and sea danger is not the central theme.
Final Answer: (d)

Q.7 How did the lighthouse help the caravan?
Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

On the edge of a wind-swept desert stood a lighthouse that had never seen the sea.

Travelers often laughed when they first spotted it—a tall, white tower rising absurdly from dunes instead of cliffs. Children asked foolish questions, and elders shook their heads. "It's a relic," they would say. "A monument to a mistake."

But Aarav, the lighthouse keeper, knew better.

Every evening, just as the sun dissolved into molten gold, Aarav climbed the spiral stairs and lit the great lantern. Its beam stretched across the desert, sweeping over endless sand. There were no ships to guide, no crashing waves to warn against. Only silence and wind.

Years ago, the sea had reached this very place. Fishing boats once crowded the shore, and the lighthouse had guarded them faithfully. Then the waters retreated, slowly at first, then all at once, leaving behind cracked earth and disbelief. Most villagers packed their belongings and followed the shoreline. Aarav's father stayed. "The sea remembers," he would say. "And so must we."

One night, a violent sandstorm rose without warning. A caravan lost its way, blinded by swirling dust and terror. Camels groaned, and the travelers huddled together, certain they would not survive.

Through the storm's fury, a faint, steady light cut across the darkness.

They followed it.

When dawn finally broke, the caravan found itself at the foot of the lighthouse. Aarav descended the stairs to meet them, offering water and shelter.

The desert had no waves anymore, but it still had wanderers.

And the lighthouse, though built for the sea, had found a new purpose in the sand.

A. It directly supplied the travelers with food to sustain them during the crisis.
B. It sent out a signal to nearby settlements to request assistance for the stranded caravan.
C. The steady beam from the lighthouse showed them the way and helped them navigate through the storm.
D. It arranged or provided some form of transport to help them continue their journey.
E. Its presence or light scared away dangerous desert animals that could have harmed them.

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The passage states:

"Through the storm's fury, a faint, steady light cut across the darkness."

"They followed it."

This clearly shows that the lighthouse's beam guided the caravan through the sandstorm and helped them reach safety.

Why other options are incorrect:

(a) Incorrect — Aarav offered water and shelter after they arrived, but the lighthouse did not directly supply food during the storm.

(b) Incorrect — There is no mention of signaling nearby settlements.

(d) Incorrect — No transport was arranged.

(e) Incorrect — The light guided them; it was not used to scare animals.

Final Answer: (c)

Q.8 According to the passage, what happened to the sea over time?

Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

On the edge of a wind-swept desert stood a lighthouse that had never seen the sea.

Travelers often laughed when they first spotted it—a tall, white tower rising absurdly from dunes instead of cliffs. Children asked foolish questions, and elders shook their heads. "It's a relic," they would say. "A monument to a mistake."

But Aarav, the lighthouse keeper, knew better.

Every evening, just as the sun dissolved into molten gold, Aarav climbed the spiral stairs and lit the great lantern. Its beam stretched across the desert, sweeping over endless sand. There were no ships to guide, no crashing waves to warn against. Only silence and wind.

Years ago, the sea had reached this very place. Fishing boats once crowded the shore, and the lighthouse had guarded them faithfully. Then the waters retreated, slowly at first, then all at once, leaving behind cracked earth and disbelief. Most villagers packed their belongings and followed the shoreline. Aarav's father stayed. "The sea remembers," he would say. "And so must we."

One night, a violent sandstorm rose without warning. A caravan lost its way, blinded by swirling dust and terror. Camels groaned, and the travelers huddled together, certain they would not survive.

Through the storm's fury, a faint, steady light cut across the darkness.

They followed it.

When dawn finally broke, the caravan found itself at the foot of the lighthouse. Aarav descended the stairs to meet them, offering water and shelter.

The desert had no waves anymore, but it still had wanderers.

And the lighthouse, though built for the sea, had found a new purpose in the sand.

A. The sea rose to such an extent that it submerged and flooded the entire village area.
B. Over a period of time, the sea slowly receded until it completely vanished from that place.
C. The saltwater body eventually transformed into a freshwater lake.
D. The sea became increasingly unsafe and perilous for fishing boats to sail on.
E. The flow of the sea was obstructed or cut off by the construction of a huge barrier or wall.

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The passage clearly states:

"Then the waters retreated, slowly at first, then all at once, leaving behind cracked earth and disbelief."

This shows that the sea gradually receded and eventually disappeared from that place.

Why other options are incorrect:

(a) Incorrect — The sea did not flood the village; it moved away.

(c) Incorrect — There is no mention of it turning into a freshwater lake.

(d) Incorrect — The issue was not increasing danger; the sea retreated.

(e) Incorrect — There is no reference to any barrier or wall blocking the sea.

Final Answer: (b)

Q.9 What did the elders mean when they called the lighthouse "a monument to a mistake"?

Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

On the edge of a wind-swept desert stood a lighthouse that had never seen the sea.

Travelers often laughed when they first spotted it—a tall, white tower rising absurdly from dunes instead of cliffs. Children asked foolish questions, and elders shook their heads. "It's a relic," they would say. "A monument to a mistake."

But Aarav, the lighthouse keeper, knew better.

Every evening, just as the sun dissolved into molten gold, Aarav climbed the spiral stairs and lit the great lantern. Its beam stretched across the desert, sweeping over endless sand. There were no ships to guide, no crashing waves to warn against. Only silence and wind.

Years ago, the sea had reached this very place. Fishing boats once crowded the shore, and the lighthouse had guarded them faithfully. Then the waters retreated, slowly at first, then all at once, leaving behind cracked earth and disbelief. Most villagers packed their belongings and followed the shoreline. Aarav's father stayed. "The sea remembers," he would say. "And so must we."

One night, a violent sandstorm rose without warning. A caravan lost its way, blinded by swirling dust and terror. Camels groaned, and the travelers huddled together, certain they would not survive.

Through the storm's fury, a faint, steady light cut across the darkness.

They followed it.

When dawn finally broke, the caravan found itself at the foot of the lighthouse. Aarav descended the stairs to meet them, offering water and shelter.

The desert had no waves anymore, but it still had wanderers.

And the lighthouse, though built for the sea, had found a new purpose in the sand.

A. It was badly constructed.
B. It was built in the wrong location.
C. It was too expensive to maintain.
D. It symbolized a failed business.
E. It replaced an ancient monument.

