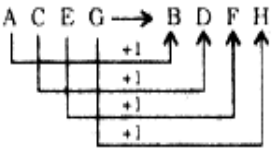
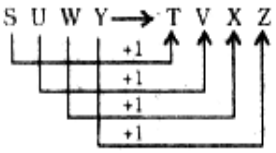
EXPLANATIONS

1. (3) A C E G → B D F H

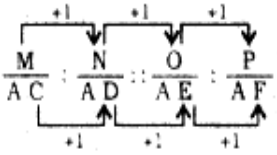


Similarly,

S U W Y → T V X Z



2. (1)



3. (1) 5 × 5 + 2 = 27

Similarly, 9 × 9 + 2 = 83

4. (3) 6 × 2 − 1 = 11

Similarly, 11 × 2 − 2 = 20

5. (3) A + B + E ⇒ 1 + 2 + 5 = 8

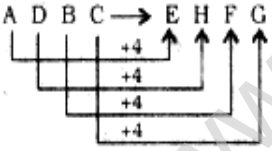
Similarly,

K + L + O ⇒ 11 + 12 + 15 = 38

6. (2) The resting place of pig is called Sty. Similarly, the resting place of cow is called Byre.

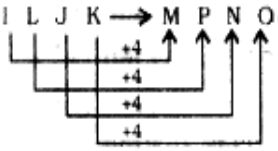
7. (4) In order to ensure security, police or defence personnel patrol the area. Similarly, to cover risk, insurance is done.

8. (2) A D B C → E H F G



Similarly,

I L J K → M P N O



9. (4) Except the number pair 9, 64 in all others perfect squares of two consecutive numbers are given.

25	36
↓	↓
$(5)^2$	$(6)^2$
144	169
↓	↓
$(12)^2$	$(13)^2$
100	121
↓	↓
$(10)^2$	$(11)^2$

But,

9	64
↓	↓
$(3)^2$	$(8)^2$

10. (3) Bulb is an item while all others are phenomena.

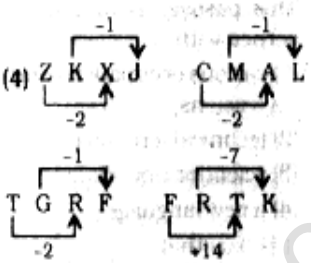
11. (3) Except Tide, all other terms are related to both air and water. But tide is a regular rise and fall in the level of sea, caused by the attraction of the moon and sun.

12. (2) The position number of Y in the English alphabet is an odd number.

X ⇒ 24, Y ⇒ 25,

H ⇒ 8, D ⇒ 4

13. (4)



14. (3) Except in letter group IXYOQ, in all others there is only one Vowel.

In the letter group IXYOQ, there are two Vowels.

15. (4) Arrangement of words according to the Dictionary :

(4) Invariable
↓
(1) Inventory
↓
(5) Investigate
↓
(3) Invisible
↓
(2) Involuntary

16. (3) B →(+1) C →(+2) E →(+3)

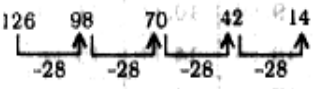
H →(+4) L →(+5) Q →(+6) W

17. (2) a b n / a bb n / a bb n / abbn

18. (4) 6 × 5 = 30, 30 × 3 = 90

8 × 6 = 48, 48 × 4 = 192

19. (4)



Therefore, the number 41 is wrong in the series.

20. (3) Meaningful order of the words :

3. Day → 5. Work → 1. Exhaust → 2. Night → 4. Sleep

21. (4) 3 + 1 = 4 ; 3 + 4 = 7 :

4 + 7 = 11 ; 7 + 11 = 18

11 + 18=29 ; 18 + 29 = 47

22. (1)

A →(+2) C →(+2) E →(+2) G →(+2) I →(+2) K

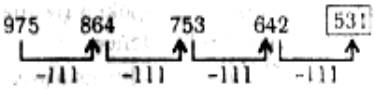
G →(+2) I →(+2) K →(+2) M →(+2) O →(+2) Q

M →(+2) O →(+2) Q →(+2) S →(+2) U →(+2) W

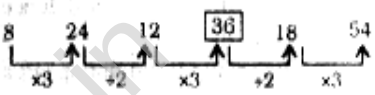
S →(+2) U →(+2) W →(+2) Y →(+2) A →(+2) C

Y →(+2) A →(+2) C →(+2) E →(+2) G →(+2) I

23. (3)



24. (2)



25. (2) Suppose the present age of Ashok is x years and that of his mother is y years.

