SSC MOCK TEST - 254 (SOLUTION)

1. (D) As,

    L $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ O $\quad$ L
    E $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ V $\quad$ E
    N $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ M $\quad$ V
    E $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ V $\quad$ M
    V $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ E $\quad$ V
    O $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ L $\quad$ O

    Similarly,

    F $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ U $\quad$ I
    I $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ R $\quad$ V
    N $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ M $\quad$ T
    G $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ T $\quad$ M
    E $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ V $\quad$ R
    R $\xrightarrow{\text{opposite}}$ I $\quad$ U

2. (D) As,

    $63 \rightarrow (6)^3 + 3 = 219$

    Similarly,

    $52 \rightarrow (5)^3 + 2 = 127$

3. (A) Gulmarg is a place or hill station which is located in Jammu Kashmir, while Khajjiar is a place or hill station which is located in Himachal pradesh.

4. (A) Except option (A), all follow the same pattern i.e.

    (A) $7 \rightarrow 7^2 \rightarrow 49 = 4 + 9 = 13 \neq 15$

    (B) $8 \rightarrow 8^2 \rightarrow 64 = 6 + 4 = 10$

    (C) $9 \rightarrow 9^2 \rightarrow 81 = 8 + 1 = 9$

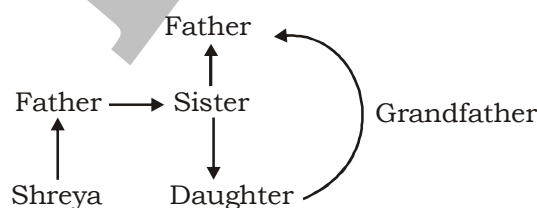   (D) $10 \rightarrow 10^2 \rightarrow 100 = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1$

5. (A) Except option (A), other has one vowel.

6. (D) 'Henry', 'Siemen', Heartz are Measuring unit of Inductance, Conductance and Frequency respectively, while Resistance is a electrical parameter whose measuring unit is ohm.

7. (B) 4. Nomination $\rightarrow$ 5. Campaign $\rightarrow$ 1. Polling $\rightarrow$ 3. Result $\rightarrow$ 2. Sworn

8. (A)

    Hence, Shreya's father is son of the man in the photograph.

9. (C) $2 \to 2 \times 9^0$

$18 \to 2 \times 9^1$

$162 \to 2 \times 9^2$

$1458 \to 2 \times 9^3$

$13122 \to 2 \times 9^4$

10. (B) $X_{24} \xrightarrow{2+4} F_6 \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} U$

$R_{18} \xrightarrow{1+8} I_9 \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} R$

$P_{16} \xrightarrow{1+6} G_7 \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} T$

$K_{11} \xrightarrow{1+1} \mathbf{B_2} \xrightarrow{\text{opposite}} \mathbf{Y}$

11. (C) Here dots $\boxed{\vdots\,\vdots}$ located on same faces in both the figures. Hence, opposite of dot '● ●' will be dot '● ● ●'.

12. (C) $4 \times 7 = 28 + 8 = 36$

$2 \times 11 = 22 + 7 = 29$

$1 \times \mathbf{16} = 16 + 6 = 22$

13. (B) As,

$5 + 3 = 8,$

$\dfrac{7}{8} + \dfrac{5}{12} = \dfrac{31}{24}$

Similarly,

$3 + 8 = 11$

$\dfrac{5}{12} + \dfrac{31}{24} = \dfrac{10 + 31}{24} = \dfrac{41}{24}$

Hence, answer will be $11\dfrac{41}{24}$.

