

21 दिनों का स्टडी प्लान

दिन - 7



1. एक परीक्षा में कक्षा के 33.33% छात्रों ने B ग्रेड प्राप्त किया, 25% छात्रों ने B+ ग्रेड प्राप्त किया, 16.66% छात्रों ने B- ग्रेड प्राप्त किया और 12.5% छात्र अनुत्तीर्ण हो गए तथा शेष ने A ग्रेड प्राप्त किया। कक्षा में छात्रों की न्यूनतम संख्या क्या हो सकती है?

- A. 24 B. 28
C. 27 D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans. A

Sol.

माना कक्षा में x छात्र हैं।

ग्रेड B प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = $x = \frac{1}{3}x$

का 33.33%

ग्रेड B+ प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = $x = \frac{1}{4}x$ का 25%

ग्रेड B- प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या = $x = \frac{1}{6}x$ का 16.66%

अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों की संख्या = $x = \frac{1}{8}x$ का 12.5%

ग्रेड A प्राप्त करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या

$$= x - \left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{8}x \right) = x - \frac{21x}{24}$$

$$= \frac{3x}{24}$$

यदि हमें पूर्णांक मान का पता लगाना है तो माना x का न्यूनतम मान 3,4,6,8 और 24 का एल.सी.एम = 24 । चूंकि सभी संख्याओं की पूर्ण संख्या होनी चाहिए।

2. किसी वस्तु पर 20% छूट की पेशकश की गई है | एक प्रोमो कोड लागू करके ग्राहक 10% नकद वापस जीतता है | उसको मिली प्रभावी छूट क्या है?

- A. 30.8 प्रतिशत B. 30 प्रतिशत
C. 12 प्रतिशत D. 28 प्रतिशत

Ans. D

Sol. Effective discount = $x + y - \frac{xy}{100}$

$$= 20 + 10 - \frac{20 \times 10}{100}$$

= 28%

3. एक परीक्षा में गणित एवं भौतिक विज्ञान के दो प्रश्न पत्र होते हैं। यदि उत्तीर्ण लोगों के 60% गणित में और भौतिक में 70% उत्तीर्ण हुए हों तो उन छात्रों का न्यूनतम प्रतिशत ज्ञात करें जो दोनों विषयों में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हों?

- A. 40% B. 30%
C. 60% D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans. D

Sol. Since we have to find minimum percentage it can be possible that no one has failed on both the subjects.

4. भारत में वर्ष 2014 के चुनाव के बाद, चीनी का मूल्य 21% बढ़ गया जिसका मध्यम वर्गीय परिवार पर भारी प्रभाव पड़ा। यदि एक मध्यम वर्ग के परिवार का उपभोक्ता चीनी पर किए जाने वाले खर्च को पहले के समान ही रखना चाहे, तो उसे चीनी की खपत को कितने प्रतिशत कम करना होगा?

- A. 19.45% B. 18.45%
C. 25.47% D. 21.35%
E. 17.35%

Ans. E

Sol.

$$\Rightarrow \text{प्रतिशत कमी} = \frac{a}{100+a} \times 100 \%$$

\Rightarrow यहाँ, $a = 21\%$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore \text{उपभोग में प्रतिशत कमी} = \frac{21}{121} \times 100\%$$

$\Rightarrow \therefore$ उपभोग में प्रतिशत कमी = 17.35 प्रतिशत

5. एक परीक्षा में एक विद्यार्थी को उत्तीर्ण होने के लिए अधिकतम 45% अंक प्राप्त करने होंगे। उसे 137 अंक मिले और 43 अंको से वह अनुत्तीर्ण हो गया। अधिकतम अंक ज्ञात कीजिए।

- A. 400 B. 500
C. 600 D. 800

Ans. A

Sol.



