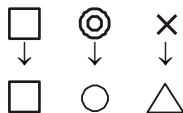


SSC MOCK TEST - 40 (SOLUTION)

1. (B) After comparing both the dices we have,



As we can observe that symbol is missing which is opposite to symbol .

2. (B) As, $\sqrt{144} = 12 \Rightarrow 1^2 + 2^2 = 1 + 4 = 5$

then, $\sqrt{961} = 31 \Rightarrow 3^2 + 1^2 = 9 + 1 = 10$

3. (B) Hawaii is the major producer of Pineapple. Similarly Florida is a major producer of Oranges.

4. (D) $2 : 9 :: 28 : 65$ third place
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $1^3+1 \quad 2^3+1 \quad 3^3+1 \quad 4^3+1$

5. (B) K I T **CAT** \longrightarrow CAT T I K

Similarly,

P E N **TOP** \longrightarrow TOP N E P

6. (B) M A T \longrightarrow N C W

Similarly, A P E \longrightarrow **B R H**

7. (B) As, $7^3 + 6 = 349$

Similarly, $11^3 + 10 = 1341$

8. (B) $68 \xrightarrow{\text{Reverse}} 86$ $72 \xrightarrow{\text{Reverse}} 27$
 $86 - 68 = 18$ $72 - 27 = 45$

9. (A)

Similarly, pairs of opposite letters

10. (A) $4 : 18 : 5 : ?$
 $\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$
 $4! - 3! \quad 5! - 4!$
 $= 24 - 6 \quad = 96$

11. (C) Sleeping is different from the other three. Except sleeping, rest of the activities involves some action.

12. (D) In all the other pairs, second number is 23 more than the first number.

13. (D) All other numbers are perfect squares.

14. (A) A ribbon is used to decorate a present and an icing is used to decorate a cake.

15. (B) Except Bat, rest belongs to the class of Aves (birds), while bat is a mammal.

16. (C) D \leftrightarrow W; H \leftrightarrow S
 Pairs of opposite letters
 B \leftrightarrow Y; D \leftrightarrow W
 E \leftrightarrow V; J \leftrightarrow Q

The opposite letter of C is X and that of F is U.

17. (D) Bivouac is a synonym of camp similarly treaty is a synonym of alliance.

18. (D)

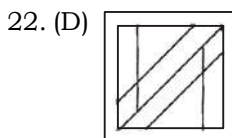
19. (A) Proposal, Proposition, **Propriety**, Prosecutor.

20. (A) Number of boys in the row = $(15 + 4 + 3) = 22$
 C is just left of A. So, C is 14th from the left end.

Number of boys to the right of C = $(22 - 14) = 8$

So, C is 9th from the right end of the row.

21. (C) The word SOLACE cannot be formed from the original word due to absence of letter E.



23. (C) There are total 15 squares in the given figure.

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24. (B) Sitting arrangements of the members are as follows

Left U R Q P S Right

• • • • •

Hence, Q is sitting in the middle of row.

25. (C) The series is nnmm/nnmm/nnmm/nnmm. Thus, the pattern 'nnmm' is repeated.

26. (C) The given sequence is a combination of two series

First: 11, 20, 40, 74

and Second: 5, 12, 26, 54

The correct pattern in First is

+9, +18, +36, ...

The correct pattern in Second is

+7, +14, +28, ...

So, 40 is wrong and must be replaced by (20 + 18) i.e., 38.

27. (C) Net ascent of the monkey in 1 hour

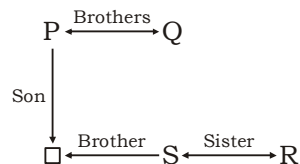
= (30 - 20) feet

= 10 feet

So, the monkey ascends 90 feet in 9 hours i.e., till 5 : 00 pm

Clearly, in the next 1 hour i.e., till 6 : 00 pm the monkey ascends remaining 30 feet to touch the flag.

28. (A)

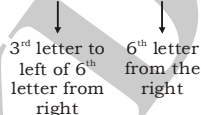


Clearly, brother of S is also brother of R. Hence, Q is uncle of R.

29. (C) **Word** **Vowels** **Consonants**

ASSISTANT	3	6	⇒ 36
MANAGER	3	4	⇒ 34
STAFF	1	4	⇒ 14
DIRECTOR	3	5	⇒ 35

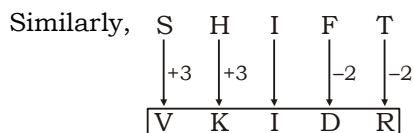
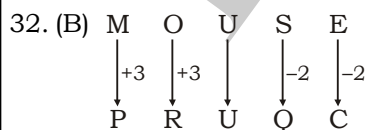
30. (A) S K C O **R** S U P M A C D K



31. (B) $X = 3^2 - 1^2 = 8$

$Y = 5^2 - 3^2 = 16$

$Z = 7^2 - 6^2 = \mathbf{13}$



33. (A) The given sequence is a combination of two series.

First: M, O, R, V and Second: N, L, I, ?

The pattern in First is

$M \xrightarrow{+2} O \xrightarrow{+3} R \xrightarrow{+4} V \xrightarrow{+5} \boxed{A}$

The pattern in Second is

$N \xrightarrow{-2} L \xrightarrow{-3} I \xrightarrow{-4} E$

So, the missing letter is A.



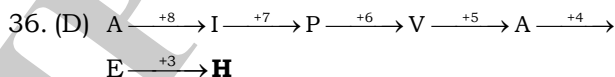
35. (C) The given sequence is a combination of two series

I. 13, 24, 35, 46, 57

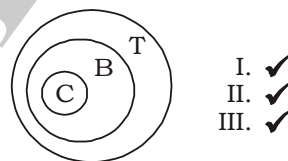
and II. 32, 43, ?, 65, 76

The pattern in both I and II is +11.

