

UPSSSC PET 2021 Model Paper 1

$$8 - 8 \times \frac{2\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{2}{7}}{2 - \frac{1}{6 - \frac{1}{6}}}$$

1. The value of is equal to

- A. 0
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2

Direction: In each of the following questions, one/three statements are given followed by two/three/four conclusions/assumptions I, II, III & IV. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

2.

Statements :

- 1. All men are bachelors.
- 2. Some bachelors are teachers.
- 3. Some teachers are spiritual.

Conclusions :

- I. All men are spiritual.
- II. Some bachelors can be spiritual.
- III. Some men are spiritual.
- IV. All teachers are spiritual.

- A. Only conclusion I follows.
- B. Only conclusion II follows.
- C. Only conclusion III follows.
- D. Only conclusion IV follows.

3. For which one of the following judgements of the Supreme Court of India, the Kesavananda Bharti vs State of India case is considered a landmark?

- A. The religion cannot be mobilized for political ends
- B. Abolishing untouchability from the country
- C. The doctrine of basic structure of Constitution
- D. Right to life and liberty cannot be suspended under any circumstance

4. The man who built the first Mechanical Calculator was:

- A. Joseph Marie Jacquard
- B. Johan Mauchly
- C. Blaise Pascal
- D. Harward ailken

5. 'पारा उतरना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है

- A. तापमान कम होना
- B. क्रोध कम होना
- C. बुखार उतरना
- D. सर्दी पड़ना

6. PSLV launchers have –

- A. one liquid fuel stage, one solid fuel, one cryogenic stage
- B. one liquid fuel stage, three solid fuel
- C. one liquid fuel stage, one solid fuel, two cryogenic stage
- D. two liquid, two solid fuel stage

Directions: Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below:

Number of Graduates and Post- Graduates living in Various Towns

Town	Graduates	Post-Graduates
A	10,200	8,000
B	25,250	18,000
C	15,150	10,500
D	20,200	16,250
E	24,000	20,000
F	16,500	18,450



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7. The number of graduates in town F is approximately what percent of the number of post-graduates in the same town?

- A. 84
- B. 92
- C. 95
- D. 89

8. What is the total number of graduates and post-graduates in town A, D and F together?

- A. 84,500
- B. 90,200
- C. 88,500
- D. 89,600

9. What is the respective ratio of the number of graduates from towns A and B together to the number of post graduates from towns A and E together?

- A. 709 : 535
- B. 709 : 560
- C. 540 : 709
- D. 769 : 709

10. What is the average number of post-graduates in all the towns together?

- A. 16,250
- B. 15,500
- C. 15,200
- D. 16,000

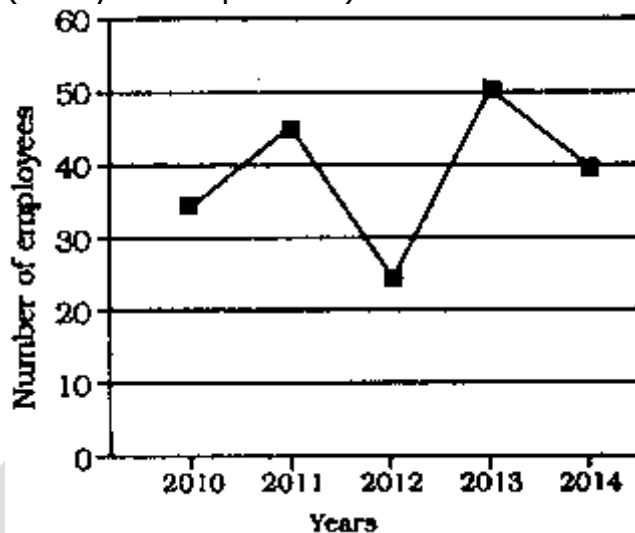
11. What is the difference between the number of graduates and the number of post graduates in town C?

- A. 4650
- B. 4500
- C. 4560
- D. 4600

12. The basic process taking place in a nuclear reactor is

- A. Fusion
- B. Fission
- C. Radioactivity
- D. Cooling

Direction: study the following line chart carefully and answer the questions given below it. The following line chart represents the number of employees (always multiple of 5) recruited in different years in a company.



13. The number of employees recruited in 2015 was 40% more than recruited in 2014. how many employees were recruited in 2015?

- A. 56
- B. 16
- C. 64
- D. 60

14.If the number of employees before 2010 was 640, what was percentage increase in 2010?

- A. 5%
- B. 5.5%
- C. 4%
- D. 4.5%

15.If the total number of employees before the year 2010 was 640, then the total number of employees after 2014 was:

- A. 820
- B. 835

- C. 815
D. 845

16. The number of employees recruited in the year 2012 was what percent of the number employees recruited in the year 2014?

- A. 50%
B. 60%
C. 62.5%
D. 70%

17. 'अनश्वर' शब्द के लिए एक वाक्य है।

- A. नष्ट होने वाला
B. ईश्वर को न मानने वाला
C. नष्ट न होने वाला
D. जो इन्द्रियों के द्वारा न जाना जा सके

18. Among A, B, C, D, E and F, who is the tallest if

- A is taller than D but smaller than C
- C is taller than F
- D is shortest. E is not the tallest.
- B, C are taller than A, C is smaller than E.

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

Direction: Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below.

The table given below shows the Quantity of various food items (in kg) used by an army camp during the period of January to June in a year.

Food items	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June
Rice	300	250	230	210	260	220
Vegetables	350	380	370	365	350	360
Wheat	330	350	290	285	300	320
Pulse	340	310	300	255	230	245

19. What is the respective ratio of the total quantity of food items used in the month of February to the total quantity of food used in the month of March?

- A. 231 : 249
- B. 129 : 119
- C. 22 : 19
- D. 24 : 31

20. What is the difference between the quantity of Rice & Wheat taken together and Vegetable & Pulse taken together in all the given months together?

- A. 250 kg
- B. 480 kg
- C. 323.75 kg
- D. 510 kg

21. What is the difference between the total quantity of Rice and total quantity of Vegetables used during the given months?

- A. 309 kg
- B. 855 kg
- C. 705 kg
- D. 464 kg

22. The quantity of vegetables used in the month of May is approximately what percent of the total quantity of food items used in the same month.

- A. 30.7%
- B. 42.5%
- C. 26%
- D. 28.75%

23. What is the difference between the average quantity of wheat used in all the given months together and the average quantity of pulse used in all the given months together?

- A. 30.8 kg
- B. 32.5 kg
- C. 40 kg
- D. 18.45 kg

Direction: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

Passage

A few years ago, researchers in Germany set out to plumb the moral consciences of small children. They invited a series of 2- and 3-year-olds to play with a marble track in a lab. Close to the track—inauspiciously close—was a block tower that one of the adult experimenters claimed to have painstakingly constructed. Just before turning her back, she asked them not to damage it. Needless to say, the game was rigged. After a few runs, a marble would knock over part of the tower, at which point the experimenter responded with what the resulting journal article described as a “mildly sad” tone. “Oh no,” she would say, then ask what had happened. In some versions of the experiment, the child seemed to be to **blame**; in others, an adult who was helping with the experiment toppled the tower. The kids’ reactions **revealed** a lot about how social-emotional development progresses during these key years. While many of the 2-year-olds seemed sympathetic to the researcher’s plight, the 3-year-olds went beyond sympathy. When they believed that they’d caused the accident, they were more likely than the 2-year-olds to express regret and try to fix the tower. In other words, the 3-year-olds’ behaviour varied depending on whether they felt responsible.

Their actions demonstrate “the beginnings of real guilt and real conscience. Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child’s growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren’t born knowing how to say “I’m sorry”; **rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences.** This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing. Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy (and its close cousin empathy) may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

24. What does the author mean by the following line of the passage?

“...rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences.”

- A. Children inherit the manners from their parents.
- B. Children are genetically designed in a manner to be receptive to situations involving guilt and sympathy.
- C. Guilt is not one of the basic emotions in humans; and a child learns to feel guilty through the social/ moral approval it gets.
- D. Children observe that pleasing parents and elders can win them favours and unprecedented sympathy.

