

SSC MOCK TEST - 392 (SOLUTION)

1. (1) As, $389 \Rightarrow (3 + 1 + 6)^2 = 100$
Similarly, $825 \Rightarrow (8 + 2 + 5)^2 = 225$
2. (3) Silicon is a Semiconductor, while Graphite is Conductor.
3. (2) (1) $12^2 = 144$
(2) $25^2 = 625 \neq 650$
(3) $13^2 = 169$
(4) $23^2 = 529$
4. (3) Except Sulphur, others are metal.
5. (2) As,

N O I S E
M L R H V


Similarly,

S U N D A Y
H F M W Z B


6. (4) $317 \xrightarrow{+3^3} 344 \xrightarrow{+4^3} 408 \xrightarrow{+5^3} 533 \xrightarrow{+6^3} 749$

7. (3)

N	T	Y	C	F	H
+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	

8. (3) A is older than P and younger than S.
 $S > A > P$
L is the oldest and P is older than B.
 $L > S > A > P > B$
Therefore, P is the second youngest among them.

9. (1) As, $431 + 325 = 756 \Rightarrow 7 + 5 + 6 = 18$
Similarly, $244 + 698 = 942 \Rightarrow 9 + 4 + 2 = 15$

10. (3) dljqr/dljqr/dljqr

11. (3)

12. (4) **In the first row,**
 $24 + 23 = 47 \Rightarrow 47 \times (4 + 7) = 517$
In the second row,
 $28 + 34 = 62 \Rightarrow 62 \times (6 + 2) = 496$
In the third row,
 $31 + 39 = 70 \Rightarrow 70 \times (7 + 0) = 490$

13. (3) $441 \div 3 \times 15 + 24 - 21 = 336$
After changing 4 and 18,
 $441 \div 21 \times 15 + 24 - 3 = 336$
 $21 \times 15 + 24 - 3 = 336$
 $315 + 24 - 3 = 336$
 $336 = 336$

14. (2) 27 April Year Thursday
20 October Same year

Remaining days (Days left which are not divided by 7 i.e. in May - Out of 31 days, 28 are divided by 7, 3 days are left, so 3 is given for May).

Months	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
Remaining days	3	3	2	3	3	2	6

Total number of remaining days = 22

$$\frac{22}{7} \text{ (Number of days in a week)} = 1 \text{ (remainder)}$$

Thus, day on 20th Oct will be (Thursday + 1) = Friday

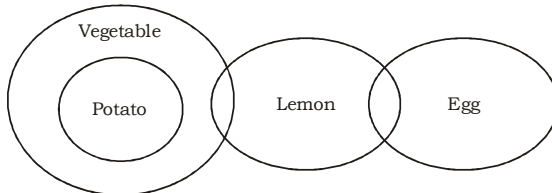
15. (2) 2. Drubbing → 4. Drudgery → 1. Drum → 3. Drunken → 5. Duster

16. (1) $P^- \longleftrightarrow O^+$



Hence, M is the son of O.

17. (4)



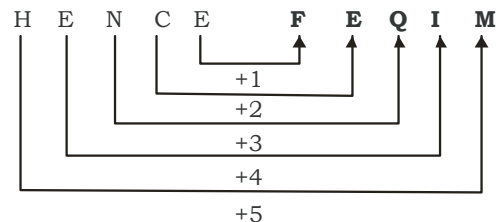
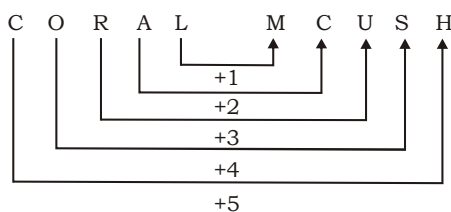
I. False II. False III. False

Hence, no conclusion follows.