So, missing term = 43 + 11 = **54**



37. (A) All follows

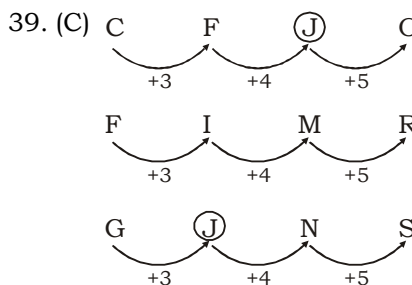


38. (C) Clearly, we have

$$\frac{5 \times 6 \times 4}{10} = 12, \quad \frac{6 \times 7 \times 5}{10} = 21$$

So, missing number

$$= \frac{5 \times 8 \times 10}{10} = \mathbf{32}$$



40. (C) Clearly, moving clockwise, we observe the following pattern

$4 \times 1 = 4, 4 \times 2 = 8, 8 \times 3 = 24,$

$24 \times 4 = 96, 96 \times 5 = 480, 480 \times 6 = 2880$

and $2880 \times 7 = 20160$

So, required number

= $(480 \times 6) = \mathbf{2880}$

41. (B)

42. (B) $16 \div 2 = 14 \Rightarrow \div = -$

$18 - 3 = 54 \Rightarrow - = \times$

$14 \times 2 = 16 \Rightarrow \times = +$

$96 + 4 = 24 \Rightarrow + = \div$

then, $18 - 5 + 3 \times 2 \div 24 = ?$

After interchanging the signs we have,

$? = 18 \times 5 \div 3 + 2 - 24$

$= 18 \times \frac{5}{3} + 2 - 24$

$= 32 - 24$

$= 8$

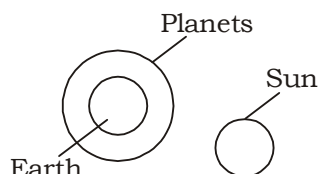
43. (D)

44. (A) $(16 \times 2) + (5 \times 6) = 32 + 30 = 62$

$(2 \times 19) + (21 \times 5) = 38 + 105 = 143$

$(17 \times 4) + (51 \times 3) = 68 + 153 = \mathbf{221}$

45. (C)



Earth is a planet. But, Sun is entirely different.

46. (C) After interchanging the digits 8 and 3 we have,

$24 \div 3 \times 2 - 4 + 8$

$= 8 \times 2 - 4 + 8$

$= 16 + 8 - 4$

$= 24 - 4$

$= 20$

47. (C) By making the interchanges given in (C), we get the equation as

$\mathbf{5 - 3 + 2 = 4 \text{ or } 4 = 4}$, which is true.

48. (B) Deepti's new position is 17th from the left and 13th from the right.

So, number of children in the row

$= (16 + 1 + 12) = 29$

Now, Kashish's new position is

Deepti's earlier position which is 9th from the left.

Number of children to the right of Kashish

$= (29 - 9) = 20$

Hence, Kashish's new position from the right is 21st.

49. (C) Angle traced by hour hand in 12 hrs = 360°

Angle traced by hour hand in $\frac{25}{4}$ hrs

$= \left(\frac{360}{12} \times \frac{25}{4} \right)^\circ = 187.5^\circ$

Angle traced by minute hand in 60 min

$= 360^\circ$

Angle traced by it in 15 min

$= \left(\frac{360}{60} \times 15 \right)^\circ = 90^\circ$

\therefore Required angle = $(187.5^\circ - 90^\circ) = 97.5^\circ$

50. (C)

51. (B) Neelam Sanjiv Reddy was the sixth President of India who served from 1977 to 1982. He is the only person to be elected to the office unopposed.

53. (B) The Northern Fertile Plain which is also called the Gangetic Plain lies to the south of Himalayan Region. The soil of this plain is built of the sediments and brought down by the rivers from Himalayas. Such plain is called an alluvial plain and it is very fertile. This plain is one of the largest and most fertile plains of the World. Aggradation is the term used in geology for the increase in land elevation due to the deposition of sediment which include lowland alluvial rivers, river deltas and alluvial fans.

55. (B) The scheduled banks are required to maintain an average daily balance with the Reserve Bank of India, the amount of which should not be less than 5 percent of their net demand and time liabilities in India in terms of Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

56. (B) The man who is suffering from myopia has a vision condition where he can see close objects very clearly, but objects farther away appear blurred. Nearsightedness occurs if the eyeball is too long.

57. (C) An amphoteric species is a molecule or ion that can react as an acid as well as a base. Many metals such as zinc, tin, lead, aluminium, beryllium and most metalloids form amphoteric oxides or hydroxides.

58. (A) An accessory fruit which is sometimes called false fruit, is a fruit in which some of the flesh is derived not from the ovary. Some examples are strawberries, figs, or mulberries. Pomes, such as apples and pears, are also accessory fruits, with much of the fruit flesh derived from a hypanthium.

61. (B) NAFTA : North American Free Trade Agreement

NATO : North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

EEC : European Economic Community

ASEAN : Association of South East Asian Nations.

NATO is military alliance.