25. The experiment mentioned in the passage was conducted to study which of the following aspects?

- A. Aggression in children
- B. Guilt and sympathy in children
- C. The development of guilt in adults
- D. The indifference of growing children

26. Which of the following is similar in meaning to "revealed" as used in the passage?

- A. Disclosed
- B. Concealed
- C. Procured
- D. Hide

27. Which is the highest point of North America continent?

- A. Mount Aconcagua
- B. Mount McKinley
- C. Mount Elbrus
- D. Mount Kosciuszko

28. Which Sikh Guru codified the composition of the Gurus into an authorized version i.e. Adi Granth?

- A. Guru Ramdas
- B. Guru Arjan Dev
- C. Guru Gobind Singh
- D. Guru Nanak

29. The grandson of Ashoka, who accepted Jainism was _____.

- A. Shivarang
- B. Dasharatha
- C. Samprati
- D. Vikram

30. Which of the following is a folk dance of Andhra Pradesh?

- A. Ottam
- B. Rouf
- C. Tarangamel

D. Kolattam

31. Council of ministers to aid and advise governor is mentioned in which article?

- A. 72
- B. 74
- C. 163
- D. 172

निर्देश:- नीचे कुछ शब्द दिए गये हैं। उसके बाद विकल्प स्वरूप चार शब्द दिए गये हैं जिनमें से एक शब्द का विलोम शब्द है। आपको यह पता लगाना है कि वह शब्द कौन सा है। उस विकल्प का क्रमांक ही आपका उत्तर है। यदि कोई भी विलोम शब्द नहीं है तो उत्तर (5) अर्थात इनमें से कोई उत्तर नहीं है।

32. "औचित्य" का विलोम शब्द -

- A. अनौचित्य
- B. चित्य
- C. औचक
- D. नियमित

33. The Land of Black Diamond is the nickname of which city?

- A. Asansol, West Bengal
- B. Kolkata, West Bengal
- C. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
- D. None of these

34. The non-cooperation movement was a reaction towards which incidents caused by Britisher's oppressive rule?

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- C. Simon Commission
- D. Both A and B

Direction: What value will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following question?

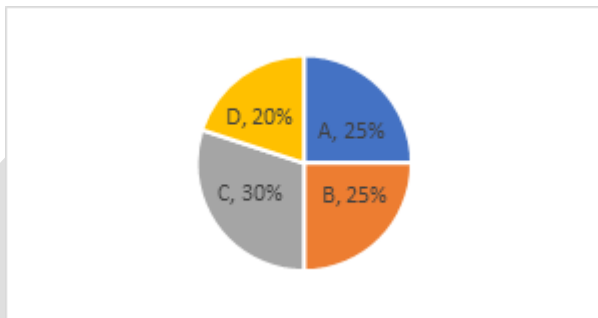
35. $\sqrt{1225} - \sqrt{625} + 10 = ?$

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 15
- D. 30

Direction: Study the following pie chart and table and answer the questions given below it.

In Pie-chart, percentage of the number of employees (males and females) in four departments A, B, C and D of an organization is given.

Total number of employees (males and females) in all the four departments of the organization = 2000



In table, number of male employees in the four departments A, B, C and D is given.

Departments	Number of male employees
A	240
B	225
C	350
D	160

36. The difference of number of female employees in departments A and B together and the number of female employees in departments B and C together is

- A. 24
- B. 15
- C. 10
- D. 5

37. What is the ratio of the average number of male employees in departments A, C and D and the average number of female employees in departments B, C and D?

- A. 10 : 11
- B. 25 : 34
- C. 5 : 6
- D. 50 : 51

38. If 22.5% female employees of department D are transferred to department B, then the percentage increment in the total number of employees in department B is

- A. 10.5%
- B. 10.8%
- C. 12.4%
- D. 11.5%

39. What is the average number of female employees in departments A, C and D?

- A. 240
- B. 245
- C. 260
- D. 250

40.

Number of female employees in department A is how much percent of the total number of employees (male and female) in department D?

- A. 55%
- B. 45%
- C. 65%
- D. 35%

41. The term 'Mixed Farming' refers to _____.

- A. Farming of different crops at different time
- B. Rearing agriculture and livestock simultaneously
- C. Application of chemical fertilizers and organic farming activities simultaneously
- D. None of above

42. Which Islamic reformist movement was founded by Mirza Gulam Ahmad?

- A. Ahmadiyya Movement
- B. Faraizi Movement
- C. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- D. Shah Abdul Aziz

43. Which article deals with the administration of Scheduled areas and Tribal areas?

- A. Article 167
- B. Article 255
- C. Article 243
- D. Article 244

44. Irrawaddy Dolphin is a special feature of which of the following lakes?

- A. Chilka Lake
- B. Pulicat Lake
- C. Vembanad Lake
- D. Junagarh Lake

45. If in a certain code, **QUARANTINE** is written as **BSBVRFOJUO**, How will **VENTELATOR** be written in that language?

- A. FUOFWSPUBM
- B. FPIFWSPUBM
- C. FULPWSPUBM
- D. FUOFWSPNGM

46. Which Mughal ruler is credited with starting the Hindu-Muslim unity festival Phool Walon Ki Sair?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Akbar II

47. Which of the following is not a cause of decline of Buddhism in India?

- A. Split of Buddhism into different sects
- B. Declination in royal patronage of buddhism
- C. Emergence of other saints like Shankracharya

D. Adoption of Pali language by Buddhism to proliferate

48. Myanmar is closest to which of the following islands ?

- A. Nicobar Island
- B. Andaman Island
- C. Lakshadweep Island
- D. All of these

49. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated on _____.

- A. 9th January
- B. 8th January
- C. 2nd January
- D. 1st January

50. In which year, did the battle of Khanua (Khanwa) took place between Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga?

- A. 1522
- B. 1527
- C. 1526
- D. 1529

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुने।

मनुष्य के लिए अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। एक स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क के लिए स्वस्थ शरीर का होना अनिवार्य है। रुग्ण शरीर, रुग्ण मानसिकता को जन्म देता है। वैदिक काल से ही हमारे पूर्वजों ने 'निरोगी काया' अर्थात् स्वस्थ शरीर को प्रमुख सुख माना है। खेल अथवा व्यायाम स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए अति आवश्यक है अर्थात् शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए खेल अथवा व्यायाम की उतनी ही आवश्यकता है जितनी कि जीवन को जीने के लिए भोजन व पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। विद्यार्थी जीवन मानव जीवन की आधारशिला है। इस काल में आत्मसात की गई समस्त अच्छी-बुरी आदतों का मानव जीवन पर स्थायी प्रभाव पड़ता है। अध्ययन के साथ-साथ व्यायाम मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक है। विद्यार्थी जो अपनी पढ़ाई के साथ खेलों को बराबर का महत्व देते हैं वे प्रायः कुशाग्र बुद्धि के होते हैं। वे तन और मन दोनों से ही पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ होते हैं। खेलों से उनका मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता है। वे अन्य विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अधिक चुस्त-दूरस्त

होते हैं तथा उनमें धैर्य, सहनशीलता, क्षमा जैसे मानवीय गुणों का विकास अधिक होता है। हमारे देश में योगासन, दंड-बैठक, दौड़ना, कुश्ती, तैराकी आदि व्यायाम की अनेक पद्धातीय प्रचलित हैं। खेलना भी व्यायाम का ही एक रूप है। फुटबॉल, हॉकी, बालीबॉल, कबड्डी, खो-खो, क्रिकेट आदि देश के प्रमुख खेल हैं। अतः मनुष्य के सर्वगीण विकास के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि हम खेल और शिक्षा दोनों को ही बराबर का महत्व दे।

51. अध्ययन के साथ-साथ मनुष्य के लिए सर्वांगीण विकास में क्या सहायक होता है?

- A. बुरी आदतें
- B. नृत्य
- C. पढ़ाई
- D. व्यायाम

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुने।

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52. वैदिक काल से हमारे पूर्वजों ने कैसे शरीर को स्वस्थ माना है?

