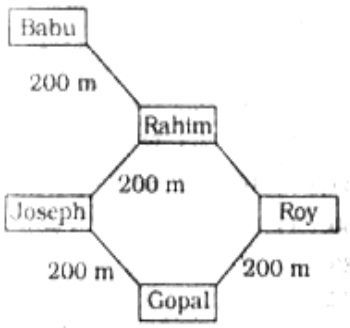
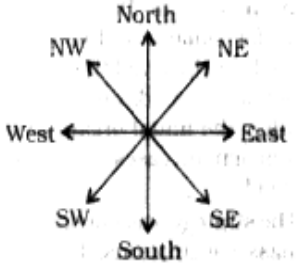
73. (4)	**74.** (3)	**75.** (4)	**76.** (4)
77. (1)	**78.** (2)	**79.** (1)	**80.** (3)
81. (3)	**82.** (4)	**83.** (2)	**84.** (1)
85. (1)	**86.** (4)	**87.** (1)	**88.** (1)
89. (2)	**90.** (2)	**91.** (3)	**92.** (4)
93. (4)	**94.** (4)	**95.** (2)	**96.** (3)
97. (1)	**98.** (4)	**99.** (2)	**100.** (2)
101. (1)	**102.** (3)	**103.** (3)	**104.** (1)
105. (2)	**106.** (3)	**107.** (4)	**108.** (2)
109. (2)	**110.** (3)	**111.** (2)	**112.** (3)
113. (2)	**114.** (1)	**115.** (4)	**116.** (3)
117. (4)	**118.** (4)	**119.** (2)	**120.** (3)
121. (2)	**122.** (3)	**123.** (4)	**124.** (1)
125. (2)	**126.** (3)	**127.** (2)	**128.** (1)
129. (3)	**130.** (4)	**131.** (2)	**132.** (4)
133. (3)	**134.** (1)	**135.** (3)	**136.** (2)
137. (4)	**138.** (2)	**139.** (3)	**140.** (1)
141. (4)	**142.** (1)	**143.** (2)	**144.** (2)
145. (2)	**146.** (3)	**147.** (4)	**148.** (1)
149. (3)	**150.** (4)	**151.** (1)	**152.** (2)
153. (1)	**154.** (2)	**155.** (3)	**156.** (1)
157. (4)	**158.** (1)	**159.** (1)	**160.** (2)
161. (2)	**162.** (1)	**163.** (3)	**164.** (2)
165. (3)	**166.** (3)	**167.** (2)	**168.** (4)
169. (1)	**170.** (3)	**171.** (3)	**172.** (1)
173. (1)	**174.** (1)	**175.** (4)	**176.** (2)
177. (2)	**178.** (3)	**179.** (4)	**180.** (2)
181. (1)	**182.** (1)	**183.** (2)	**184.** (3)
185. (4)	**186.** (3)	**187.** (2)	**188.** (3)
189. (4)	**190.** (4)	**191.** (2)	**192.** (2)
193. (3)	**194.** (1)	**195.** (3)	**196.** (1)
197. (2)	**198.** (3)	**199.** (2)	**200.** (3)

EXPLANATIONS

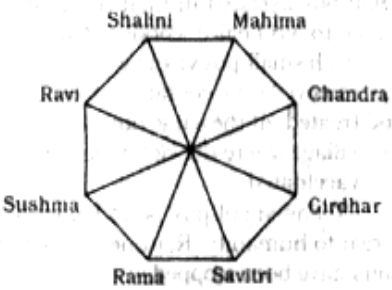
1. (1)





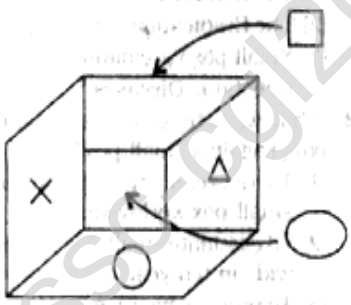
The house of Roy is in South-East direction with respect to the house of Babu.

