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2007, OUTRAM LINES, 1ST FLOOR, NEAR GTB NAGAR METRO STATION, GATE NO. - 2, DELHI-110009

Answer-key & Solution

SSC JE (Civil)
MOCK -(82)
Date 21.01.2017

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

Correction Mock Test 81 - 118. (C)

Note : *If your opinion differ regarding any answer, please message the mock test and Question number to 9560620353*

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

SOLUTION SSC JE (Civil) MOCK TEST no. 82

1. (A) Ink is used for writing, similarly Colour is used for painting.
2. (C) CHAIR $\xrightarrow{\text{Reverse}}$ RIAHC
Similarly,
TABLE $\xrightarrow{\text{Reverse}}$ ELBAT
3. (B) $6 + 15 = 21$
 $3 + 15 = \mathbf{18}$
4. (B) $72 \Rightarrow (7 + 2) \times 2 = 18$
 $56 \Rightarrow (5 + 6) \times 2 = \mathbf{22}$
5. (C) Brick is used by Mason and Colour is used by painter.
6. (A) '064' is only the square of a number in the given options.
7. (D) Except Agra, all are hill-stations.
8. (B) 61 is the only prime number in the given options.
9. (D) Except 'Boat', all run on road.
10. (D) $Q F(6) + E(5) + E(5) + D(4) = 20$
 $B(2) + R(18) + E(5) + A(1) + D(4) = \mathbf{30}$
11. (A) SCOUT
12. (D) $1 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
13. (C) $bca\underline{a} / b\underline{c}aa / bca\underline{a} / \underline{b}c\underline{a}a$
 $\Rightarrow acab$
14. (D)

\therefore Required distance = $20 + 25 = 45$ m
15. (A) $+\Rightarrow \div, \times \Rightarrow +$
 $-\Rightarrow \times \div \Rightarrow -$
 $36 - 6 + 3 \times 5 \div 3 = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 36 \times 6 \div 3 + 5 - 3 = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 36 \times 2 + 5 - 3 = 74$
 $\Rightarrow 72 + 5 - 3 = 74$
 $\therefore 74 = 74$
16. (C)
17. (A)
18. (A)
19. (D) $(24 \times 2) + 5 = 48 + 5 = 53$
 $(51 \times 4) + 7 = 204 + 7 = 211$
 $(67 \times 6) + 5 = 402 + 5 = \mathbf{407}$

20. (C)
21. (B) $1 \times 10 \Rightarrow (1 \times 10) - 1 = 9$
 $2 \times 10 \Rightarrow (2 \times 10) - 2 = 18$
 $3 \times 10 \Rightarrow (3 \times 10) - 3 = 27$
 $8 \times 10 \Rightarrow (8 \times 10) - 8 = \mathbf{72}$
22. (B) 23. (C)
24. (C) $6 + 3 \Rightarrow 3 \times 6 - (6 - 1) = 18 - 5 = 13$
 $5 + 20 \Rightarrow 5 \times 20 - (5 - 1) = 100 - 4 = 96$
 $11 + 7 \Rightarrow 11 \times 7 - (11 - 1) = 77 - 10 = 67$
 $19 + 11 \Rightarrow 19 \times 11 - (19 - 1) = 209 - 18 = 191$
25. (C) C \Rightarrow 02, **11**, 23, 32, 40
A \Rightarrow 00, 13, 21, **33**, 42
R \Rightarrow **57**, 68, 77, 88, 99
D \Rightarrow 03, 10, **22**, 30, 41
26. (D) Havana is the capital of Cuba and Nicosia is the capital of Saipras.
27. (D)
28. (B) Kangaroo is the national animal of Australia and Reindeer is the national animal of Siberia.
29. (A) Brick is used in wall. Similarly, Tile is used in Roof.
30. (A) $(7)^2 - 1 = 49 - 1 = 48$
 $(12)^2 - 1 = 144 - 1 = \mathbf{143}$
31. (D)
32. (B) Plastic is a non-metal whereas Iron, Bronze and Copper are either a metal or an alloy.
33. (D) $96 = 32 \times 3; 24 = 8 \times 3$
 $39 = 13 \times 3; 18 = 6 \times 3$
 $81 = 27 \times 3; 54 = 18 \times 3$
Here (82, 64) are not multiples of 3.
34. (A) We can find more than one vowel in rest of the options.
35. (D)
36. (B)
37. (D)
38. (C) $8 + 16 = 24$
 $16 + 24 = 40$