- A. रोगी काया
- B. अच्छी-बुरी आदतें
- C. अस्वस्थ काया
- D. निरोगी काया

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुने।

मनुष्य के लिए अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। एक स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क के लिए स्वस्थ शरीर का होना अनिवार्य है। रुग्ण शरीर, रुग्ण मानसिकता को जन्म देता है। वैदिक काल से ही हमारे पूर्वजों ने 'निरोगी काया' अर्थात् स्वस्थ शरीर को प्रमुख सुख माना है। खेल अथवा व्यायाम स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए अति आवश्यक है अर्थात् शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए खेल अथवा व्यायाम की उतनी ही आवश्यकता है जितनी कि जीवन को जीने के लिए भोजन व पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। विद्यार्थी जीवन मानव जीवन की आधारशिला है। इस काल में आत्मसात की गई समस्त अच्छी-बुरी आदतों का मानव जीवन पर स्थायी प्रभाव पड़ता है। अध्ययन के साथ-साथ व्यायाम मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक है। विद्यार्थी जो अपनी पढ़ाई के साथ खेलों को बराबर का महत्व देते हैं वे प्रायः कुशाग्र बुद्धि के होते हैं। वे तन और मन दोनों से ही पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ होते हैं। खेलों से उनका मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता है। वे अन्य विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अधिक चुस्त-दूरस्त होते हैं तथा उनमें धैर्य, सहनशीलता, क्षमा जैसे मानवीय गुणों का विकास अधिक होता है। हमारे देश में योगासन, दंड-बैठक, दौड़ना, कुश्ती, तैराकी आदि व्यायाम की अनेक पद्धातीय प्रचलित हैं। खेलना भी व्यायाम का ही एक रूप है। फुटबॉल, हॉकी, बालीबॉल, कबड्डी, खो-खो, क्रिकेट आदि देश के प्रमुख खेल हैं। अतः मनुष्य के सर्वंगीण विकास के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि हम खेल और शिक्षा दोनों को ही बराबर का महत्व दे।

53. विद्यार्थी का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कैसे अच्छा रहता है?

- A. प्रतियोगिता
- B. लड़ाई
- C. गीत
- D. खेल या खेलों से

एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुने।

मनुष्य के लिए अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। एक स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क के लिए स्वस्थ शरीर का होना अनिवार्य है। रुग्ण शरीर, रुग्ण मानसिकता को जन्म देता है। वैदिक काल से ही हमारे पूर्वजों ने 'निरोगी काया' अर्थात् स्वस्थ शरीर को प्रमुख सुख माना है। खेल अथवा व्यायाम स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए अति आवश्यक है अर्थात् शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए खेल अथवा व्यायाम की उतनी ही आवश्यकता है जितनी कि जीवन को जीने के लिए भोजन व पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। विद्यार्थी जीवन मानव जीवन की आधारशिला है। इस काल में आत्मसात की गई समस्त अच्छी-बुरी आदतों का मानव जीवन पर स्थायी प्रभाव पड़ता है। अध्ययन के साथ-साथ व्यायाम मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक है। विद्यार्थी जो अपनी पढ़ाई के साथ खेलों को बराबर का महत्व देते हैं वे प्रायः कुशाग्र बुद्धि के होते हैं। वे तन और मन दोनों से ही पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ होते हैं। खेलों से उनका मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता है। वे अन्य विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अधिक चुस्त-दूरस्त होते हैं तथा उनमें धैर्य, सहनशीलता, क्षमा जैसे मानवीय गुणों का विकास अधिक होता है। हमारे देश में योगासन, दंड-बैठक, दौड़ना, कुश्ती, तैराकी आदि व्यायाम की अनेक पद्धतीय प्रचलित हैं। खेलना भी व्यायाम का ही एक रूप है। फुटबॉल, हॉकी, बालीबॉल, कबड्डी, खो-खो, क्रिकेट आदि देश के प्रमुख खेल हैं। अतः मनुष्य के सर्वंगीण विकास के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि हम खेल और शिक्षा दोनों को ही बराबर का महत्व दे।

54. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?

- A. खेलों व व्यायाम का महत्व
- B. रोगी काया का महत्व
- C. विद्यार्थी जीवन
- D. अध्ययन का महत्व

निर्देश:- एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुने।

मनुष्य के लिए अच्छे स्वास्थ्य का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। एक स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क के लिए स्वस्थ शरीर का होना अनिवार्य है। रुग्ण शरीर, रुग्ण मानसिकता को जन्म देता है। वैदिक काल से ही हमारे पूर्वजों ने 'निरोगी काया' अर्थात् स्वस्थ शरीर को प्रमुख सुख माना है। खेल अथवा व्यायाम स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए अति आवश्यक है अर्थात् शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए खेल अथवा व्यायाम की उतनी ही आवश्यकता है जितनी कि जीवन को जीने के लिए भोजन व पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। विद्यार्थी जीवन मानव जीवन की आधारशिला है। इस काल में आत्मसात की गई समस्त अच्छी-बुरी आदतों का मानव जीवन पर स्थायी प्रभाव पड़ता है। अध्ययन के साथ-साथ व्यायाम मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक

है। विद्यार्थी जो अपनी पढ़ाई के साथ खेलों को बराबर का महत्व देते हैं वे प्रायः कुशाग्र बुद्धि के होते हैं। वे तन और मन दोनों से ही पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ होते हैं। खेलों से उनका मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता है। वे अन्य विद्यार्थियों की तुलना में अधिक चुस्त-दूरस्त होते हैं तथा उनमें धैर्य, सहनशीलता, क्षमा जैसे मानवीय गुणों का विकास अधिक होता है। हमारे देश में योगासन, दंड-बैठक, दौड़ना, कुश्ती, तैराकी आदि व्यायाम की अनेक पद्धतीय प्रचलित हैं। खेलना भी व्यायाम का ही एक रूप है। फुटबॉल, हॉकी, बालीबॉल, कबड्डी, खो-खो, क्रिकेट आदि देश के प्रमुख खेल हैं। अतः मनुष्य के सर्वगीण विकास के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि हम खेल और शिक्षा दोनों को ही बराबर का महत्व दे।

55.

किसको व्यायाम का रूप माना जाता है?

- A. शिक्षा
- B. विद्यार्थी
- C. भाषण
- D. खेल

56. _____ was a female philosopher in the later Vedic period and she was the wife of sage Yajnavalkya.

- A. Lopamudra
- B. Maitreyi
- C. Sikta
- D. Ghosha

निर्देश: एक गद्यांश दिया गया है। गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें तथा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुने।

भारतीय हिन्दू समाज में जितने पर्व और उत्सव मनाए जाते हैं, उनमें नवरात्र का विशिष्ट स्थान है। नवरात्र शक्ति की उपासना का पर्व है। शक्ति ही विश्व का सृजन करती है, शक्ति ही उसका संचालन करती है, शक्ति ही उसका संहार करती है। नवरात्रि त्यौहार के आखिरी दिन विजयादशमी या दशहरे का उत्सव मनाया जाता है। रामायण के अनुसार इसी दिन भगवन श्रीराम ने रावण का वध किया था। गुजरात के बड़ोदरा में नवरात्रि उत्सव का सबसे भव्य और सुन्दर रूप देखने को मिलता है। इसमें त्यौहार के दौरान प्रतिदिन 4-

5 लाख लोग गरबा खेलने/नृत्य के लिए के स्थान पर इकट्ठा होते हैं। गरबा सिर्फ नृत्य के रूप में नहीं इस दिन प्रतियोगिता के रूप में भी किया जाता है। उसी प्रकार भारत के पूर्वी राज्यों जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल में

जगह-

जहग, दुर्गा मां के पंडाल बनाए जाते हैं जहाँ भक्त दर्शन के लिए पहुँचते हैं। वहाँ पर माता दुर्गा की पूजा करते हैं और उनसे सुख शांति की कामना करते हैं। कई जगहों पर पारंपरिक नृत्य और गीत के कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जहाँ हजारों की तादाद में लोग पहुँचते हैं। दसवें दिन पश्चिम बंगाल के लोग मां दुर्गा की मिट्टी की मूर्तियों को पानी में विसर्जित कर देते हैं। भारत के पश्चिम राज्यों में नवरात्रि का एक अलग ही रंग दीखता है, जहाँ शाम के समय लोग इंडिया खेलते हैं। अगर हम आसान शब्दों में नवरात्रि के महान पर्व का उल्लेख करें तो यह एक ऐसा मुख्य त्यौहार है, जो भारत के हर कोने में मनाया जाता है।

57. किन राज्यों में दुर्गा माँ की पूजा के लिए पंडाल भी बनाए जाते हैं?

- A. बिहार
- B. पश्चिम बंगाल
- C. छत्तीसगढ़
- D. हिमाचल प्रदेश

58. नवरात्रों में कौन से नृत्य की प्रतियोगिता भी की जाती है?

- A. कथकली
- B. गरबा
- C. भांगड़ा
- D. पंथी नृत्य

59. नवरात्रि को कौन-सा पर्व माना जाता है?

