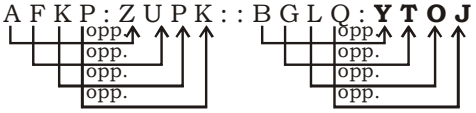
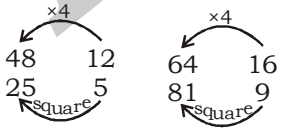
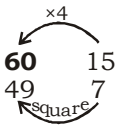
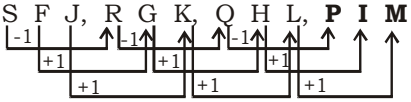
SSC CPO SI MOCK TEST – 06 (SOLUTION)

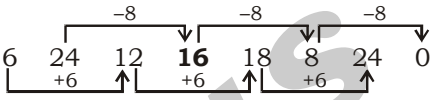
1. (B) A F K P : Z U P K : : B G L Q : **Y T O J**


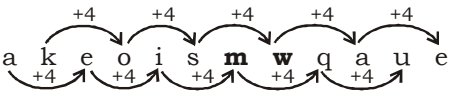
2. (D) The sound produced by beer is Hum. Similarly, the sound produced by owls is 'Hoot'.
3. (C) Confirmed is related to inveterate and financial is related to bankrupt.
4. (A) Bench is a type of furniture. Similarly, pen is a type of stationery goods.
5. (C) Coal is known as Black diamond. Similarly, Petroleum is known as liquid gold.
6. (D) Poster is pasted on the wall. Similarly, photograph is kept in frame.
7. (C) Except option (C) all are related to private sector.
8. (D) Except D other are non-prime numbers.
9. (C) 49 is perfect square
10. (B) Except option (B), all are related to religion.
11. (A) Except option (A), all are carnivorous animals.
12. (A) Lakshadweep is a group of islands, whereas Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are States.
13. (D) All others are related to educational institutions.
14. (C) (A) 73 – 61 = 12
(B) 69 – 57 = 12
(C) 42 – 29 = 13
(D) 59 – 47 = 12
15. (B) (2 × 5) - 3 = 7
(7 × 2) - 1 = 13
Similarly, (5 × 4) - x = 15
or, 20 - x = 15
$\therefore x = 20 - 15 = 5$
16. (B)


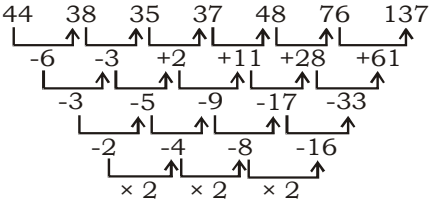
Similarly,


17. (B) (27 + 18) – (13 + 12) = 20
(16 + 12) – (9 + 6) = 13
Similarly,
(10 + 11) – (4 + 5) = 12
18. (C) After interchanging the signs and numbers, the correct equation will be -
4 + 6 × 2 = 16
19. (B) $4\frac{1}{4} = \frac{17}{4}$
20. (C) S F J, R G K, Q H L, **P I M**


21. (D) 5 22 107 **532** 2657


22. (C) 6 24 12 **16** 18 8 24 0


23. (A) (D) $\frac{\text{Parallelism}}{1}$ (C) $\frac{\text{Paralyse}}{2}$
(A) $\frac{\text{Paralysis}}{3}$ (B) $\frac{\text{Paralytic}}{4}$
24. (A) 3. Rabindranath Tagore – 1913
5. Sir C.V. Raman – 1930
2. Mother Teresa – 1979
1. Amartya Sen – 1998
4. Venktraman Ramakrishna – 2009
25. (D) E **F** G / F **G** E / **E** F G / F **G** E
26. (C)
27. (D) a k e o i s **m** w q a u e


28. (D) 44 38 35 37 48 76 135 137


29. (D) LOTI**O**N
30. (A) M I L I T A R Y
1 2 3 2 4 5 6 7
So,
L I M I T
3 2 1 2 4
31. (B) @ Δ % #
32. (C) 5 + 4 + 7 + 2 = 18
6 + 3 + 4 + 2 = 15 and

7 + 5 + 8 + 4 = 24
Similarly,
9 + 2 + 3 + 6 = 20

33. (C) # %ϕ@

34. (A) A C T O R → Z X G L I
opp. opp. opp. opp. opp.

and B O O K → Y L L P
opp. opp. opp. opp.