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छात्र 43 अंको से अनुत्तीर्ण हो गया है। क्या उसे परीक्षा में पास होने के लिए $(137 + 43) = 180$ अंक चाहिए।

माना कि अधिकतम अंक x हैं तो,

$$x \times 45\% = 180 \Rightarrow x \times \frac{45}{100} = 180 \Rightarrow x = 400$$

6. 2001 में एक शहर की जनसंख्या में 20% की वृद्धि हुई। बाढ़ के कारण, शहर की आबादी में 2002 में 50% की कमी आई और फिर 2003 में शहर की आबादी में 15% की वृद्धि हुई। यदि 2001 की शुरुआत में शहर की जनसंख्या 6 लाख है तो 2003 के अंत में शहर की जनसंख्या का पता लगाएं।

- A. 414000 B. 424000
C. 500000 D. 450000

Ans. A

Sol. The population of the town at the end of 2003:

$$= 600000 \times \frac{120}{100} \times \frac{50}{100} \times \frac{115}{100}$$
$$= 4,14,000$$

7. सोनू, सरकार को 30 प्रतिशत कर अदा करता है और इसके अतिरिक्त वह इस कर पर 10 प्रतिशत सरचार्ज का भी भुगतान करता है। वह सरकार को कुल कितने प्रतिशत कर अदा करता है?

- A. 33% B. 42%
C. 45% D. 50%

Ans. A

Sol. $x = 30\%$ and surcharge = 10%

$$\text{Net tax} = 30\% + 10/100 * 30\% = 33\%$$

8. एक व्यक्ति का भू-भाग 1458000 की लागत पर खरीदता है इस पर 2662000 लागत से एक फ्लैट का निर्माण करता है भू-भाग की कीमत में 10 % वार्षिक की वृद्धि हो रही है और फ्लैट की कीमत इसी दर से कम हो रही है तो कितने वर्ष के बाद दोनों के मूल्य बराबर होंगे?

- A. 5 वर्ष B. 2 वर्ष

- C. 3 वर्ष D. 4 वर्ष

Ans. C

Sol.

माना 'x' वर्षों बाद उनके मूल्य समान होंगे। तो

$$1458000 * (110/100)^x = 2662000 * (90/100)^x$$

$$1458000/2662000 = (9/11)^x$$

$$729/1331 = (9/11)^x$$

$$(9/11)^3 = (9/11)^x$$

$$x = 3 \text{ वर्ष}$$

9. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation." A. She said that she had to have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

B. She said that she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.

C. She said that she would have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

D. She said that she could have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an



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object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.

- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

10. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

He said, "I will have to go to Jaipur next month."A. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the following month.

B. He said that he would have gone to Jaipur the next month.

C. He said that he should have to go Jaipur the next month.

D. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the next month.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:



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- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like “this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day” respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

11. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

They said, “We trust in God.” A. They said that they trusted in God.

- B. They said that we trusted in God.
- C. They said that they trusted into God.
- D. They said that they had trusted in God.

Ans. A

Sol.

Option B cannot use the pronoun we instead of they. Option C uses into which is the wrong preposition. You cannot use into god. In is the correct preposition. Option D uses the wrong tense. Had signifies that the action is in the past. They had trusted in god, suggesting they do not anymore, which completely changes the meaning of the sentence. Hence only option A is correct.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (“ ”) used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and “that” conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
 - Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
 - Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.



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- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

12. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

You said to me, "You may go."A. You told me that I might go.

B. You told me that I may go.

C. You said to me that I might go.

D. You told me that I might be gone.

Ans. A

Sol.

Rules for changing the direct speech into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech.
- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
 - Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
 - Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
 - Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
 - Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
 - Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
 - Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
 - If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.
 - Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.



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Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

While changing the direct speech to indirect, "said to" is changed to "told". Inverted comma is eliminated and "that" is added. "May" is changed to "might".

13. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

I said to him, "He must not tell lies". A. I told him that he must not tell lies.

B. I told him that he should not tell lies.

C. I told him that he would not tell lies.

D. I told him that he could not tell lies.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to change the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.

• If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.

• If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.



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14. **Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.**

Mohan said to his friend, "Let me go home now."A. Mohan requested his friend let him go home then.

B. Mohan requested his friend that he might be allowed to go home then.

C. Mohan requested his friend his friend to go home.

D. Mohan told his friend to go him home then.

Ans. B

Sol.

The word "let" is used to suggest, to propose or to allow something. Below are the rules for changing such sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to propose/proposed; suggest/suggested etc as per the sense of the sentence.
- If the reporting verb has an object, then it is used with "to" after proposed/suggested.
- The inverted commas (" ") used in is removed and "that" conjunction is used.
- "Should + verb (1st form)" is used after subject of the reported verb.
- In some sentence, "let" is replaced by "might be allowed" in indirect speech.
- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.