18. (4) 19. (2)

20. (4) As,

Similarly,



21. (4) As, $374 \Rightarrow 3 \times 7 \times 4 = 84$

$$374 + 84 = 458$$

Similarly, $295 \Rightarrow 2 \times 9 \times 5 = 90$

$$295 + 90 = 385$$

22. (3) 23. (4) 24. (3) 25. (1)

26. (3) On 1st April every year Odisha celebrates Utkal Divas. This day is celebrated to remember Odisha's formation as an independent state. The present-day Odisha was a major part of the ancient Kalinga provinces.
27. (3) The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are located in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains, having an area of 1,893 ha in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The earliest evidence human life in India during the Stone Age can be traced to this area. The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in the year 2003.
28. (2) Table Tennis is a sport in which two or four players hit a lightweight ball, back and forth across a table using small rackets. It also known as ping-pong and whiff-whaff. Table tennis is governed by the worldwide organization, International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), founded in 1926.
29. (3) Virology is the scientific study of viruses. Dmitri Losifovich Ivanovski and Martinus Beijerinck identified the first virus, a plant virus, which they named the tobacco mosaic virus. They found it while doing the experiments with filters with pores that could retain the bacteria. They analysed the results and concluded that the pathogen was small enough to pass through the filters and caused mosaic disease in the tobacco. The pathogen was smaller than the bacteria.
30. (2) The second law of thermodynamics describes the relationship between entropy and the spontaneity of natural processes. It states that In an isolated system, natural processes are spontaneous when they lead to an increase in disorder, or entropy.
31. (2) Amish Tripathi is the author of the book "Dharma: Decoding the Epics for a Meaningful Life".
32. (2) Fungi are found living in the water or soil. Fungi is an organism that eats organic material. Yeast is a single-celled organism which needs food, warmth and moisture to thrive.
33. (3) The physical quantities which have only magnitude are known as scalar quantities. The quantities that have both magnitude and direction are called vector quantities. Some scalar quantities are: Speed, Distance, Mass etc. Some vector quantities are: Velocity, Torque, Force etc.
34. (3) Kalaripayattu is the martial art dance form of Kerala. Thang ta is the martial art dance form of Manipur. Chhau is the martial art dance form of Odisha. Bhawai is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan.
35. (3) The 6th Indian Ocean Conference (IOC) is being organized to bring together states and principal maritime partners of the region to discuss the prospects of regional cooperation for Security And Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR).
37. (2) Treasury bills were first issued in India in 1917. These are short term government securities. These are highly liquid, secure, and negotiable. The government of India issues four types Treasury bills. These are: 14 days T-bill, 91 days T-bill, 182 days T-bill, 364 days T-bill.
38. (2) Mach number is a quantity used in fluid dynamics which represents the ratio of flow velocity past a boundary to the local speed of sound. The Mach number is named after Ernst Mach. 1 Mach = 343 m/s (speed of sound) If Mach number is more than 1 it is called supersonic. Subsonic - Mach < 1.0 Transonic - Mach = 1.0 supersonic - Mach > 1.0 Hypersonic - Mach > 5.0
39. (2) In 1916, Lewis published his famous paper "The Atom and the Molecule," in which he formulated the idea of the covalent bond, a chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms.
40. (3) Guru Nanak Dev ji spent 14 years in Sultanpur Lodhi as a young man in his house where his two sons Baba Sri Chand and Baba Lakhmi Chand were born.
41. (1) Zika virus is spread through mosquito bites. It is transmitted by the Aedes species of mosquito. Leprosy, typhoid, and tuberculosis are caused by bacteria.

43. (3) Rousseau was a great philosopher and thinker, born in 1712 A.D. The theories of the English philosopher John Locke (1632-1704) and the French philosopher Rousseau (1712-78)-that the state is based upon a formal or informal compact of its citizens, a social contract through which they entrust such powers to a government as may be necessary for common protection-led to the development of the doctrine of popular sovereignty that found expression in the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.
44. (1) The Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcano includes small islands and shallow submarine reefs along the caldera rim of a much larger submarine edifice in the western South Pacific Ocean west of the main inhabited islands in the Kingdom of Tonga. It is one of 12 confirmed submarine volcanoes along the Tofua Arc, a segment of the larger Tonga-Kermadec volcanic arc.
45. (2) MPox, also known as monkey pox, is a viral disease that spreads the direct contact with bloody fluids.
47. (3) Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, was a physiologist, medical doctor, psychologist and influential thinker of the early twentieth century.
48. (2) IFSC or Indian Financial System Code is an alpha-numeric code that uniquely identifies a bank-branch participating in the NEFT system. It's a 11-digit code with the first 4 alpha characters representing the bank, and the last 6 characters representing the branch.
50. (2) The third edition of the SCO startup forum was held recently. It was organized in New Delhi by the Department of Promotion for Industry and Internal Trade.
51. (1) Let the length of train A and B be $7x$ and $3x$ respectively.