14. (D) As,

$G_7 \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 14$

$R_{18} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 36$

$A_1 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 3$

$D_4 \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 8$

$U_{21} \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 63$

$A_1 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 3$

$T_{20} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 40$

$E_5 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 15$

Similarly,

$$R_{18} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 36$$

$$E_5 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 15$$

$$L_{12} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 24$$

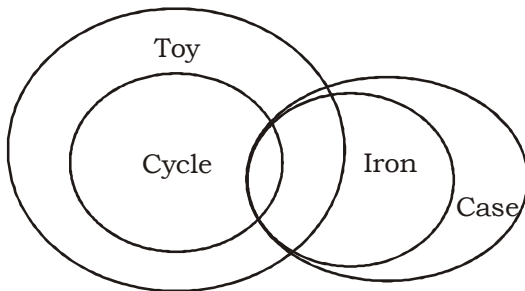$$A_1 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 3$$

$$T_{20} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 40$$

$$I_9 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 27$$

$$V_{22} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\text{Consonant}} 44$$

$$E_5 \xrightarrow[\times 3]{\text{Vowel}} 15$$

15. (A)

Hence only conclusion I follows.

16. (C) aabc/abbc/abcc

17. (A)

1	2	3
2		
3		

$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 1 + 8 + 27 = 36$

18. (B) Let at 6 : x O'clock will the hand of a clock be at right angle

$$x \times \frac{11}{2} - 6 \times 30 = 90$$

$$\frac{11x}{2} = 90 + 180$$

$$\frac{11x}{2} = 270$$

$$x = \frac{540}{11} = 49\frac{1}{11} \text{ minute}$$

Hence at 6 : $49\frac{1}{11}$ O'clock will the hand of clock be at right angle.

19. (B) In 100 years there are 5 odd day's

∴ Last day of first century is Friday.

In 200 years there are = 5 × 2 = $\frac{10}{7}$ (3 odd days)

Last day of 2nd century is wednesday.

In 300 years there are = $5 \times 3 = \frac{15}{7}$ (1 odd days)

∴ Last day of 3rd century is Monday.

In 400 years there are = 0 odd days.

∴ Last day of 4th century is Sunday. This cycle is repeated.

Last day of century can not be, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

20. (B)

N	E	A	R
↓	↓	↓	↓
3	4	1	7

S	T	R	A	V	E	D
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
6	**5**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**19**

Similarly,

S	T	A	R	D	E	N
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
6	**5**	**1**	**7**	**19**	**4**	**3**

21. (C) 35 + 7 – 5 × 2 ÷ 25 = 20

After changing the sign,

35 ÷ 7 – 5 × 2 + 25 = 20

5 – 10 + 25 = 20

20 = 20

22. (C)

23. (B)

24. (C) The colour of the human blood is 'red'. As it is given that 'red' is called 'yellow'.

So, the colour of human blood is 'yellow'.

25. (B)
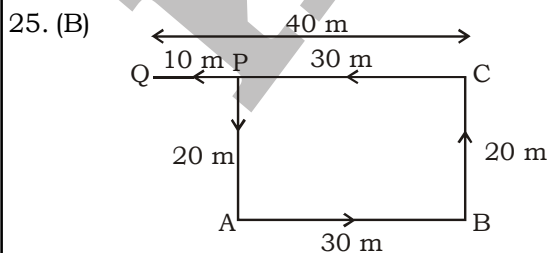
Distance from the P to Q is 10 metres and direction of Q with reference to to P is West.

26. (C) Madame Bhikaji Cama is known as the 'Mother of Indian Revolution'. Having worked as a social worker during the Bombay Plague epidemic in 1897, she became ill herself and was sent to Britain in 1901/02 for treatment.

27. (A) In 454 BC, laws were codified in Rome. The laws were written on tablets of wood and were known as 'Laws of Twelve Tablets'.

28. (A) The Big Bang Theory: All the matter in the universe was originally a concentrated lump called primeval atom. Big Bang was an explosion that occurred 15 billion years ago, leading to the formation of galaxies of stars and other heavenly bodies. Since then, all the galaxies have been flying away from one another causing expansion of the universe. This theory is formulated and proposed by the Belgian astronomer and cosmologist Georges Lemaitre.