62. (D) The Ryder Cup is a biennial men's golf competition between teams from Europe and the United State. Jointly administered by the PGA of America and the PGA European Tour, it is contested every two years with the venue alternating between courses in the USA and Europe.
63. (A) The renal arteries normally arise off the side of the abdominal aorta, immediately below the superior mesenteric artery and supply blood to the kidneys.
65. (D) The separation of fat from milk is based on the fact that when liquids of different specific gravities revolve around the same centre at the same distance with the same angular velocity, a greater centrifugal force is exerted on the heavier liquid than on the lighter one.
66. (B) Inventory refers to raw materials, work-in-process goods and completely finished goods that are considered to be the portion of a business's assets that are ready or will be ready for sale. Inventory are also represented as one of the most important assets that most businesses possess because the turnover of inventory represents one of the primary sources of revenue generation and subsequent earnings for the company's shareholders/owners.
69. (D)
- Member of Parliaments are directly elected by citizens of India on the basis of Universal Adult franchise, except two who are appointed by the President of India.
 - The President of India is elected, from an Electoral College comprising a group of nominees, by the elected members of the Parliament of India (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) as well as of the state legislatures (Vidhan Sabhas).
 - The Vice President is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting members of both houses of the Parliament.
 - Members of the Lok Sabha elect their Speaker in the first meeting of the House after a general election.
76. (C) Humming birds are birds that comprise the family Trochilidae. They are among the smallest of birds, most species measuring in the 7.5-13 cm (3-5 in) range. Indeed, the smallest extant bird species is a humming bird, the 5 cm Bee Humming bird. They are known as hummingbirds because of the humming sound created by their beating wings which sometimes sound like bees or other insects.
77. (D) In chemistry, pH is a measure of the activity of the solvated hydrogen ion. Pure water has a pH very close to 7 at 25 °C. Solutions with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are basic or alkaline. A pH of 7 is treated as neutral.
78. (B) Normal speech is about 60 dB (decibels). A dangerous sound is anything that is 80 dB or higher which can lead to hearing loss. At 70 dB or lower, the risk of harm to healthy ears is negligible. Listening to sound above 80 decibels can cause deafness.
80. (C) The Manufacturing Belt was called the Rust Belt in the latter decades of the 20th century because the word that describes the deterioration of iron into rust was an appropriate name to give to a region where the iron and steel and related industries were in great decline.
81. (D) The specific heat of water is 1 calorie/gram °C = 4.186 joule/gram °C which is higher than any other common substance. So, we can say that water plays a very important role in temperature regulation.
84. (C) Eratosthenes of Cyrene, 276 BC- 195 BC, was a Greek mathematician, geographer, poet, athlete, astronomer, and music theorist. He was the first person to calculate the circumference of the earth by using a measuring system using stades, or the length of stadiums during that time period.
85. (C) As India is following a parliamentary system of government in which the Prime Minister is generally the leader of a party (or coalition of parties) that has a majority in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India. He remains in office till he enjoys the confidence of the House.
86. (C) Trusteeship is a socio-economic philosophy that was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. It provides a means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general. This

- concept was condemned by socialists as being in favour of the landlords, feudal princes and the capitalists.
87. (D) The Parliament enacted the "President Act, 1969" (Discharge of Functions) which provides that in the event of occurrence of vacancy in the office of both the President and the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of India or in his absence the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court available shall discharge the functions until a new President is elected.
88. (A) As in most other contemporary civilizations, agriculture was the backbone of the Indus economy also. The people made extensive use of the wooden plows. Barley and wheat were the main food crops.
89. (B) Weather is the state of the atmosphere, to the degree that it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy. Most weather phenomena occur in the troposphere, just below the stratosphere. Weather refers, generally, to day-to-day temperature and precipitation activity. Weather is different from climate as it is the term for the average atmospheric conditions over longer periods of time.
90. (B) The Battle of Chausa took place between Mughal Emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri on June 26, 1539. The whole of the Mughal army was defeated in this battle. Humayun himself fled.
92. (A) Some goods are known as inferior goods. There is an inverse relationship between real income and the demand for the good. If real income rises, the demand for an inferior good will fall. If real income falls (in a recession, for instance), the demand for an inferior good will rise.
For example- As people get richer, they are more likely to buy themselves a car, or use a taxi, rather than rely on the more inferior bus, so the demand for bus travel falls as real income rise.
93. (C) The angle of deviation by which the light of a particular wavelength gets deviated on passing through a medium depends upon the refractive index of the medium. As while light passes through a prism, the violet component, having the minimum wavelength also observes the maximum refractive index for the prism and deviates the most.
94. (C) Global Warming refers to average increase in the earth's temperature due to increase in pollution which results in greenhouse effect which in turn leads to climate change. The greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide accumulate into the atmosphere and trap heat that would normally exit into the outer space.
95. (D) A common first sign of tetanus is muscular stiffness in the jaw (lockjaw) which is followed by stiffness of the neck, difficulty in swallowing, rigidity of abdominal muscles and spasms.
96. (A) The theory that gases in the atmosphere might increase Planet Earth's temperature was first postulated by Joseph Fourier in 1827. He was a scientist who also coined the term "greenhouse gases." But it wasn't until 1896 that a research chemist Svante Arrhenius quantified the greenhouse gas theory and then apparently he coined the term "greenhouse effect."
97. (A) Bullfighting is one of the most characteristic aspects of Spanish culture. It is often called a blood sport by its detractors, but followers of the spectacle regard it as a 'fine art' and not a sport, as there are no elements of competition in the proceedings. Spanish-style bullfighting is called corrida de toros (literally "running of bulls") or la fiesta ("the festival").
98. (A) In 1210, Qutb-ud-din Aibak died in an accident while he was playing polo. He fell from the horse back and was severely injured. He was buried in Lahore near the Anarkali Bazaar.
100. (B) Mohammad bin Tughlaq of the Delhi Sultanate introduced leather token currency in India. Like his other experiments it also turned out to be a major failure.
101. (D) **Short trick :-**
Principal = $\frac{S.I \times 100}{\text{Time} \times \text{Rate}}$
= $\frac{8940 \times 100}{5 \times 6} = 28300$
102. (D) Average of 10 numbers = 7 then
Sum of 10 numbers = $10 \times 7 = 70$
Sum of $12 \times (10)$ numbers = $12(10) \times 7 = 840$
 \therefore Average of 10 numbers (new)
= $\frac{840}{10} = 84$

103. (A) $x + y = 2z$

$\Rightarrow x = 2z - y$

$\Rightarrow x - z = 2z - y - z = z - y$

$\therefore \frac{x}{x-z} + \frac{z}{y-z} = \frac{x}{x-z} - \frac{z}{z-y}$

$= \frac{x}{x-z} - \frac{z}{x-z} = \frac{x-z}{x-z} = 1$

104. (B) **Short-trick:-**

$M_1 D_1 W_2 = M_2 D_2 W_1$

$M_2 = \frac{M_1 D_1 W_2}{D_2 W_1} = \frac{45 \times 200 \times 7.5}{150 \times 4.5} = 100 \text{ men}$