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63. (C) The Kushan period is considered the Golden period of Gandhara. Peshawar Valley and Taxila are littered with ruins of stupas and monasteries of this period. Gandharan art flourished and it produced some of the best pieces of Indian sculpture. Many monuments were created to commemorate the Jataka tales. The Gandhara civilization peaked during the reign of the great Kushan King Kanishka (128-151). The cities of Taxila (Takshasila) at Sirsukh and Peshawar were built.
66. (D) **Composition of air**
Nitrogen : 78.08 percent
Oxygen : 20.94 percent
Argon : 0.93 percent
Carbon dioxide : 0.03 percent
Neon : 0.0018 percent
Helium : 0.005 percent
Ozone : 0.00006 percent
Hydrogen : 0.00005 percent
68. (D) The Ninth Five Year Plan recognised the integral link between rapid economic growth and the quality of life of the mass of the people. Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all level was one of the specific objectives of the Ninth Plan as approved by the National Development Council. In the Ninth Plan document, policies and programmes during the Eighth Plan period were reviewed, shortcomings identified and new policy framework suggested overcoming the shortcomings and ensuring sustainability of the development process not only in economic terms but also in terms of social and environmental factors.
70. (C) Article 280 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission of India came into existence in 1951. It was established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution by the President of India. It was formed to define the financial relations between the centre and the state.
71. (C) Raja Todar Mal was a warrior, an able administrator and an exemplary finance minister. He was one of the 'Navratnas' of Akbar's court. He introduced an excellent land revenue system. In 1582, the title Diwan-I-Ashraf was bestowed upon him by the Emperor.
72. (B) When magma solidifies under the earth's surface, it forms plutonic rock bodies or plutons. The most common rock types in plutons are granite, granodiorite, tonalite, monzonite, and quartz diorite.
76. (B) The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High Court in the country which was established on 2nd July, 1862. Madras High Court in Chennai, Bombay High Court in Mumbai, Calcutta High Court in Kolkata are the first three High Courts in India.
78. (C) The different parts of a flower are calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium. Calyx and corolla are accessory organs, while androecium and gynoecium are reproductive organs. Photosynthetic activity is found in the calyx, green shoulder, pericarp and locular parenchyma. It suggests that all of these tissues have significant roles in CO₂ scavenging and the provision of carbon assimilates.
80. (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.
81. (B) Legal tender is a medium of payment allowed by law or recognized by a legal system to be valid for meeting a financial obligation. So it is accepted by people and government on a legal basis. Paper currency and coins are common forms of legal tender in many countries.
86. (D) Female birds in most families have only one functional ovary (the left one), connected to an oviduct-although two ovaries are present in the embryonic stage of each female bird.
88. (B) According to Newton's first law, an object that is at rest will stay at rest unless an external force acts upon it and an object that is in motion will not change its velocity unless an external force acts upon it. So this law is known as the law of inertia.
89. (C) The chemical used for cloud seeding for artificial rains is silver iodide.
90. (C) There are three bones in each human ear. The small ear bones are arranged in series and are known as ossicles. Ear bones are the malleus or hammer, the incus or anvil and the stapes, or stirrup.