2. (1)



Ravi is to the right of Shalini

3. (4) According to question

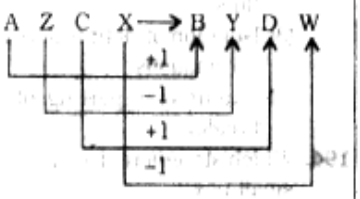


The circle as at the bottom.

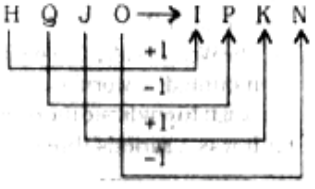
4. (3) Here animal-behaviour relationship has been shown. Fox is characterised by its cunningness. Similarly, rabbit is considered as timid.

5. (1) Flexible is antonym of Rigid. Similarly, Confidence is antonym of Diffidence.

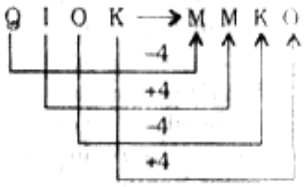
6. (3)



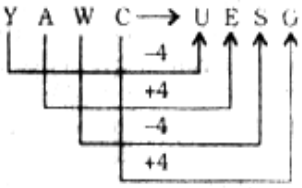
Similarly,



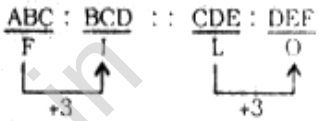
7. (2)



Similarly,



8. (1)



9. (4) $(1)^3 = 1 : (2)^3 = 8$

$(3)^3 = 27 : (4)^3 =$ **64**

10. (4) $5^2 - 1 = 24$; $5^3 + 1 = 126$

$7^2 - 1 = 48$; $7^3 + 1 =$ **344**

11. (2) 9 8 7
↓ ↓ ↓
I H G

Similarly,

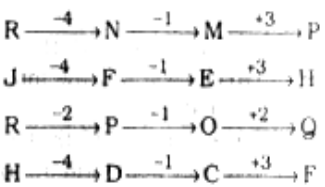
6 5 4
↓ ↓ ↓
F E D

12. (3) Except Veranda, all others are surrounded by four walls.

13. (4) Except Sonata, all others are instruments. Sonata is a piece of music composed for one instrument or two.

14. (3) Except D, all others are Vowels.

15. (3)



16. (3) Except in A p q r L, in all others the first and the last letters given in Capital are Vowels.

17. (4)

$6 + 2 = 8$; $4 + 3 = 7 \Rightarrow 8 - 7 = 1$

$2 + 6 = 8$; $4 + 3 = 7 \Rightarrow 8 - 7 = 1$

$8 + 4 = 12$; $6 + 5 = 11 \Rightarrow 12 - 11 = 1$

$4 + 8 = 12$; $6 + 7 = 13 \Rightarrow 12 - 13 = -1$

18. (4) 49 – 33 = 16; 62 – 46 = 16;
83 – 67 = 16
But,
70 – 55 = 15

19. (2) 6 + 8 = 14; 14 + (8 × 2) = 30
7 + 5 = 12; 12 + (5 × 2) = 22

20. (2) Meaningful order of the words
3. Member → 1. Family → 2. Community → 4. Locality → 4. Country

21. (3) Arrangement of words according to Dictionary :
3. Toronto → 3. Torped → 5. Torsel → 1. Tortoise → 4. Torus

22. (1) $\boxed{a}\,a\,\boxed{b}\,a/aaba/\boxed{aa}$

$ba/\boxed{a}\,ab\,\boxed{a}$

23. (2) There are two alternating series :

$a \xrightarrow{+2} c \xrightarrow{+2} e \xrightarrow{+2} g \xrightarrow{+2} t$

$r \xrightarrow{+1} s \xrightarrow{+1} t \xrightarrow{+1} u$

Therefore, ? = ut

24. (2)