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The elders laughed at the lighthouse because it stood in the middle of a desert instead of near the sea. They believed it had no purpose anymore.
The passage says:
"Travelers often laughed... a tall, white tower rising absurdly from dunes instead of cliffs."
"It's a relic," they would say. "A monument to a mistake."
They meant that the lighthouse now seemed useless because the sea had receded. Therefore, they thought it had been built in the wrong location.
Why other options are incorrect:
(a) Incorrect — There is no mention of poor construction.
(c) Incorrect — Maintenance cost is not discussed.
(d) Incorrect — It was not described as a business failure.
(e) Incorrect — It did not replace any ancient monument.
Final Answer: (b)

Q.10 . Why did Aarav's father choose to stay behind?
Read the following passage and answer the given questions.
On the edge of a wind-swept desert stood a lighthouse that had never seen the sea.
Travelers often laughed when they first spotted it—a tall, white tower rising absurdly from dunes instead of cliffs. Children asked foolish questions, and elders shook their heads. "It's a relic," they would say. "A monument to a mistake."
But Aarav, the lighthouse keeper, knew better.
Every evening, just as the sun dissolved into molten gold, Aarav climbed the spiral stairs and lit the great lantern. Its beam stretched across the desert, sweeping over endless sand. There were no ships to guide, no crashing waves to warn against. Only silence and wind.
Years ago, the sea had reached this very place. Fishing boats once crowded the shore, and the lighthouse had guarded them faithfully. Then the waters retreated, slowly at first, then all at once, leaving behind cracked earth and disbelief. Most villagers packed their belongings and followed the shoreline. Aarav's father stayed. "The sea remembers," he would say. "And so must we."
One night, a violent sandstorm rose without warning. A caravan lost its way, blinded by swirling dust and terror. Camels groaned, and the travelers huddled together, certain they would not survive.
Through the storm's fury, a faint, steady light cut across the darkness.
They followed it.
When dawn finally broke, the caravan found itself at the foot of the lighthouse. Aarav descended the stairs to meet them, offering water and shelter.
The desert had no waves anymore, but it still had wanderers.
And the lighthouse, though built for the sea, had found a new purpose in the sand.

A. He remained there because he firmly believed that one day the sea would come back to its original shore.
B. He decided to stay because he was too elderly and physically weak to relocate with the others.
C. He stayed back since he was the rightful legal owner of the lighthouse property.
D. He chose not to leave because he did not like the idea of living in busy and crowded towns.
E. He remained behind because he wanted to protect a hidden treasure believed to be kept there.

Answer: A

Sol:
Correct Answer: (a)
Explanation:
The passage states:
"Aarav's father stayed. 'The sea remembers,' he would say. 'And so must we.'"
This shows that he believed the sea would return one day, or at least that its presence still mattered. His decision was rooted in faith and memory of the past.
Why other options are incorrect:
(b) Incorrect — There is no mention of old age or weakness.
(c) Incorrect — Ownership is not mentioned as a reason.
(d) Incorrect — The passage does not mention dislike of towns.
(e) Incorrect — There is no reference to hidden treasure.
Final Answer: (a)

Q.11 Identify the correctly spelt word.

A. Unfavoreable
B. Unfavourable
C. Unfavureble
D. Unfaboreble
E. Unfavareable

Answer: B

Sol:
Correct Answer: (b) Unfavourable
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) Unfavoreable
Incorrect — extra "e" after "for".
(b) Unfavourable
Correct spelling (British English).
(c) Unfavureble
Incorrect — wrong vowel and spelling structure.
(d) Unfaboreble
Incorrect — wrong consonants and vowel placement.
(e) Unfavareable
Incorrect — incorrect vowel usage.
Meaning of "Unfavourable":
English Meaning: not favourable; not advantageous
Hindi Meaning: प्रतिकूल / अनुकूल न होना
Example:
The company faced unfavourable market conditions.
Final Answer: (b) Unfavourable

Q.12 Choose the correct connector: "He was ill. _____, he went to work."

A. so
B. however
C. because
D. since
E. such as

Answer: B

Sol:
Correct Answer: (b) however
Completed Sentence:
He was ill. **However**, he went to work.
Explanation:
The two clauses show **contrast**:
· He was ill (expected result: stay home)
· He still went to work (unexpected action)
"However" correctly expresses contrast.

Option-wise Analysis:
(a) **so** — shows result; incorrect because illness should not logically result in going to work.
(b) **however** — correct; shows contrast.
(c) **because** — shows cause; grammatically incorrect in this position.
(d) **since** — shows reason; not suitable here.
(e) **such as** — used for examples; not a connector of contrast.
Final Answer: (b) however

Q.13 Select the synonym of the word "attend."

A. ignore
B. neglect
C. participate
D. avoid
E. reject

Answer: C

Sol:
Correct Answer: (c) participate
Meaning of "attend":
English Meaning: to be present at; to take part in
Hindi Meaning: उपस्थित होना / भाग लेना
Example:
She will attend the meeting tomorrow.
Synonym:
Participate means to take part in an activity.
Hindi Meaning: भाग लेना
Example:
Students are encouraged to participate in discussions.
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) **ignore** — opposite (to not pay attention)
(b) **neglect** — opposite (to fail to care for)
(c) **participate** — correct (to take part)
(d) **avoid** — opposite (to stay away from)
(e) **reject** — opposite (to refuse)
Final Answer: (c) participate

Q.14 Select the antonym of the word "boast."

A. brag
B. flaunt
C. conceal
D. glorify
E. exaggerate

Answer: C

Sol:
Correct Answer: (c) conceal
Meaning of "boast":
English Meaning: to proudly talk about one's achievements or possessions
Hindi Meaning: शेखी बघारना / डींग मारना
Example:
He boasted about his success in the exam.
Antonym:
Conceal means to hide or keep something secret.
Hindi Meaning: छिपाना
Example:
She tried to conceal her disappointment.
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) **brag** — synonym of boast (means to show off)
(b) **flaunt** — synonym (to display proudly)
(c) **conceal** — opposite (to hide)
(d) **glorify** — similar meaning (to praise highly)
(e) **exaggerate** — related idea (to overstate)
Final Answer: (c) conceal

Q.15 Find the error:
"**He did not knew the answer to the question.**"

A. He did not
B. knew
C. the answer
D. to the question
E. No error

Answer: B

Sol:
Correct Answer: (b) knew
Error Explanation:
Rule:
After the auxiliary verb "**did**", the main verb must be in its **base form (V1)**.
Incorrect:
He did not **knew**
Correct:
He did not **know**
Correct Sentence:
He did not know the answer to the question.
Why other parts are correct:
(a) **He did not** — correct negative past structure
(c) **the answer** — correct noun phrase
(d) **to the question** — correct prepositional phrase
Final Answer: (b) knew

Q.16 Find the error: "One of the student was absent yesterday."