$$\text{Speed of train A} = \frac{7x}{8} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Length of one bogie of train A} = \frac{7x}{4} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Relative speed of trains} = \left(\frac{7x}{8} + 40 \right) \text{ m/s}$$

ATQ,

$$\frac{3x + \frac{7x}{4}}{\frac{7x}{8} + 40} = 4$$

$$\frac{12x + 7x}{4} = 4 \left(\frac{7x + 320}{8} \right)$$

$$\frac{19x}{4} \times \frac{8}{7x + 320} = 4$$

$$\frac{38x}{7x + 320} = 4$$

$$38x = 28x + 1280$$

$$10x = 1280$$

$$x = \frac{1280}{10} = 128 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of train A} = 7 \times \frac{128}{8} = 112 \text{ m/s}$$

52. (2) Let the speed of boat be u km/hr and speed of stream be v km/hr.

ATQ,

$$\frac{32}{u+v} + \frac{32}{u-v} = 6$$

$$\frac{1}{u+v} + \frac{1}{u-v} = \frac{3}{16} \quad \dots\dots(i)$$

And, $\frac{4}{u+v} = \frac{2}{u-v}$

$$4u - 4v = 2u + 2v$$

$$2u = 6v$$

$$u = 3v \quad \dots\dots(ii)$$

Put the value of u in equation (i),

$$\frac{32}{u+v} + \frac{32}{u-v} = 6$$

$$\frac{32}{3v+v} + \frac{32}{3v-v} = 6$$

$$\frac{8}{v} + \frac{16}{v} = 6$$

$$\frac{24}{v} = 6$$

$$v = 4 \text{ km/hr}$$

Put the value of v in equation (ii),

$$u = 3v$$

$$u = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ km/hr}$$

\therefore Speed of boat = 12 km/hr

53. (1) Let the capacity of tank = 144 litres

Pipe A filled in 1 minute = $\frac{144}{24} = 6$ litres

Pipe B filled in 1 minute = $\frac{144}{18} = 8$ litres

Pipe C empty in 1 minutes = $\frac{144}{16} = 9$ litres

Pipe (A + B) filled in 6 minutes = $(6 + 8) \times 6 = 84$ litres

Remaining part = $144 - 84 = 60$ litres

Pipe (A + C) empty in x minutes = $(9 - 6) \times x = 3x$ litres

Part of tank filled by pipe A = $(60 + 3x)$ litres

ATQ,

$$\frac{60 + 3x}{6} = (46 - 6 - x)$$

$$60 + 3x = 6(40 - x)$$

$$60 + 3x = 240 - 6x$$

$$9x = 180$$

$$x = \frac{180}{9} = 20$$

54. (2) Rahim was travelling to Delhi from Jaipur by car. His car broke down 80 km away from Jaipur, after which he continued at $\frac{4}{5}$ of his usual speed and reached 1 hour 24 minutes late.

Let the distance between Delhi and Jaipur be 'd' km.

Let the usual speed be 's' km/hr and usual time taken be 't' hour.

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{Thus, } d = s \times t \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\text{Increased time} = t + 1 \text{ hour } 24 \text{ min} = t + 1.4 \text{ hours}$$

Total distance travelled remained the same.