- A. पंडाल को सजाने का पर्व
- B. शक्ति की उपासना का पर्व
- C. व्रत रखने का पर्व
- D. कार्यक्रम के लिए

60. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा?

- A. नृत्य पर्व
- B. दशहरा पर्व
- C. प्रतियोगिता कार्यक्रम पर्व

D. नवरात्रि पर्व

61.

नवरात्रि के आखिरी दिन कौन-सा उत्सव मनाया जाता है?

- A. विजयादशमी
- B. दीवाली
- C. गांधी जयंती
- D. होली

62. Which of the following text is not a work of Kabir?

- A. Beejak
- B. Sakhi Granth
- C. Granthawali
- D. Gyan Lila

63. A barometer is used to measure which one of the following?

- A. Current
- B. Atmospheric pressure
- C. Humidity
- D. Altitude

64. Which of the following is a major port on the west coast of India?

- A. Kandla
- B. Visakhapatnam
- C. Paradip
- D. Haldia

65. Ghosundi Inscription is situated at_____.

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Gujrat

66.The 'Mother Goddess' statue found in Indus Valley Civilisation, is an example of which kind of art?

- A. Bronze Statue
- B. Trade Seal
- C. Terracotta Statue
- D. Copper Statue

67.In the distribution of subjects between the Union and the States, cyber law belongs to which of the following?

- A. Union list
- B. State list
- C. Concurrent list
- D. Residuary subject

68.'पक्षी' का पर्यायवाची है:

- A. भूधर
- B. मीन
- C. वृन्द
- D. विहंग

69.If 'A+B' means that A is the mother of B

'A÷B' means that A is the brother of B

'A×B' means that A is the son of B

'A-B' means that A is the sister of B

If $P \div Q - R + S \times T$, then what is the relation of P with T?

- A. Father in law
- B. Mother in law
- C. Sister in law
- D. Brother in law

70.'Yaavat Jivet Sukham Jeevet, Rinam Kritva Ghritam Piyet' is the sole motto of which philosophy?

- A. Charvaka
- B. Jainism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Mimansa

71. A question and two statements labelled (I) and (II) are given. You have to decide which statement(s) is/are sufficient to answer the question.

Question: Six friends sitting in a row facing north. Who is sitting at the ends of the row?

Statements:

- I. B is sitting between A and C. E is sitting between D and F. C and D are neighbours.
- II. D is second left to F and second right to B and in between C and E. A and B are neighbours.

- A. Only statement I is sufficient.
- B. Only statement II is sufficient.
- C. Either I or II is sufficient.
- D. Both I and II together are sufficient.

72. The average height of 55 students of a class is 140 cm. If 10 students, whose average height is 130 cm, left the class and 15 new students of average height 150 cm are included in the class, then what will be the new average height of the students of the class?

- A. 140.5 cm
- B. 148.5 cm
- C. 153.6 cm
- D. None of these

$$\frac{36}{11} = 3 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{z}}}$$

73. If $\frac{36}{11} = 3 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{z}}}$, where x, y and z are natural numbers, then what is (x + y + z) equal to?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9

74. Vulcanization is done to strengthen which of the following polymers?

- A. Aliphatic polyesters
- B. Nylon 2–nylon 6
- C. Natural Rubber
- D. PVC

75. Light is which type of wave?

- A. Longitudinal Wave
- B. Transverse Wave
- C. S-Wave
- D. P-Wave

76. Who was the first woman president of any State Cricket Association in India?

- A. Shikha Surbhi
- B. GS Lakshmi
- C. Rupa Gurunath
- D. Mithali Raj

77. Amarkantak river system is an example of which type of drainage system?

- A. Dendritic
- B. Radial
- C. Centripetal
- D. Trellis

78. Which of the following cup does not belong to Badminton?

- A. Thomas Cup
- B. Sophia Cup
- C. Chadha Cup
- D. Travancore Cup

79. A is 80% more than B and C is $48\frac{4}{7}\%$ less than the sum of A and B. By what per cent is C less than A?

- A. 30
- B. 15
- C. 25

D. 20

80. वृद्धि संधि किस संधि का भाग है-

- A. स्वर संधि
- B. हल् संधि
- C. विसर्ग संधि
- D. व्यजन संधि

81.

Identify the incorrect sentence.

- A. We received new pieces of information from the doctor.
- B. The girls' soccer game was delayed by rain.
- C. You receive a passing grade you do all your homework.
- D. I am being all by myself now, aren't I?

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

82. The referee really _____ of a victory with that terrible penalty!

- A. screwed us out
- B. ripped us off
- C. paid us off
- D. kicked us out

83. The Bharatmala Project is related to which of the following?

- A. Related to construction of highways.
- B. Related to construction of new tunnels in hilly areas.
- C. Related to construction of new dams.
- D. All of the above

84. In Delhi Sultanate time period, who started a new class of ruling elites of 40 leaders known as Chalisa?

- A. Qutubuddin Aibak
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Balban

D. Allauddin Khilji

85. Interim expenditure of government until budget is passed is known as

- A. Vote on Credit
- B. Vote on Account
- C. Token Grant
- D. Exceptional Grant

86. With reference to Balance of Payment (BoP), Grants are included under

- A. Capital Account
- B. Current Account
- C. Reserve Use
- D. Invisibles

87. Which amongst the following Price Indices is published by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)?

- A. Consumer Price Index for Industrial Worker (CPI-IW)
- B. Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)
- C. Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)
- D. Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME)

88. Which amongst the following is/are not the reason(s) for Cost-Push Inflation?

- A. Hoarding and Speculation of commodities
- B. Defective Supply chain
- C. Increase in indirect taxes
- D. Increased borrowing by State

89. The Reserve Bank of India is a

- A. Constitutional Body
- B. Executive Body
- C. Statutory Body
- D. Independent Private Regulator

90. Which of the is neither a constitutional body nor a statutory body?

- A. National Council for Transgender Persons
- B. National Commission for Backward Classes
- C. National Institution for Transforming India
- D. National Commission for Women

91. The Union Cabinet has given its nod to increase the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in insurance sector to _____.

- A. 49 per cent
- B. 62 per cent
- C. 74 per cent
- D. 100 per cent

92. Who is the author of the book - Agriculture Acts of 2020?

- A. AK Rajan
- B. Amitabh Ghosh
- C. Arvind Kumar
- D. Divyanshu Chatterjee

93. Who among the following became the first Indian President of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council?

- A. Sanjay Mathur
- B. Indramani Dubey
- C. Ajai Malhotra
- D. Mohan Bhatnagar

94. Which of the following cities of India has been recognized as the Tree City of the World?

- A. Bhubaneswar
- B. Hyderabad
- C. Nainital
- D. Mangalore

95. According to the report 'International Arms Transfer Trends, 2020' released by Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which country is the world's top arms importer country during 2016-20?

- A. Pakistan
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Iran

D. Afghanistan

96. Who among the following was announced to be conferred with the prestigious 51st Dadasaheb Phalke Award for the year 2019?

- A. Lata Mangeshkar
- B. Rajinikanth
- C. Irrfan Khan
- D. Sushant Singh Rajput

97. Who among the following has won the women's singles title of the women's tennis competition 'Qatar Total Open' held in March 2021?

- A. Petra Kvitova
- B. Victoria Azarenka
- C. Jessica Pegula
- D. Garbine Muguruza

98. India has signed an agreement with which country for a possible sale of BrahMos cruise missiles in March 2021?

- A. Malaysia
- B. Thailand
- C. Kenya
- D. Philippines

99. Where did the Prime Minister inaugurate the curtain raiser activities of the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' (India @ 75) on March 4, 2021?