Similarly,

P E N C I L → K V M X R O
opp. opp. opp. opp. opp. opp.

35. (A) Here, 1 = ∧, 9 = 0, 8 = Δ, 6 = >, 2 = +, 3 = ×, 4 = ◇ and 5 = ▭

So, △ > ▭ × + ◇
8 6 5 3 2 4

36. (C)
37. (D)

38. (A) Tarun(+)
Rohit(+) — Brother → Kala(-) wife → Dilip(+)
Brother in law

39. (C) 89517**698**2**198**435913**695**

40. (A) 9 × 6 × 2 = 2 6 9
and 8 × 6 × 5 = 5 6 8
Similarly, 5 × 4 × 1 = 1 4 5

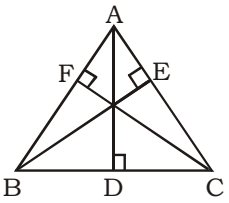
41. (C) S
P
Q
R
Third from the bottom

42. (C) 43. (C) 44. (C)
45. (B) 46. (B) 47. (C)
48. (D) 49. (A)

50. (C) The numerical groups of **JADE** will be –
J – 56, 68, **75**, 87, 99
A – 00, 12, 24, 31, **43**
D – 03, **10**, 22, 34, 41
E – 04, 11, **23**, 30, 42

101. (B) Straight line $4x + 3y = 12$ passes through 1st, 2nd & 4th quadrant.

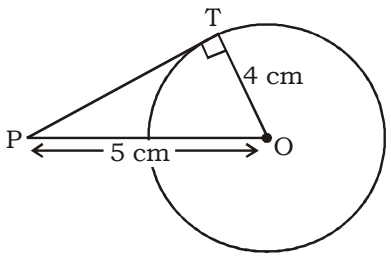
102. (B)



$\because$ In ΔADC,
AC is the hypotenuse, which is the longest side of triangle.
$\Rightarrow$ AC > AD
Similarly, AC > CF
AB > AD
AB > BE
BC > CF
and BC > BE
On adding above inequalities, we have
2(AB + BC + CA) > 2(AD + BE + CF)
$\Rightarrow$ (AB + BC + CA) > (AD + BE + CF)

103. (B) $(\angle A + \angle B) + (\angle B + \angle C) = 65^\circ + 140^\circ$
$(\angle A + \angle B + \angle C) + \angle B = 205^\circ$
$180^\circ + \angle B = 205^\circ$
$\angle B = 205^\circ - 180^\circ$
$= 25^\circ$

104. (A)



OT = 4 cm
PO = 5 cm
$PO^2 = PT^2 + TO^2$
$5^2 = PT^2 + 4^2$
$\Rightarrow$ PT = 3 cm

105. (B) $x\left(3 - \frac{2}{x}\right) = \frac{3}{x}$

$3x - 2 = \frac{3}{x}$

$3x - \frac{3}{x} = 2$

$$x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 2$$

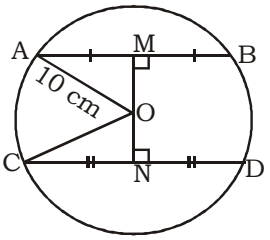
$$= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{1} = \frac{22}{9} = 2\frac{4}{9}$$

106. (A) $16a^2 - 12a$

$$= (4a)^2 - 2.4a \times \frac{3}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \left(4a - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

$\frac{9}{4}$ must be added in $16a^2 - 12a$ to make it a perfect square.

107. (C)



Let AB & CD are two parallel chords of C(0, 10 cm).