$P \xrightarrow{+3} S \xrightarrow{+3} V \xrightarrow{+3} Y \xrightarrow{+3} B$

$E \xrightarrow{+3} H \xrightarrow{+3} K \xrightarrow{+3} N \xrightarrow{+3} Q$

$T \xrightarrow{+3} W \xrightarrow{+3} Z \xrightarrow{+3} C \xrightarrow{+3} F$

$I \xrightarrow{+3} L \xrightarrow{+3} O \xrightarrow{+3} R \xrightarrow{+3} U$

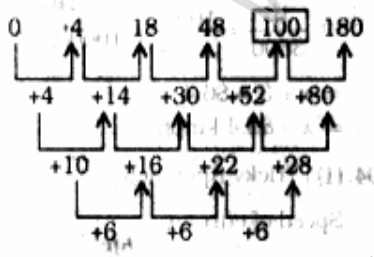
Now, $P \xrightarrow{+4} T$, $E \xrightarrow{+4} I$

Therefore, the first letter of the first term should be

$E \xrightarrow{-4} A$

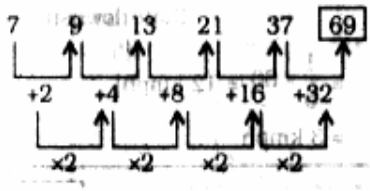
$A \xrightarrow{+3} D \xrightarrow{+3} G \xrightarrow{+3} J \xrightarrow{+3} M$

25. (4)



26. (3) 36 28 24 22 21
−8 −4 −2 −1

27. (3)



28. (4) 232 + 111 = 343
343 + 111 = 454
454 + 111 = $\boxed{565}$
565 + 111 = 676
The number 564 does not belong to the series.

29. (2) Suppose there were x passengers initially
Number of passengers after first stop = $\frac{x}{2} + 35$
Number of passengers after second stop = $\frac{4}{5}\left(\frac{x}{2} + 35\right) + 40 = 80$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + 35 = \frac{(80-40)}{4} \times 5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 50 - 35 = 15$

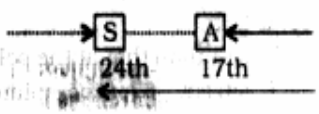
$\therefore x = 30$

30. (2) The day after tomorrow is Sunday.
Therefore, today is Friday.
The day on tomorrow's day before yesterday = Friday–1 = Thursday

31. (4) Suppose the present age of son is x years.
Therefore, present age of the father = $4x$ years
According to question
$x + 3 = 15$
$\therefore x = 15 - 3 = 12$ years
The present age of father
$= 4x = 4 \times 12 = 48$ years
∴ The present age of man's wife
$= 48 - 3 = 45$ years

32. (2) R is father of X and Y.
S is maternal uncle of X and Y
Considering the given options, it may be assumed that T is wife of R.

33. (1)



34. (2) There is no 'U' letter in the given word.

35. (3)

S	H	A	R	K
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
5	3	2	1	4

36. (4) Neither 1 nor 2 is implicit in the statement. The statement does not indicate that confidence and economic development are related.

37. (*) First Premise is Universal Negative (E-type).
Second Premise is Universal Affirmative (A-type).

No cow is chair.
↙
All chairs are tables.

E + A ⇒ O_1 – type of Conclusion
"Some tables are not cows."
Conclusion I is Converse of the second Premise. Therefore, Conclusion I follows.
Conclusions II and IV form Complementary Pair. Therefore, either Conclusion II or IV follows.
Thus, Conclusion I and Conclusion II or IV follow.