29. (A) The Tibetan Plateau, also known as the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau or Himalayan Plateau is a vast, elevated plateau covering most of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Qinghai Province in Western China, as well as part of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir.

30. (C) This first modern cotton textile mill was set up in 1818 at Fort Glaster near Kolkata. But this mill could not survive and had to be closed down. The first successful modern cotton textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854 by a local Parsi entrepreneur CN Dewar.

33. (C) All of the energy from the Sun that reaches the Earth arrives as solar radiation, part of a large collection of energy called the electromagnetic radiation spectrum.

34. (D) The atomic number is the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.

36. (A) Sir Isaac Newton was an English mathematician and mathematician and physicist who lived from 1642-1727. The legend is that Newton discovered Gravity when he saw a falling apple while thinking about the forces of nature.

37. (C) Mitochondria is known as 'Power house' of the cell because they produce energy in the form of ATP.

40. (B) The Bombay Reorganization Act, which came into effect on May 1, 1960, divided the then Bombay province into two separate states namely Maharashtra and Gujarat, on the basis of language.

41. (A) World AIDS Day, designated on 1 December every year since 1988, is an international day dedicated to raising awareness of the AIDS pandemic caused by the spread of HIV infection and mourning those who have died of the disease.

43. (C) Harijan Sevak Sangh is a non-profit organisation founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability in India, working for Harijan or Dalit people and upliftment of Depressed Class of India.

44. (B) Tropic of Cancer (23°N) passes through the state of Gujarat.

46. (C) West Indies opener Chris Gayle has become the first-ever player to smash 500 sixes in international cricket. He achieved this feat in the ongoing 5-match One Day International (ODI) series against England at National Cricket Stadium in Grenada, West Indies on 27 February.

47. (D) The increasing order of u is water 1.33; crown glass 1.51; flint glass 1.56 and diamond 2.4.

50. (C) The Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite or GO SAT, also known as lbuki (meaning "breath" or "vitality" in Japanese is an Earth Observation Satellite and the world's first satellite dedicated to greenhouse monitoring. It measures densities of carbon dioxide and Methane from 56000 locations on the Earth's atmosphere. The GOSAT was developed by Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and launched on January 23, 2009, from the Tanegashima Space Centre.

51. (D) $16\dfrac{2}{3}\% = \dfrac{50}{3}\% = \dfrac{1}{6} = \dfrac{7 - \text{Final seats}}{6 - \text{Initial seats}}$

$20\% = \dfrac{20}{100} = \dfrac{1}{5} = \dfrac{4 - \text{Final seats}}{5 - \text{Initial seats}}$

	Initial	**Final**
Seats →	6	7
Price →	5	4
	30	28

-2

Required percentage change = $\dfrac{2}{30} \times 100 = \dfrac{20}{3} = 6\dfrac{2}{3}\%$ decrease

52. (B) Cost price of TV = ₹ 7500

Profit = 15%

SP of the TV = ₹ 7500 × $\dfrac{115}{100}$ = ₹ 8625

Discount = MP - SP = 10000 - 8625 = ₹ 1375

Let the discount percentage = $x\%$

ATQ,

$\dfrac{10000 \times x}{100} = 1375$

$x = 13.75\%$

53. (D)

BC × AC = CD × CE

15 × 35 = (25 – r) (25 + r)

525 = 625 – r²

r² = 625 – 525

r² = 100

r = 10 cm

54. (B) LCM of 24, 36 and 54

2	24, 36, 54
2	12, 18, 27
3	6, 9, 27
3	2, 3, 9
	2, 1, 3

LCM of 24, 36 and 54 = 2 × 2 × 3 × 3 × 2 × 3 = 216 seconds = 3 minutes 36 seconds

All these bells toll together at the interval of 216 seconds.

