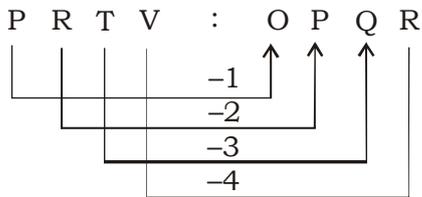
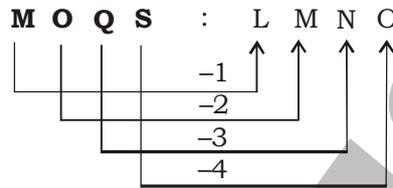


SSC MOCK TEST - 358 (SOLUTION)

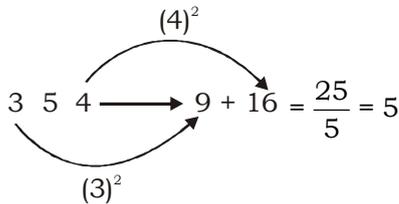
1. (C) As,



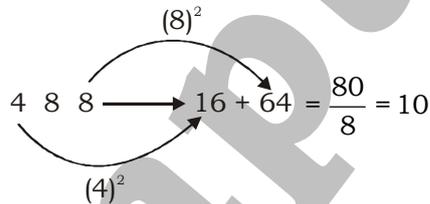
Similarly,



2. (D) As,



Similarly,



3. (A) Snake lives in Burrows, while Pig lives in sty.

4. (D) Riboflavin, Biotin and Ascorbic acid is chemical name of vitamin B₂, B₇ and vitamin C respectively, while Ferrum is chemical name of Iron.

5. (D) (A) $8 \xrightarrow{+1} 9 \xrightarrow{(9)^2} 81$

(B) $10 \xrightarrow{+1} 11 \xrightarrow{(11)^2} 121$

(C) $12 \xrightarrow{+1} 13 \xrightarrow{(13)^2} 169$

(D) $14 \xrightarrow{+1} 15 \xrightarrow{(15)^2} 225 \neq 196$

6. (B) dljcg/dljcg/dljcg

7. (B) 5. Jingle → 2. Jingling → 1. Journey → 3. Judge → 4. Judgement

8. (C) Ragini's position from the left end → 3rd

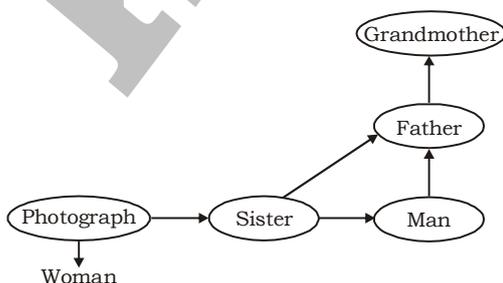
Kanchan's position from the right end → 26th

After changing Ragini's position from the left end → 35th

∴ Required number of girls in row = 35 + 26 - 1 = 60

9. (B) 3125, 3280, 3435, 5220, 5430, 5640, 3320, 3510, 3700
 +155 +155 +210 +210 +190 +190

10. (D)



11. (D)

12. (D) **Column Ist figure,**

$$49 - 36 = 13 \Rightarrow 13 \times 10 = 130$$

Column IInd figure,

$$25 - 14 = 11 \Rightarrow 11 \times 10 = 110$$

Column IIIrd figure,

$$35 - \mathbf{23} = 12 \Rightarrow 12 \times 10 = 120$$

13. (A) $48 * 12 * 8 * 15 * 3 * 44$

Put the sign,

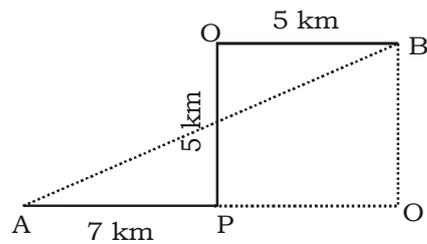
$$48 \div 12 \times 8 + 15 - 3 = 44$$

$$= 4 \times 8 + 15 - 3 = 44$$

$$47 - 3 = 44$$

$$44 = 44$$

14. (B)



In $\triangle AOB$,

$$AB = \sqrt{(AP + PO)^2 + (OB)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(7 + 5)^2 + (5)^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25}$$

$$= \sqrt{169} = 13 \text{ km}$$

15. (C) As,

T A P E R E C O R D E R

! # & @ ^ @ ? % ^ + @ ^

Similarly,

R E P O R T

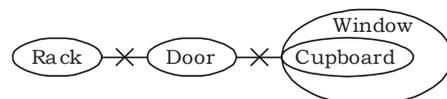
^ @ & % ^ !