$\Rightarrow M_2 = 100$

Extra Men = $100 - 45 = 55 \text{ Men}$

105. (B) A : B

15 : 9

15 : 25

16 unit = 16 litre

1 unit = 1 litre

After removal = $24 \times 1 = 24 \text{ litre}$

Before removal = $24 + 16 = 40 \text{ litre}$

106. (C) A + B + C fill the tank in

$\frac{32 \times 36 \times 20}{36 \times 20 + 32 \times 20 - 32 \times 36} = \frac{32 \times 36 \times 20}{208}$

$= \frac{1440}{13} \text{ hrs}$

$\therefore A + B + C$ fill half the tank in $\frac{720}{13} \text{ hrs.}$

$= 55 \frac{5}{13} \text{ hrs.}$

107. (B) Let the speed of the motorboat in still water be $x \text{ km/hr}$

\therefore The speed of the motorboat along the stream = $(x + 5) \text{ km/hr}$

and the speed of the motorboat against the stream = $(x - 5) \text{ km/hr}$

$\therefore \frac{10}{x+5} + \frac{10}{x-5} = \frac{50}{60} \text{ hrs}$

$\therefore x = 25 \text{ km/hr}$

108. (B) Banker's discount = $\frac{2550 \times 6 \times 4}{100 \times 12} = ₹ 51$

109. (C) A can copy $\frac{75}{25} = 3$ pages in 1 hr.

A + B can copy $\frac{135}{27} = 5$ pages in 1 hr.

\therefore B can copy $5 - 3 = 2$ pages in 1 hr.

\therefore B can copy 42 pages in $\frac{42}{2} = 21 \text{ hrs.}$

110. (A) **Short-trick:-**

$x^4 - 17x^3 + 17x^2 - 17x + 17$

$= x^4 - 16x^3 + 16x^2 - 16x - x^3 + x^2 - x + 17$

When $x = 16$,

Expression

$= 16^4 - 16^4 + 16^3 - 16^2 - 16^3 + 16^2 - 16 + 17 = 1$

111. (A) Let the distance covered by car be $3x \text{ km}$

Average speed = $\frac{\text{total distance travelled}}{\text{total time taken}}$

$= \frac{3x}{\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x}{20} + \frac{x}{60}} = \frac{3x}{\frac{6x + 3x + x}{60}}$

$= \frac{3x \times 60}{10x} = 18 \text{ km/hr}$

112. (C) Let the number of students in three classes be $2x, 3x$ and $5x$ respectively.

\therefore Original number of students

$= 2x + 3x + 5x = 10x$

Now the number of students in each class is increased by 20

Then, $\frac{2x+20}{3x+20} = \frac{4}{5}$

$\Rightarrow 12x + 80 = 10x + 100$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{2} = 10$

\therefore Required number of students

$= 10x = 10 \times 10 = 100$

Short trick :-

Before Increase $\rightarrow 2 : 3 : 5 \rightarrow 10 \xrightarrow{\times 10} 100$

After Increase $\rightarrow 4 : 5 : 7 \rightarrow 16$

$\textcircled{2} : 2 : 2$

$\downarrow \times 10$

20

ATQ, Increase

113. (C) At loss

5%

At cost

0% \leftarrow (means 0% profit)

3%

3%

2%

Ratio of quantity of tea sold at loss and cost price = $3 : 2$

$$\therefore \text{quantity sold at cost price} = \frac{2}{5} \times 40 = 16 \text{ kg}$$

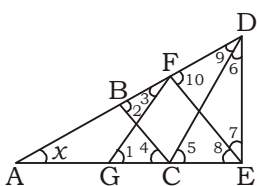
114. (*) Let the number be x

$$\therefore \frac{5}{6} \text{ of } x = 750$$

$$\therefore x = 750 \times \frac{6}{5} = 900$$

$$\therefore \frac{45}{100} \times 900 = 405$$

115. (C)



$$\therefore AB = BC$$

$$\therefore \angle 4 = x$$

$$\therefore \angle 2 = x + \angle 4 = 2x \quad \text{(exterior angle)} \\ \text{[and } BC = CD]$$

$$\therefore \angle 9 = \angle 2 = 2x$$

$$\therefore \angle 3 = x$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = x + \angle 3 = 2x \quad \text{(exterior angle)} \\ (\because FG = GA)$$

$$\therefore EF = FG \quad \angle 8 = \angle 1 = 2x$$

$$\angle 5 = \angle A + \angle 9 = x + 2x = 3x \quad \text{(exterior angle)}$$

$$\therefore CD = DE \quad \therefore \angle 7 + \angle 8 = \angle 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 7 = 3x - 2x = x$$

$$\angle 10 = \angle A + \angle 8 = 3x \quad \text{(exterior angle)}$$

$$\therefore DE = EF \quad \therefore \angle 9 + \angle 6 = \angle 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle 6 = 3x - 2x = x$$

Now in $\triangle ADE$,

$$\Rightarrow \angle A + \angle D + \angle E = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle x + 3x + 3x = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{180^\circ}{7}$$

Short trick -

The value of x will be

$$= \frac{180}{\text{No. of bounded regions in the figure}}$$

\therefore Here we can observe that no. of figures is 7

$$\therefore \frac{180}{7} \text{ will be right answer.}$$

116. (A) $\theta = 25^\circ = \frac{25 \times \pi}{180}$ radians

$$= \frac{5\pi}{36} \text{ radians} \quad \theta = \frac{s}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{40}{\frac{5\pi}{36}} = \frac{40 \times 36}{5\pi} = \frac{40 \times 36 \times 7}{5 \times 22} \text{ metre}$$

$$= 91.64 \text{ metre}$$

117. (B) C.P. of 1 kg = 100

S.P. of 800 gms = 100/- (as P = 10%)

S.P. of 1000g i.e. 1 kg

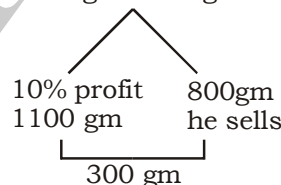
$$= \frac{110 \times 1000}{800} = \frac{1100}{8} \text{ /-}$$

$$P\% = \frac{P}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100 = \frac{\frac{1100}{8} - 100}{100} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{300}{8} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 100 = \frac{300}{8} = 37\frac{1}{2}\%$$