Common rules for changing tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

15. **Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.**

The teacher said to the students, "Work hard now if you wish to have a better future."A. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wished to have a better future.

B. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wished to have a better future.

C. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wish to have a better future.



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D. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wish to have a better future.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is an imperative sentence. In such sentences, order, request, advice or negative command is given. In negative command, the reported speech starts with Do not or Don't.

Rules for changing imperative sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to order/ordered/command/commanded/request/requested/urge/urged/advise/advised/ask/asked/tell/told/suggest/suggested as per the sense of the sentence.
 - Inverted commas (" ") is removed and to is used before the main verb.
 - The pronoun of the reported speech changes accordingly.
 - The words like kindly, please are removed.
 - For negative command, inverted commas are removed and not + to + verb (first form) is used. For example, "do not go" changes to "not to go".
 - In negative commands, forbid/forbade + object + to + verb (first form) is also used.
- Common rules for direct/indirect speech:
- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.
 - If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
 - Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.

- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

16. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य देशों ने विश्व शांति तथा उसकी सुरक्षा की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी किसे सौंपी है?

- A. सामान्य सभा
- B. आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्
- C. सुरक्षा परिषद्
- D. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायपीठ

Ans. C

Sol. The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body, with "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." Five powerful countries sit as "permanent members" along with ten elected members with two-year terms.



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17. प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक 'मालगुडी डेज़' का लेखक निम्नलिखित में से कौन है?

- A. वी.एस. नाइपॉल
- B. दीपक चोपड़ा
- C. रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
- D. आर.के. नारायण

Ans. D

Sol.

मालगुडी डेज़ 1943 में भारतीय विचार प्रकाशन द्वारा प्रकाशित आर.के. नारायण द्वारा लघु कहानियों का संग्रह है।

18. शेर और मयूर नृत्य, भारत के किस राज्य का एक लोकप्रिय लोक नृत्य है?

- A. नागालैंड
- B. अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- C. उत्तराखंड
- D. मणिपुर

Ans. B

Sol.

- सिंह और मयूर नृत्य, अरुणाचल प्रदेश के एक लोक नृत्य हैं।
- यह मोनपा जनजाति द्वारा किया जाता है। इसमें पशुओं की कहानियों को दर्शाया जाता है जो नर्तक, मुर्गा और शेर के सिर के मुखौटे पहनते हैं।
- मोनपा, तवांग और पश्चिम कार्मेग जिलों में स्थित अरुणाचल प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख जातीय समूह है। वे चीन में आधिकारिक तौर पर मान्यता प्राप्त 56 जातीय समूहों में से एक हैं।

19. किस भारतीय राज्य को "दक्षिण भारत का अन्न भंडार" कहा जाता है?

- A. तमिलनाडु
- B. कर्नाटक
- C. आंध्र प्रदेश
- D. केरल

Ans. C

Sol.

• आंध्र प्रदेश को "दक्षिण भारत के अन्न भंडार" के रूप में जाना जाता है।

• आंध्र प्रदेश में लगभग 62 प्रतिशत लोगों का मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि है।

• चावल राज्य की एक प्रमुख खाद्य फसल है और खाद्य अनाज उत्पादन में राज्य का मुख्य खाद्य भंडार 77 प्रतिशत है।

• अन्य महत्वपूर्ण फसलें ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी, छोटी बाजरा, दालें, अरंडी, तंबाकू, कपास और गन्ना हैं।

20. मोत्सु मोंग त्योहार भारत के किस राज्य में मनाया जाता है?

- A. सिक्किम
- B. नागालैंड
- C. मेघालय
- D. छत्तीसगढ़

Ans. B

Sol.

- नागालैंड में मोत्सु मोंग त्योहार मनाया जाता है।
- यह नागालैंड के एओ जनजाति के लोगों द्वारा 1 से 3 मई तक हर साल मनाया जाता है।
- एओ नागा मोत्सु मोंग को फसल उत्सव के रूप में मनाते हैं।

21. कौन सा यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर मंदिर का वास्तुशिल्प जमीन पर कोई छाया नहीं छोड़ता है?