5 years ago

$3(x - 5) = (y - 5)$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 15 = y - 5$

$\Rightarrow 3x - y = 10$ ....(i)

5 years hence,

$2(x + 5) = (y + 5)$

$\Rightarrow 2x + 10 = y + 5$

$\Rightarrow 2x - y = -5$ ....(ii)

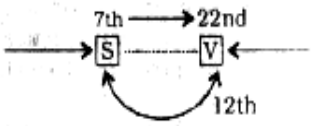
From equations (i) and (ii)

$x = 15$ years

26. (1) O is the husband of P. M is the son of P.

Therefore, M is the son of O.

27. (3)



Total number of boys in the row = 22 + 12 − 1 = 33

28. (3) There is no 'V' letter in the given word.

29. (4)

Meaningful word ⇒ HIPPOPOTAMUS

30. (3)

1	9	25	49	81
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
$(1)^2$	$(3)^2$	$(5)^2$	$(7)^2$	$(9)^2$

Therefore, the number 50 is wrong in the series.

31. (2) Suppose the number of women boarded the bus at Delhi is x.

Therefore, the number of men $= 2x$

According to question,

$2x - 10 = x + 5$

$\Rightarrow 2x - x = 10 + 5$

$\therefore x = 15$

Total number of passengers boarded the bus initially $= 3x$

$= 3 \times 15 = 45$

32. (1) Day before yesterday was Sunday.

Therefore, today is Tuesday.

Day after tomorrow will be Thursday.

Thursday + 3 = Sunday

33. (4) The statement implies that politicians win elections by the votes of people. Therefore, neither of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

34. (3) Both the Premises are Universal Affirmative (A-type).

All men are women.

All women are crazy.

A + A ⇒ A - type of Conclusion.

"All men are crazy".

This is Conclusion I.

Conclusion III is the Converse of it.

Conclusion IV is the Converse of Statement Q.

35. (2)

H	O	S	P	I	T	A	L
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3	2	5	7	4	6	1	8

Therefore,

P	O	S	T	A	L
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7	2	5	6	1	8

36. (1) $1 + 7 + 3 + 5 + 2 + 6 = 24$

$4 + 3 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 5 = 18$

Therefore,

$2 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 7 + 1 = 22$

37. (4) $(12 + 6) \times 18 = 36$

$\Rightarrow (18 \div 6) \times 12 = 36$

$\Rightarrow 3 \times 12 = 36$

38. (1) S P A R K → T Q B S L (+1, +1, +1, +1)

Similarly,

F L A M E → G M B N F (+1, +1, +1, +1, +1)

39. (1) $6 \times 5 = 30$

$30 \times 3 + 1 = 91$

$8 \times 7 = 56$

$56 \times 3 + 1 = 169$

$10 \times 7 = 70$

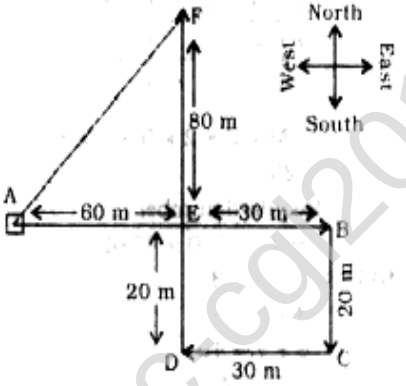
$70 \times 3 + 1 = 211$

Similarly,

$11 \times 10 = 110$

$110 \times 3 + 1 = 331$

40. (2)



Required distance = AF

$= \sqrt{(80)^2 + (60)^2}$

$\sqrt{6400 + 3600} = \sqrt{10000} = 100$m

41. (*) Option (2)

$24 = 4 \times 5 + 4$

$\Rightarrow 24 = 20 + 4$

Option (4)

$24 = 4 + 5 \times 4$

$\Rightarrow 24 = 4 + 20$

Both options (2) and (4) are correct.