38. (2)

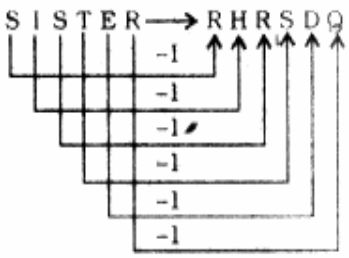
H	O	N	E	S	T	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
5	1	3	2	4	6	8

P	O	V	E	R	T	Y
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7	1	9	2	0	6	8

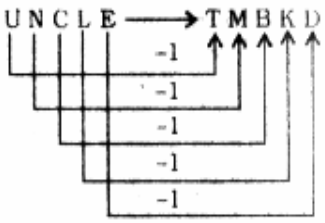
Therefore,

H	O	R	S	E
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
5	1	0	4	2

39. (1)



Similarly,



40. (4) $\frac{8}{4} = 2 : 2 + 1 = 3$

$\frac{6}{3} = 2 : 2 + 3 = 5$

$\frac{4}{2} = 2 : 2 + 7 = 9$

41. (1) A = 51 × 14 = 714
B = 61 × 15 = 915
C = 71 × 16 = 1136
D = 81 × 17 = $\boxed{1377}$

42. (2) $5 = 15 \div 3$

43. (1) $25 \times 2 - 6 = 4 \times 11 + 0$

$\Rightarrow 50 - 6 = 44 + 0 \Rightarrow 44 = 44$

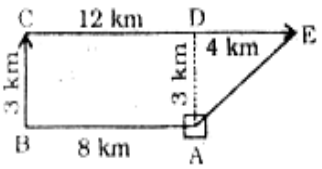
44. (4) $5 + 4 = 9$ and $9 \times 2 = 18$

$6 + 3 = 9$ and $9 \times 3 = 27$

$12 + 4 = 16$ and ?

$= \frac{96}{16} = \boxed{6}$

45. (4)



$AE = \sqrt{(AD)^2 + (DE)^2} = \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4)^2}$

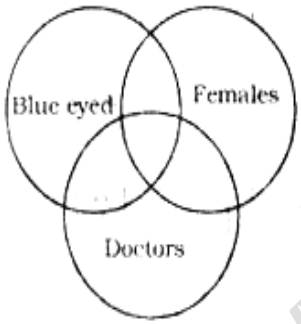
$= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ km

46. (4) Some blue eyed may be females and vice-versa.

Some females may be doctors and vice-versa.

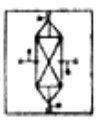
Some blue eyed may be doctors and vice-versa.

Some blue eyed females may be doctors.

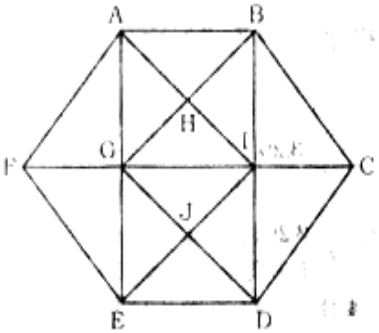


47. (1)

48. (1) In water image upside becomes downside



49. (3)

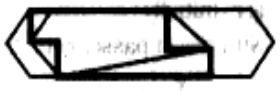


The triangles are :

ΔFEB ; ΔCBD ; ΔFAG ; ΔFEG ;
ΔBCI ; ΔCDI ; ΔAFI ; ΔEFI ;
ΔBGC ; ΔDCG ; ΔAGI ; ΔBIH ;
ΔAGB ; ΔABI ; ΔHAB ; ΔHBI ;
ΔHGI ; ΔHAG ; ΔGEI ; ΔGED ;
ΔIDE ; ΔIDG ; ΔJGI ; ΔJDI ;
ΔJGE ; ΔJDE ; ΔAIE ; ΔBGD ;

Thus, there are 28 triangles.

50. (1)



51. (2) Sumatra

52. (1) Sealdah – New Delhi

53. (2) PM's Economic Advisory Council

54. (4) All of the above

55. (2) Rajasthan **56.** (2) India

57. (3) Volume of trade

58. (2) Terrace cultivation

59. (2) Eratosthenese

60. (1) Western Ghats

61. (2) Cartography

62. (2) Raido-Metric Dating

63. (2) Upa Gupta

64. (3) Abraham Lincoln

65. (3) Bahlol Lodi

66. (2) Pulakesin II

67. (3) Akbar

68. (2) Lord Dalhousie

69. (2) 15th August, 1947

70. (1) One party state

71. (1) Germany **72.** (4) Judiciary

73. (4) Centre-State relations

74. (3) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

75. (4) Utility of the product

76. (4) J.M. Keynes

77. (1) increase

78. (2) Industrial sector

79. (1) Normative economics

80. (3) Producers' surplus

81. (3) reduced by light

82. (4) an antiknock compound

83. (2) A metal loses magnetic properties.