A. One of the
B. student
C. was absent
D. yesterday
E. No error

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b) student
Error Explanation:
Rule:
After the structure "**One of the**", the noun must be **plural**.
Incorrect:
One of the **student**
Correct:
One of the **students**
The verb "was" is correct because it agrees with "one," which is singular.
Correct Sentence:
One of the students was absent yesterday.
Final Answer: (b) student

Q.17 Find the error:
"**Neither of the boys are willing to accept the responsibility."**

A. Neither of
B. the boys
C. are willing
D. to accept the responsibility
E. No error

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (c) are willing
Error Explanation:
Rule:
"Neither" is singular and takes a singular verb.
Structure:
Neither of + plural noun + singular verb
Incorrect:
Neither of the boys **are** willing
Correct:
Neither of the boys **is** willing
Correct Sentence:
Neither of the boys is willing to accept the responsibility.
Why other parts are correct:
(a) **Neither of** — correct structure
(b) **the boys** — plural noun correctly used after "of"
(d) **to accept the responsibility** — grammatically correct phrase
Final Answer: (c) are willing

Q.18 Select the synonym of the word "arrears."

A. advance
B. dues
C. profit
D. reward
E. surplus

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b) dues
Meaning of "arrears":
English Meaning: unpaid money that is owed and should have been paid earlier
Hindi Meaning: बकाया राशि
Example:
He cleared his rent arrears last month.
Synonym:
Dues means money that is owed or payable.
Hindi Meaning: बकाया / देय राशि
Example:
All membership dues must be paid before the deadline.
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) **advance** — payment made before due date; opposite meaning
(b) **dues** — correct synonym
(c) **profit** — gain; unrelated
(d) **reward** — compensation for achievement; unrelated
(e) **surplus** — extra amount; opposite idea
Final Answer: (b) dues

Q.19 Which word is misspelt?

A. Receive
B. Believe
C. Decieve
D. Perceive
E. Adhesive

Answer: C

Sol:

Correct Answer: (c) Decieve
Explanation:
The correct spelling is **Deceive**.
Rule to remember:
"I before E, except after C."
Examples:
· Receive
· Believe

· Perceive
· Deceive
Option-wise Analysis:
(a) Receive — Correct
(b) Believe — Correct
(c) Decieve — Incorrect (should be *Deceive*)
(d) Perceive — Correct
(e) Adhesive — Correct
Final Answer: (c) Decieve

Q.20 Which of the following words best fits in blank (A)?
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.
In a small village, Riya decided to start a community library for children. She wanted to _____(A) a love for reading among young students. At first, she faced many _____(B) because there were very few books and no proper furniture. However, the villagers agreed to _____(C) old books and magazines for the cause. Slowly, the library began to _____(D) attention from nearby schools. Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____(E). Within a few months, the library became a source of _____(F) for the entire village.

A. destroy
B. ignore
C. inspire
D. forget
E. divide

Answer: C

Sol:
Correct Answer: (c) inspire
Context Sentence:
"She wanted to _____ a love for reading among young students."
The sentence requires a verb that means to encourage or create interest.
Option-wise Meanings (English + Hindi) with Example and Explanation
(a) destroy
English Meaning: to ruin completely
Hindi Meaning: नष्ट करना
Example:
The fire destroyed the house.
Why Incorrect:
"Destroy a love for reading" gives opposite meaning.
(b) ignore
English Meaning: to pay no attention to
Hindi Meaning: अनदेखा करना
Example:
He ignored the warning.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit logically.
(c) inspire
English Meaning: to encourage or motivate
Hindi Meaning: प्रेरित करना
Example:
The teacher inspired students to read more books.
Why Correct:
"Inspire a love for reading" is a natural and meaningful phrase.
(d) forget
English Meaning: to fail to remember
Hindi Meaning: भूल जाना
Example:
She forgot her homework.
Why Incorrect:
Opposite meaning.
(e) divide
English Meaning: to separate into parts
Hindi Meaning: विभाजित करना
Example:
The river divides the city.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit the context.
Final Answer: (c) inspire

Q.21 Which of the following words best fits in blank (B)?
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.
In a small village, Riya decided to start a community library for children. She wanted to _____(A) a love for reading among young students. At first, she faced many _____(B) because there were very few books and no proper furniture. However, the villagers agreed to _____(C) old books and magazines for the cause. Slowly, the library began to _____(D) attention from nearby schools. Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____(E). Within a few months, the library became a source of _____(F) for the entire village.

A. celebrations
B. challenges
C. victories
D. rewards
E. festivals

Answer: B

Sol:
Correct Answer: (b) challenges
Context Sentence:
"At first, she faced many _____ because there were very few books and no proper furniture."
The sentence indicates difficulties or problems.
Option-wise Meanings (English + Hindi) with Example and Explanation
(a) celebrations
English Meaning: joyful events
Hindi Meaning: उत्सव
Example:
They held celebrations after winning.
Why Incorrect:
The sentence talks about problems, not celebrations.
(b) challenges
English Meaning: difficulties or obstacles
Hindi Meaning: चुनौतियाँ
Example:
She overcame many challenges in life.
Why Correct:
Facing lack of books and furniture clearly refers to challenges.
(c) victories
English Meaning: successes
Hindi Meaning: जीत
Example:

The team celebrated their victory.
Why Incorrect:
Opposite meaning.
(d) rewards
English Meaning: prizes or benefits
Hindi Meaning: पुरस्कार
Example:
Hard work brings rewards.
Why Incorrect:
Does not match context.
(e) festivals
English Meaning: public celebrations
Hindi Meaning: त्योहार
Example:
The village celebrated a festival.
Why Incorrect:
Irrelevant to context.
Final Answer: (b) challenges

Q.22 Which of the following words best fits in blank (C)?
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.
In a small village, Riya decided to start a community library for children. She wanted to _____(A) a love for reading among young students. At first, she faced many _____(B) because there were very few books and no proper furniture. However, the villagers agreed to _____(C) old books and magazines for the cause. Slowly, the library began to _____(D) attention from nearby schools. Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____(E). Within a few months, the library became a source of _____(F) for the entire village.