42. (2) $5 \times 3 + 1 = 16$

$16 \times 3 + 1 = 49$

$9 \times 3 + 2 = 29$

$29 \times 3 + 2 = 89$

Therefore,

$15 \times 3 + 3 = \boxed{48}$

$48 \times 3 + 3 = 147$

43. (1) 1st Row ⇒ D

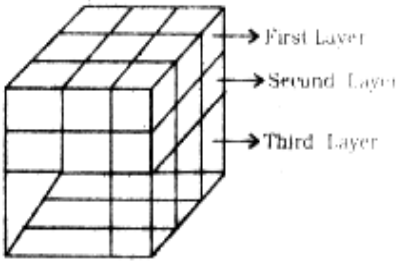
2nd Row ⇒ E

3rd Row ⇒ C

4th Row ⇒ A

5th Row ⇒ B

44. (2)

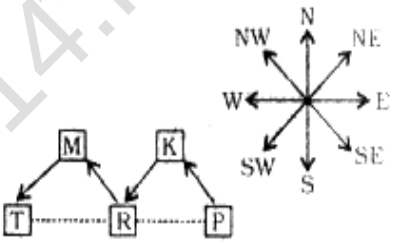


4 cubes each of the first and third layers will have paint on two sides only.

Therefore, total number of cubes having paint on two sides

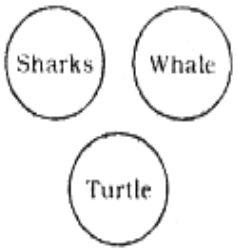
$= 4 \times 2 = 8$

45. (3)



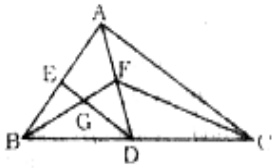
It is clear that T is located to the West of P.

46. (3) Sharks belong to class pisces. Whale is a mammal and Turtle belongs to class reptilia.



47. (3)

48. (2)



The triangles are :

ΔABC ; ΔABD ; ΔADC ; ΔAFC
ΔFDC ; ΔAFB ; ΔFDB ; ΔFBC
ΔGBD ; ΔADE ; ΔGBE ; ΔFDG
ΔDBE ;

49. (4) 

50. (3) 

51. (2) virtual and erect
52. (1) Vitamin B_{12}
53. (4) Chloropicrin
54. (2) Volume stress to volume strain
55. (1) adiabatic compression and rarefaction
56. (2) Caesium
57. (1) Phospholipid
58. (2) Mitochondrion
59. (2) Acetic acid
60. (1) Boiling point of heavy water is lower than that or ordinary water
61. (1) Respiration
62. (1) Arboreal
63. (4) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2
64. (4) V.D. Savarkar
65. (1) G.K. Gokhale
66. (1) Portuguese
67. (2) Cultural unity
68. (1) Trading blocks
69. (4) Leo Tolstoy
70. (2) Tsunami
71. (2) Yardang
72. (1) Tropical
73. (4) 2n
74. (2) Convection
75. (2) 82.5° E longitude
76. (2) Lord Ripon
77. (4) Irish Constitution
78. (3) Proxima Centauri
79. (1) Parliamentary and Presidential
80. (2) Planning Commission
81. (2) Appointed
82. (3) Indian Foreign Service
83. (2) Mangrove
84. (4) Decibel
85. (1) Pankaj Advani
86. (1) Mercury
87. (1) Red Rose
88. (3) Manna Dey
89. (1) has a microprocessor, but cannot be programmed by the user
90. (3) Matrix method
91. (3) Reserve Bank of India
92. (4) Treasury bill
93. (4) Multilateral trade
94. (2) Monopolistic competition
95. (4) Micro Economics
96. (2) Floating exchange rate
97. (3) Mitchell Johnson
98. (4) they generate ultrasonic sound waves
99. (3) No change will happen
100. (2) Net National Product at factor cost