16. (B) $12^2 + 2 = 146$

$$\mathbf{21^2} + 2 = 443$$

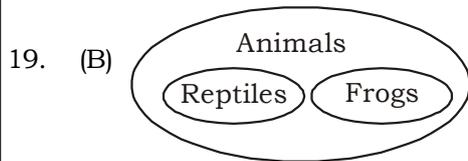
$$16^2 + 2 = 258$$

17. (C)



Hence, only conclusion II follows.

18. (C)

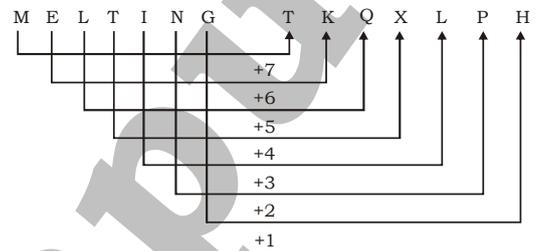
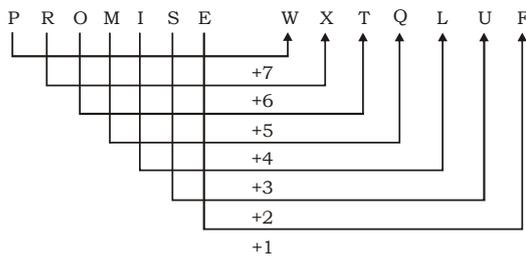


20. (D) As, $47 + \sqrt{64} = 55$

Similarly, $46 + \sqrt{49} = 53$

21. (B) As,

Similarly,



22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (C)

26. (C) A Western Disturbance is an extra tropical storm originating in the Mediterranean region that brings sudden winter rain to the northwestern parts of the Indian subcontinent. It is a non-monsoonal precipitation pattern driven by the westerlies. The moisture in these storms usually originates over the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
27. (C) Leader of the Conservative Party Liz Truss was named as the new Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
28. (A) "The Department of Atomic Energy" (DAE) directly under the Prime Minister of India with the headquartered in Mumbai. The department is responsible for nuclear technology, including nuclear power and research.
29. (C) The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that brought about a limited increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.
30. (B) The Godavari is the largest river system of the Peninsular India and is next only to the Ganga and the Indus systems regarding sanctity, picturesqueness and utility and is held in reverence as Vridha Ganga or Dakshin Ganga. Its total length is 1465 kilometres. The source of this river is in the Trimbak Plateau of North Sahyadri near Nasik, in Maharashtra, which is only 80 km from the shore of the Arabian Sea. From its source it flows eastwards in a narrow rocky bed upto Nashik, but the river valley opens out below this point. It receives a large number of tributaries both from the left as well as from the right. But the left bank tributaries are more in number and large in size than the right bank tributaries. The Manjra (724 km) is the only important right bank tributary. The Penganga, the Wardha, the Wainganga, the Indravati and the Sabari are important left bank tributaries.
31. (B) A supernova is the explosion of a star. It is the largest explosion that takes place in space.
34. (D) The visible spectrum is the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum that is visible to the human eye. Electromagnetic radiation in this range of wavelengths is called visible light of simply light. A typical human eye will respond to wavelengths from about 390 nm to 700 nm to 700 nm.
38. (C) Decreasing the money circulation decreases the demand of goods and services. This helps in controlling the inflation. It is mainly effective for demand pull inflation.
39. (D) Oxytocin is a human peptide hormone and neuropeptide that is used as a medication to facilitate childbirth.