A. borrow
B. donate
C. purchase
D. steal
E. publish

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct Answer: (b) donate
Context Sentence:
"However, the villagers agreed to _____ old books and magazines for the cause."
The sentence suggests giving books for a good purpose.
Option-wise Meanings (English + Hindi) with Example and Explanation
(a) borrow
English Meaning: take temporarily
Hindi Meaning: उधार लेना
Example:
She borrowed a book from the library.
Why Incorrect:
Borrowing would reduce the library's resources, not help it.
(b) donate
English Meaning: give for a cause
Hindi Meaning: दान करना
Example:
They donated clothes to charity.
Why Correct:
Villagers giving books for the library fits perfectly.
(c) purchase
English Meaning: buy
Hindi Meaning: खरीदना
Example:
He purchased a new laptop.
Why Incorrect:
The sentence implies voluntary giving, not buying.
(d) steal
English Meaning: take unlawfully
Hindi Meaning: चोरी करना
Example:
He was caught trying to steal money.
Why Incorrect:
Completely inappropriate in context.
(e) publish
English Meaning: print or release publicly
Hindi Meaning: प्रकाशित करना
Example:
She published her first book.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit the context.
Final Answer: (b) donate

Q.23 Which of the following words best fits in blank (D)?
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.
In a small village, Riya decided to start a community library for children. She wanted to _____(A) a love for reading among young students. At first, she faced many _____(B) because there were very few books and no proper furniture. However, the villagers agreed to _____(C) old books and magazines for the cause. Slowly, the library began to _____(D) attention from nearby schools. Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____(E). Within a few months, the library became a source of _____(F) for the entire village.

A. attract
B. reduce
C. prevent
D. cancel
E. remove

Answer: A

Sol:

Correct Answer: (a) attract
Context Sentence:
"Slowly, the library began to _____ attention from nearby schools."
The sentence requires a verb meaning "draw" or "gain."
Option-wise Meanings (English + Hindi) with Example and Explanation
(a) attract
English Meaning: to draw attention or interest
Hindi Meaning: आकर्षित करना
Example:
The festival attracts many tourists.
Why Correct:
"Attract attention" is the correct and natural collocation.
(b) reduce
English Meaning: to decrease

Hindi Meaning: कम करना
Example:
They reduced costs.
Why Incorrect:
Library would not reduce attention.
(c) prevent
English Meaning: to stop from happening
Hindi Meaning: रोकना
Example:
This medicine prevents infection.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit context.
(d) cancel
English Meaning: to call off
Hindi Meaning: रद्द करना
Example:
The event was canceled.
Why Incorrect:
Not meaningful here.
(e) remove
English Meaning: to take away
Hindi Meaning: हटाना
Example:
Please remove your shoes.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit logically.
Final Answer: (a) attract

Q.24 Which of the following words best fits in blank (E)?
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.
In a small village, Riya decided to start a community library for children. She wanted to _____(A) a love for reading among young students. At first, she faced many _____(B) because there were very few books and no proper furniture. However, the villagers agreed to _____(C) old books and magazines for the cause. Slowly, the library began to _____(D) attention from nearby schools. Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____(E). Within a few months, the library became a source of _____(F) for the entire village.

A. boredom
B. anger
C. curiosity
D. fear
E. doubt

Answer: C

Sol:
Correct Answer: (c) curiosity
Context Sentence:
"Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____."
The sentence suggests positive interest and eagerness.
Option-wise Meanings (English + Hindi) with Example and Explanation
(a) boredom
English Meaning: feeling of being uninterested
Hindi Meaning: ऊब
Example:
He yawned in boredom during the lecture.
Why Incorrect:
Listening with boredom contradicts the positive tone.
(b) anger
English Meaning: strong feeling of displeasure
Hindi Meaning: क्रोध
Example:
He spoke in anger.
Why Incorrect:
Stories are not listened to with anger.
(c) curiosity
English Meaning: eagerness to know or learn
Hindi Meaning: जिज्ञासा
Example:
The child looked at the book with curiosity.
Why Correct:
Children naturally listen to stories with curiosity.
(d) fear
English Meaning: feeling of being afraid
Hindi Meaning: डर
Example:
She trembled with fear.
Why Incorrect:
Does not match context.
(e) doubt
English Meaning: uncertainty
Hindi Meaning: संदेह
Example:
He spoke with doubt.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit logically.
Final Answer: (c) curiosity

Q.25 . Which of the following words best fits in blank (F)?
In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been denoted by a letter. For each blank, five options are given. Choose the most appropriate word from the options that fits the blank appropriately.
In a small village, Riya decided to start a community library for children. She wanted to _____(A) a love for reading among young students. At first, she faced many _____(B) because there were very few books and no proper furniture. However, the villagers agreed to _____(C) old books and magazines for the cause. Slowly, the library began to _____(D) attention from nearby schools. Children visited every evening and listened to stories with great _____(E). Within a few months, the library became a source of _____(F) for the entire village.

A. conflict
B. embarrassment
C. confusion
D. pride
E. neglect

Answer: D

Sol:
Correct Answer: (d) pride
Context Sentence:
"Within a few months, the library became a source of _____ for the entire village."
The sentence implies something positive and honourable.

Option-wise Meanings (English + Hindi) with Example and Explanation
(a) conflict
English Meaning: disagreement or fight
Hindi Meaning: संघर्ष / विवाद
Example:
The conflict between the two groups lasted years.
Why Incorrect:
A library becoming a source of conflict contradicts the positive tone.
(b) embarrassment
English Meaning: feeling of shame
Hindi Meaning: शर्मिंदगी
Example:
He apologized for the embarrassment.
Why Incorrect:
Does not fit the positive context.
(c) confusion
English Meaning: lack of clarity
Hindi Meaning: भ्रम
Example:
There was confusion during the event.
Why Incorrect:
Not logically appropriate.
(d) pride
English Meaning: feeling of satisfaction and honour
Hindi Meaning: गर्व
Example:
The school became a source of pride for the town.
Why Correct:
"Source of pride" is a common and meaningful expression here.
(e) neglect
English Meaning: failure to care properly
Hindi Meaning: उपेक्षा
Example:
The garden showed signs of neglect.
Why Incorrect:
Opposite of intended meaning.
Final Answer: (d) pride

Q.26 $7^3 \times 2^5 \div 4^3 + 350$ का 175% $= x^2$
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में (x) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 23
B. 21
C. 28
D. 26
E. 25

Answer: C

Sol: $\dfrac{343}{2^5} + \dfrac{175}{100} \times 350 = x^2$

$x^2 = 171.5 + 612.5$

$x^2 = 784$

$x = 28$

Q.27 $18750 \div \sqrt{(?)} = 36 \times 11 + 59 \times 6$
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 25
B. 625
C. 5
D. 3125
E. 5625

Answer: B

Sol: $18750/\sqrt{(?)} = 36 \times 11 + 59 \times 6$
$=> 18750/\sqrt{(?)} = 396 + 354$
$=> \sqrt{(?)} = 18750/750 = 25$
? = 625

Q.28 $11\frac{2}{9} + 12\frac{2}{9} - 13\frac{2}{9} - 4\frac{1}{4} = x$

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में 'x' के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 5 35/36
B. 7 35/36
C. 9 35/36
D. 8 31/36
E. 3 35/36