AB = 12 cm $\Rightarrow$ AM = $\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$ cm

[perp. from centre to any chord, bisects the chord]

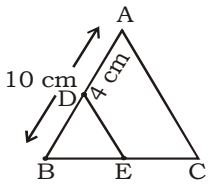
Similarly CN = $\frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 8$ cm

$AM^2 + OM^2 = OA^2$
$6^2 + OM^2 = 10^2$
$OM = \sqrt{100 - 36} = \sqrt{64} = 8$ cm

Again,
$CN^2 + ON^2 = OC^2$
$8^2 + ON^2 = 10^2$
$ON = \sqrt{100 - 36}$
$= \sqrt{36} = 6$ cm

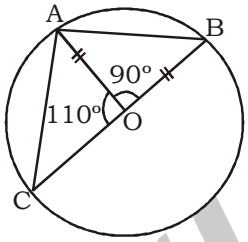
$\therefore$ The distance between the chords
= MN = OM + ON
= 8 + 6
= 14 cm

108. (D)



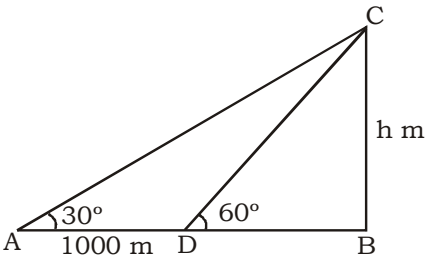
BD = AD – AD
= 10 – 4 = 6 cm
BD : DA = BE : EC
$\Rightarrow$ 6 : 4 = BE : EC $\Rightarrow$ BE : CE = 3 : 2

109. (B)



In ΔAOB,
$\because$ OA = OB
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle OAB = \angle OBA = 45°$
In ΔAOC,
OA = OC
$\Rightarrow$ $\angle OAC = \angle OCA = 35°$
$\therefore$ $\angle BAC = \angle OAB + \angle OAC$
$= 45° + 35° = 80°$

100. (A)



Let h m be the height of the balloon.
In ΔCBD,

$$\tan 60° = \frac{CB}{BD}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{h}{BD}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{BD} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ cm}$$

In ΔCBA

$$\tan 30° = \frac{CB}{BA}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{h}{BD+DA} = \frac{h}{\frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}+1000}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{\sqrt{3}}+1000 = h\sqrt{3}$$

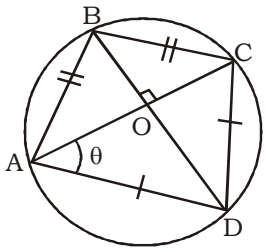
$$h\sqrt{3}-\frac{h}{\sqrt{3}} = 1000$$

$$h\left(\frac{3-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 1000$$

$$h = \frac{1000\sqrt{3}}{2} = 500\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{500\sqrt{3}}{1000}\text{km} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\text{ km}$$

111. (C)



$\angle CAD = \angle CBD$ (Angles in the same segment of a circle)

$\therefore \angle CBD = \theta$

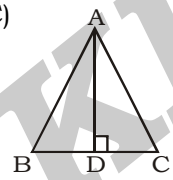
Now, $\Delta AOB \cong \Delta COB$ (by RHS)

$\therefore \angle ABO = \angle CBO$ (by CPCT)

$\angle ABO = \angle CBD = \theta$

$\therefore \angle ABC = \angle ABO + \angle CBO = 2\theta$

112. (C)



Let ΔABC is equilateral & AD is its height.

Let 'a' unit is the side of the ΔABC.

$\Rightarrow$ AB = a & BD = $\frac{a}{2}$

height AD $= \sqrt{AB^2 - BD^2}$

$$15 = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}}$$

$$15 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{15\times 2}{\sqrt{3}}\text{ cm}$$

Hence BC = $\frac{30}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}\times\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = 10\sqrt{3}$ cm

Area of $\Delta ABC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\times a^2$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\times 10\sqrt{3}\times 10\sqrt{3}$$

$= 75\sqrt{3}$ cm^2.

113. (A) Work done by Ram & Shyam in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

Work done by Shyam & Hari in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{15}$$

Work done by Hari & Ram in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{20}$$

Work done by 2[Ram + Shyam + Hari]

$$= \frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{20}$$

$$= \frac{5+4+3}{60} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Work done by (Ram + Shyam + Hari) in 1 day $= \frac{1}{10}$

Work done by Ram alone in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{5}-\frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{3-2}{30} = \frac{1}{30}$$

$\therefore$ Ram can do the whole work in 30 days.