Short trick -

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$$



$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \frac{300}{800} \times 100 = 37\frac{1}{2}\%$$

118. (D) Side of square = $\sqrt{484} = 22$ cm

$$\therefore \text{length of wire} = 22 \times 4 = 88 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore 2\pi r = 88 \Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r = 88$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{88 \times 7}{2 \times 22} = 14 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 = 616 \text{ sq.cm}$$

119. (D) In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ADE$,

$$\angle BAC = \angle DAE$$

$$= 180^\circ - (75^\circ + 65^\circ) = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle AED = 75^\circ = \angle ABC$$

$$\therefore \triangle AED \sim \triangle ABC$$

$$\therefore \frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{AD}{AC} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = 18 \text{ cm}$$

120. (D) According to question = ($x\%$ of remaining 40 ques.) + (65% of already done 40 ques.) = 75% of total 80 ques.

$$\frac{x}{100} \times 40 + \frac{65}{100} \times 40 = \frac{75}{100} \times 80$$

$$\frac{40x + 2600}{100} = \frac{6000}{100}$$

$$4x + 2600 = 6000$$

$$40x = 3400$$

$$x = \frac{3400}{40} = 85\%$$

Short trick -

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 75\% \text{ of } 80 = 60 \\ 65\% \text{ of } 40 = 26 \end{array} \right\} -34 \text{ To get } 75\%$$

$$\therefore \frac{34}{40} \times 100$$

She need to 85% = 85%
 ↓
 Correct answers of other 40 Questions

121. (C) Given

$$a = 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$= 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} + 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = 6$$

$$\frac{a^6 + a^4 + a^2 + 1}{a^3} = \frac{a^6}{a^3} + \frac{a^4}{a^3} + \frac{a^2}{a^3} + \frac{1}{a^3}$$

$$= a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + a + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)^3 - 3\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) + \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$= (6)^3 - 2 \times 6 = 204$$

Short trick-

ATQ,

$$\frac{a^6 + a^4 + a^2 + 1}{a^3} = \frac{a^3 \left(a^3 + a + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a^3}\right)}{a^3}$$

$$\left(a^3 + \frac{1}{a^3} + a + \frac{1}{a}\right) \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{the value of } a + \frac{1}{a} = 6$$

$$\therefore \text{ the value of equation (1) will be}$$

$$\therefore 216 - 18 + 6$$

$$= 204$$

122. (C) $P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^4 = 6750 \dots(i)$

$P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 = 4500 \dots(ii)$

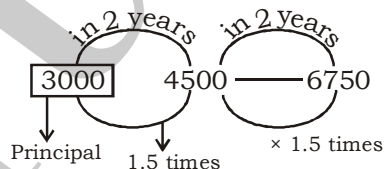
Dividing the equation (i) by (ii)

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{6750}{4500} = \frac{3}{2}$$

So, $P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^2 = 4500$

$P = ₹ 3000$

Short trick -



123. (C) First number = $(\sqrt{5})^2 = 5$

Let the second number be x .

$$\therefore x^2 + 52 = 146$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 146 - 52 = 94$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{94} = 11$$

$$\therefore \text{Cube of } 11 = 1331$$

124. (C) $\frac{T_3 - T_5}{T_1} = \frac{\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta - (\sin^5 \theta + \cos^5 \theta)}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$

$$= \frac{(\sin^3 \theta - \sin^5 \theta) + (\cos^3 \theta - \cos^5 \theta)}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + \cos^3 \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta + \cos^3 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$$

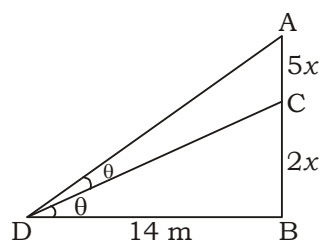
$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}{(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \sin^2 \theta \cdot \cos^2 \theta$$

125. (D) Let $BC = 2x$, then $CA = 5x$

$$\therefore AB = 7x$$

According to question



$\angle ADC = \angle CDB = \theta$ and $BD = 14 \text{ m}$

$$\text{In } \triangle BDC, \tan \theta = \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{2x}{14} = \frac{x}{7}$$

$$\text{In } \triangle ABD, \tan 2\theta = \frac{AB}{BD} = \frac{7x}{14} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\left(\frac{x}{7}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{x}{7}\right)^2} = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x \times 7}{49 - x^2} = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow 49 - x^2 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 21 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{21}$$

$$\therefore \text{height of the pole} = AB = 7x = 7\sqrt{21} \text{ m}$$

126. (D)

127. (C) Given

$$x^3 + y^3 = 35 \text{ and } x + y = 5$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = 35$$

$$(x + y)^3 - 3xy(x + y) = 35$$

$$(5)^3 - 3xy(5) = 35$$

$$xy = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{x+y}{xy} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = 5$$

Divide (i) by (ii)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Short trick -

$$\text{the value of } x + y = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{assume the value of } x = 3, \text{ and } y = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{the value of } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \text{ will be}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3+2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

128. (B) A : B : C

$$A \times 2 = B \times 3 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$B = 4C \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$2A = 3B$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}B$$

$$C = \frac{B}{4}$$

$$A : B : C = \frac{3}{2}B : B : \frac{B}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} : 1 : \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 2}{4} : \frac{4}{4} : \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 6 : 4 : 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Share of B} = \frac{4}{11} \times 297000 = ₹ 1,08,000$$

short trick-

$$\text{ATQ} = 2A = 3B \text{ \& } B = 4C$$

$$\therefore 2A = 3B = 12C$$

$$A : B : C = 6 : 4 : 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Share of B} = \frac{2,97,000}{11} \times 4$$

$$\rightarrow ₹ 108000$$

129. (C) $550 \text{ m} = \frac{550}{1000} \text{ km}$

$$\text{The required ratio} = \frac{550}{1000 \times 1} : \frac{33}{45} = 3 : 4$$