Answer: A

Sol: $x = 11 + 12 - 13 - 4\left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$

$x = 6 + \left(\frac{8+8-8-9}{36}\right)$

$x = 6 + \left(-\frac{1}{36}\right)$

$x = 5\frac{35}{36}$

Q.29 5220 + 1375 – 5364 + x = 10288

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में 'x' के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 9263
B. 9057
C. 8024
D. 7056
E. 8824

Answer: B

Sol: x= 10288 – 5220 – 1375 + 5364

x = 9057

Q.30 650 का 120% + 320 + 255 ÷ 5 = x

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में 'x' के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 1163
B. 1363
C. 1151
D. 1263
E. 1051

Answer: C

Sol: 6/5×650+320+51=x

780+320+51=x

x=1151

Q.31 √(?)×√3025=2695

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 2401
B. 2209
C. 2601
D. 2304
E. 2400

Answer: A

Sol: √(?)×√3025=2695

√(?)=2695/55

= 49

=> ? = 2401

Q.32 48 + 8 × 0.75 – 5 =?

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 22
B. 36
C. 49
D. 56
E. 46

Answer: C

Sol:

48 + 8 × 0.75 – 5 =?

48 +6 – 5 = ?

? = 49

Q.33 2950 ÷ 12.5 + 160 =?

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 392
B. 390
C. 396
D. 394
E. 400

Answer: C

Sol: 2950 ÷ 12.5 + 160 =?

? = 236 + 160

= 396

Q.34 $62\% \text{ of } \frac{1600}{31} + 36\% \text{ of } 1300 =? \times 4 - 92$

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 296
B. 148
C. 152
D. 163
E. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Answer: B

Sol: 32 + 468 = ? × 4 – 92

32 + 468 + 92 = ? × 4

592/4=?

? = 148

Q.35 √(360-225×2+379) = ?
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नचिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 17
B. 19
C. 27
D. 13
E. 23

Answer: A

Sol:
√(360-450+379)
=√289
= 17

Q.36 810 – 756 + ? = 1050 का 10.5 %
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 49.25
B. 68.25
C. 56.25
D. 48.25
E. 55.25

Answer: C

Sol: 810 – 756 + ? = 10.5/100×1050
54 + ? = 110.25
? = 56.25

Q.37 11.2 ×15+6.4 ×7.5 = (?)³
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 15
B. 21
C. 3
D. 6
E. 9

Answer: D

Sol: ?³ = 11.2 × 15 + 6.4 × 7.5
?³ = 168 + 48
? = ∛216 = 6

Q.38 645 + 456 – 987 - √? = (3)⁴
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 1024
B. 256
C. 729
D. 931
E. 1089

Answer: E

Sol: 645 + 456 – 987 – √(?) = (3)^4
114 – 81 = √(?)
? = 33²
= 1089

Q.39 75 + 34 – 23 + ? =17 × 6
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 16
B. 12
C. 19
D. 23
E. 10

Answer: A

Sol: 75 + 34 – 23 + ? =17 × 6
? = 17 × 6 – 75 – 34 + 23
? = 102 – 75 – 34 + 23
? = 16

Q.40 125 का 24% + 150 का 48% =?
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 106
B. 108
C. 104
D. 112

E. 102

Answer: E

Sol: ? = 24/100×125+48/100×150
= 10200/100
= 102

Q.41 343 + 243 + 512 = ? का 20%
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 4590
B. 5490
C. 6490
D. 6140
E. 5290

Answer: B

Sol: 343 + 243 + 512 = ? का 20%
20/100×?=1098
=> ? = 5490

Q.42 (225-200) =?÷5
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 125
B. 120
C. 180
D. 160
E. 100

Answer: A

Sol: (225-200) =?÷5
25 =?÷5
125 = ?

Q.43 6.4 + 9.2 + 23.4 = ?
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 39.5
B. 32.5
C. 25.5
D. 39
E. 40

Answer: D

Sol: 6.4 + 9.2 + 23.4 = ?
39 = ?

Q.44 350% of 80 = ? निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 280
B. 270
C. 285
D. 290
E. 275

Answer: A

Sol:
3.5×80= ?
280= ?

Q.45 200% of 115 = ? निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?

A. 230
B. 225
C. 240
D. 235
E. 220

Answer: A

Sol:
2×115= ?
230= ?

Q.46 15 पुरुष एक कार्य को 20 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। 10 पुरुष उसी कार्य को पूरा करने में कितने दिन लेंगे?

A. 30
B. 25
C. 24
D. 28
E. 20

Answer: A

Sol: दिया गया है
प्रारंभिक पुरुष (M_1) = 15
प्रारंभिक दिन (D_1) = 20
अंतिम पुरुष (M_2) = 10

प्रयुक्त सूत्र
$M_1 \times D_1 = M_2 \times D_2$

हल
सूत्र के अनुसार:
$15 \times 20 = 10 \times D_2$
$300 = 10 \times D_2$
$D_2 = 300 / 10 = 30$ दिन

अंतिम उत्तर
अतः सही उत्तर (a) है

Q.47 A और B एक कार्य को क्रमशः **10** दिन और **15** दिन में पूरा कर सकते हैं। वे **4** दिनों तक एक साथ कार्य करते हैं। कितना कार्य शेष है?

A. 1/3
B. 1/2
C. 2/3
D. 2/5
E. 4/3

Answer: A

Sol: दिया गया है
A का समय = 10 दिन
B का समय = 15 दिन
कार्य करने का समय = 4 दिन

प्रयुक्त सूत्र
किया गया कार्य = (1/A + 1/B) × समय
शेष कार्य = 1 - किया गया कार्य

हल
A का 1 दिन का कार्य = 1/10
B का 1 दिन का कार्य = 1/15
(A+B) का 1 दिन का कार्य = 1/10 + 1/15 = (3 + 2) / 30 = 5/30 = 1/6
4 दिनों में किया गया कार्य = 4 × (1/6) = 4/6 = 2/3
शेष कार्य = 1 - 2/3 = 1/3

अंतिम उत्तर
अतः सही उत्तर (a) है

Q.48 **5** संख्याओं का औसत **20** है। यदि एक संख्या हटा दी जाती है, तो औसत **18** हो जाता है। हटाई गई संख्या क्या थी?