- A. Sabarmati
- B. Jhansi
- C. Pune
- D. Nagpur

100. Who was announced as the recipient of the '30th Vyas Samman' of 'KK Birla Foundation' in March 2021?

- A. Nasira Sharma
- B. Govind Mishra
- C. Sharad Pagare
- D. Mukesh Sharma

gradeup

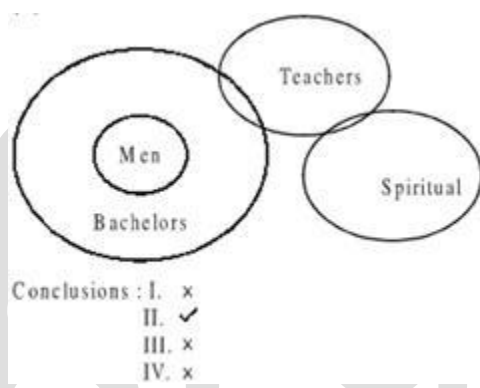
Solutions

1. Ans. D.

$$\sqrt{8 - 8 \times \frac{2\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{2}{7}}{2 - \frac{1}{6 - \frac{1}{6}}}} = \sqrt{8 - 8 \times \frac{\frac{11}{5} - \frac{9}{7}}{2 - \frac{1}{\frac{35}{6}}}} = \sqrt{8 - 8 \times \frac{\frac{77 - 45}{35}}{2 - \frac{6}{35}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{8 - 8 \times \frac{\frac{32}{35}}{\frac{35}{35}}} = \sqrt{8 - 8 \times \frac{32}{64}} = \sqrt{8 - 4} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

2. Ans. B.



3. Ans. C.

The **Kesavananda Bharathi** judgment or **His Holiness Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru and Ors. v. State of Kerala and Anr.**) is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India that outlined the Basic Structure doctrine of the Constitution. Justice Hans Raj Khanna asserted through this doctrine that the constitution possesses a basic structure of constitutional principles and values.

4. Ans. C.

Blaise Pascal, noted mathematician, thinker, and scientist, built the first mechanical adding machine in 1642 based on a design described by Hero of Alexandria (2AD) to add up the distance a carriage travelled. The basic principle of his calculator is still used today in water meters and modern-day odometers.

5. Ans. B.

‘पारा उतरना’ - अर्थ - क्रोध कम होना । मुहावरा शब्द अरबी भाषा से लिया गया है, जिसका अर्थ है- अभ्यास। मुहावरा अतिसंक्षिप्त रूप में होते हुए भी बड़े भाव या विचार को प्रकट करता है। जबकि लोकोक्तियों को कहावतों के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

6. Ans. D.

The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) has proved itself to be a versatile vehicle for diverse missions and is now the workhorse of ISRO. It was the first launcher to gain operational status.

PSLV is configured as a four-stage vehicle with alternate solid and liquid propulsion stages.

7. Ans. D.

Required percentage = $(16500 \times 100) / 18450 = 89.43 = 89$ (Approx)

8. Ans. D.

Graduates of town A, D and F = $(10200 + 20200 + 16500) = 46900$
Post graduates of town A, D and F = $(8000 + 16250 + 18450) = 42700$
Required number = $46900 + 42700 = 89600$

9. Ans. B.

Required ratio = $(10200 + 25250) : (8000 + 20000)$
= $35450 : 28000$
= $709 : 560$

10. Ans. C.

Average number of the post-graduates = $(8000 + 18000 + 10500 + 16250 + 20000 + 18450) / 6$
= $91200 / 6 = 15200$

11. Ans. A.

The difference between the number of graduates and the number of post graduate in town C = $15150 - 10500 = 4650$

12. Ans. B.

When a large fissile atomic nucleus, such as uranium-235 or plutonium-239, absorbs a neutron, it may undergo nuclear fission. The heavy nucleus splits into two or more lighter nuclei, (the fission products), releasing kinetic energy, gamma radiation, and free neutrons. Nuclear plants, like plants that burn coal, oil and natural gas, produce electricity by boiling water into steam. This steam

then turns turbines to produce electricity. The difference is that nuclear plants do not burn anything. Instead, they use uranium fuel, consisting of solid ceramic pellets, to produce electricity through a process called fission.

13. Ans. A.

Employees recruited in 2015 = 140% of employees recruited in 2014
Employees recruited in 2015 = 140% x 40 = 56

14. Ans. B.

Percentage increase

$$= \frac{35}{640} \times 100 = 5.5$$

15. Ans. B.

required answer = 640 + 35 + 45 + 25 + 50 + 40 = 835

16. Ans. C.

Number of employees recruited in 2012 = 25
number of employees recruited in 2014 = 40

∴ Required percent

$$= \frac{25}{40} \times 100 = 62.5\%$$

17. Ans. C.

अच्छी रचना के लिए आवश्यक है कि कम से कम शब्दों में विचार प्रकट किए जाएँ। या कम से कम शब्दों में अर्थात् संक्षेप में बोलकर या लिखकर विचार अभिव्यक्त कर सके। जैसे - जो कभी नष्ट न होने वाला हो - अनश्वर।

18. Ans. A.

The arrangement is;

B > E > C > A > D
F

From the above arrangement, B is the tallest.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

19. Ans. B.

Total quantity of Food items used in the month of February = 250 + 380 + 350 + 310 = 1290

Total quantity of Food items used in the month of March = $230 + 370 + 290 + 300 = 1190$

Required Ratio = $1290 : 1190 = 129 : 119$

Hence, (B) is the correct option.

20. Ans. D.

Quantity of Rice used = $300 + 250 + 230 + 210 + 260 + 220 = 1470$ kg

Quantity of Vegetables used = $350 + 380 + 370 + 365 + 350 + 360 = 2175$ kg

Quantity of Wheat used = $330 + 350 + 290 + 285 + 300 + 320 = 1875$ kg

Quantity of Pulse used = $340 + 310 + 300 + 255 + 230 + 245 = 1680$ kg

Required Difference = $(2175 + 1680) - (1470 + 1875) = 510$ kgs

Hence, option D is correct.

21. Ans. C.

Total quantity of Vegetables used = $350 + 380 + 370 + 365 + 350 + 360 = 2175$ kg

Total quantity of Rice used = $300 + 250 + 230 + 210 + 260 + 220 = 1470$ kg

Difference = $2175 - 1470 = 705$ kg

Hence, (C) is the correct option.

22. Ans. A.

Required Answer = $\frac{350}{(260 + 350 + 300 + 230)} \times 100 = \frac{350}{1140} \times 100 = 30.7\%$

23. Ans. B.

Total quantity of Wheat used = $330 + 350 + 290 + 285 + 300 + 320 = 1875$

Total quantity of Pulse used = $340 + 310 + 300 + 255 + 230 + 245 = 1680$

Required Difference = $\frac{1875}{6} - \frac{1680}{6} = 32.5$ kg

Hence, option B is correct,

24. Ans. C.

The given sentence with reference to the passage means that "guilt" is not an inherent quality of children, and it develops with the social experience a child gains from his/ her social environment. Thus, option C is the correct answer.

25. Ans. B.

The passage talks about an experiment conducted on children to gauge the development of guilt and sympathy in them. Thus, option B is the correct answer.

26. Ans. A.

'Reveal' means to disclose or not keep something a secret. Thus, option A is the synonym.

27. Ans. B.

* **Mount McKinley** is the highest mountain on the **North American continent**.

* It is also known as '**Denali**'. Its summit is 20,237 feet (6,168 meters) above sea level.

* It is located in the **USA**, in the state of **Alaska**.

* **Mount Aconcagua** is the highest mountain on the South American continent.

* Its summit is **22,834 feet** (6,960 meters) above sea level.

* It is located in **Argentina**.

28. Ans. B.

- Guru Arjan Dev (1581-1606) codify the composition of the Gurus into an authorized version i.e. Adi Granth.
- The tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, added one salok, dohra mahala 9 ang, 1429 and all 115 hymns of his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur. This second rendition came to be known as Sri Guru Granth Sahib.
- Guru Arjan Dev was the fifth Guru of Sikhism.
- He completed the construction of Amritsar.
- He also founded the cities of Taran and Kartarpur.
- He was executed by Jahangir in 1606 CE.
- He was the first Guru in Sikhism to be born into a Sikh family.

29. Ans. C.

Though King Ashoka and his sons were highly influenced by Buddhism and contributed significantly to it by means of erecting Stupas, Stambhs etc. But Samprati was a follower of Jainism.

30. Ans. D.

• **Kollattam**, a stick dance is one of the most popular folk dances of Andhra Pradesh.

• It is also called as Kolannalu or Kolkolannalu. It is a combination of rhythmic movements, songs and music.

- The Kolattam group comprises dancers ranging from 8 to 40 who are grouped in pairs.
- The sticks provide the main rhythm. It is known as Dandia Ras in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

31. Ans. C.

* **Council of ministers to aid and advise governor is mentioned in Article 163.**

* The advice so tendered by ministers to the governor shall not be inquired into in any law of court.

* It is not applicable to the discretionary powers of the governor.