84. (1) U-235

85. (1) is less than that at the poles

86. (4) Positron **87.** (1) Graphite

88. (1) equal to each other

89. (2) MIPS

90. (2) High level language

91. (3) The RBCs agglutinate

92. (4) National Information Sector

93. (4) Arsenic **94.** (4) Fungal

95. (2) the base of the brain

96. (3) Joseph Aspdin

97. (1) 2.3 per cent

98. (4) 49 **99.** (2) WTO

100. (2) For six months

101. (1) Tricky Approach

Rate = 10% per annum = 5% half yearly

$A = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T$

$\Rightarrow 926.10 = 800\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^T$

$\Rightarrow \frac{9261}{8000} = \left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^T$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{21}{20}\right)^T$

$\therefore$ Time = 3 half years = $1\frac{1}{2}$ years

102. (3) Time taken by Kamal

$= \frac{100}{18 \times \frac{5}{18}} = 20$ seconds

$\therefore$ Time taken by Bimal

$= 20 + 5 = 25$ seconds

$\therefore$ Bimal's speed = $\frac{100}{25} = 4$ m/sec

$= \frac{4 \times 18}{5}$ kmph = 14.4 kmph.

103. (3) If the speed of train be x kmph then,

Its relative speed = $(x + 3)$ kmph

$\therefore$ Time = $\frac{\text{Length of the train}}{\text{Relative speed}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{3600} = \frac{\frac{240}{1000}}{(x+3)} = \frac{240}{1000(x+3)}$

$\Rightarrow x + 3 = 86.4$

$\Rightarrow x = 83.4$ kmph

104. (1) Tricky Approach

Speed of current

$= \frac{1}{2}$(Rate downstream – Rate upstream) $= \frac{1}{2}(12 - 6)$ kmph

[Rate downstream

$= \frac{1}{5} \times 60 = 12$ kmph]

$= 3$ kmph

105. (2) Time taken by A alone in doing the work = 15 days

Time taken by B alone in doing the work = $\frac{10\times5}{2}$ = 25 days

$\therefore$ (A + B)'s 1 day's work

$= \frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{25} = \frac{5+3}{75} = \frac{8}{75}$

$\therefore$ Hence, the work will be completed in $\frac{75}{8} = 9\frac{3}{8}$ days.

106. (3) Tricky Approach

Work	Days	Men
1 ↓	12 ↑	7 ↓
2 ↓	8 ↑	x ↓

$\therefore$ 1 : 2 } :: 7 : x
8 : 12 }

$\Rightarrow 1\times8\times x = 2\times12\times7$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2\times12\times7}{8} = 21$

$\therefore$ Number of additional men
= 21 − 7 = 14

OR

$M_1D_1W_2 = M_2D_2W_1$

$\Rightarrow 7\times12\times2 = M_2\times8\times1$

$\Rightarrow M_2 = \frac{7\times12\times2}{8} = 21$

$\therefore$ No. of additional men
= 21 − 7 = 14

107. (4) Tricky Approach

If time taken by the pipe at faster rate to fill the tank be x minutes then

$\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{3x} = \frac{1}{36} \Rightarrow \frac{3+1}{3x} = \frac{1}{36}$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 4\times36$

$\Rightarrow x = 48$ minutes

$\therefore$ Time taken by the slower pipe
= 48 × 3 = 144 minutes
= 2 hours 24 minutes

108. (2) If the number of correct answers be x, then

$x\times4 - 1.(200-x) = 200$

$\Rightarrow 4x - 200 + x = 200$

$\Rightarrow 5x = 400$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{400}{5} = 80$