114. (A) 3 men = 5 women

$\Rightarrow$ 1 man $= \frac{5}{3}$ women

$\therefore$ 6 men $= \frac{5}{3}\times 6 = 10$ women

6 men + 5 women = (10 + 5) women

$\because$ 5 women complete a work in 15 days.

$\therefore$ 1 woman completes a work in 15×5

$\therefore$ 15 women complete a work in $\frac{15\times 5}{15}$

= 5 days

115. (C) Work done by (A + B) in 1 day = $\frac{1}{12}$

Work done by (B + C) in 1 day = $\frac{1}{15}$

Work done by (C + A) in 1 day = $\frac{1}{20}$

Work done by 2(A + B + C) in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{20}$$

$$= \frac{5+4+3}{60} = \frac{12}{60} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Work done by (A + B + C) in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{5\times 2} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Work done by A alone in 1 day

$$= \frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{15} = \frac{3-2}{30} = \frac{1}{30}$$

Hence A can complete the work alone in 30 days.

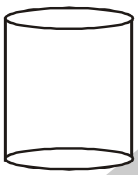
116. (A) Perimeter – Diameter = X

$$2\pi r - 2r = X$$

$$2r(\pi - 1) = X$$

$$2r = \frac{X}{\pi - 1}$$

117. (D)



$$2\pi r = a$$

$$r = \frac{a}{2\pi}$$

Volume = V

$$\pi r^2 h = V$$

$$\pi \times \frac{a^2}{4\pi^2} h = V$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad h = \frac{4\pi V}{a^2}$$

118. (D) 4th root of 24010000

$$= (24010000)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= (7\times 7\times 7\times 7\times 10\times 10\times 10\times 10)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= 7 \times 10 = 70$$

119. (C) Greatest 4-digit number = 9999

	99
9	9999
9	81
189	1899
	1701
	198

Greatest 4-digit perfect square number

= 9999 – 198

= 9801

120. (A) MP = Rs. x (say)

SP = 90% of x = Rs. $\frac{9x}{10}$

% profit = 12%

$$CP = \frac{SP\times 100}{100+12\%}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{9x}{10}\times 100}{112} = \frac{90x}{112}$$

Now, $\frac{CP}{MP} = \frac{\frac{90x}{112}}{x} = \frac{45}{56}$

121. (D) MP = Rs. 160

SP after two successive discounts = Rs. 122.40

Ist discount = 10%

ATQ,

$$160\left(\frac{100-10}{100}\right)\left(\frac{100-y}{100}\right) = \text{Rs. } 122.40$$

$$160\times\frac{90}{100}\times\frac{100-y}{100} = \text{Rs. } 122.40$$

$$(100 - y) = \frac{122.40\times 100\times 100}{90\times 160}$$

$$= 85$$

$\therefore$ y = 100 – 85 = 15

2nd discount = 15%

122. (B) Let 'g' stands for the no. of girls & 'b' stands for the no. of boys

$$10\% \text{ of } g = \frac{1}{20} \text{ of } b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10}{100} \times g = \frac{1}{20} \times b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{b}{g} = \frac{10\times 20}{100} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow b : g = 2 : 1$$

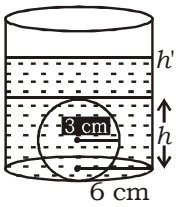
123. (D) $(25)^{2.5} : (5)^3$

$\Rightarrow (5^2)^{2.5} : 5^3$

$\Rightarrow 5^5 : 5^3$

$\Rightarrow 25 : 1$

124. (B)



$r_s = 3cm$ $\left[\begin{matrix} r_s \to \text{rad. of sphere} \\ r_c \to \text{rad. of cylinder} \end{matrix}\right]$
$r_c = 6cm$