* The Governor appoints Chief Minister and other Ministers. **(Article 164).**

* The Governor appoints the Advocate General for the State. **(Article 165).**

32. Ans. A.

विलोम - शब्दों के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्दों को विलोम शब्द कहते हैं

औचित्य का विलोम शब्द - अनौचित्य

औचित्य का अर्थ - उचित होने की अवस्था या भाव, प्रासंगिकता

अनुचित्य का अर्थ - औचित्य का अभाव, अनुचित

33. Ans. A.

• **Asansol** is one of the major producers of **coal** in the country and this is why is often regarded as the "Land of Black diamonds."

• Kolkata is popularly known as **City of Joy** because of a **1985** novel which was set in Kolkata.

• Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh is known as the "**City of Prime Ministers**", "**Sangam City**" (because of the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati) and "**Abode of God**".

34. Ans. D.

- The non-cooperation movement was a reaction towards the oppressive policies of the British Indian government such as the **Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar.**

- The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 1st August 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi.

35. Ans. B.

$$= \sqrt{1225} - \sqrt{625} + 10$$

$$= 35 - 25 + 10$$

$$= 20$$

36. Ans. C.

Given, total number of employees = 2000. Percentage of number of employees in different departments is given.

Departments	Total number of employees	Number of male employees	Number of female employees
A	500	240	260
B	500	225	275
C	600	350	250
D	400	160	240

The difference of number of female employees in departments A and B together is how much less than the number of female employees in departments B and C together

$$\text{Required difference} = (275 + 260) - (275 + 250) = 260 - 250 = 10.$$

37. Ans. D.

Given, total number of employees = 2000. Percentage of number of employees in different departments is given.

Departments	Total number of employees	Number of male employees	Number of female employees
A	500	240	260
B	500	225	275
C	600	350	250
D	400	160	240

The average number of male employees in departments A, C and D

$$= \frac{240 + 350 + 160}{3} = 250$$

The average number of female employees in departments B, C and D

$$= \frac{275 + 250 + 240}{3} = 255$$

Hence, the required ratio = $250 : 255 = 50 : 51$.

38. Ans. B.

Given, total number of employees = 2000. Percentage of number of employees in different departments is given.

Departments	Total number of employees	Number of male employees	Number of female employees
A	500	240	260
B	500	225	275
C	600	350	250
D	400	160	240

Number of female employees transferred to department B = $\frac{22.5}{100} \times 240 = 54$

Hence, the required percent = $\frac{500 + 54}{500} \times 100 = 110.8\%$.

39. Ans. D.

Given, total number of employees = 2000. Percentage of number of employees in different departments is given.

Departments	Total number of employees	Number of male employees	Number of female employees
A	500	240	260
B	500	225	275
C	600	350	250
D	400	160	240

Required average = $\frac{260 + 250 + 240}{3} = 250$.

40. Ans. C.

Given, total number of employees = 2000. Percentage of number of employees in different departments is given.

Departments	Total number of employees	Number of male employees	Number of female employees
A	500	240	260
B	500	225	275
C	600	350	250
D	400	160	240

Required percent = $\frac{260}{400} \times 100 = 65\%$.

41. Ans. B.

- Mixed farming refers to performing agriculture along with livestock rearing.
- This type of farming is very essential to India as this provides monetary stability to farmers. Pasture and leguminous forage crops in rotation enhance soil quality and reduce erosion, livestock manure etc.

42. Ans. A.

Mirza Gulam Ahmad established the **Ahamdiyya Movement** around 1889.

- It was based on liberal principles and played the similar role as played by Brahmo samaj in Hindu Society.
- They believed in separating Religion from State for development of society.
- It advocated the spread of western education among Muslims and focused on universal religion of humanity instead of jihad.

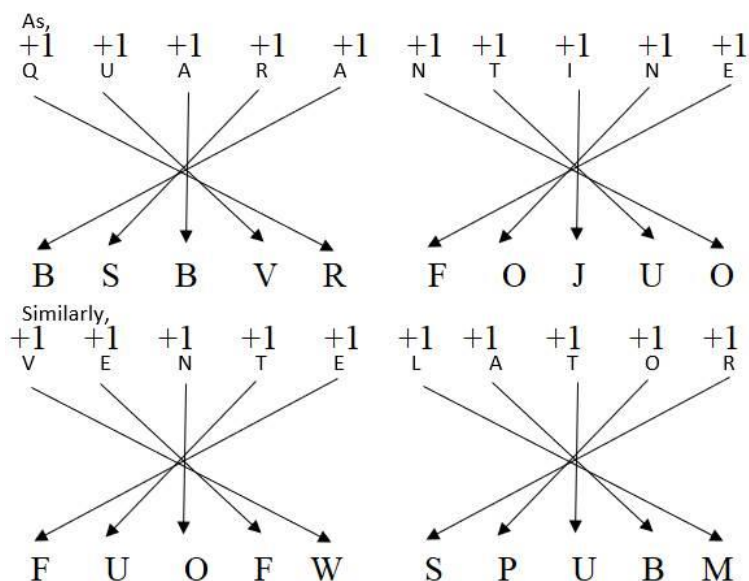
43. Ans. D.

- **Article 244** deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.
- The provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution apply to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any state other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

44. Ans. A.

- **Irrawaddy Dolphin is found at Chilka Lake in Orissa.** THE IUCN status of Irrawaddy Dolphin is endangered.
- Irrawaddy Dolphin is not a true river dolphin, but an oceanic dolphin that lives in brackish water near coasts.
- Generally, Irrawaddy Dolphin is found in Ayeyarwady River of Myanmar, Sundarbans area of Bangladesh and in South East Asian countries like Philippines, Laos etc.

45. Ans. A.



Hence, option A is the correct answer.

46. Ans. D.

* **Akbar II** is credited with starting the Hindu-Muslim unity festival **Phool Walon Ki Sair**.

* Phool Walon Ki Sair (procession of the florists) is an annual celebration by the flowers sellers of Delhi.

* It is a three-day festival.

* It is generally held in the month of September.

* This festival is celebrated by both Hindus and Muslims alike.

47. Ans. D.

Adoption of Pali language by Buddhism to proliferate is rather a major factor for flourishing Buddhism because it was a language of locals and was easy for conversation and understanding.

• **Major reason for decline of Buddhism are-**

- Split of Buddhism into different sects.
- Decline in royal patronage for buddhism.
- Emergence of other saints like Shankracharya.
- The invasions by the Huns and later by the Islamic armies.

e) Corruption emerged in practices of monks.

48. Ans. B.

● **Myanmar is closest to Andaman Island.**

● The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union territory of India comprising 572 islands of which 37 are inhabited.

● Saddle Peak is the highest peak on these islands.

● Myanmar is the largest of the Mainland Southeast Asian states by area and the capital of Myanmar is Naypyidaw.

49. Ans. A.

* Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is celebrated on **9th of January each year.**

* It is celebrated to mark the contribution of Overseas Indian community in the development of India.

50. Ans. B.

● The **Battle of Khanwa** was fought near the village of **Khanwa**, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527. It was fought between the invading forces of the first Mughal Emperor **Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga** of Mewar, after the **Battle** of Panipat.

51. Ans. D.

गद्यांश से, अध्ययन के साथ-साथ व्यायाम मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक है ।

52. Ans. D.

वैदिक काल से ही हमारे पूर्वजों ने 'निरोगी काया' अर्थात स्वस्थ शरीर को प्रमुख सुख माना है । खेल अथवा व्यायाम स्वस्थ शरीर के लिए अति आवश्यक है अर्थात शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए खेल अथवा व्यायाम की उतनी ही आवश्यकता है

53. Ans. D.

विद्यार्थी जो अपनी पढ़ाई के साथ खेलों को बराबर का महत्व देते हैं वे प्रायः कुशाग्र बुद्धि के होते हैं ।

वे तन और मन दोनों से ही पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ होते हैं । खेलों से उनका मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहता है ।

54. Ans. A.

उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक खेलों व व्यायाम का महत्व है

55. Ans. D.

खेलना भी व्यायाम का ही एक रूप है। फुटबॉल, हॉकी, बालीबॉल, कबड्डी, खो-खो, क्रिकेट आदि देश के प्रमुख खेल हैं। अतः मनुष्य के सर्वगीण विकास के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि हम खेल और शिक्षा दोनों को ही बराबर का महत्व दे।

56. Ans. B.

Maitreyi was a female philosopher in the later Vedic period and she was the wife of sage Yajnavalkya.