130. (D) 30% of 65% = 8775 \Rightarrow 100%

$$= \frac{8775 \times 100 \times 100}{30 \times 65} = ₹ 45,000$$

131. (D) Let the person buy 30 pencils. (as L.C.M. of 6 & 5 is 30)

$$\text{C.P. of 6 pencils} = ₹ 5$$

$$\text{C.P. of 30 pencils} = \frac{5}{6} \times 30 = ₹ 25$$

$$\text{S.P. of 6 pencils} = ₹ 6$$

$$\text{S.P. of 30 pencils} = \frac{6}{5} \times 30 = ₹ 36$$

$$\therefore \text{Gain} = ₹ (36 - 25) = ₹ 11$$

$$\text{Gain percent} = \frac{11}{25} \times 100 = 44\%$$

Short trick -

Buys \rightarrow	Quantity
$₹ 11$	$5_{\times 5}$
Sells \rightarrow	$6_{\times 6}$
	$5_{\times 6}$
	\rightarrow Same

$$\therefore \text{Profit \%} = \frac{11}{25} \times 100 = 44\%$$

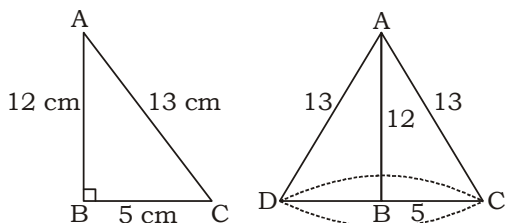
132. (C) $\frac{120}{100} \times \frac{110}{100} \times \frac{112.5}{100} \times x = 14.85$

$$x = \frac{14.85 \times 100 \times 100 \times 100}{120 \times 110 \times 112.5} = ₹ 10/-$$

133. (A) Expression

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{8 \sin \theta + 5 \cos \theta}{\sin^3 \theta + 2 \cos^3 \theta + 3 \cos \theta} \\ &= \frac{8 \tan \theta + 5}{\tan \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta + 3} \\ &= \frac{8 \tan \theta + 5}{2 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \cos^2 \theta + 3} \\ &= \frac{8 \tan \theta + 5}{2(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + 3} \\ &= \frac{8 \times 2 + 5}{5} = \frac{21}{5} \end{aligned}$$

134. (C)



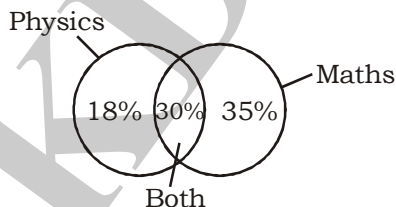
i.e. after revolution, a cone of radius 5 cm & height 12 cm is formed

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{volume of the cone} &= \frac{1}{3} \pi (5)^2 \times 12 \\ &= 100\pi \\ &= 100 \times 3.14 \\ &= 314 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

135. (A) $n(M) = 65$, $n(P) = 48$, $n(M \cap P) = 30$
 $\therefore n(M \cup P) = n(M) + n(P) - n(M \cap P)$
 $= 65 + 48 - 30 = 83$
 \therefore Percent of students passed = 83%
 \therefore Percent of students failed = 17%

Short trick-

From venn diagram



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total passed \%} &= 30 + 35 + 18 \\ &= 83\% \\ \therefore \text{Total fail} &= 100\% - 83\% \\ &= 17\% \end{aligned}$$

136. (B) Let outer radii = R_1 and inner radii = R_2
 $\therefore 2\pi R_1 h - 2\pi R_2 h = 44$
 [Where, h = height of pipe]

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 14[R_1 - R_2] = 44$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 - R_2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \quad \dots(i)$$

and $\pi(R_1^2 - R_2^2) \times h = 99$ (given)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 4 \times 0.5 (R_1 + R_2) &= 9 \\ R_1 + R_2 &= 4.5 \quad \dots(ii) \\ \text{On adding (i) and (ii)} \\ 2R_1 &= 5 \\ \Rightarrow R_1 &= 2.5 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

137. (A) $MN = \frac{1}{2} (AB + CD)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 2 \times 15 &= 14 + CD \\ \Rightarrow CD &= 16 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

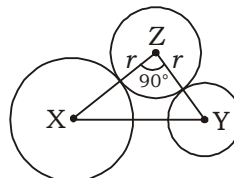
138. (A) Let fraction = $\frac{x}{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x + \frac{220}{100} \times x}{y + \frac{150}{100} \times y} &\Rightarrow \frac{3.20x}{2.50y} \Rightarrow \frac{32x}{25y} = \frac{4}{5} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} &= \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

Short trick -

$$\frac{320}{250} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$$

139. (D)



$$\begin{aligned} \angle XZY &= 90^\circ \\ XY &= (9 + r) \text{ cm,} \\ YZ &= (r + 2) \text{ cm} \\ XY &= 17 \text{ cm} \\ \therefore XY^2 &= XZ^2 + ZY^2 \\ \Rightarrow 17^2 &= (9 + r)^2 + (r + 2)^2 \\ \Rightarrow (r - 6)(r + 17) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow r &= 6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

140. (A) Let the number of grapes eaten on the first day be x.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x + x + 6 + x + 12 + x + 18 + x + 24 &= 100 \\ \Rightarrow 5x + 60 &= 100 \\ \Rightarrow 5x &= 100 - 60 = 40 \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{40}{5} = 8 \end{aligned}$$

141. (C) **Short-trick:-**

Take $\theta = 45^\circ$

$$l = \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \& \quad m = \sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$l^2 m^2 (l^2 + m^2 + 3) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$$

142. (C) $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = 2$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$

or $\frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \sin 2\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \theta + \cot^2 \theta = 1 + 1 = 2$$

143. (B) Since A, B and C are the angles of a Δ .

$$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

Now, $A - B = 15^\circ$, $B - C = 30^\circ$,

$$\therefore B = C + 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = B + 15^\circ = C + 30^\circ + 15^\circ$$

$$= C + 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore A + B + C = (C + 45^\circ) + (C + 30^\circ) + C = 180^\circ$$

$$3C = 180^\circ - 75^\circ = 105^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 35^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle A = 35^\circ + 45^\circ = 80^\circ$$