Volume of the water raised in the cylinder

= Vol. of the sphere

$= \pi r_c^2 h' = \frac{4}{3}\pi r_s^3$

$= \pi \times 6^2 \times h' = \frac{4}{3}\pi \times 3^3$

$h' = \frac{4\pi \times 27}{\pi \times 3 \times 6^2}$

$= \frac{4 \times 27}{3 \times 36} = 1$

h' = 1 cm

125. (C) Let the CP of the article = Rs. x

the MP of the article = Rs. $\frac{120x}{100}$

SP after 15% discount = 85% of $\frac{120x}{100}$

$= \text{Rs. } \frac{102x}{100}$

$\text{Gain} = \frac{102x}{100} - x = \frac{2x}{100}$

$\%\text{gain} = \frac{\frac{2x}{100} \times 100}{x} = 2\%$

126. (C) Let the CP of the article = Rs. x

SP at 20% loss = 80% of x

$= \text{Rs. } \frac{4x}{5}$

$\text{New SP} = \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{4x}{5} + 100\right)$

% gain = 5%

SP = 105% of x $= \frac{105x}{100}$

ATQ,

$\frac{4x}{5} + 100 = \frac{105x}{100}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{21x}{20} - \frac{4x}{5} = 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{21x - 16x}{20} = 100$

$5x = 100 \times 20$

$x = \frac{100 \times 20}{5} = \text{Rs. } 400$

CP = Rs. 400

127. (C) Let the original price of the article = Rs. x

Then,

$\frac{x(100-20)(100+30)}{100 \times 100} = 416$

$x = \frac{416 \times 100 \times 100}{80 \times 130} = \text{Rs. } 400$

128. (B) Total journey covered by the man = x km (say)

Journey by train = $\frac{2}{15}x$ & by bus = $\frac{9}{20}x$

Remaining journey

$= x - \left(\frac{2}{15}x + \frac{9}{20}x\right)$

$10 = x - \left(\frac{8x + 27x}{60}\right)$

$= \frac{60x - 35x}{60}$

$\frac{10}{1} = \frac{25x}{60}$

$x = \frac{60 \times 10}{25} = 24 \text{ km}$

129. (D) Let the usual speed of the man = x m/min Let the distance of his office = y m/min

$\text{New Speed} = \frac{3}{4}x \text{ m/min}$

ATQ,

$\frac{y}{\frac{3}{4}x} - \frac{y}{x} = 20$

$\frac{y}{x}\left[\frac{4}{3} - 1\right] = 20$

$\frac{y}{x} = 20 \times 3 = 60$

Usual time = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}} = \frac{y}{x}$ = 60 min

130. (D) a, b, c, d, e are consecutive odd numbers.

$\therefore$ $b = a + 2$, $c = a + 2 + 2 = a + 4$

$d = a + 2 + 2 + 2 = a + 6$

$e = a + 8$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{a+b+c+d+e}{5}$$

$$= \frac{a+(a+2)+(a+4)+(a+6)+(a+8)}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5a+20}{5} = a + 4$$

131. (A) Sum of 20 numbers = 20 × 15 = 300

Sum of 1st five numbers = 12 × 5 = 60

$$\text{Average of the rest} = \frac{300-60}{15} = \frac{240}{15}$$

= 16

132. (C) $\frac{a}{1-a}+\frac{b}{1-b}+\frac{c}{1-c} = 1$

$$\frac{a}{1-a}+1+\frac{b}{1-b}+1+\frac{c}{1-c}+1 = 4$$

$$\frac{a-1-a}{1-a}+\frac{b+1-b}{1-b}+\frac{c+1-c}{1-c} = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{1-a}+\frac{1}{1-b}+\frac{1}{1-c} = 4$$

133. (C) $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 + (z-4)^2 =$

The above equality is possible only when

$x - 3 = 0$, $y - 5 = 0$ & $z - 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 3$, $y = 5$, $z = 4$