Total time from 5:00 AM to 5 : 00 PM = 12 hours = 12 × 60 × 60

Number of times when they will toll together $= \dfrac{12 \times 60 \times 60}{216} = 200$

Since, the bells toll together at 5 : 00 PM

Hence, total number of times they toll together till 5:00 PM = 200 + 1 = 201

55. (C) Number of females in village $= \left(1,00,000 \times \dfrac{1}{4}\right) = 25,000$

Number of males in village = 1,00,000 – 25,000 = 75,000

Number of males who are educated $= \left(75,000 \times \dfrac{90}{100}\right) = 67500$

Number of females who are educated = 25,000 – 50% of 25,000 = 12,500

Total number of educated people in village = (67,500 + 12,500) = 80,000

Percentage of educated people in village $= \dfrac{80,000 \times 100}{1,00,000} = 80\%$

56. (B) $\text{Profit \%} = \dfrac{\text{Real Weight} - \text{False Weight}}{\text{False Weight}} \times 100$

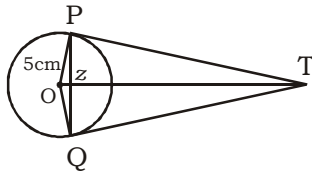$= \left(\dfrac{1000 - 800}{800} \times 100\right)\% = 25\%$

Another method:

Let the CP of 1000 gm vegetable be ₹ 1000

CP of 800 gm vegetable $= \dfrac{1000}{1000} \times 800 = ₹ 800$

SP of 800 gm vegetable = ₹ 1000

Profit% $= \left(\dfrac{1000 - 800}{800} \times 100\right) = 25\%$

57. **(C)**

Δ POZ ~ Δ POT

So, $\dfrac{TP}{4} = \dfrac{5}{3}$

TP = $\dfrac{20}{3}$ cm

58. **(D)** Ratio of share of x and y = (12 : 13) × 2 = 24 : 26

Ratio of share of y and z = 26 : 27

Ratio of share of x, y and z = 24 : 26 : 27

ATQ,

(27 – 24) units = ₹ 315

3 units = ₹ 315

∴ 1 units = ₹$\dfrac{315}{3}$ = ₹ 105

A = (x + y + z) = (24 + 26 + 27) units = 77 units

A = (77 × 105) = ₹ 8085

59. **(B)** Average marks of 50 students = 72

Total marks of 50 students = 72 × 50 = 3600

Correct sum of marks of 50 students = 3600 – (64 + 72+ 78) + (46 + 27 + 87)

= 3600 – 214 + 160 = 3600 – 54 = 3546

Correct average = $\dfrac{3546}{50}$ = 70.92

60. **(A)** Ratio of efficiency of Ankur, Priyesh and Sanjur = 2 : 5 : 3

Total work = 30 × (2 + 5 + 3) units = 300 units

Time taken by Sanjur alone to complete the task = $\dfrac{300}{3} = 100$ hours

Time taken by Sanjur to complete 60% of task = 60% of 100 = 60 hours

61. **(C)** Let the speed of three cars be x, y and z km/hours and distance between Begusarai and Patna be D km

ATQ,

$\left(\dfrac{D}{x} - \dfrac{D}{y} = \dfrac{D}{y} - \dfrac{D}{z} \right)$

$\dfrac{2D}{y} = \dfrac{D}{x} + \dfrac{D}{z}$

$\dfrac{2}{y} = \dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{z}$ ....(i)

$$\frac{126}{x} - \frac{126}{y} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{4 \times 126} = \frac{1}{504} \qquad ....(ii)$$

Distance travel by third car when meet the first car = (126 + 18) km = 144 km
Distance travel by first car when meet the third car = (126 – 18) = 108 km
ATQ,

$$\frac{144}{z} = \frac{108}{x}$$

$$\frac{4}{z} = \frac{3}{x} \qquad ....(iii)$$

Adding equation (i) and from (ii) × 2,

$$\frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{y} = \frac{2}{504}$$

$$\frac{2}{y} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\overline{\phantom{\frac{2}{x}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{504} + \frac{1}{z}$$