109. (2) Tricky Approach

Average of the first n natural odd numbers = n

Number of odd numbers upto 100 = 50 = required average

110. (3) Tricky Approach

Required percentage

$= \frac{25}{100-25}\times100 = \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

111. (2) Tricky Approach

$1^2+2^2+3^2+\ldots+n^2$

$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

$\therefore 1^2+2^2+3^2+\ldots.+10^2$

$= \frac{10(10+1)(20+1)}{6} = 385$

112. (3) 2 + 4 = 6
6 + 5 = 11
11 + 6 = 17
17 + 7 = 24

24 + 8 = 32

113. (2) Let the numbers be $7x$ and $11x$ respectively.

$\therefore \frac{7x+7}{11x+7} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\therefore 22x + 14 = 21x + 21$

$\Rightarrow x = 7$

$\therefore$ Smaller number
$= 7x = 7\times7 = 49$

114. (1) Tricky Approach

$\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right)\ldots\ldots\left(1-\frac{1}{24}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{25}\right)$

$= \frac{2}{3}\times\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{4}{5}\ldots\ldots\times\frac{23}{24}\times\frac{24}{25} = \frac{2}{25}$

115. (4) Tricky Approach

If the first divisor be a multiple of the second divisor, then required remainder = remainder obtained by dividing the first remainder (36) by the second divisor (17) = 2

116. (3) $\left[\left(\sqrt[5]{x^{-3/5}}\right)^{\frac{-5}{3}}\right]^5$

$= \left(x^{-\frac{3}{5}}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}\times\frac{-5}{3}\times5}$

$= x^{-\frac{3}{5}\times\frac{-5}{3}} = x$

117. (4) Tricky Approach

$xyxy = xy\times100 + xy$
$= xy(100+1) = 101\times xy$
Hence, the number is exactly divisible by 101.

118. (4) $0.1\times0.01\times0.001\times10^7$
$= 10^{-6}\times10^7 = 10$

119. (2) $2p + \frac{1}{p} = 4$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow 8 = p^3 + \frac{1}{8p^3} + \frac{3}{2}\times2$

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

120. (3) 5 P 9
3 2 7
2 q 8
1 1 1 4

If $p = 0$, then q's maximum value = 7

121. (2) $\frac{15}{16} = 0.94$; $\frac{19}{20} = 0.95$

$\frac{24}{25} = 0.96$; $\frac{34}{35} = 0.97$

122. (3) $1.\overline{27} = 1\frac{27}{99} = 1\frac{3}{11} = \frac{14}{11}$

123. (4) Expression

$= \frac{3.20(3.25-3.05)}{0.064}$

$= \frac{3.20\times0.20}{0.064} = 10$

124. (1) 8 + 9 + 10 = 27
11 + 12 + 13 = 36

125. (2) First number × second number = HCF × LCM

$\Rightarrow 84 \times$ second number $= 12 \times 336$

$\therefore$ Second number

$= \frac{12 \times 336}{84} = 48$

126. (3) Let the numbers be $3x$ and $3y$,

$\therefore 3x + 3y = 36$

$\Rightarrow x + y = 12$ ... (i)

and, $3xy = 105$ ... (ii)

Dividing equation (i) by (ii), we have

$$\frac{x}{3xy} + \frac{y}{3xy} = \frac{12}{105}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3y} + \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{4}{35}$$

127. (2) $n^3 - n = n(n^2 - 1)$

$= n(n + 1)(n - 1)$

For $n = 2$, $n^3 - n = 6$

128. (1) Tricky Approach

$1.5a = 0.04b$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1.5}{0.04}$$

By componendo and dividendo,

$$\frac{b-a}{b+a} = \frac{1.5-0.04}{1.5+0.04} = \frac{1.46}{1.54} = \frac{73}{77}$$

129. (3) $11^2 = 121$, $12^2 = 144$,
$13^2 = 169$, $14^2 = 196$
$15^2 = 225$, $16^2 = 256$,
$17^2 = 289$