Now,

$$\frac{x^2}{9}+\frac{y^2}{25}+\frac{z^2}{16}$$

$$= \frac{9}{9}+\frac{25}{25}+\frac{16}{16} = 3$$

134. (C) $\frac{4x}{3}+2P = 12$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4\times 6}{3}+2P = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P = 4$$

$$\therefore P = 2$$

135. (A) $\frac{4+3\sqrt{3}}{7+4\sqrt{3}}$ $\frac{4(7-4\sqrt{3})+3\sqrt{3}(7-4\sqrt{3})}{49-48}$

$$= 28 - 16\sqrt{3} + 21\sqrt{3} - 36$$

$$= -8 + 5\sqrt{3}$$

136. (A) CI $= P\left[\left(1+\frac{12}{100}\right)^2 - 1\right]$

$$2544 = P\left[\left(\frac{28}{25}\right)^2 - 1\right]$$

$$= \frac{2544\times 25\times 25}{(28+25)(28-25)}$$

= Rs. 10000

$$\text{SI} = \frac{P\times R\times T}{100}$$

$$= \frac{10000\times 12\times 2}{100}$$

= Rs. 2400

137. (A) Let the cost of one bucket & one mug = Rs. x & Rs. y respectively.

Then,

$8x + 5y = 92$

& $5x + 8y = 77$

By cross multiplication.

$$x = \frac{5\times -77 - 8\times -92}{8\times 8 - 5\times 5}$$

$$= \frac{-385+736}{64-25}$$

$$= \frac{351}{39} = 9$$

$$y = \frac{-92\times 5 - (-77)\times 8}{8\times 8 - 5\times 5}$$

$$= \frac{-460+616}{39}$$

$$= \frac{156}{39} = 4$$

Cost of 2 mugs + 3 buckets

= 2 × 4 + 3 × 9

= 8 + 27 = Rs. 35

138. (A) $(\tan\theta + \cot\theta)^2 = 2^2$

$$\tan^2\theta + \cot^2\theta + 2\tan\theta\cot\theta = 4$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\tan^2\theta + \cot^2\theta + 2 = 4$

$\Rightarrow$ $\tan^2\theta + \cot^2\theta = 2$

139. (A) $\because$ $x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta = 2$ ....(i)

$x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta = 4$ ....(ii)

On squaring and adding (i) and (ii), we have

$(x\cos\theta - y\sin\theta)^2 + (x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta)^2 = 2^2 + 4^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2\cos^2\theta + y^2\sin^2\theta - 2xy\cos\theta\sin x\theta$

$+ x^2\sin^2\theta + y^2\cos^2\theta + 2xy\cos\theta\sin\theta = 4 + 16$

$\Rightarrow x^2(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) + y^2(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta) = 20$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 20$

140. (D) $\sin^2\theta - 3\sin\theta + 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta - \sin\theta + 2 = 0$

$\sin\theta(\sin\theta - 2) - 1(\sin\theta - 2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\sin\theta - 1)(\sin\theta - 2) = 0$

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

Hence $\theta = 90^\circ$

141. (C) $\left[\frac{\cos^2 A(\sin A + \cos A)}{\text{cosec}^2 A(\sin A - \cos A)} + \frac{\sin^2 A(\sin A - \cos A)}{\sec^2 A(\sin A + \cos A)}\right] \times$ [sec² A – cosec² A)

$= \left[\frac{\cos^2 A(\sin A + \cos A)}{\text{cosec}^2 A(\sin A - \cos A)} + \frac{\cos^2 A(\sin A - \cos A)}{\text{cosec}^2 A(\sin A + \cos A)}\right] \times$ [sec² A – cosec² A)

$= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\text{cosec}^2 A}\left[\frac{(\sin A + \cos A)^2 + (\sin A - \cos A)^2}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A}\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{\cos^2 A} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 A}\right]$

$= \frac{\cos^2 A}{\text{cosec}^2 A}\left[\frac{2(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)}{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A}\right]\left[\frac{\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A}{\sin^2 A\cos^2 A}\right]$

$= \frac{2}{\cos^2 A} \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 A} = 2 \times \frac{1}{1} = 2$

142. (D) 3cos 80° cosec10° + 2cos 59°.cosec 31°

3cos (90° – 10°) (cosec 10° + 2cos(90° – 31°) cosec 31°

3sin10° cosec 10° + 2sin 31° × cosec 31°

= 3 + 2 = 5

143. (C) π rad = 180°

1 rad = $\frac{180}{\pi}$

$\therefore \quad \frac{3\pi}{5}$ rad $= \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{3\pi}{5} = 108^\circ$

144. (D) No. of students passed in 1st division in 2008 = 20

Total students = 170

$$\% \text{ passed} = \frac{20}{170} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{200}{17}\% = 11\frac{13}{17}\%$$

145. (D) % pass students in 2008

$$= \frac{140}{170} \times 100$$

$$= 82\frac{6}{17}\%$$

146. (A) % of pass students in 2009

$$= \frac{140}{190} \times 100$$

= 73.68%

% of pass students in 2008

= 82.35%

% of pass students in 2010

$$= \frac{160}{200} \times 100 = 80\%$$

$\therefore$ In 2008 % of pass students is highest.