101. (4) First number × second number
= HCF × LCM
$\Rightarrow 24 \times$ second number $= 8 \times 48$

$\therefore$ Second number $= \frac{8 \times 48}{24} = 16$

102. (2)

2	20, 28, 32, 35
2	10, 14, 16, 35
5	5, 7, 8, 35
7	1, 7, 8, 7
	1, 1, 8, 1

$\therefore$ LCM $= 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 7 \times 8$
$= 1120$
$\therefore$ Required number
$= 5834 - 1120 = 4714$

103. (3) $0 + 3 = 3$
$3 + 5 = 8$
$8 + 7 = 15$
$15 + 9 = 24$
$24 + 11 = 35$
$35 + 13 = 48$
$48 + 15 = 63$
$63 + 17 =$ **80**

104. (3) Tricky approach
If $0.5 = a$ and $0.3 = b$ then,

Expression $= \frac{a^3 + b^3}{a^2 - ab + b^2}$

$= \frac{(a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}{a^2 - ab + b^2} = a + b$
$= 0.5 + 0.3 = 0.8$

105. (1) Tricky approach
$1 + 0.6 + 0.06 + 0.006 + 0.0006 + \ldots = 1.666 \ldots = 1.\overline{6}$

$= 1\frac{6}{9} = 1\frac{2}{3}$

106. (2) Expression

$= \sqrt{\frac{0.009 \times 0.036 \times 0.016 \times 0.08}{0.002 \times 0.0008 \times 0.0002}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 36 \times 16 \times 8}{2 \times 8 \times 2}}$

$= 3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 36$

107. (2) Tricky approach
If the first divisor is a multiple of second divisor, then the remainder in second case = remainder obtained by dividing the first remainder by the second divisor.
$\therefore$ Remainder $= 21 \div 19 = 2$

108. (1) $\sqrt{0.09} = \sqrt{0.3 \times 0.3} = 0.3$

109. (3) Tricky approach

$0.121212 \ldots = 0.\overline{12} = \frac{12}{99} = \frac{4}{33}$

110. (3) $\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-6} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x-1}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-3} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x-1}$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^0 \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{2x-1}$

$\Rightarrow 2x - 1 = -3$
$\Rightarrow 2x = -3 + 1 = -2$
$\Rightarrow x = -1$

111. (3) Let the numbers be $3x$ and $4x$.
$\therefore$ Their LCM $= 12x$
$\therefore 12x = 84$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{84}{12} = 7$

$\therefore$ Larger number
$= 4x = 4 \times 7 = 28$

112. (4) Tricky approach
Let the capacity of the drum be x litres.

$\therefore \frac{3x}{4} - 30 = \frac{7x}{12}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{7x}{12} = 30$

$\Rightarrow \frac{9x - 7x}{12} = 30$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} = 30$

$\therefore x = 6 \times 30 = 180$ litres

113. (2) $675 = 5 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$

$\therefore$ Required number = 5

114. (1) $1\frac{1}{2} + 11\frac{1}{2} + 111\frac{1}{2} + 1111\frac{1}{2}$

$= 1236$

115. (2) $0.\overline{001} = \frac{1}{999}$

116. (1) $\frac{4.41 \times 0.16}{2.1 \times 1.6 \times 0.21}$

$= \frac{441 \times 16}{21 \times 16 \times 21} = 1$

117. (3) $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 + b^2)(a + b)(a - b)$

$\therefore$ Required number

$= (3 + 1)(3 - 1) = 8$

118. (1) Tricky approach

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab}{a^3 - b^3}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab}{(a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a - b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{11 - 9} = \frac{1}{2}$$