- She is also mentioned in **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad**.
- She was a Brahmavadinī- an expounder of Veda.
- Maitreyi was the daughter of Mitra Rishi and the niece of Gargi and was born in Mithila.
- Yajnavalkya Rishi had two wives- Katyayani and Maitreyi, his dialogue with Maitreya is mentioned in Brihadaranyaka Upanishad.

57. Ans. B.

उसी प्रकार भारत के पूर्वी राज्यों जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल में जगह-जगह, दुर्गा मां के पंडाल बनाए जाते हैं जहाँ भक्त दर्शन के लिए पहुँचते हैं।

58. Ans. B.

इसमें त्यौहार के दौरान प्रतिदिन 4-

5 लाख लोग गरबा खेलने/नृत्य के लिए के स्थान पर इकट्ठा होते हैं। गरबा सिर्फ नृत्य के रूप में नहीं इस दिन प्रतियोगिता के रूप में भी किया जाता है।

59. Ans. B.

भारतीय हिन्दू समाज में जितने पर्व और उत्सव मनाए जाते हैं, उनमें नवरात्र का विशिष्ट स्थान है। नवरात्र शक्ति की उपासना का पर्व है। शक्ति ही विश्व का सृजन करती है, शक्ति ही उसका संचालन करती है, शक्ति ही उसका संहार करती है।

60. Ans. D.

उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक नवरात्रि पर्व है गद्यांश में नवरात्रि पर्व के विषय में बताया गया है

61. Ans. A.

गद्यांश से नवरात्रि त्यौहार के आखिरी दिन विजयादशमी या दशहरे का उत्सव मनाया जाता है।

62. Ans. D.

- * **Gyan Lila** was not a literary work of Kabir, it attributed to **Ramananda**.
- * Kabir was an eminent nirgun bkhakti saint of Bkhakti Movement.
- * His major literary works are- **Bijak, Sakhi Granth, Kabir Granthawali and Anurag Sagar**.
- * **Rabindranath Tagore** translated 100 poems of Kabir and published in 1915.
- * The holy book of Sikhism 'Guru Granth Sahib' also comprises of his songs and poetic works.

63. Ans. B.

- A **barometer** is a scientific instrument that is used to measure **atmospheric pressure** in a certain environment. Barometer was invented by the Italian physicist **Evangelista Torricelli** in **1643**. There are two main types of barometers: **mercury** and **aneroid**.
- Atmospheric pressure is the pressure exerted by the weight of the **atmosphere** on the **Earth**. Standard atmospheric pressure is called **1 atm** of pressure and it is defined to be equal to the **pressure at sea level**. 1 atm of pressure is equal to **760 mmHg** or **101.3 kPa**.

64. Ans. A.

- Kandla Port is the major port on the west coast of India.
- Some other major ports on the west coast of India are Mumbai, Nhava Sheva, Murmagoa, New Mangalore and Kochi.
- Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Haldia are the major ports on the east coast of India.

65. Ans. A.

Gosundi Inscription is located at **Rajasthan near Chittodgarh**.

- * It is important inscription devoted to **Vaishnavism sect** of Hinduism.

* Other major Vaishnavism inscriptions are-

* **Mathura Inscription in UP**

* **Nasik Inscription in Maharashtra**

* **Besnagar Inscription in MP**

66. Ans. C.

• The 'Mother Goddess' statue found in Indus Valley Civilisation, is an example of Terracotta statue.

• It is found in Mohen-Jodaro.

• It is adorned with necklaces and its mouth is indicated by a narrow opening.

• Some other vital artistic unique objects found here are as follow-

1. Seals of Pashupati Mahadeva

2. Painted Earthen Jar Pottery

3. Beads, Ornaments and Cosmetics.

4. Stone statues of Bearded Man and Male Torso

67. Ans. D.

The Legislative section of India is divided into four categories- concurrent list, union list, state list and residuary powers. The three lists are mentioned in the schedule 7 of the constitution and the subjects that not mentioned in these lists come under residuary powers of the parliament. Cybercrime comes under residuary powers as it came into existence after the constitution was made. Matters related to cybercrime are part of residuary powers of parliament because it came into existence after 1950.

68. Ans. D.

दिये गये विकल्पों में पक्षी का पर्यायवाची शब्द विहंग हैं।

पक्षी के पर्यायवाची - खेचर, पतंग, खग।

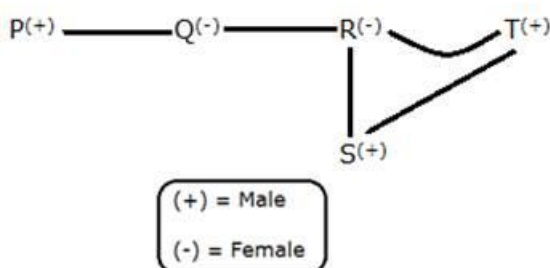
भूधर के पर्यायवाची - पर्वत पहाड़ शैल

मीन के पर्यायवाची - मछली मतस्य शफरी

वृन्द के पर्यायवाची - समूह गण समुदाय

69. Ans. D.

As per the given information:



So, P is the brother in law of T.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

70. Ans. A.

'Yaavat Jivet Sukham Jeevet, Rinam Kritva Ghritam Piyet' is the sole motto of **Charvaka philosophy**.

- This shaloka means that one would always try to maximise his physical pleasure even if one has to borrow money for the pleasure.
- Charvaka philosophy is a **heterodox school** of philosophy.
- It believes in materialism and give supreme importance to physical pain and pleasure.
- Out of five elements, charvaka only recognise- Earth, Air, Fire and Water and **rejects Ether**.

71. Ans. C.

Sitting arrangement by I:

A B C D E F

Sitting arrangement by II:

A B C/E D E/C F

Thus, either I or II is sufficient to answer the given question.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

72. Ans. D.

The sum of heights of 55 students = $55 \times 140 = 7700$ cm

Total decrease in the sum of heights when 10 students left the class = $130 \times 10 = 1300$ cm

Total increase in the sum of heights when 15 new students are included in the class = $150 \times 15 = 2250$ cm

Now,

Number of students in the class presently = $55 - 10 + 15 = 60$

Sum of heights of 60 students = $7700 - 1300 + 2250 = 8650$ cm

New average = Sum of height of 50 students / Total number of students = $8650/60 = 144.167$ cm (approx.)

73. Ans. A.

$$\frac{36}{11} = 3 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{z}}}$$

$$\frac{36}{11} = 3 + \frac{3}{11} = 3 + \frac{1}{\frac{11}{3}} = 3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{2}{3}} = 3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}}} = 3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$3 + \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{y + \frac{1}{z}}} = 3 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}}$$

Hence,

After comparison, We can say that

$x = 3, y = 1$ and $z = 2$

Hence, $x + y + z = 3 + 1 + 2 = 6$

74. Ans. C.

• *Vulcanisation of natural rubber* is done to improve its physical properties. Natural rubber becomes soft at high temperature (>335 K) and brittle at low temperatures (<283 K) and shows high water absorption capacity.

- It is soluble in non-polar solvents and is non-resistant to attack by oxidising agents. To improve upon these physical properties, a process of vulcanisation is carried out.

75. Ans. B.

- A transverse wave is a moving wave whose oscillations are perpendicular to the direction of the wave or path of propagation.
- A simple example is given by the waves that can be created on a horizontal length of string by anchoring one end and moving the other end up and down.
- Light is an example of a transverse wave.

76. Ans. C.

* **Rupa Gurunath** is the first woman president of any state cricket association in India.

* She is the president of **Tamil Nadu Cricket Association**.

* Rupa's husband **Gurunath Meiyappan** is serving a life ban for his involvement in the 2013 IPL spot-fixing scandal.

* Rupa was elected at the TNCA's 87th Annual General Meeting in Chennai.

77. Ans. B.

* The Amarkantak river system is a **Radial type** of drainage system.

* When rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, then it is known as **radial** type of drainage.

* When drainage pattern resembles branches of a tree, it is known as **Dendritic** pattern.

* When primary tributaries flow parallel while secondary tributaries run perpendicular, then it is known as **trellis** system.

* When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or depression, the pattern is known as '**centripetal**'.

78. Ans. D.

* Travancore Cup is associated with **Table Tennis**.

* **Major Badminton cups are as follows-**

- ♣ Asia Cup
- ♣ Chadha Cup
- ♣ European Cup
- ♣ Sophia Cup
- ♣ Malaysian Cup
- ♣ Thomas Cup
- ♣ Uber Cup
- ♣ Amrit Diwan Cup

* Major trophies of Table tennis are- **Travancore, Swathing cup and Bama Cup.**

79. Ans. D.

Let B be $5x$.