- A. कैलाश मंदिर
- B. मीनाक्षी मंदिर
- C. सूर्य मंदिर
- D. बृहदेश्वर मंदिर

Ans. D

Sol.

- बृहदेश्वर मंदिर सबसे प्राचीन मंदिरों में से एक है। यह तमिलनाडु के तंजावुर शहर में स्थित है।
- इस मंदिर का सबसे दिलचस्प हिस्सा मंदिर की छाया है, जो आश्चर्यजनक रूप से दोपहर में कभी भी जमीन पर नहीं गिरती है।



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• बृहदेश्वर मंदिर दुनिया के सबसे ऊंचे मंदिरों में से एक है।

यह एक हिंदू मंदिर है जो **भगवान शिव** को समर्पित है।

• यह मंदिर यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल का एक हिस्सा है जिसे "**ग्रेट लिविंग चोल मंदिर**" के रूप में जाना जाता है।

• तंजावुर प्राचीन चोलों का एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर था। इसे **राजराजा चोल I** ने 1003 और 1010 ईस्वी के बीच बनवाया था।

22. फ्लोरेंस नाइटिंगेल की 200वीं जयंती को मनाने के लिए किस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन ने वर्ष 2020 को 'नर्स और मिडवाइफ के वर्ष' के रूप में नामित किया?

- A. डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ
- B. यूनिसेफ
- C. यूनेस्को
- D. डब्ल्यू.एल.ओ

Ans. A

Sol.

• **विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO)** ने फ्लोरेंस नाइटिंगेल की 200वीं जयंती को मनाने के लिए वर्ष 2020 को **नर्स और मिडवाइफ** के वर्ष के रूप में नामित किया है।

• विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) तीन साल के नर्सिंग नाओ अभियान (2018-2020) में सहयोगी है।

• विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक विशेष एजेंसी है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित है।

• इसकी स्थापना **7 अप्रैल 1948** को हुई थी।

• इसका मुख्यालय **जिनेवा, स्विट्जरलैंड** में है।

23. खोया पाया वेब पोर्टल किससे संबंधित है?

- A. रेलवे में गुम और पाए गए सामान के बारे में जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान
- B. बच्चों के गुम होने और मिलने के बारे में जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान

C. सेल फोन के गुम होने और मिलने के बारे में सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान

D. अनिवासी भारतीयों के लापता होने और खोजे जाने के बारे में सूचना का आदान-प्रदान

Ans. B

Sol.

खोया पाया वेब पोर्टल बच्चों के गुमशुदा और खोजे जाने के बारे में जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान से संबंधित है।

• इसे **महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय और इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (DeitY)** द्वारा विकसित किया गया है।

• 'ट्रैक चाइल्ड' नाम का एक पोर्टल भी है जो गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित है।

• इसे पूर्व केंद्रीय मंत्री मेनका गांधी और रवि शंकर प्रसाद ने 2015 में संयुक्त रूप से लॉन्च किया था।

24. प्रत्येक _____ वर्ष में आयोजित होने वाला विशेष ओलंपिक, सम्मिलन की एक नई दुनिया बनाने वाले लोगों का एक वैश्विक समारोह है, जहां हर व्यक्ति को उनकी क्षमता या अक्षमता (असमर्थता) की परवाह किए बिना स्वीकारा व स्वागत किया जाता है।

- A. पाँच
- B. दो
- C. तीन
- D. चार

Ans. B

Sol.

• गर्मियों और सर्दियों के खेल के साथ बारी-बारी से हर दो साल में विशेष ओलंपिक होते हैं।

• यह बौद्धिक विकलांग और शारीरिक विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए एक वैश्विक मंच है।

• पहला गेम 20 जुलाई, 1968 को शिकागो में आयोजित किया गया था और सबसे हालिया विश्व ग्रीष्मकालीन खेल 14 मार्च से 21 2019 तक संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के अबू धाबी में आयोजित किए गए थे।



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25. भारत के नए मुख्य न्यायाधीश के रूप में किसे नियुक्त किया गया है?

- A. अरुण मिश्रा
- B. अशोक भूषण
- C. ए.एम. खानविलकर
- D. शरद अरविंद बोबडे

Ans. D

Sol.