144. (C) $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{a-b+a-b}{a-b-a-b} - \frac{2a}{2b} = -\frac{a}{b}$$

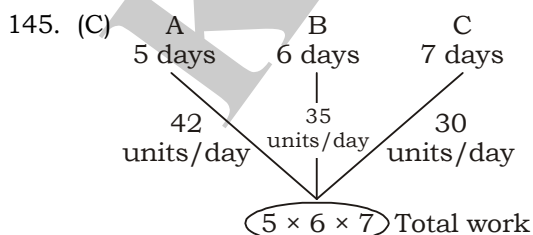
Similarly,

$$\frac{y+1}{y-1} = -\frac{b}{c} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{z+1}{z-1} = -\frac{c}{a}$$

So,

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} \times \frac{y+1}{y-1} \times \frac{z+1}{z-1}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{a}{b}\right) \times \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) \times \left(-\frac{c}{a}\right) = -1$$



Thus,

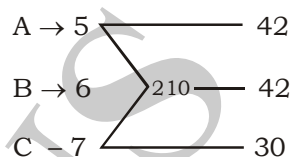
$$\text{A's share} = \frac{42}{(42+35+30)} \times ₹ 53.50$$

$$= \frac{42}{107} \times ₹ 53.50 = ₹ 21$$

$$\text{B's share} = \frac{35}{107} \times ₹ 53.50 = ₹ 17.5$$

$$\text{C's share} = \frac{30}{107} \times ₹ 53.50 = ₹ 15$$

Short trick :



According to us

$$\text{Total wages of A + B + C} = 107 \downarrow \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ATQ Total wages of A + B + C} = 53.5$$

$$\therefore \text{wages of A} = 21$$

$$\text{wages of B} = 17.5$$

$$\text{wages of C} = 15$$

146. (B) Profit percent of company Y in 1997 = 35
 Let the income of company Y in 1997 be ₹ x crores

$$\text{Then, } 35 = \frac{x-220}{220} \times 100 \Rightarrow x = 297$$

$$\therefore \text{Income of company Y in 1997} = ₹ 297 \text{ crores}$$

147. (D) Let the incomes of each of the two companies X and Y in 1999 be ₹ x. And let the expenditures of companies X and Y in 1999 be E_1 and E_2 respectively.

Then, for company X we have:

$$50 = \frac{x - E_1}{E_1} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{150}{100} E_1 \quad \dots(i)$$

Also, for company Y we have:

$$60 = \frac{x - E_2}{E_2} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{160}{100} E_2 \quad \dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we get:

$$\frac{150}{100} E_1 = \frac{160}{100} E_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{160}{150} = \frac{16}{15} \text{ (required ratio)}$$

148. (C) Let the incomes in 2000 of companies X and Y be $3x$ and $4x$ respectively. And let the expenditures in 2000 of companies X and Y be E_1 and E_2 respectively.

Then, for company X we have:

$$65 = \frac{3x - E_1}{E_1} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = 3x \times \left(\frac{100}{165}\right) \quad \dots(i)$$

For company Y we have:

$$50 = \frac{4x - E_2}{E_2} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = 4x \times \left(\frac{100}{150}\right) \quad \dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we get:

$$\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{3x \times \left(\frac{100}{165}\right)}{4x \times \left(\frac{100}{150}\right)} = \frac{3 \times 150}{4 \times 165} = \frac{15}{22} \text{ (req. ratio)}$$

149. (D) Let the expenditures of each of the companies X and Y in 1996 be ₹ x crores. And let the income of company X in 1996 be ₹ z crores so that the income of company Y in 1996 = ₹ $(342 - z)$ crores
Then, for company X we have:

$$40 = \frac{z - x}{x} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{100z}{140} \quad \dots(i)$$

Also, for company Y we have:

$$45 = \frac{(342 - z) - x}{x} \times 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{(342 - z) \times 100}{145} \quad \dots(ii)$$

From (i) and (ii), we get:

$$\frac{100z}{140} = \frac{(342 - z) \times 100}{145} \Rightarrow z = 168$$

Substituting $z = 168$ in (i), we get : $x = 120$

∴ Total expenditure of companies X and Y in 1996 = $2x = ₹ 240$ crores

Total income of companies X and Y in 1996 = ₹ 342 crores

∴ Total profit = ₹ $(342 - 240)$ crores = ₹ 102 crores

150. (A) Let the income of company X in 1998 be ₹ x crores

$$\text{Then, } 55 = \frac{x - 200}{200} \times 100 \Rightarrow x = 310$$

∴ Expenditure of company X in 2001 = income of company X in 1998 = ₹ 310 crores

Let the income of company X in 2001 be ₹ z crores

$$\text{Then, } 50 = \frac{z - 310}{310} \times 100 \Rightarrow z = 465$$

∴ Income of Company X in 2001 = ₹ 465 crores

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Affluent	having a lot of money and a good standard of living	समृद्ध
Attribute	to say or believe that something is the result of a particular thing	जिम्मेदार ठहराना
Behold	to look at or see somebody/something	देखना
Bribery	the practice of offering something (usually money) in order to gain an illicit advantage	रिश्वतखोरी
Choleric	bad tempered	गुस्सैल
Conviction	a strong opinion or belief	दृढ़ विश्वास, आस्था
Dampen	to make something such as a feeling or a reaction less strong	कम करना
Diligence	careful and through work or effort	लगन, कर्मठता
Eulogy	a speech or piece of writing praising somebody/something very much	प्रशंसा, गुणगान
Hypochondriac	worried all the time about your health and believing that you are ill/sick when there is nothing wrong with you	रोगभ्रमी
Ingenuity	the ability to invent things or solve problems in clever new ways	चतुरता, बुद्धिमत्ता
Introspective	tending to think a lot about your own thoughts, feelings, etc.	आत्मविश्लेषी
Keen	eager	उत्सुक
Misanthrope	a person who hates people and mankind	मानवताद्रोही
Misogynist	a man who hates women	महिलाओं से घृणा करने वाला
Mnemonic	helping you to remember something	स्मरण शक्ति बढ़ाने वाली
Nepotism	giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power	भाई-भतीजावाद
Palpitation	a physical condition in which your heart beats very quickly and in an irregular way	घबराहट, दिल धड़कना
Parapet	a low wall along the edge of a bridge, a roof, etc. to stop people from falling	मुंडेर
Parsimony	the fact of being extremely unwilling to spend money	मितव्ययिता, कंजूसी
Perceive	to understand or think of somebody/something in a particular way	समझना, महसूस करना
Perverse	showing deliberate determination to behave in a way that most people think is wrong, unacceptable or unreasonable	पथभ्रष्ट, विकृत
Pragmatic	solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas or theories	व्यावहारिक
Profound	very great; felt or experienced very strongly	गहन
Rampart	a high wide wall of stone or earth with a path on top, built around a castle, town, etc. to defend it	किले की दीवार, परकोटा
Salubrious	favourable to health	स्वास्थ्यवर्धक
Scaffold	a platform used when executing criminals by cutting off their heads or hanging them from a rope	फाँसी का तख्ता
Shrug off	to treat something as if it is not important	कम आंकते हुए हटाना
Specious	seeming right or true but actually wrong or false	दिखावटी, सत्याभास
Stride	to walk with long steps in a particular direction	लम्बे डग भरना
Tractability	the quality of being easy to deal with or control	नियंत्रित करने/संभालने की क्षमता
Tribulation	great trouble or suffering	दुःख
Turn up	(of an opportunity) to happen, especially by chance	किस्मत से होना
Unwholesome	harmful to health	अस्वास्थ्यकर
Vivid	(of memories, a description, etc.) producing very clear pictures in your mind	सुस्पष्ट, उज्ज्वल
Voyage	a long journey, especially by sea	समुद्री यात्रा
Whine	make a long high-pitched complaining cry or sound	कराहना

SSC MOCK TEST - 40 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (B)	26. (C)	51. (B)	76. (C)	101. (D)	126. (D)	151. (B)	176. (B)
2. (B)	27. (C)	52. (B)	77. (D)	102. (D)	127. (C)	152. (B)	177. (D)
3. (B)	28. (A)	53. (B)	78. (B)	103. (A)	128. (B)	153. (D)	178. (A)
4. (D)	29. (C)	54. (B)	79. (A)	104. (B)	129. (C)	154. (B)	179. (C)
5. (B)	30. (A)	55. (B)	80. (B)	105. (B)	130. (D)	155. (A)	180. (C)
6. (B)	31. (B)	56. (B)	81. (D)	106. (C)	131. (D)	156. (B)	181. (C)
7. (B)	32. (B)	57. (C)	82. (D)	107. (B)	132. (C)	157. (C)	182. (B)
8. (B)	33. (B)	58. (A)	83. (A)	108. (B)	133. (A)	158. (C)	183. (*)
9. (A)	34. (C)	59. (C)	84. (C)	109. (C)	134. (C)	159. (B)	184. (C)
10. (A)	35. (C)	60. (C)	85. (C)	110. (A)	135. (A)	160. (C)	185. (D)
11. (C)	36. (D)	61. (B)	86. (C)	111. (A)	136. (B)	161. (C)	186. (B)
12. (D)	37. (A)	62. (D)	87. (D)	112. (C)	137. (A)	162. (B)	187. (B)
13. (D)	38. (C)	63. (A)	88. (A)	113. (C)	138. (A)	163. (D)	188. (A)
14. (A)	39. (C)	64. (D)	89. (B)	114. (*)	139. (D)	164. (C)	189. (A)
15. (B)	40. (C)	65. (D)	90. (B)	115. (C)	140. (A)	165. (D)	190. (B)
16. (C)	41. (B)	66. (B)	91. (D)	116. (A)	141. (C)	166. (C)	191. (D)
17. (D)	42. (B)	67. (A)	92. (A)	117. (B)	142. (C)	167. (A)	192. (B)
18. (D)	43. (D)	68. (C)	93. (C)	118. (D)	143. (B)	168. (A)	193. (B)
19. (A)	44. (A)	69. (D)	94. (C)	119. (D)	144. (C)	169. (D)	194. (C)
20. (A)	45. (C)	70. (C)	95. (D)	120. (D)	145. (C)	170. (C)	195. (A)
21. (C)	46. (C)	71. (B)	96. (A)	121. (C)	146. (B)	171. (A)	196. (B)
22. (D)	47. (C)	72. (A)	97. (A)	122. (C)	147. (D)	172. (D)	197. (B)
23. (C)	48. (B)	73. (A)	98. (A)	123. (C)	148. (C)	173. (A)	198. (A)
24. (B)	49. (C)	74. (D)	99. (C)	124. (C)	149. (D)	174. (B)	199. (B)
25. (C)	50. (C)	75. (C)	100. (B)	125. (D)	150. (A)	175. (D)	200. (A)

151. (B) Change 'woman' into 'women'. Here plural verb (lead) and plural pronoun (they) indicate that we are talking about plural noun (women).
152. (B) Change 'less' into 'fewer'. Passangers are countable noun. 'Less' is the comparative degree of little which is used with uncountable nouns.
153. (D) No error
154. (B) Replace 'me' by 'my' as we require a possessive adjective before a gerund.
155. (B) As the sentence denotes the time in past, replace 'find' by 'found' arranging it as 'we found that the ringleader

157. (C) Reappear in the exam. Since we have no 'in' preposition after reappear, rewrite is the second best option.
158. (C) Here, 'Principal' means 'the highest authority in an institution or school', whereas 'principle' means 'a fundamental truth or proposition serving as the foundation of a system of belief or behaviour'.
159. (B) When you are pragmatic, you take practical decision.

Note:- If you face any problem regarding result or marks scored, please contact 9313111777

Note:- If your opinion differs regarding any answer, please message the mock test and question number to 8860330003