130. (4) $\frac{0.01 - 0.0001}{0.0001} + 1 = \frac{0.0099}{0.0001} + 1$

$= 99 + 1 = 100$

131. (2) Tricky Approach

If the cost price = Rs. 100, then selling price = Rs. 120 and gain = Rs. 20

Required gain % $= \frac{20}{120} \times 100$

$= \frac{50}{3} = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

132. (4) If the cost price of each book be Re. 1, then

SP of 20 books = Rs. 15

CP of 20 books = Rs. 20

$\therefore$ Loss per cent $= \frac{20-15}{20} \times 100$

$= 25\%$

133. (3) Required ratio = 1 : 3

134. (1) Let the marked price be Rs. x.

$\therefore$ In case I, SP = Rs. $\frac{70x}{100}$

Single discount equivalent to successive discounts of 20% and 10%.

$= \left(20 + 10 - \frac{20 \times 10}{100}\right)\% = 28\%$

$\therefore$ S.P. in this case = Rs. $\frac{72x}{100}$

$\therefore \frac{72x}{100} - \frac{70x}{100} =$ Rs. 72

$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{100} = 72$

$\therefore x = \frac{72 \times 100}{2} =$ Rs. 3600

135. (3) Let the amount of the bill be Rs. x.

$\therefore \frac{4x}{100} = 13$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1300}{4} =$ Rs. 325

136. (2) Tricky Approach

Single equivalent discount for successive discounts of 10% and 20%.

$= \left(10 + 20 - \frac{20 \times 100}{100}\right)\% = 28\%$

Single equivalent discount for 28% and 30%.

$= \left(28 + 30 - \frac{28 \times 30}{100}\right)\% = 49.6\%$

137. (4) Tricky Approach

Effective increase percentage

$= \left(10 + 20 + \frac{20 \times 10}{100}\right)\% = 32\%$

$\therefore x \times \frac{132}{100} = 33$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{33 \times 100}{132} =$ Rs. 25

138. (2) Tricky Approach

Increase percent in area

$= \left(10 + 10 + \frac{10 \times 10}{100}\right)\% = 21\%$

139. (3) Milk in first vessel $= \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$

Milk in second vessel $= \frac{2}{3} = 0.66$

Milk in third vessel $= \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$

Milk in fourth vessel $= \frac{7}{11} = 0.636$

140. (1) Let the numbers be $3x$ and x.

$3x + x = 240$

$\Rightarrow 4x = 240$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{240}{4} = 60$

$\therefore$ Difference $= 3x - x = 2x$

$= 2 \times 60 = 120$

141. (4) Let the income of man be Rs. $= 11x$ and his expenditure be Rs. $10x$.

$\therefore$ Savings $= x =$ Rs. 9000

$\therefore$ Monthly income of man

$= \frac{11 \times 9000}{12} =$ Rs. 8250

142. (1) Tricky Approach

$$\frac{W_1}{W_2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

143. (2) Volume of the wire $= \pi r^2 h$

$= \pi \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 3600$ cm^3

$= 36\pi$ cm^3

Volume of the sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$

$= 36\pi$

$\Rightarrow R^3 = \frac{36 \times 3}{4} = 27$

$\therefore R = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3$ cm

144. (2) Tricky Approach

Ratio of the circumferences = Ratio of radii = 3 : 4

145. (2) Required change in area

$= \frac{-10 \times 10}{100} = -1\%$

Negative sign shows a decrease.

146. (3) Time $= \frac{\text{SI} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Rate}}$

$= \frac{x \times 100}{x \times \frac{25}{4}} = 16$ years

147. (4) Tricky Approach

$$A = P\left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow 24000 = 12000\left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^4 = \left(1+\frac{R}{100}\right)^{20}$$

i.e. The sum amounts to Rs. 192000.