- राष्ट्रपति राम नाथ कोविंद द्वारा जस्टिस शरद अरविंद बोबडे को भारत का अगला मुख्य न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किया गया है।
- जस्टिस बोबडे ने चीफ जस्टिस रंजन गोगोई की जगह ली है।
- उन्होंने 18 नवंबर, 2019 को शपथ ली।
- वह मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश हैं।
- सुप्रीम कोर्ट के संविधान और अधिकार क्षेत्र को 124-147 अनुच्छेद में विस्तार से बताया गया है।

26. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation."

- A. She said that she had to have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.
- B. She said that she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.
- C. She said that she would have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.
- D. She said that she could have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.

- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.

- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.

- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.

- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.

- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.

- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.

- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.



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How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like “this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day” respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

27. He said, “I will have to go to Jaipur next month.”

- A. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the following month.
- B. He said that he would have gone to Jaipur the next month.
- C. He said that he should have to go Jaipur the next month.
- D. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the next month.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (“ ”) used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and “that” conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.

- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb’s tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like “this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day” respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.



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28. They said, "We trust in God."
A. They said that they trusted in God.
B. They said that we trusted in God.
C. They said that they trusted into God.
D. They said that they had trusted in God.

Ans. A

Sol.

Option B cannot use the pronoun we instead of they. Option C uses into which is the wrong preposition. You cannot use into god. In is the correct preposition. Option D uses the wrong tense. Had signifies that the action is in the past. They had trusted in god, suggesting they do not anymore, which completely changes the meaning of the sentence. Hence only option A is correct.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.

- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
 - Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
 - Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
 - Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
 - Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
 - If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.
- How some words change in indirect speech
- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.
- Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:
- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
 - Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
 - Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

29. You said to me, "You may go."
A. You told me that I might go.
B. You told me that I may go.
C. You said to me that I might go.
D. You told me that I might be gone.

Ans. A

Sol.



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Rules for changing the direct speech into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (“ ”) used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and “that” conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech.
- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
 - Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
 - Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
 - Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
 - Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
 - Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
 - Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
 - If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb’s tense.
 - Words like “this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day” respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

While changing the direct speech to indirect , "said to" is changed to "told". Inverted comma is eliminated and "that" is added. "May" is changed to "might".

30. I said to him, “He must not tell lies”.

- A. I told him that he must not tell lies.
- B. I told him that he should not tell lies.
- C. I told him that he would not tell lies.
- D. I told him that he could not tell lies.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (“ ”) used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and “that” conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.
 - How to changes the tense in indirect speech
- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
 - Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.



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- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.

• If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

31. Mohan said to his friend, "Let me go home now."

A. Mohan requested his friend let him go home then.

B. Mohan requested his friend that he might be allowed to go home then.

C. Mohan requested his friend his friend to go home.

D. Mohan told his friend to go him home then.

Ans. B

Sol.

The word "let" is used to suggest, to propose or to allow something. Below are the rules for changing such sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to propose/proposed; suggest/suggested etc as per the sense of the sentence.
- If the reporting verb has an object, then it is used with "to" after proposed/suggested.

- The inverted commas (" ") used in is removed and "that" conjunction is used.

- "Should + verb (1st form)" is used after subject of the reported verb.

- In some sentence, "let" is replaced by "might be allowed" in indirect speech.

- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.

Common rules for changing tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.

- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.

- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.



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- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

32. The teacher said to the students, "Work hard now if you wish to have a better future."

A. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wished to have a better future.

B. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wished to have a better future.

C. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wish to have a better future.

D. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wish to have a better future.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is an imperative sentence. In such sentences, order, request, advice or negative command is given. In negative command, the reported speech starts with Do not or Don't.

Rules for changing imperative sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to order/ordered/command/commanded/request/requested/urge/urged/advise/advised/ask/asked/tell/told/suggest/suggested as per the sense of the sentence.

- Inverted commas (" ") is removed and to is used before the main verb.

- The pronoun of the reported speech changes accordingly.

- The words like kindly, please are removed.

- For negative command, inverted commas are removed and not + to + verb (first form) is used. For example, "do not go" changes to "not to go".

- In negative commands, forbid/forbade + object + to + verb (first form) is also used.

Common rules for direct/indirect speech:

- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.

- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.

- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.

- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.

- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.



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- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.



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