119. (2) Tricky approach

If $256 = a$ and $144 = b$, then

Expression $= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b}$

$[a - b = 256 - 144 = 112]$

$= \frac{(a + b)(a - b)}{(a - b)} = a + b$

$= 256 + 144 = 400$

120. (4) Tricky approach

$a^2 - b^2 = 19$

$\Rightarrow 10^2 - 9^2 = 19$

$\Rightarrow a = 10$

121. (2) Gain $= 11x - 10x =$ Rs. x

$\therefore$ Gain % $= \frac{\text{Gain} \times 100}{\text{Cost price}} \times 100$

$= \frac{x}{10x} \times 100 = 10$

122. (3) Marked price = Rs. 50

S.P. after discount = 80% of 50

= Rs. 40

If the CP of article be Rs. x, then

$\frac{125 \times x}{100} = 40$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{40 \times 100}{125}$ = Rs. 32

123. (1) Let the CP be Rs. 100.

$\therefore$ SP = Rs. 112

If the marked price be Rs. x, then

90 % of x = 112

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{112 \times 100}{90}$ = Rs. $\frac{1120}{9}$

$\therefore$ Required ratio

$= 100 : \frac{1120}{9}$

$= 900 : 1120 = 45 : 56$

124. (2) Tricky approach

C.P. of bicycle

$= \frac{100}{114} \times 2850$ = Rs. 2500

S.P. for a profit of 8%

$= \frac{108}{100} \times 2500$ = Rs. 2700

125. (4) If the S.P. of article be Rs. x,

then its CP $= x - \frac{x}{4}$ = Rs. $\frac{3x}{4}$

$\therefore$ Gain % $= \frac{\frac{x}{4}}{\frac{3x}{4}} \times 100$

$= \frac{100}{3} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

126. (2) Tricky approach

Required precentage

$= \frac{50}{100 - 50} \times 100$

$= 100\%$

127. (3) Required percentage

$= \frac{1.14}{1.9} \times 100 = 60\%$

128. (1) Let the numbers be $3x$ and $5x$.

$\therefore 3x \times 5x = 2160$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{2160}{3 \times 5} = 144 = 12 \times 12$

$\Rightarrow x = 12$

$\therefore$ Smaller number

$= 3x = 3 \times 12 = 36$

129. (4) $\frac{A \times 60}{100} = B \times \frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow A \times \frac{3}{5} = B \times \frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{3} = 5 : 4$

130. (3) Tricky approach

Single equivalent percentage increase in price

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

131. (2) Tricky approach

$\frac{\sqrt{3 + x} + \sqrt{3 - x}}{\sqrt{3 + x} - \sqrt{3 - x}} = \frac{2}{1}$

By componendo and dividendo,

$\Rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{3 + x}}{2\sqrt{3 - x}} = \frac{2 - 1}{2 - 1} = 3$

Squaring on both sides, we get

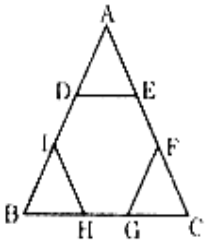
$\frac{3 + x}{3 - x} = 9$

$\Rightarrow 3 + x = 27 - 9x$

$\Rightarrow 9x + x = 27 - 3 = 24$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{24}{10} = \frac{12}{5}$

132. (3) Tricky approach



Side of the regular hexagon

$= \frac{1}{3} \times 6 = 2$ cm

$\therefore$ Area of the hexagon $= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} a^2$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 2 \times 2$

$= 6\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm.

133. (2) Tricky approach

Length of the longest rod

$= \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2 + 5^2}$

$= \sqrt{225} = 15$ metre

134. (3) Tricky approach

A's share

$= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{3}{5} \times 1000\right) = \text{Rs. } 600$

135. (4) Let the required number be x.