148. (1) $\because$ 45° ≡ Rs. 9000

$$\therefore 55° \equiv \frac{9000}{45°}\times 55° = \text{Rs. } 11000$$

149. (3) $\because$ 45° ≡ Rs. 9000

$$\therefore 160° \equiv \frac{9000}{45°}\times 160° = \text{Rs. } 32000$$

150. (4) $\because$ 45° ≡ Rs. 9000

$$\therefore 360° \equiv \frac{9000}{45}\times 360° = \text{Rs. } 72000$$

151. (1) Idiom **take cognizance of something** means : to understand or consider something; to take notice of something.

152. (2) Whoever

153. (1) The word **wither** means : to become less or weaker.

154. (2) for

155. (3) didn't he ?

156. (1) The word **Jettison (Verb)** means : to throw something; abandon; to reject an idea.

Hence, the words **jettison** and **accept** are antonymous.

157. (4) The word **Ameliorate (Verb)** means : to make something better.

Look at the sentence :

Steps have been taken to ameliorate the situation.

Hence, the words **ameliorate** and **worsen** are antonymous.

158. (1) The word **Grotesque (Adjective)** means : strange in a way that is unpleasant; extremely ugly, unusual.

Hence, the words **grotesque** and **natural** are antonymous.

159. (1) The word **Devious (Adjective)** means : behaving in a dishonest way; a route that is not straight.

Hence, the words **devious** and **straight** are antonymous.

160. (2) The word **Evanescent (Adjective)** means : disappearing quickly from sight or memory.

Hence, the words **evanescent** and **permanent** are antonymous.

161. (2) The word **Debacle (Noun)** means : an event or a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.

Hence, the words **debacle** and **downfall** are synonymous.

162. (1) The word **Ostracise (Verb)** means : to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group; refuse; shun.

Look at the sentence :

He was ostracised by his colleagues for refusing to support the strike.

Hence the words **banish** and **ostracise** are synonymous.

163. (3) The word **Prophylactic (Adjective)** means : done or used in order to prevent a disease.

Hence, the words **prophylactic** and **preventive** are synonymous.

164. (2) The word **Coddle (Verb)** means : to treat somebody with too much care and attention, pamper, cosset.

Hence, the words **coddle** and **satisfy** are synonymous.

165. (3) The word **Flimsy (Adjective)** means : badly made and not strong enough; thin and easily torn.

Hence, the words **flimsy** and **weak** are synonymous.

166. (3) disguise myself

167. (2) had forged

168. (4) No improvement

169. (1) out **170.** (3) produces

171. (3) Stowaway

172. (1) circumstantial

173. (1) windfall **174.** (1) Honorarium

175. (4) Fauna

176. (2) Correct spellings of other words are : paraphernalia, peccadillo and paediatrics.

177. (2) Correct spellings of other words are : measurable; marriageable and manoeuvrable.

178. (3) Correct spellings of other words are : tussle, tunnel and treble.

179. (4) Correct spellings of other words are : populous, pompous and perilous.

180. (2) Correct spellings of other words are : impromptu; illusory and impetus.

181. (1) PRSQ **182.** (1) SRPQ

183. (2) RPQS **184.** (3) RQSP

185. (4) QPSR

186. (3) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.

187. (2) Surely some one must have found the lost child by now.

188. (3) Hot meals are served till 10.30 coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.

189. (4) Let face be down ; let arms be stretched out.

190. (4) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.

191. (2) The Eradication of Small-pox

192. (2) To eliminate small-pox world wide in ten years.

193. (3) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations

194. (1) Previous projects had failed

195. (3) Small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease

196. (1) Sometimes Common Nouns are used as Abstract Nouns as they express qualities. In this situation, we use 'the' before them.

Hence, **The Judge in him** should be used.

197. (2) The structure of some sentences is :

Indefinite number + of + Noun

Indefinite quantity + of + Noun

In these sentences, the subject is one that comes after 'of'. Here the word pillar is singular, hence **has rotted away** should be used.

198. (3) Here, replace **that most people like to stay at home** by **most of the people like to stay at home**.

199. (2) The word **aim** takes preposition 'at'.

Hence, **at bringing about** should be used.

200. (3) Here, **plants are soil, temperature and chemical balance** or **amount of moisture** should be used.