40. (C) The tallest tree in the world is a coast redwood (*sequoia sempervirens*), named Hyperion after a person in Greek mythology. The tree is no less than 115.72 m(379.7 feet) tall This enormous tree was discovered only in August 2006 in a remote part of Redwood National Park, California by naturalists Chris Atkins and Michael Taylor. Their first preliminary measurements were done with professional laser measurement equipment based on goniometry.
41. (C) When a running car stops suddenly, the passengers tend to lean forward due to inertia of motion. Inertia is that property of a body due to which it resists a change in its state of rest or of uniform motion.
42. (A) In consumer theory, substitute goods are products that a consumer perceives as similar or comparable, so that having more of one product makes them desire less of the other product. Formally X and Y are substitutes if, when the price of X rises, the demand for Y rises.
43. (B) Union Home Minister Amit Shah launched the mascot and the anthem for the 36th National Games in Ahmedabad.
44. (D) The Article 20 is one of the pillars of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India. It mainly deals with protection of certain rights in case of conviction for offences. When an individual as well as corporations are accused of crimes, the provisions of Article 20 safeguard their rights. The striking feature of the Article 20 is that it can't be suspended during an emergency period. Protection of Life and Personal Liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
45. (A) The River Luni is the only natural water source that drains inside a lake in the desert. It originates in the Pushkar valley of the Aravalli Range, near Ajmer and ends in the marshy lands of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, after travelling a distance of 530 km.
46. (A) Amniocentesis (also referred to as amniotic fluid test or AFT) is a medical procedure used in prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities and fetal infections, and also for sex determination, in which a small amount of amniotic fluid, which contains fetal tissues, is sampled from the amniotic sac surrounding a developing fetus, and then the fetal DNA is examined for genetic abnormalities.
47. (A) An average adult man weighing 160 pounds contains one and a quarter gallons of blood, or 10 pints. Estimation of blood volume is based on gender, age, weight, amount of lean body mass and even altitude: people who live at higher altitudes possess more blood to provide extra oxygen. People who weigh less generally carry less blood. Body fat percentage is a major factor in blood volume, as fat contains less blood than muscle; thus, if two people have the same weight, the person who has more fat would actually have a lower blood volume even if he appears to be larger.

51. (C)
$$\frac{0.7 \times 1.29 \times 0.13}{(0.35)^3 + (0.43)^3 - 8(0.39)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 0.35 \times 3 \times 0.43 \times \frac{0.39}{3}}{(0.35)^3 + (0.43)^3 - (0.78)^3}$$

$$= \frac{0.35 \times 0.43 \times 0.78}{(0.35)^3 + (0.43)^3 - (0.78)^3}$$

Now, $0.35 + 0.43 + (-0.78) = 0$

$$(0.35)^3 + (0.43)^3 - (0.78)^3 = 3 \times (0.35) \times (0.43) \times (0.78)$$

So, we have

$$= \frac{0.35 \times 0.43 \times 0.78}{-3 \times 0.35 \times 0.43 \times 0.78} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

52. (C) Let the maximum marks of each subject be 100.

Total maximum marks of 4 subjects = $4 \times 100 = 400$

The marks obtained by the student = 70% of 400 = 280

Marks obtained by student in 1st subject = $280 \times \frac{5}{5+4+3+2} = 100$

Marks obtained by student in 2nd subject = $280 \times \frac{4}{5+4+3+2} = 80$

Marks obtained by student in 3rd subject = $280 \times \frac{3}{5+4+3+2} = 60$

Marks obtained by student in 4th subject = $280 \times \frac{2}{5+4+3+2} = 40$

Passing marks of each subject = 42% of 100 = 42

Hence, he pass the examination in 3 subjects.

53. (B) Let the number be x, y and z respectively.

ATQ,

$$\frac{x+y}{2} + z = 186 \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

$$\frac{y+z}{2} + x = 158 \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

$$\frac{x+z}{2} + y = 160 \quad \dots\dots(iii)$$

Adding equation (i), (ii) and (iii)

$$\frac{x+z}{2} + z + \frac{y+z}{2} + x + \frac{z+x}{2} + y = 186 + 158 + 160$$

$$2(x+y+z) = 504$$

$$x+y+z = 252$$

$$\text{Average of } x, y \text{ and } z = \frac{x+y+z}{3} = \frac{252}{3} = 84$$

54. (C) Speed of train = 45 km/h = $45 \times \frac{5}{18} = \frac{25}{2}$ m/s

Total distance travelled by train = (212 + 188) = 400 m

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}} = \frac{400 \times 2}{25} = 32 \text{ seconds}$$

55. (C) Let the sum be ₹ x.

$$S.I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100} = \frac{x \times 4 \times 1}{100} = ₹ \frac{x}{25}$$

When interest is compounded half yearly.