Thus,

$$t + 1.4 = \frac{80}{s} + \frac{d - 80}{\frac{4s}{5}} = \frac{5d - 80}{4s} \quad \dots(ii)$$

Now, had his car broken down, 40 km further he would have been an hour late.

$$\text{So, } t + 1 = \frac{120}{s} + \frac{d - 120}{\frac{4s}{5}} = \frac{5d - 120}{4s} \quad \dots(iii)$$

Subtracting equation (ii) from (iii),

$$0.4 = \frac{5d - 80}{4s} - \frac{5d - 120}{4s}$$

$$1.6s = 40$$

$$s = 25 \text{ km/hr}$$

Substituting the value of s in equation (i),

$$t = \frac{d}{25}$$

Substituting the value of t in equation (ii),

$$\frac{d}{25} + 1.4 = \frac{5d - 80}{100}$$

$$4d + 140 = 5d - 80$$

$$d = 220 \text{ km}$$

55. (3) Let the vessel I, vessel II and vessel III has 3x, 4x and 5x litres respectively.

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{3x \times \frac{3}{7} + 4x \times \frac{2}{5} + 5x \times \frac{4}{11}}{3x \times \frac{4}{7} + 4x \times \frac{3}{5} + 5x \times \frac{7}{11}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{9x}{7} + \frac{8x}{5} + \frac{20x}{11}}{\frac{12x}{7} + \frac{12x}{5} + \frac{35x}{11}} = \frac{495x + 616x + 700}{660x + 924x + 1225x}$$

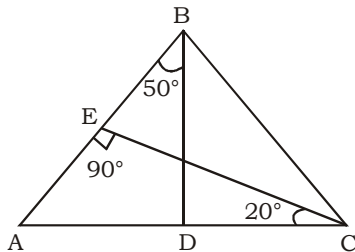
$$= \frac{1811x}{2809x} = 1811:2809$$

56. (2) Total investment by A = 40000 + 18000 + 27000 = ₹ 85000
 Total investment by B = 50000 × 2 = ₹ 100000
 Total investment by C = ₹ 60000
 Ratio of profit of A, B and C = 85000 : 100000 : 60000 = 17 : 20 : 12

$$\therefore \text{Profit of B} = \frac{36750}{17+20+12} \times 20 = \frac{36750}{49} \times 20 = ₹ 15000$$

57. (1) Sister's age = 18 years
 My age = 18 + 4 = 22 years
 My younger brother's age = 22 - 7 = 15 years
 My father's age = 3 × 15 = 45 year
 \therefore My mother's age = 45 - 3 = 42 years

58. (2)



In $\triangle CAE$,

$$\angle CAE = 180^\circ - (90^\circ + 20^\circ) = 70^\circ$$

In $\triangle ABD$,

$$\angle BDA = 180^\circ - (70^\circ + 50^\circ) = 60^\circ$$

59. (2) $(x-a)^3 - \frac{1}{(x-a)^3} = \left(x-a - \frac{1}{x-a}\right)^3 + 3\left(x-a - \frac{1}{x-a}\right)$
 $= (x-a-x+b)^3 + 3(x-a-x+b)^3 \quad \left(\because \frac{1}{x-a} = x-b\right)$
 $= (b-a)^3 + 3(b-a)$
 $= (5)^3 + 3 \times 5 \quad (\because b-a=5)$
 $= 125 + 15 = 140$

60. (2) Interest earned by Sunil = $\frac{x \times 18 \times 3}{100} = ₹ 0.54x$

$$\text{Interest earned by Vivek} = (2x - 3000) \left[1 + \frac{10}{100}\right]^3 - (2x - 3000)$$

$$= (2x - 3000) \times 1.331 - (2x - 3000) = ₹ (0.662x - 993)$$

ATQ,

$$0.54x - (0.662x - 993) = ₹ 187.80$$

$$0.122x = 805.20$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{805.20}{0.122} = ₹ 6600$$

$$61. (2) \frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} \right] = \frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{5-2+3}{6} \right) \right\} \right]$$

$$= \frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + 1 \right\} \right] = \frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{4} \right] = \frac{9}{20} - \left[\frac{4+25}{20} \right]$$

$$= \frac{9}{20} - \frac{29}{20} = \frac{-20}{20} = -1$$

$$62. (4) \frac{\left[2 \cot \left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \right) \right]}{\left[1 + \tan^2 \left(\frac{2\pi - \theta}{2} \right) \right]} = \frac{2 \cot \left(90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{\left[1 + \tan^2 \left(180^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad [\because \cot(90^\circ - \theta) = \tan \theta \text{ and } \tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta]$$