147. (C) No. of students pass in 3rd division in 2008 = 60

148. (A) No. of students in 2nd division in 2010 = 60

% of students passed in 2nd division

$$= \frac{60}{200} \times 100 = 30\%$$

149. (A) Cost of labour = $\frac{115.2}{360} \times 96000$ = Rs. 30720

150. (D) Cost of material = $\frac{144}{360} \times 96000$

= Rs. 38400

Cost of direct expense = $\frac{43.2}{360} \times 96000$

= Rs.11520

Difference = 38400 – 11520 = Rs. 26880

MEANINGS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Acrophobia	Fear of height	ऊँचाई से डर
Agoraphobia	Fear of open space	खुले स्थान का डर
Ammunition	The objects that are shot from weapons	गोला-बारूद
Animistic	Belief in existence of spirits	आत्माओं के होने पर विश्वास
Apathy	Indifference	बेपरवाह
Apparition	A ghostly appearing things	प्रेत
Artlessness	Lacing art or skill	अकुशलता
Baleful	Harmful or deadly	खतरनाक
Connoisseur	An expert in fine art	कदरदान
Dilettante	Dabbler/A person whose interest in an art is not very deep or serious	नौसिखुआ
Esteem	Respect	सम्मान
Evince	Express/to show clearly	स्पष्ट दिखाना
Frugal	Economical	अल्पव्ययी
Garish	Flashy /showy	भड़कीला
Gaudy	Garish/showy	भड़कीला
Haste	Hurry	जल्दबाजी
Heir	Inheritor	वारिस
Hydrophobia	Fear of water	पानी से डर
Immanent	Inherent/indwelling	अंतर्निहित/सर्वव्यापी
Intimidating	Daunting	भयभीत करने वाला
Maestro	An artist of consummate skill	उस्ताद
Narcotic	A drug that affects the brain	नशीली दवा
Pedigree	The origin and the history of something	नस्ल
Progeny	Immediate descendants of a person	वंश
Pyrophobia	Fear of fire	आग से डर
Quack	Medically unqualified	झोलाछाप डॉक्टर
Reincarnation	Rebirth	पुनर्जन्म
Reliability	Dependability	विश्वसनीय
Sporadic	Irregular	रूक-रूक कर
Spurious	Unauthentic	नकली
Sumptuous	Luxury	शानदार
Trivial	Superficial	मामूली
Vagary	An erratic, unpredictable or extravagant action or notion	मौज/सनक
Vital	Critical	महत्त्वपूर्ण

SSC CPO SI MOCK TEST – 06 (ANSWER KEY)

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

Explanation

151. (B); Replace 'works' by 'many pieces of work'. 'Work' is an uncountable noun and hence it will not become plural if 's' is added to it.

152. (B); Change' their' into 'her'. If 'of' is preceded by 'each', the noun or pronoun that comes immediately after 'of' will be plural in form. However verbs, pronoun etc that come in the latter part of sentence will be singular in form.

153. (B); Replace 'canvasing' into 'canvassing'. Use correct form of word.
Canvas – मोटा कपड़ा Canvass – घूम-घूम कर वोट या समर्थन मांगना

154. (C); Change 'are' into 'is'. When two subjects are joined by 'neither .....nor', the verb will agree with the nearest subject.

155. (B); Change 'will' into 'would'.

155. (B); Change 'will' into 'would'.

158.(B); Addicted to – की लत होना

159.(A); Accused of – का आरोपी होना

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

Note:- Whatsapp with Mock Test No. and Question No. at 7053606571 for any of the doubts. Join the group and you may also share your suggestions and experience of Sunday Mock Test.

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