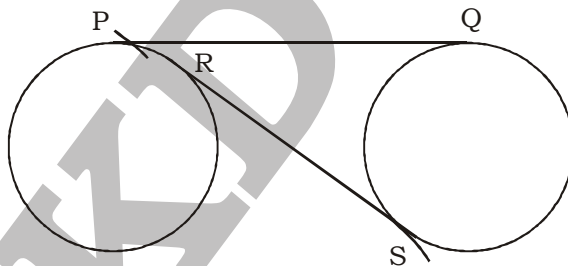$$\frac{3}{x} = \frac{6}{504} + \frac{3}{z}$$

$$\frac{4}{z} = \frac{1}{84} + \frac{3}{z} \qquad \text{[From equation (ii)]}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{84}$$

$$\therefore z = 84$$

Speed of third car = 84 km/hr

62. (C)

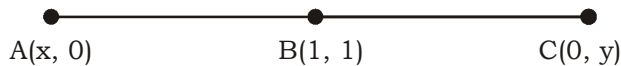We know that length of transverse common tangents (R) = $\sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 + r_2)^2}$

$(48)^2 = d^2 - (7 + 7)^2$

$d = \sqrt{48^2 + 14^2}$

$d = \sqrt{2304 + 196} = 50 \, cm$

Length of direct common tangent (PQ) = $\sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2} = \sqrt{(50)^2 - (0)^2} = 50 \, cm$

63. (D) If the points are collinear then slope of AB = Slope of BC = Slope of AC

A(x, 0)   B(1, 1)   C(0, y)

Slope of AB = Slope of BC = Slope of AC

$$\frac{1-0}{1-x} = \frac{y-1}{0-1} = \frac{0-y}{x-0}$$

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

$$(1-x)(y-1) = -1$$

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

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

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

$$-1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{y}$$

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

64. (D) **Divisibility of 3 :** If sum of digits is divisible by 3, then the number is divisible by 3.
Divisibility of 11 : If the difference of sum of even place digit and odd place digit is 0 or multiple of 11, then the number is divisible by 11.
(13 + y) - (3 + x) = 0 or 11
10 + y - x = 11
y - x = 1
5 + 3 + 8 + x + y = 3x
16 + x + y = 3x = 3 × 7 = 21

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 5 \\ y - x = 1 \\ \hline 2y = 6 \end{array}$$

y = 3
x = 2
$x^2 + y^2 = 3^2 + 2^2 = 13$

65. (D) Radii of faces of the frustum of cone = 6 cm and 4 cm
Height of frustum of cone = 10.5 cm

Volume of frustum of cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi h\left[R^2 + r^2 + Rr\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10.5\left[6^2 + 4^2 + 6 \times 4\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10.5 \times 76 = 836 \text{ cm}^3$$

66. (B) $\sqrt{x} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{2}$

Squaring both sides,

$x + \dfrac{1}{x} - 2 \times \sqrt{x} \times \dfrac{1}{x} = 8$

$x + \dfrac{1}{x} - 2 = 8$

$x + \dfrac{1}{x} = 10$

Squaring both sides,

$x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^2} + 2 \times x \times \dfrac{1}{x} = 100$

$x^2 + \dfrac{1}{x^2} = 98$

67. (A) $\tan \theta = \cot(60° + \theta)$

$\tan[90° - (90° - \theta)] = \cot(60° + \theta)$

$\cot(90° - \theta) = \cot(60° + \theta)$ $[\because \tan(90 - \theta) = \cot \theta]$

$90° - \theta = 60° + \theta$

$2\theta = 30°$

$\therefore$ $\theta = 15°$

68. (B) $\dfrac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} + \dfrac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} = 4$

$\cos \theta \left[\dfrac{1 - \sin \theta + 1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \right] = 4$