$$\text{Rate} = 6\% \text{ p.a} = \frac{6}{2}\% \text{ half yearly} = 3\% \text{ half yearly}$$

$$\text{Time} = 1 \text{ year} = (1 \times 2) \text{ half year} = 2 \text{ half year}$$

$$C.I = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^t - 1 \right]$$

$$= x \left[\left(1 + \frac{3}{100} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$= x \left[\frac{10609}{10000} - 1 \right] = ₹ \frac{609x}{10000}$$

ATQ,

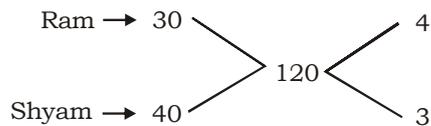
$$\frac{609x}{10000} - \frac{x}{25} = 104.50$$

$$\frac{209x}{10000} = 104.50$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{10450 \times 100}{209} = ₹ 5000$$

56. (C)

Days	Total work	Efficiency
Ram → 30	120	4
Shyam → 40		3



12.5 days work of Ram = $(12.5 \times 4) = 50$

Remaining work = $120 - 50 = 70$

Combined efficiency of Ram and Shyam = $(4 + 3) = 7$

Time taken by Ram and Shyam to complete 70 works = $\frac{70}{7} = 10$ days

Hence, Shyam worked for 10 days.

57. (B) Let the x liters of water should be added.

In 30 litres mixture,

Quantity of milk = $30 \times \frac{7}{7+3} = 21$ litres

Quantity of water = $(30 - 21) = 9$ litres

ATQ,

$$\frac{21}{9+x} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$147 = 27 + 3x$$

$$3x = 120$$

$$\therefore x = 40 \text{ litres}$$

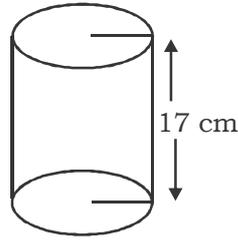
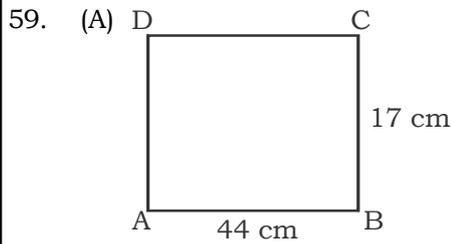
58. (A) We know that,

$a + b + c = 0$, then $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$ or $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc = 0$

$x + y + z = 3.4125 - 5.6236 + 2.2111 = 5.6236 - 5.6236 = 0$

Then,

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 0$$



Circumference of circle = $2\pi r$

$$2\pi r = 44$$

$$\frac{2 \times 22}{7} \times r = 44$$

$$r = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h = \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times 17 = 2618 \text{ cm}^3$$

60. (A) If $\angle RQS$ bisectors and $\angle QRT$ in external.

$$\angle QOR = 90^\circ - \frac{\angle P}{2}$$

$$\angle QOR = 90^\circ - \frac{60^\circ}{2}$$

$$\angle QOR = 60^\circ$$

61. (B) $\frac{1}{\sec \theta - 1} + \frac{1}{\sec \theta + 1} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$

$$\frac{\sec \theta + 1 + \sec \theta - 1}{(\sec \theta - 1)(\sec \theta + 1)} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\frac{2 \sec \theta}{\sec^2 \theta - 1} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta \quad [\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1]$$

$$\frac{2 \sec \theta}{\tan^2 \theta} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \sin \theta \cdot \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

$$\cot \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$(\sin \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta) = (\sin 45^\circ + \operatorname{cosec} 45^\circ)$$

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

62. (C) M.P of article = ₹ 600
Discount = 25%

$$\text{S.P of article} = 600 - 600 \times \frac{25}{100} = ₹ 450$$

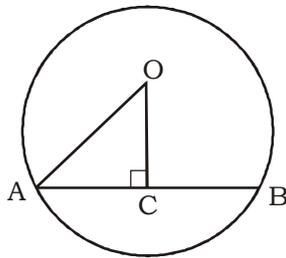
$$\text{C.P of article} = \frac{450}{90} \times 100 = ₹ 500$$

$$\text{New S.P} = ₹ 530$$

$$\text{Profit} = 530 - 500 = ₹ 30$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{30}{500} \times 100 = 6\%$$

63. (C)



$$OC = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$OA = 25 \text{ cm (radius)}$$

$$AB = \text{chord}$$

We know that perpendicular drawn from the centre bisects the chord.