$$= \sin \frac{2\theta}{2} = \sin \theta$$

63. (3) Monthly income of Shalini = ₹ 25000

$$\text{Savings} = 25000 \times \frac{45}{100} = ₹ 11250$$

$$\text{Expenditure} = 25000 - 11250 = ₹ 13750$$

$$\text{Monthly income after 16\% increment} = 25000 \times \frac{116}{100} = ₹ 29000$$

$$\text{Expenditure after 25\% increment} = 13750 \times \frac{125}{100} = ₹ 17187.50$$

$$\text{Now, savings} = 29000 - 17187.50 = ₹ 11812.50$$

$$\therefore \text{Increase\%} = \left(\frac{11812.50 - 11250}{11250} \times 100 \right) \% = 5\%$$

64. (1) Total number of pens sold by a shopkeeper from Monday to Thursday = $155 \times 4 = 620$

Total number of pens sold by same shopkeeper from Thursday to Sunday = $270 \times 4 = 1080$

Total number of pens sold by that shopkeeper from Monday to Sunday = $225 \times 7 = 1575$

$$\therefore \text{Number of pens sold by Thursday} = (620 + 1080) - 1575 = 125$$

65. (2) $R = 24$ m and $r = 11$

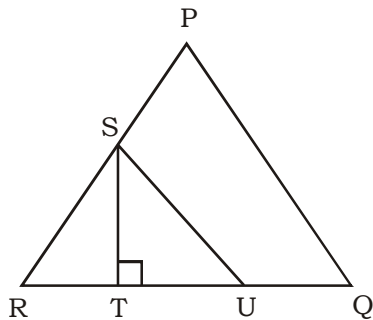
$$\text{Decreased in area} = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi(R^2 - r^2) = \pi(R + r)(R - r)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7}(24 + 11)(24 - 11)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 35 \times 13 = 1430 \text{ m}^2$$

66. (4)



Draw a line SU parallel to PQ.

$$\angle PQR = \angle SUT$$

$$\tan \angle PQR = \tan \angle SUT$$

$$\tan \angle SUT = \frac{ST}{TU} = 4.4$$

$$\frac{22}{TU} = 4.4$$

$$TU = \frac{22}{4.4} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$RU = RT + TU = RT + RT = 2RT \quad \left(\tan \angle SRT = \frac{22}{5} = 4.4 \right)$$

In $\triangle SUR$ and $\triangle PQR$,

$$\angle R = \angle R \text{ (common)}$$

$$\angle RSU = \angle RPQ \text{ (} SU \parallel PQ \text{)}$$

Hence, $\triangle SUR \sim \triangle PQR$ (By AA property)

$$\therefore PR : RS = \frac{QR}{UR} = \frac{QR}{2RT}$$

67. (1) Selling price = ₹ 5600
Loss = 20%

$$\text{Cost price} = \frac{5600}{80} \times 100 = ₹ 7000$$

$$\text{Now, selling price to gained a profit of 15\%} = 7000 \times \frac{115}{100} = ₹ 8050$$

68. (2) P = ₹ 22000

Rate of interest for first year = 15%

Rate of interest for next two years = 20%

Rate of interest for last year = 12%

$$A = 22000 \left(1 + \frac{15}{100} \right) \left(1 + \frac{20}{100} \right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{12}{100} \right)$$

$$= 22000 \times \frac{23}{20} \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{28}{25} = ₹ 40803.84$$

$$\therefore CI = 40803.84 - 22000 = ₹ 18803.84$$

69. (3)
$$\frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - 1}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1}$$

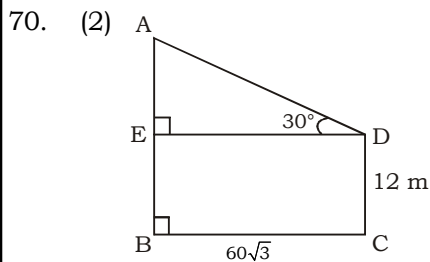
$$= \frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - (\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta)}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1} \quad (\because \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1)$$

$$= \frac{\tan \theta + \sec \theta - (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)[1 - (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)]}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)(1 - \sec \theta + \tan \theta)}{\tan \theta - \sec \theta + 1} = \tan \theta + \sec \theta$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$



Let AB is the height of tower.