Then, $A = 5x + (5x) \times 80\% = 5x + 4x = 9x$

And $C = (9x + 5x) - (9x + 5x) \times \frac{340}{7}\% = 14x - 6.8x = 7.2x$

Required Percentage = $\frac{A - C}{A} \times 100 = \frac{9x - 7.2x}{9x} \times 100 = \frac{1.8x}{9x} \times 100 = 20\%$

80. Ans. A.

वृद्धि संधि स्वर संधि का भेद है। स्वर संधि को अच् संधि भी कहते हैं। वृद्धि संधि का सूत्र है वृद्धिरेचि। अवर्ण (अ, आ वर्ण) के बाद ए, ओ, ऐ, औ (एच) के रहने पर वृद्धि आदेश क्रमशः ऐ, औ हो जाता है।

81. Ans. C.

Option C has the incorrect sentence. Clearly, the second part of the sentence is a condition, and that makes the sentence a conditional sentence, more precisely, a Zero conditional sentence as it is referring to a constant or obvious outcome. The conditional clause or the "if clause" must contain an "if" or "when", referring to the condition. It is missing here.

Otherwise, the sentence is correct as of the "if clause" of zero conditionals, as it is, is written in the simple present tense. The next part describes what happens

as a natural result, also in simple present.

Thus, the correct sentence should be: "You receive a passing grade if/ when you do all your homework".

82. Ans. A.

Let's understand the meaning of the given words first:

Rip off = to tear something (i.e. paper, cloth, etc.) into pieces.

Pay off = to repay money that is owed to a person or entity.

Kick out = to force someone to leave an organization or place.

Screw (one) out of (something) = an idiom that means to con, cheat, swindle, or unfairly deprive one out of something that one owns, deserves, or has earned.

In this usage, a noun or pronoun can be used between "screw" and "over."

After analyzing the meaning of the phrasal verbs, we can understand that option B and option D are contextually incorrect. Option C is also not correct because "pay off" is directly followed by the object and not another preposition.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

83. Ans. A.

- Bharatmala is a central government scheme to build highways, cleared by the Union Cabinet on October 25, 2017.
- The total length of roads approved in the phase-I roll out of the project is around 34,000 km which is approximated to be completed with an expenditure of Rs 5,35,000 crore.

84. Ans. B.

* **Iltutmish** started a new class of ruling elites of 40 leaders known as **Chalisa** or **Chihalgani**.

* He was from the **Ilabari tribe** of the Turks.

* After Qutb-ud-din death, the **Chihalgani** appointed one Aram Shah as his successor.

* During the times of Iltutmish, the Mongols attacked under **Chengez Khan**.

* He died in **1236**. He is buried at **Qutub Complex** in New Delhi.

85. Ans. B.

Vote on account is the interim expenditure of government (passed by parliament) until budget is passed. The other mentioned budget glossary are - Funds granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon resources of India (vote on credit); Funds granted for a special purpose and forms no part of the current service of any financial year (exceptional grant); and Funds granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation (token grant).

86. Ans. B.

Grants are included in the current account as they are unilateral and creates no liability. The recipient does not have to give anything back in return. Capital Account deals with capital transactions, i.e., those transactions which create assets or liabilities. It reflects the net changes in the ownership of national assets.

87. Ans. D.

Of the above mentioned Consumer Price Indices, Central Statistical Organisation compiles and publishes Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME). The other above mentioned indices, i.e., CPI-IW, CPI-AL, and CPI-RL are compiled and published by Labour Bureau.

88. Ans. D.

Of the given options, increased borrowing by the State to finance deficit results in Demand-Pull Inflation. The other mentioned factors results into Cost-Push Inflation. Cost push inflation is considered bad among the two types of inflation. Because the National Income is reduced along with the reduction in supply in Cost-push type of inflation.

89. Ans. C.

The Reserve Bank of India is a Statutory body incorporated under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, with a Separate Board of Directors comprising Full Time Governor, Full Time Deputy Governors (4) and Directors appointed under different fields/ specialisations and the Secretary from Ministry of Finance (Ex-Officio).

90. Ans. C.

- The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015.
- The National Council for Transgender Persons (NCTP) is a statutory body. It was established in 2020 under the provisions of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

- National Commission for Backward Classes has been a constitutional body status through the 102nd amendment to the constitution of India.
- National Commission for women is a statutory body formed under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990

91. Ans. C.

The Union Cabinet approved increasing the limit of foreign investment in the insurance sector. In this regard, the Cabinet has approved the amendment in the Insurance Act, 1938 to increase the existing 49 per cent foreign investment (FDI) in the insurance sector to 74 per cent. In Budget 2021-22, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, spoke about allowing foreign ownership and increasing control with security measures. In 2015, the Modi government increased the FDI cap in the insurance sector from 26 per cent to 49 per cent.

92. Ans. A.

K Veeramani, President of Dravidar Kazhagam released the book 'Agriculture Acts of 2020'. The author of this book is AK Rajan, a former judge of the Madras High Court. In this book, three controversial agricultural laws of the Central Government have been mentioned, as a result of which the farmers are agitating in New Delhi. It describes how this law strikes the federal structure of India.

93. Ans. C.

Former Indian diplomat Ajai Malhotra became the first Indian chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council. He has served as India's Ambassador to the Russian Federation. He also served as the first secretary in India's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva. He was also the Independent Director of ONGC till the year 2015-19.

94. Ans. B.

The Indian city of Hyderabad was recognized as the 'Tree City of the World' 2020. This recognition was given by the United Nations Arbor Day Foundation and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This provision of recognition is especially for those cities which are ready for the development and maintenance of urban forest and its contribution and commitment. Hyderabad has become the first and only city in India to receive this recognition. Along with Hyderabad, 51 other cities of the world have also been declared as 'Tree City of the World', most of which are from the USA, UK, Canada and Australia.

95. Ans. B.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute released an annual report on the status of the transfer of conventional armaments in the world - Trends in

International Arms Transfers, 2020. According to the report, the amount of transfer of major ordnances at the international level was 0.5 per cent less in 2016-2020 as compared to the year 2011-15. Saudi Arabia is the world's top arms importer in the period 2016-20. India ranks second on this list.

96. Ans. B.

Renowned Bollywood actor Rajinikanth was announced to be honoured with the 51st Dadasaheb Phalke Award of the year 2019 by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This award is the biggest honour of the film industry, given by the Government of India. The award is given for outstanding contribution to the progress and development of Indian cinema.

97. Ans. A.

The WTA session between March 1–6, 2021 was held at the Women's Tennis Competition Qatar Total Open, 2021 Doha, Qatar.

The contest results are as follows-

Female singles

Winner-Petra Kvitova (Czech Republic)

Runner-up Garabine Muguruza (Spain)

Female couple

Winner-Nicole Melichar (US) and Demi Schurs (Netherlands)

Runner-up Monica Nikulescu (Romania) and Jelena Ostapenko (Latvia)

98. Ans. D.

In March 2021, India and the Philippines signed an agreement for a possible sale of BrahMos cruise missiles and other defense equipment.

The Defense Under Secretary of the Philippines Raymundo Elefante and India's Ambassador to the Philippines Shambhu Kumaran signed the implementation agreement at Camp Eduinaldo, the headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

BrahMos is a mid-range supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from a submarine, aircraft, or even from the ground.

It is considered to be the world's fastest supersonic missile.

99. Ans. A.

On 12 March 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the curtain raiser activities of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' (India @ 75) from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad.

Along with this, he flagged off 'Padayatra' (Freedom March) from Sabarmati Ashram.

On this occasion, he also launched various other cultural and digital initiatives for the (India @ 75) celebrations.

It is noteworthy that the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav ' is a series of events organized by the Government of India to celebrate the 75th anniversary of India's independence.

100. Ans. C.

On 24 March 2021, the famous writer of Hindi Prof. Sharad Pagare was announced to be conferred with the prestigious '30th Vyas Samman' by 'KK Birla Foundation' for the year 2020.

He will be given this award for his novel 'Patliputra Ki Samraagi'.

Under this award, he will be given an amount of Rs 4 lakh, a citation, and a memento.

The 29th Vyas Samman was conferred on famous Hindi writer Nasira Sharma for his novel 'Kagaj Ki Naaw'.