$\therefore \frac{7+x}{11+x} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\Rightarrow 28 + 4x = 33 + 3x$

$\Rightarrow x = 33 - 28 = 5$

136. (1) Tricky approach

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

$2 = 1\left(1 + \frac{\text{Rate}}{100}\right)^{15}$

Cubing on both sides, we have

$8 = 1\left(1 + \frac{\text{Rate}}{100}\right)^{45}$

Required time = 45 years

137. (3) Distance covered in 10 minutes at 20kmph = distance covered in 8 minutes at $(20 + x)$ kmph

$\Rightarrow 20 \times \frac{10}{60} = \frac{8}{60}(20 + x)$

$\Rightarrow 200 = 160 + 8x$

$\Rightarrow 8x = 40$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{40}{8} = 5$ kmph

138. (2) Tricky approach

Circumference $= 2\pi r$ (one variable)

$\therefore$ The decrease in area = 50%

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

$\Rightarrow \frac{1102.50}{1000} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{11025}{10000} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{105}{100}\right)^2 = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow 1 + \frac{r}{100} = \frac{105}{100}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{r}{100} = \frac{5}{100}$

$\Rightarrow r = 5\%$

140. (2) Let the annual instalment be Rs. x

$\therefore \left(x + \frac{x \times 3 \times 5}{100}\right)$

$+ \left(x + \frac{x \times 2 \times 5}{100}\right) + \left(x + \frac{x \times 1 \times 5}{100}\right) + x$

$= 6450$

$\Rightarrow \frac{115x}{100} + \frac{110x}{100} + \frac{105x}{100} + x$

$= 6450$

$\Rightarrow 115x + 110x + 105x + 100x$

$= 6450 \times 100$

$\Rightarrow 430x = 6450 \times 100$

$\therefore x = \frac{6450 \times 100}{430} = \text{Rs. } 1500$

141. (3) Tricky approach

$1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots\ldots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$\therefore$ Average of these numbers

$= \frac{n+1}{2}$

$\therefore$ Required average

$= \frac{100+1}{2} = 50.5$

142. (2) Father + mother

$= 2 \times 35 = 70$ years

Father + mother + son

$= 27 \times 3 = 81$ years

$\therefore$ Son's age $= 81 - 70 = 11$ years

143. (4) 5 men = 7 women

$\therefore 7 \text{ men} = \frac{7}{5} \times 7 = \frac{49}{5}$ women

$\therefore 7$ men + 13 women

$= \frac{49}{5} + 13 = \frac{114}{5}$ women

Now,

$\because 7$ women = Rs. 5250

$\therefore \frac{114}{5}$ women

$= \frac{5250}{7} \times \frac{114}{5} = \text{Rs. } 17100$

144. (1) Tricky approach

(A + B)'s 1 day's work $= \frac{1}{15}$

B's 1 day's work $= \frac{1}{20}$

$\therefore$ A's 1 day's work

$= \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{20} = \frac{4-3}{60} = \frac{1}{60}$

$\therefore$ A alone will do the work in 60 days.

145. (2) Tricky approach

$\frac{4}{3}$ of usual time = Usual time + 20 minutes

$\therefore \frac{1}{3}$ rd of usual time

= 20 minutes

$\therefore$ Usual time $= 20 \times 3$

= 60 minutes

146. (3) (B + C)'s 2 days' work

$= 2\left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}\right) = 2\left(\frac{3+2}{60}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{6}$ part

Remaining work $= 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$ part

$\therefore$ Time taken by A to complete this part of work

$= \frac{5}{6} \times 18 = 15$ days

147. (4) If the speed of the train be x kmph, then relative speed

$= (x - 3)$ kmph.

$= (x - 3) \times \frac{5}{18}$ m/sec

$\therefore \frac{300}{(x-3) \times \frac{5}{18}} = 33$

$\Rightarrow 5400 = 33 \times 5 (x - 3)$

$\Rightarrow 360 = 11 (x - 3)$

$\Rightarrow 11x - 33 = 360$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{393}{11} = 35\frac{8}{11}$ kmph

148. (3) Yasin got the minimum votes.