In $\triangle OAC$,

$$OA^2 = AC^2 + OC^2 \text{ (Pythagoras theorem)}$$

$$(25)^2 = AC^2 + (7)^2$$

$$\sqrt{625 - 49} = AC$$

$$AC = \sqrt{576} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$AB = 2 \times AC = 2 \times 24 \text{ cm} = 48 \text{ cm}$$

64. (D) Ratio of investment of A, B and C = $\frac{1}{4} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{6} = 3 : 4 : 2$

Let the investment of A, B and C be ₹ 3x, ₹ 4x and ₹ 2x respectively.

$$\text{Ratio of profit} = \left(3x \times 4 + \frac{3x}{2} \times 8 \right) : \left(4x \times 6 + \frac{4x}{3} \times 6 \right) : (2x \times 12) = 24x : 32x : 24x = 3 : 4 : 3$$

$$\text{Profit of A} = ₹ 14000 \times \frac{3}{3+4+3} = ₹ 4200$$

$$\text{Profit of B} = ₹ 14000 \times \frac{4}{3+4+3} = ₹ 5600$$

$$\text{Profit of C} = ₹ 14000 \times \frac{3}{3+4+3} = ₹ 4200$$

65. (D) Let the maximum marks be x.

ATQ,

$$30\% \text{ of } x + 10 = 40\% \text{ of } x$$

$$\frac{3x}{10} + 10 = \frac{4x}{10}$$

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

$$\therefore x = 100$$

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

67. (C) $b + c = ax \Rightarrow x = \frac{b+c}{a}$

$$c + a = by \Rightarrow y = \frac{c+a}{b}$$

$$a + b = cz \Rightarrow z = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+1} + \frac{1}{z+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{1}{\frac{b+c}{a} + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{c+a}{b} + 1} + \frac{1}{\frac{a+b}{c} + 1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{a}{a+b+c} + \frac{b}{a+b+c} + \frac{c}{a+b+c} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{a+b+c}{a+b+c} \right] = \frac{1}{5}$$

68. (C) Let the ten successive numbers are x, x + 1, x + 2, x + 3, x + 4, x + 5, x + 6, x + 7, x + 8 and x + 9.

ATQ,

$$\frac{x + x + 1 + x + 2 + x + 3 + x + 4 + x + 5 + x + 6 + x + 7 + x + 8 + x + 9}{10} = 7.5$$

$$10x + 45 = 75$$

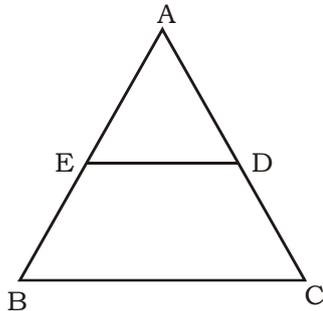
$$x = \frac{30}{10} = 3$$

Smallest number = 3

Largest number = 3 + 9 = 12

$$\text{Average of smallest and largest number} = \frac{3+12}{2} = 7.5$$

69. (B)



Let the $\angle A, \angle B$ and $\angle C$ be $3x^\circ, 4x^\circ$ and $5x^\circ$ respectively.

We know that sum of angles of triangle is 180° .

$$3x^\circ + 4x^\circ + 5x^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$12x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{180}{12} = 15^\circ$$

$$\angle A = 3x = (3 \times 15) = 45^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 4x = (4 \times 15) = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 5x = (5 \times 15) = 75^\circ$$

$DE \parallel CB$

$$\angle ABC = \angle AED \quad (\text{Alternate angle})$$

$$\therefore \angle AED = 60^\circ$$

70. (C) $\left[\frac{\sin^2 26^\circ + \sin^2 64^\circ}{\cos^2 28^\circ + \cos^2 62^\circ} + \cos^2 78^\circ + \sin 78^\circ \cos 12^\circ \right]$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 26^\circ + \sin^2 (90^\circ - 26^\circ)}{\cos^2 28^\circ + \cos^2 (90^\circ - 28^\circ)} + \cos^2 78^\circ + \sin 78^\circ \cos (90^\circ - 78^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 26^\circ + \cos^2 26^\circ}{\cos^2 28^\circ + \sin^2 28^\circ} + \cos^2 78^\circ + \sin 78^\circ \cdot \sin 78^\circ$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \because \cos(90^\circ - \theta) = \sin \theta \\ \sin(90^\circ - \theta) = \cos \theta \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} + \cos^2 78^\circ + \sin^2 78^\circ$$

$$\left[\because \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 \right]$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