$\dfrac{\cos \theta \times 2}{\cos^2 \theta} = 4$

$\dfrac{2}{\cos \theta} = 4$

$\cos \theta = \dfrac{1}{2} = \cos 60°$

$\theta = 60°$

$\tan \theta + \cosec \theta = \tan 60° + \cosec 60° = \left(\sqrt{3} + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$

$= \left(\dfrac{3 + 2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \dfrac{5}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{5 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$

69. (B) Number of sphere = $\dfrac{\text{Volume of bigger sphere}}{\text{Volume of smaller sphere}} = \dfrac{\frac{4}{3}\pi \times 8 \times 8 \times 8}{\frac{4}{3}\pi \times 4 \times 4 \times 4} = 8$

70. (B) Difference between SI and CI for 2 years = $P \times \left(\dfrac{R}{100}\right)^2$

$18 = A\left(\dfrac{12}{100}\right)^2$

$18 = \dfrac{9A}{625}$

$A = \dfrac{18 \times 625}{9} = ₹\ 1250$

71. (A) Length of cuboid = $(6 \times 5) = 30$ cm

Breadth of cuboid = 6 cm

Height of cuboid = 6 cm

Total surface area of cuboid = 2(lb + lh + bh)

= 2(30 × 6 + 30 × 6 + 6 × 6) cm²

= 2(180 + 180 + 36) cm²

= 2 × (396)cm²

= 792 cm²

72. (A) Percentage of students in EC = 19%

Ratio = boys and girls = 9 : 10

Percentage of boys in EC = $\left(19 \times \dfrac{9}{19}\right)\% = 9\%$

Percentage of girls in EC = $\left(19 \times \dfrac{10}{19}\right)\% = 10\%$

Difference in percentage = $\left(\dfrac{10-9}{19} \times 100\right)\% = 5.26\%$

Percentage of students in CS = 18%

Ratio of boys and girls = 4 : 5

Percentage of boys in CS = $\left(18 \times \dfrac{4}{9}\right)\% = 8\%$

Percentage of girls in CS = $\left(18 \times \dfrac{5}{9}\right)\% = 10\%$

Difference in percentage = $\left(\dfrac{10-8}{18} \times 100\right)\% = 11.11\%$

Percentage of students in IT = 21%

Ratio of boys and girls = 3 : 4

Percentage of boys in IT = $\left(21 \times \dfrac{3}{7}\right)\% = 9\%$

Percentage of girls in IT = $\left(21 \times \dfrac{4}{7}\right)\% = 12\%$

Difference in percentage = $\left(\dfrac{12-9}{21} \times 100\right)\% = 14.28\%$

Percentage of students in ME = 22%

Ratio of boys and girls = 6 : 5

Percentage of boys in ME = $\left(22 \times \dfrac{6}{6+5}\right)\% = 12\%$

Percentage of girls in ME = $\left(22 \times \dfrac{5}{6+5}\right)\% = 10\%$

Difference in percentage = $\left(\dfrac{12-10}{22} \times 100\right)\% = 9.09\%$

Hence difference in the percentage of boys and girls in EC is minimum.