$\because 360° = 720$

$\therefore 60° = \frac{720}{360} \times 60 = 120$

149. (1) Sivaraman got the maximum votes. i.e.

$$\frac{720}{360} \times 120 = 240 \text{ votes}$$

He was the winner.

150. (1) Angle of the difference of votes of the winner and the nearest rival = 120 – 100 = 20°

$\therefore 360^\circ = 720$

$$\therefore 20^\circ = \frac{720}{360} \times 20 = 40$$

151. (3) Neither is used for two things. For more than two things, none should be used.

152. (1) **After knowing the truth** will be a correct usage.

153. (2) It is time/It is high time is followed by the clause in simple past that shows present time. Hence, **decided on your next** should be used.

154. (3) Replace **let him speak** by **should be allowed to speak**.

155. (4) No error

156. (1) was it ?

157. (1) fill

158. (4) mustn't have done

159. (2) to

160. (4) metamorphosis

161. (2) The word **Florid (Adjective)** means : rosy; gaudy; ornate; red; having too much decoration or detail.

The word **Pale (Adjective)** means : light in colour; not strong or bright; having skin that is almost white because of illness.

Hence, the words **florid** and **pale** are antonymous.

162. (3) The word **Verity (Noun)** means : a belief or principle about life that is accepted as true; truth).

Hence, the words **verity** and **falsehood** are antonymous.

163. (1) The word **Perspicuity (Noun)** means : clarity.

The word **Vagueness (Noun)** means : no clarity in a person's mind.

Hence, the words **perspicuity** and **vagueness** are antonymous.

164. (3) The word **Fervent (Adjective)** means : having or showing very strong and sincere feelings about something; ardent.

The word **Dispassionate (Adjective)** means : not influenced by emotion; impartial.

Hence, the words **fervent** and **dispassionate** are antonymous.

165. (4) The word **Meandering (Adjective)** means : not straight; curved; a course that does not follow a straight path.

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

166. (4) The word **Luxuriant (Adjective)** means : growing thickly and strongly; rich in something that is pleasant or beautiful; abundant.

167. (3) The word **Cantankerous (Adjective)** means : bad tempered and always complaining.

Hence, the words **cantankerous** and **quarrelsome** are synonymous.

168. (3) The word **Onus (Noun)** means : the responsibility for something.

Look at the sentence :

The onus is on employers to follow health and safety laws.

169. (3) The word **Derision (Noun)** means : ridicule; mockery; a strong feeling that somebody/something is ridiculous and not worth considering seriously.

170. (1) The word **Trite (Adjective)** means : dull and boring because it has been expressed so many times before; not original; banal; very ordinary and containing nothing that is interesting or important.

Hence, the words **trite** and **commonplace** are synonymous.

171. (1) Phrase **'cut out'** means : to have the qualities and abilities needed for something.

172. (4) No improvement

173. (3) requires a wash

174. (1) **word for word** means : in exactly the same words or when translated exactly equivalent words.

175. (2) The word **sensual (Adjective)** means : connected with your physical feelings; giving pleasure to your physical senses, especially to sexual pleasures.

176. (2) Manoeuvre

177. (2) Ineffable

178. (2) Iconoclast

179. (4) Internment

180. (3) Ethnology

181. (1) Correct spellings of other words are : commemorate, collate and chocolate

182. (2) Correct spellings of other words are : circuitous, chivalry and cavalcade

183. (4) Correct spellings of other words are : severity, sovereignty and superiority

184. (4) Correct spellings of other words are : cumulative, commemorative and accumulative

185. (4) Correct spellings of other words are : benediction, benevolence and beneficent.

186. (2) QPSR

187. (4) SPRQ

188. (1) SRPQ

189. (1) SRQP

190. (2) QPRS

191. (3) A film, based on this novel has been made

192. (1) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor.

193. (4) Why were you deprived of your membership by him ?

194. (2) He has brought the news to us.

195. (3) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.

196. (3) should resemble mathematical formula

197. (3) a linguist

198. (2) technical terminology

199. (3) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him

200. (4) Government