A. 30
B. 25
C. 24
D. 28
E. 20

Answer: D

Sol: दिया गया है
अवलोकनों की प्रारंभिक संख्या = 5
प्रारंभिक औसत = 20
हटाने के बाद अवलोकनों की संख्या = 4
नया औसत = 18

प्रयुक्त सूत्र
अवलोकनों का योग = औसत × अवलोकनों की संख्या
हटाई गई संख्या = प्रारंभिक योग - नया योग

हल
5 संख्याओं का प्रारंभिक योग = 5 × 20 = 100
4 संख्याओं का नया योग = 4 × 18 = 72
हटाई गई संख्या = 100 - 72 = 28

अंतिम उत्तर
अतः सही उत्तर (d) है

Q.49 एक राशि पर **3** वर्षों के लिए **20%** प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज **6000** रुपये है। मूलधन राशि ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 13000
B. 12000
C. 12400
D. 12800
E. 10000

Answer: E

Sol: दिया गया है
साधारण ब्याज (SI) = Rs. 6000
समय (T) = 3 वर्ष
दर (R) = 20% प्रति वर्ष

प्रयुक्त सूत्र
SI = (P × R × T) / 100

हल
6000 = (P × 20 × 3) / 100
6000 = (P × 60) / 100
6000 = P × 0.6
P = 6000 / 0.6 = 10000

अंतिम उत्तर
अतः सही उत्तर (e) है

Q.50 एक मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 4:1 है। यदि 10 लीटर मिश्रण निकाल लिया जाता है और उसे पानी से बदल दिया जाता है, तो अनुपात 2:3 हो जाता है। प्रारंभिक मात्रा क्या थी।

A. 30
B. 20
C. 24
D. 28
E. 25

Answer: B

Sol: दिया गया है
प्रारंभिक अनुपात (दूध:पानी) = 4:1
प्रतिस्थापित मात्रा = 10 लीटर
अंतिम अनुपात (दूध:पानी) = 2:3

प्रयुक्त सूत्र
अनुपात की अवधारणा और संतुलन

हल
माना प्रारंभिक मात्रा 5x है। 10L निकालने के बाद, अनुपात 4:1 ही रहता है।
शेष दूध = 4x - (4/5) × 10 = 4x - 8
शेष पानी = x - (1/5) × 10 = x - 2
10L पानी मिलाने के बाद:
(4x - 8) / (x - 2 + 10) = 2 / 3
(4x - 8) / (x + 8) = 2 / 3
12x - 24 = 2x + 16
10x = 40
x = 4
प्रारंभिक मात्रा = 5x + 10 = 5(4) = 20 लीटर

Q.51 अक्टूबर में घर किसने पेंट किया?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – छह अलग-अलग महीनों – जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) में अपना घर पेंट करते हैं।
F अपना घर उस महीने में पेंट करता है जिसमें 31 दिन होते हैं। F और B के बीच तीन व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। B सम संख्या वाले दिनों के महीने में अपना घर पेंट करता है। B और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। E, A से पहले अपना घर पेंट करता है लेकिन सितंबर में नहीं।

A. A
B. C
C. E
D. F
E. D

Answer: C

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था यहाँ है:

Months	Persons
July	F
August	D
September	C
October	E
November	B
December	A

E ने अक्टूबर में घर पेंट किया।

Q.52 C ने किस महीने में घर पेंट किया?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – छह अलग-अलग महीनों – जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) में अपना घर पेंट करते हैं।
F अपना घर उस महीने में पेंट करता है जिसमें 31 दिन होते हैं। F और B के बीच तीन व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। B सम संख्या वाले दिनों के महीने में अपना घर पेंट करता है। B और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। E, A से पहले अपना घर पेंट करता है लेकिन सितंबर में नहीं।

A. अगस्त
B. सितंबर
C. अक्टूबर
D. नवंबर
E. दिसंबर

Answer: B

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था यहाँ है:

Months	Persons
July	F
August	D
September	C
October	E
November	B
December	A

C सितंबर में घर पेंट करता है।

Q.53 D के बाद कितने व्यक्तियों ने पेंट किया?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – छह अलग-अलग महीनों – जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) में अपना घर पेंट करते हैं।
F अपना घर उस महीने में पेंट करता है जिसमें 31 दिन होते हैं। F और B के बीच तीन व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। B सम संख्या वाले दिनों के महीने में अपना घर पेंट करता है। B और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। E, A से पहले अपना घर पेंट करता है लेकिन सितंबर में नहीं।

A. कोई नहीं
B. चार
C. दो
D. तीन
E. एक

Answer: B

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था यहाँ है:

Months	Persons
July	F
August	D
September	C
October	E
November	B
December	A

चार

Q.54 E के ठीक बाद किसने पेंट किया?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – छह अलग-अलग महीनों – जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) में अपना घर पेंट करते हैं।
F अपना घर उस महीने में पेंट करता है जिसमें 31 दिन होते हैं। F और B के बीच तीन व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। B सम संख्या वाले दिनों के महीने में अपना घर पेंट करता है। B और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। E, A से पहले अपना घर पेंट करता है लेकिन सितंबर में नहीं।

A. B
B. C
C. D
D. F
E. A

Answer: A

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था यहाँ है:

Months	Persons
July	F
August	D
September	C
October	E
November	B
December	A

B ने E के ठीक बाद पेंट किया।

Q.55 निम्नलिखित पांच में से चार एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?
निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – छह अलग-अलग महीनों – जुलाई, अगस्त, सितंबर, अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों) में अपना घर पेंट करते हैं।
F अपना घर उस महीने में पेंट करता है जिसमें 31 दिन होते हैं। F और B के बीच तीन व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। B सम संख्या वाले दिनों के महीने में अपना घर पेंट करता है। B और D के बीच दो व्यक्ति अपना घर पेंट करते हैं। E, A से पहले अपना घर पेंट करता है लेकिन सितंबर में नहीं।

A. F
B. A
C. C
D. E
E. D

Answer: C

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था यहाँ है:

Months	Persons
July	F
August	D
September	C
October	E
November	B
December	A

C को छोड़कर, अन्य सभी व्यक्तियों ने विषम संख्या वाले दिनों के महीने में अपना घर पेंट किया।

Q.56 कथन:
B > D = S ≤ K < L ≥ P > Q
निष्कर्ष:
I. D < L
II. B > Q
इन प्रश्नों में, कथनों में विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच संबंध दर्शाया गया है। कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर निष्कर्षों का अध्ययन करें और सही उत्तर का चयन करें:

A. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है
B. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है
C. यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है
D. यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
E. यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II सत्य है

Answer: A

Sol: हल: I. D < L (सत्य)
II. B > Q (असत्य)

Q.57 कथन:

T ≤ U < K < M ≥ N ≤ Z = A

निष्कर्ष:

I. N ≤ A

II. M > T

इन प्रश्नों में, कथनों में विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच संबंध दर्शाया गया है। कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर निष्कर्षों का अध्ययन करें और सही उत्तर का चयन करें:

A. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है

B. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है

C. यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है

D. यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

E. यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II सत्य है

Answer: D

Sol: हल: I. N ≤ A (सत्य)
II. M > T (सत्य)

Q.58 कथन:

C ≥ E > H < O ≤ B = J > P

निष्कर्ष:

I. H = P

II. E > J

इन प्रश्नों में, कथनों में विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच संबंध दर्शाया गया है। कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर निष्कर्षों का अध्ययन करें और सही उत्तर का चयन करें:

A. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है

B. यदि केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है

C. यदि या तो निष्कर्ष I या II सत्य है

D. यदि न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II सत्य है

E. यदि निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

Answer: D

Sol: हल: I. H = P (असत्य)
II. E > J (असत्य)

Q.59 E के दाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

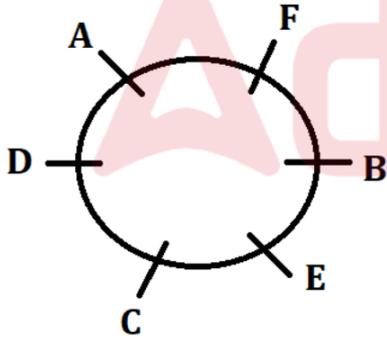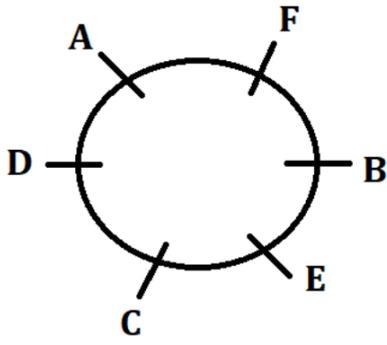निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और वे सभी अंदर की ओर उन्मुख हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)।

C और A के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। E, F के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और E निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।

A. D

B. F

C. C

D. A

E. B

Answer: D

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था:

A, E के दाएं से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

Q.60 D के दाएं से गिनने पर D और F के बीच कितने व्यक्ति बैठे हैं?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और वे सभी अंदर की ओर उन्मुख हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)।

C और A के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। E, F के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और E निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।

A. एक

B. दो

C. तीन

D. चार

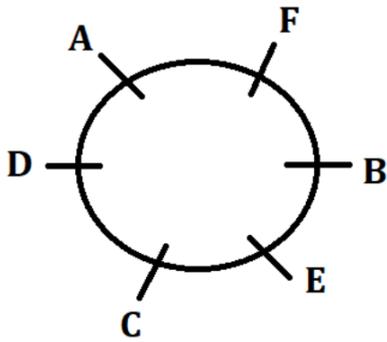E. कोई नहीं

Answer: C

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था:

तीन

D के संदर्भ में C का स्थान क्या है?

निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और वे सभी अंदर की ओर उन्मुख हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)।
C और A के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। E, F के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और E निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।

A. ठीक दाएं
B. बाएं से दूसरे
C. दाएं से दूसरे
D. ठीक बाएं
E. दाएं से तीसरे

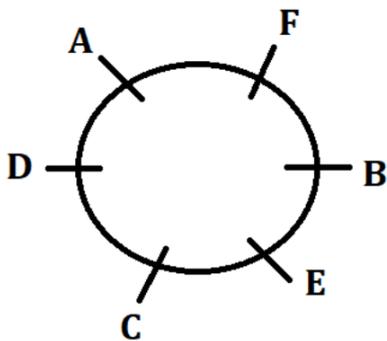**Answer:** A

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था:

ठीक दाएं

Q.62 **निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा व्यक्तियों का युग्म F का निकटतम पड़ोसी है?**

निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और वे सभी अंदर की ओर उन्मुख हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)।
C और A के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। E, F के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और E निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।

A. A, E
B. C, D
C. A, B
D. E, D
E. D, B

Answer: C

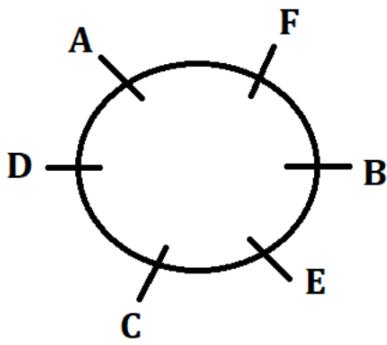**Sol:** अंतिम व्यवस्था:

A और B, F के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं

Q.63 **यदि सभी व्यक्तियों को A से शुरू करके दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में वर्णानुक्रम में बैठाया जाता है, तो कितने व्यक्ति (A को छोड़कर) समान स्थान पर रहेंगे?**

निम्नलिखित जानकारी को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
छह व्यक्ति – A, B, C, D, E और F – एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं और वे सभी अंदर की ओर उन्मुख हैं (जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों)।
C और A के बीच एक व्यक्ति बैठा है। C और F के बीच दो व्यक्ति बैठे हैं। E, F के बाएं से दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। B और E निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं।
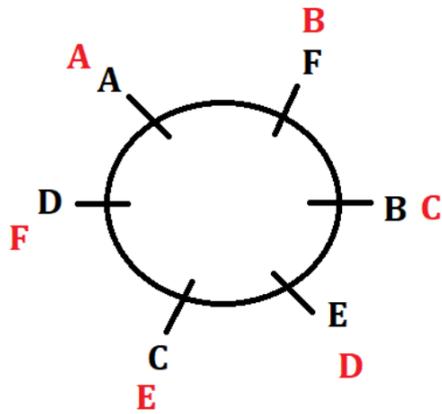
A. कोई नहीं
B. एक
C. दो
D. तीन
E. चार

Answer: A

Sol: अंतिम व्यवस्था:

कोई नहीं

Q.64 यदि "**CROWN**" को "**ETMYP**" और "**LIGHT**" को "**NGIJV**" के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो "**STUNT**" को कैसे लिखा जाएगा?

A. UVSPU
B. UVSPV
C. VSPVU
D. UUSPU
E. VVUPU

Answer: B

Sol: हल: यहाँ तर्क है:

```
+2 +2 -2 +2 +2
 C   R   O   W   N
 |   |   |   |   |
 E   T   M   Y   P
```

स्वरों को दूसरे पिछले अक्षर में बदल दिया जाता है और व्यंजनों को दूसरे अगले अक्षर में बदल दिया जाता है।
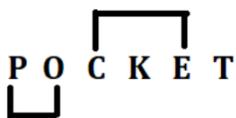
```
+2 +2 -2 +2 +2
 S   T   U   N   T
 |   |   |   |   |
 U   V   S   P   V
```

Q.65 शब्द '**POCKET**' में, अक्षरों के ऐसे कितने युग्म हैं जिनके बीच उतने ही अक्षर हैं जितने कि अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला के क्रम में (आगे और पीछे दोनों दिशाओं में) उनके बीच होते हैं?