73. (C) **From above solution:**

Percentage of boys in EC = 9%

Percentage of girls in EC = 10%

Percentage of boys in CS = 8%

Percentage of girls in CS = 10%

Percentage of boys in IT = 9%

Percentage of girls in IT = 12%

Percentage of boys in ME = 12%

Percentage of girls in ME = 10%

Percentage of boys in CE = $20\% \times \dfrac{3}{3+2} = 12\%$

Percentage of girls in CE = 20% – 12% = 8%

Total percentage of boys in college = 9% + 8% + 9% + 12% + 12% = 50%

Total percentage of girls in college = (100 - 50)% = 50%

Required ratio = 50% : 50% = 1 : 1

74. (C) **From above solution:**

Percentage of girls in college = 50%

Percentage of girls in ME = 10%

Required central angle = $\left(\dfrac{10\%}{50\%} \times 360°\right) = 72°$

75. (C) Percentage of students studying in CS = 18%

Percentage of students studying in IT = 21%

Ratio of student studying CS and IT = 18% : 21% = 6 : 7

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Audacious	showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks	साहसी
Chum	a close friend	घनिष्ठ मित्र
Comic	causing or meant to cause laughter	हास्यपूर्ण
Conducive	making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible	प्रेरक, सहायक
Deify	worship, regard, or treat (someone or something) as a god	देवता तुल्य मानना
Dissipation	the squandering of money, energy, or resources	लपेटना
Eccentric	(of a person or their behavior) unconventional and slightly strange	सनकी
Endocrinology	the branch of physiology and medicine concerned with endocrine glands and hormones	एंडोक्राइन ग्रंथियों और हार्मोन से संबंधित शरीर विज्ञान और चिकित्सा की शाखा
Flatter	praise dishonestly	खुशामद करना
Frantic	wild or distraught with fear, anxiety, or other emotion	उन्मत, उग्र
Geriatrics	the branch of medicine or social science dealing with the health and care of old people	वृद्धावस्था और उनके रोगों से संबद्ध चिकित्सा शास्त्र की शाखा
Hurriedly	in a quick or hasty manner	शीघ्रता से
Incompatible	(of two things) so opposed in character as to be incapable of existing together	बेमेल
Incomprehensible	not able to be understood	जो समझा न जा सके
Inconsequent	not connected or following logically; irrelevant	असंगत
Infatuated	possessed with an intense but short-lived passion or admiration for someone	मुग्ध
Laurels	praise	प्रशंसा
Morbid	of the nature of or indicative of disease	बीमार
Obstetrics	the branch of medicine and surgery concerned with childbirth and the care of women giving birth	प्रसूति-विज्ञान
Oncology	the study and treatment of tumors	ट्यूमर का अध्ययन और उपचार का विज्ञान
Peer	make or become equal with or of the same rank	समान पद का

SSC MOCK TEST - 254 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (D)	26. (C)	51. (D)	76. (C)
2. (D)	27. (A)	52. (B)	77. (A)
3. (A)	28. (A)	53. (D)	78. (D)
4. (A)	29. (A)	54. (B)	79. (B)
5. (A)	30. (C)	55. (C)	80. (C)
6. (D)	31. (B)	56. (B)	81. (A)
7. (B)	32. (C)	57. (C)	82. (C)
8. (A)	33. (C)	58. (D)	83. (A)
9. (C)	34. (D)	59. (B)	84. (C)
10. (B)	35. (B)	60. (A)	85. (A)
11. (C)	36. (A)	61. (C)	86. (B)
12. (C)	37. (C)	62. (C)	87. (D)
13. (B)	38. (C)	63. (D)	88. (B)
14. (D)	39. (A)	64. (D)	89. (C)
15. (A)	40. (B)	65. (D)	90. (D)
16. (C)	41. (A)	66. (B)	91. (D)
17. (A)	42. (B)	67. (A)	92. (D)
18. (B)	43. (C)	68. (B)	93. (D)
19. (B)	44. (B)	69. (B)	94. (D)
20. (B)	45. (A)	70. (B)	95. (B)
21. (C)	46. (C)	71. (A)	96. (C)
22. (C)	47. (D)	72. (A)	97. (A)
23. (B)	48. (A)	73. (C)	98. (B)
24. (C)	49. (D)	74. (C)	99. (A)
25. (B)	50. (C)	75. (C)	100. (D)

76. (C) Replace 'since' by 'for'. 'For' comes for a indefinite period of time, e.g., 'twenty years'.

77. (A) Sentence starting with 'scarcely' takes an inversion form. Put 'had' before 'my father'.

86 (C) In a comparison, we take comparative degree of adjective.

87. (D) No Improvement

90. (D) The correct spelling of 'Condusive' is 'Conducive'.

91. (D) The correct spelling of 'Incomprihensible' is 'Incomprehensible'.