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- Together they form a short chain that crosses the middle ear and transmits vibrations caused by sound waves from the eardrum membrane to the liquid of the inner ear. As we have a pair of ear, total number of bones are 6.
93. (D) Lucknow Pact, (December 1916) was a famous agreement made by the Indian National Congress headed by Maratha leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the All-India Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah which was adopted by the Congress at its Lucknow session on December 29 and by the league on December 31, 1916. The meeting at Lucknow marked the reunion of the moderate and radical wings of the Congress. The pact dealt both with the structure of the government of India and with the relation of the Hindu and Muslim communities.
94. (A) Corporate Tax is a levy placed on the profit of a firm, with different rates used for different levels of profits. Corporate taxes are taxes against profits earned by businesses during a given taxable period. Most countries tax all corporations doing business in the country on income from that country.
96. (D) When treated with ammoniacal silver nitrate solution alkynes form white precipitate of silver acetylides.
97. (C) The process is known as index definition. The order in which columns are listed in the index definition is important. A database index is a data structure that improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a database table at the cost of slower writes and increased storage space. Indices can be created using one or more columns of a database table, providing the basis for both rapid random lookups and efficient access of ordered records.
98. (A) Goa is a former Portuguese colony, the Portuguese overseas territory of Portuguese India existed for about 450 years until it was annexed by India in 1961. In 1510, the Portuguese defeated the ruling Bijapur kings with the help of a local ally, Timayya, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa). In 1843 the capital was moved to Panjim from Velha Goa. By the mid of the 18th century the area under occupation had expanded to most of Goa's present day state limits. Simultaneously the Portuguese lost other possessions in India until their borders stabilized and formed the Estado-da-India Portuguesa, of which Goa was the largest territory.
99. (A) An ecosystem is a community of living and non-living things that work together. It includes soil, atmosphere, heat and light from the sun and also includes water and living organisms.
100. (B) Dadabhai Naoroji, of Bombay Parsee origin, is the "Grand Old Man of India" and the "Father of Indian Nationalism" who worked with perseverance and unshakeable faith towards the goal of Swaraj was the first Indian to claim self-government for his people. Dadabhai Naoroji was also the first Indian to show that India was being drained of its wealth under the British rule and thus was fast succumbing to poverty. He played a key role in founding the Indian National Congress in 1885 and was associated with the organisation till his death.
- 104.(B) The differential pressure head

$$x(S_2 - S_1) = 0.20(13.6 - 1)$$

$$x = 2.52\text{m.}$$
- 165.(A) Plot area = $35 \times 45\text{m} = 1575\text{m}^2$
 The ratio of floor and plinth's area is

$$= \text{Plinth area/Plot area} = 565.70/1575$$

$$= 0.359 \text{ sq.m.}$$
- 166.(C) Wall length through centre line method

$$= 3.20 + 3.20 + 4.20 + 4.20$$

$$= 14.80 \text{ m}$$
- 179.(A) Steel rod area

$$(A) = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3.14 \times 26.9}{4} = 568.3\text{mm}^2$$
 Axial pull on rod = 55 KN = 55000N
 Intensity of stress = $\frac{\text{Pull force}}{\text{Area}}$

$$= \frac{55000}{568.39}$$

$$= 96.76\text{N/mm}^2$$
- 183.(C) Given M = ?
 T = 4 KNm
 Teq = 5 KN

$$T_{eq} = \sqrt{M^2 + T^2}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{M^2 + (4)^2}$$

$$25 = M^2 + 16$$

$$M = 3 \text{ KNm}$$

$$194.(A) \text{ Theoretical capacity} = \frac{1000 \times V}{S}$$

$$S = \text{stopping distance} + \text{vehicle length} \\ = 18 + 6 = 24$$

$$V = 10 \text{m/sec} = 36 \text{ km/hr.}$$

Maximum theoretical capacity

$$= \frac{1000 \times 36}{24} = 1500 \text{ vehicle per hour}$$

197.(C)

$$R = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{(6)^2 + (8)^2 + 2 \times 6 \times 8 \times \cos 90^\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 + 64 + 0}$$

$$= \sqrt{100} = 10N$$

$$200.(D) \text{ Lateral strain} = \left(\frac{0.05}{10} \right) = 0.005$$

$$\text{Longitudinal strain} = (0.8/40) = 0.02$$

$$\text{Poisson ratio} = \frac{\text{Lateral strain}}{\text{Longitudinal strain}} = \frac{0.005}{0.02}$$

$$= 0.25$$