A. कोई नहीं
B. एक
C. दो
D. तीन
E. तीन से अधिक

Answer: C

Sol: हल: दो युग्म बनते हैं।


```
P O C K E T
```

Q.66 कितने अंकों के ठीक पहले एक अक्षर और ठीक बाद एक प्रतीक है?
दी गई श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
Z % R ^ 4 A M 8 L # 9 3 T 2 $! P @ 6 B 1 & C K 7 5 D Ω

A. एक
B. दो
C. तीन
D. चार
E. कोई नहीं

Answer: B

Sol: हल:
पैटर्न: [अक्षर] → [संख्या] → [प्रतीक]
श्रृंखला की जांच करने पर:
T 2 $
B 1 &
दो संख्याएं शर्त को पूरा करती हैं।

Q.67 बाएं छोर से दूसरे प्रतीक के दाईं ओर चौथा तत्व कौन सा है?
दी गई श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
Z % R ^ 4 A M 8 L # 9 3 T 2 $! P @ 6 B 1 & C K 7 5 D Ω

A. 4
B. A
C. M
D. 8
E. L

Answer: D

Sol: हल:
बाएं से दूसरा प्रतीक = ^
दाईं ओर 4 गिनने पर:
4 (1), A (2), M (3), 8 (4)
उत्तर = 8 बाएं छोर से दूसरे प्रतीक के दाईं ओर चौथा है।

Q.68 यदि श्रृंखला से सभी प्रतीकों को हटा दिया जाता है, तो बाएं छोर से 11वां तत्व कौन सा होगा?
दी गई श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
Z % R ^ 4 A M 8 L # 9 3 T 2 $! P @ 6 B 1 & C K 7 5 D Ω

A. 2
B. P
C. 6
D. B
E. 1

Answer: A

Sol: हल:
प्रतीकों (% ^ # $! @ & Ω) को हटाने के बाद:
Z R 4 A M 8 L 9 3 T 2 P 6 B 1 C K 7 5 D
बाएं से 11वां तत्व = 2

Q.69 उन सभी संख्याओं का योग क्या है जिनके ठीक बाद एक अक्षर है?
दी गई श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
Z % R ^ 4 A M 8 L # 9 3 T 2 $! P @ 6 B 1 & C K 7 5 D Ω

A. 14
B. 25
C. 26
D. 17
E. 28

Answer: C

Sol: हल:
वे संख्याएं जिनके ठीक बाद अक्षर हैं:
4 A
8 L
3 T
6 B
5 D
योग = 4 + 8 + 3 + 6 + 5 = 26

Q.70 बाएं छोर से तीसरी संख्या और दाएं छोर से दूसरे प्रतीक के बीच कितने तत्व हैं?
दी गई श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
Z % R ^ 4 A M 8 L # 9 3 T 2 $! P @ 6 B 1 & C K 7 5 D Ω

A. 6
B. 8
C. 11
D. 13
E. 10

Answer: E

Sol: हल:
बाएं से तीसरी संख्या= 9
दाएं से दूसरा प्रतीक: = &
9 और & के बीच के तत्व:
3, T, 2, $, !, P, @, 6, B, 1
कुल तत्व = 10
बाएं छोर से तीसरी संख्या और दाएं छोर से दूसरे प्रतीक के बीच 10 तत्व हैं।

Q.71 F, B से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
एक परिवार में छह व्यक्ति: A, B, C, D, E और F हैं। परिवार में कोई एकल माता-पिता नहीं है।
A, C का पिता है। E, F की बहन है। F, D की दादी/नानी है। C और B विवाहित हैं। B और F का लिंग समान नहीं है। E का कोई संतान नहीं है।

A. माँ
B. बहन
C. दादी/नानी

D. सास
E. आंट

Answer: D

Sol: हल:

$$A\ (+) = F\ (-) — E\ (-)$$
$$|$$
$$C\ (-) = B\ (+)$$
$$|$$
$$D\ (+/-)$$

सास

Q.72 परिवार में कितनी महिला सदस्य हैं?
दी गई जानकारी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।
एक परिवार में छह व्यक्ति: A, B, C, D, E और F हैं। परिवार में कोई एकल माता-पिता नहीं है।
A, C का पिता है। E, F की बहन है। F, D की दादी/नानी है। C और B विवाहित हैं। B और F का लिंग समान नहीं है। E का कोई संतान नहीं है।

A. दो
B. तीन
C. चार
D. पांच
E. निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

Answer: E

Sol: हल:

$$A\ (+) = F\ (-) — E\ (-)$$
$$|$$
$$C\ (-) = B\ (+)$$
$$|$$
$$D\ (+/-)$$

निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

Q.73 यदि संख्या "5633469427" में, सभी अंकों को बाएं से दाएं अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो नई संख्या में कितने अंकों के स्थान समान रहते हैं?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4

Answer: A

Sol: दी गई संख्या:
5 6 3 3 4 6 9 4 2 7
अंकों को अवरोही क्रम (सबसे बड़े से सबसे छोटे) में व्यवस्थित करें:
अवरोही क्रम में अंक →
9 7 6 6 5 4 4 3 3 2
कोई भी अंक अपने समान स्थान पर नहीं रहा।

Q.74 कितनी सम संख्याओं के ठीक पहले और ठीक बाद एक विषम संख्या है?
दी गई अंक श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
7 4 9 2 6 3 8 5 1 4 7 2 9 6 3 8 5 2 1 7

A. पांच
B. दो
C. तीन
D. चार
E. पांच से अधिक

Answer: E

Sol: हल:
हमें ऐसी सम संख्याओं की आवश्यकता है जिनके ठीक पहले और ठीक बाद एक विषम संख्या हो।
पैटर्न: विषम – सम – विषम
7 4 9
3 8 5
1 4 7
7 2 9
9 6 3
3 8 5
5 2 1
कुल मान्य सम संख्याएं = 7

Q.75 बाएं छोर से तीसरी सम संख्या और दाएं छोर से चौथी विषम संख्या का योग क्या है?
दी गई अंक श्रृंखला को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:
7 4 9 2 6 3 8 5 1 4 7 2 9 6 3 8 5 2 1 7

A. 7
B. 9
C. 13

D. 11
E. 15

Answer: B

Sol: हल:
बाएं से तीसरी सम संख्या = 6
दाएं से चौथी विषम संख्या = 3
योग = 6 + 3 = 9