71. (C) ATQ,

$$7\% \text{ of } P + 3\% \text{ of } Q = \frac{3}{2} [4\% \text{ of } P + 6\% \text{ of } Q]$$

$$\frac{7P}{100} + \frac{3Q}{100} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{4P}{100} + \frac{6Q}{100} \right]$$

$$7P + 3Q = \frac{3}{2} [4P + 6Q]$$

$$7P + 3Q = 6P + 9Q$$

$$P = 6Q$$

$$\frac{Q}{P} = \frac{1}{6} = 1 : 6$$

72. (B) Required % = $\left(\frac{67 - 60.6}{60.6} \times 100\right) = \frac{6.4}{60.6} \times 100$

= 10.561% \approx 11%

73. (B) Number of students in class III = 601

$120.2^\circ = 601$

$1^\circ = \frac{601}{120.2} = 5$

Number of students in class I = $(82.2^\circ \times 5) = 411$

Number of students in class IV = $(67^\circ \times 5) = 335$

Number of students in class V = $30^\circ \times 5 = 150$

Required average = $\left(\frac{411 + 335 + 150}{3}\right) = \frac{896}{3} = 298\frac{2}{3}$

74. (B) Angle represents the number of boys in class II = $60.6^\circ \times \frac{2}{2+3} = 12.12^\circ \times 2 = 24.24^\circ$

Angle represents the number of boys in class V = $30^\circ \times \frac{2}{2+1} = 20^\circ$

Angle represents the total number of students in class I = 82.2°

Required ratio = $(24.24 + 20) : 82.2^\circ = (44.24 : 82.2^\circ) = 4424 : 8220$
= 1106 : 2055

75. (C) Number of students in class II and III = $1800 \times \frac{60.6^\circ + 120.2^\circ}{360^\circ} = (5 \times 180.8^\circ) = 904$

Number of students in class I = $1800 \times \frac{82.2^\circ}{360} = 411$

$x = 904 - 411 = 493$

Hence, x lies between 400 and 500.

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Abate	(of something perceived as hostile, threatening, or negative) become less intense or widespread	कम करना
Absenteeism	the practice of regularly staying away from work or school without good reason	अनुपस्थिति
Assimilate	take in (information, ideas, or culture) and understand fully	आत्मसात् करना
Barren	(of land) too poor to produce much or any vegetation	बंजर
Cajolement	flattery or gentle persuasion	फुसलाना
Cease	bring or come to an end	समाप्त होना
Confession	a formal statement admitting that one is guilty of a crime	अपराध-स्वीकृति
Confiscate	take or seize (someone's property) with authority	जब्त करना
Conviction	a firmly held belief or opinion	धारणा
Cripple	cause someone to become unable to walk or move properly	पंगु बनाना
Dogmatism	the expression of an opinion or belief as if it were a fact	सिद्धांतवादिता
Exemptions	the process of freeing or state of being free from an obligation or liability imposed on others	छूट
Grapple	engage in a close fight or struggle without weapons	हाथापाई करना
imperialism	a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force	साम्राज्यवाद
Leisure	free time	अवकाश
Pious	devoutly religious	धार्मिक
Scruple	hesitate or be reluctant to do something	संदेह करना
Smoldering	the process of burning slowly with smoke but no flame	सुलगनेवाला
Stipple	to engrave by means of dots	बिंदुओं में रंगना या अंकित करना
Temperate	showing moderation or self-restraint	संयमी
Temporal	relating to time	
Temporary	lasting for only a limited period of time	अल्पकालिक
Transparent	(of a material or article) allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen	पारदर्शी
Vulnerability	the quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally	संवेदनशीलता

SSC MOCK TEST - 358 (ANSWER KEY)

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

76. (A) Sentence starting with 'never' takes an inversion form. Rephrase it as 'Never have I...'
77. (A) 'Condition' takes 'for', not 'of'.
87. (C) 'Unless' is used, when the condition is set, and 'Until' is used up to a particular point in time.
90. (D) The correct spelling is 'Leisure'.
91. (D) The correct spelling is 'Dominant'.