In $\triangle ADE$,

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{AE}{ED}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{AE}{60\sqrt{3}} \quad (\because BC = ED)$$

$$AE = 60 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{Height of tower} = AE + BE = 60 + 12 = 72 \text{ m}$$

71. (3) The number of students going to school A on Monday and Tuesday together = $240 + 120 = 360$
 The number of students going to school B on Monday and Tuesday together = $180 + 220 = 400$

$$\therefore \text{Required less\%} = \left(\frac{400 - 360}{400} \times 100 \right) \% = 10\%$$

72. (4) The number of students going to school A and B together on Friday = $140 + 160 = 300$

$$\text{The number of students going to school A and B together on Saturday} = 300 \times \frac{150}{100} = 450$$

$$\text{The number of students going to school A and B together on Tuesday} = 120 + 220 = 340$$

$$\therefore \text{Total number of students going to school A and B on Tuesday and Saturday together} = 450 + 340 = 790$$

The logo features the letters 'K D' in a stylized font, positioned above a black banner that contains the word 'Campus' in white.

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73. (2) The total number of students going to school A on Monday and Thursday together
= $240 + 180 = 420$
The total number of students going to school B on Tuesday and Friday together
= $220 + 160 = 380$
 \therefore Required difference = $420 - 380 = 40$
74. (1) The number of students going to school A and B together on Wednesday = $160 + 200 = 360$
Ratio between male and female students = $11 : 7$
The number of female students on Wednesday = $\frac{360}{11+7} \times 7 = 140$
The number of female students on Thursday = 140
Total number of students going to school A and B together on Thursday = $180 + 260 = 440$
 \therefore The number of male students on Thursday = $440 - 140 = 300$
75. (4) The number of students going to school A on Tuesday and Friday together
= $120 + 140 = 260$
The number of students going to school B on Thursday and Friday together
= $260 + 160 = 420$
 \therefore Required ratio = $260 : 420 = 13 : 21$

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Adorable	inspiring great affection; delightful; charming	प्यारा
Apparent	clearly visible or understood; obvious	प्रकट
Attainable	able to be attained; achievable	प्राप्य
Candid	truthful and straightforward; frank	स्पष्टवादी
Circumlocution	the use of many words where fewer would do, especially in a deliberate attempt to be vague	कपटपूर्ण बातें
Clandestine	kept secret or done secretively, especially because illicit	गुप्त
Converge	(of lines) tend to meet at a point	एकाग्र
Erect	rigidly upright or straight	खड़ा करना
Fabricate	invent or concoct (something), typically with deceitful intent	निर्माण करना
Genteel	polite, refined, or respectable, often in an affected or ostentatious way	सज्जन
Hoard	a stock or store of money or valued objects, typically one that is secret or carefully guarded	ढेर
Illegitimate	not authorized by the law; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules	अवैध
Nascent	(especially of a process or organization) just coming into existence and beginning to display signs of future potential	नवजात
Secretive	(of a person or an organization) inclined to conceal feelings and intentions or not to disclose information	गुप्त
Spurious	not being what it purports to be; false or fake	जाली
Stealthy	behaving, done, or made in a cautious and surreptitious manner, so as not to be seen	गुढ़
Uncouth	(of a person or their appearance or behavior) lacking good manners, refinement, or grace	गंवार
Whimsical	playfully quaint or fanciful, especially in an appealing and amusing way	सनकी

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SSC MOCK TEST - 392 (ANSWER KEY)

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

76. (3) Replace "Developing" with "Developed" for making the statement grammatically correct.
77. (1) Replace "His" with "Their" for making the statement grammatically correct.
86. (1) "Has/have" is followed by the past participle form of the verb. "Superlative degree" of adjective will be used here as there is the article "the" before the adjective.
87. (3) As the subject is singular we need to use a singular possessive pronoun (its) here. "TO" is followed by the first form of the verb.