Kashi Hindu University

CHS
Central Hindu School
School Entrance Test (SET)

Coverage Syllabus

Hindi, English
Mathematics
Social Science
General Science

Class VI

✓ **Chapterwise Study Notes**

✓ **Chapterwise Coverage of Previous Years' Questions**

✓ **With Latest Solved Papers & 2 Model Papers**

✳ arihant

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89. Energy is defined as capacity of doing work. Light, sound and electricity are forms of energy. But gravity is natural phenomenon by which all things with mass or energy are brought toward one another. Thus, gravity is not a form of energy.

90. Natural fibre are defined as substances which are obtained from plants and animals. Some of the examples of natural fibre are cotton, jute, silk, wool, etc.

Hence, acrylic is not a natural fibre. Acrylic is a synthetic fibre, which is not obtained from plants or animals.

91. Anaemia is a condition in which the total amount of Red Blood Cells (RBCs) or haemoglobin in the blood is decreased or a lowering ability of the blood to carry oxygen. The anaemia can be prevented by adding iron in the diet.

92. Insectivorous plants are plants which get nutrients from trapping and eating plants. They are often called carnivorous plants. Pitcher plant is the example of insectivorous plant.

Some other examples are carp, frogs, nightingales, swallows, echidnas etc.

93. Hydrophytes means a plant that grows wholly or partly submerged in water. Some of the examples of hydrophytes are *Nymphaea, Nelumbo, Carex, Sparganium, Nelumbo nucifera.*

Whereas, mangrove plants are shrub or small trees that grow in coastal saline or brackish water. These are also called halophytes.

94. Frictional force refers to the force generated by two surfaces that contacts and slide against each other. These forces are mainly affected by the surface texture. Hence, rough surface will have more frictional force.

95. Charles Babbage invented computer. Whereas the Wright Brothers invented airplanes, Galileo invented thermoscope and William Oughtred invented the earliest form of the slide rule.

96. An electric cell has two terminals, i.e. a positive terminal and a negative terminal. Electric cells are used in alarm clocks, wrist watches, transistor radios, cameras, etc.

97. Oxygen gas is non-combustible gas. Non-combustible gas does not burn, if exposed to fire. Hydrogen, LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) and CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) are combustible gas.

98. Magnesium is central metal present in chlorophyll. Magnesium ion is encased in a large ring structure known as a chlorine. Magnesium is key element for trapping of sunlight in the process of photosynthesis.

99. Water is known to exist in three different states : such as solid, liquid and gas. Water is usually a liquid, but when it reaches to 0°C, it freezes into ice (solid state of water). When, water reaches to 100°C, it boils (gaseous state of water).

100. Purity of gold is measured in carat. 24 carat is pure gold, that is not mixed with any other metal.

CONTENTS

Kashi Hindu University

CHS

Central Hindu School

School Entrance Test (SET)

The Banaras Hindu University admits each year boys and girls in classes VI, IX and XI in the Central Hindu Boys' School and Central Hindu Girls' School through a common entrance test.

THE SCHOOLS

Having their roots in the Central Hindu College established by Dr. Annie Besant in 1898, the Central Hindu Boys' School and Central Hindu Girls' School are housed in monumental buildings situated at Kamachha in the heart of Varanasi city.

Affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi,these schools have a glorious history of providing excellent education in Arts, Commerce, Home Science, Science and Agriculture streams along with ample sports and extra-co-curricular activities to ensure all round personality development of both boys & girls. Both schools have well equipped laboratories for providing skill based training in almost all practical subjects.

In addition, the schools provide NCC training to boys in the Army and Air Wings and NCC training to girls in the Army Wings. Being a part of Banaras Hindu University, the students of the schools enjoy many facilities that are available to the university students in general. Both schools have also the facilities of Computer Education.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

For class VI : 10 Years to 12 years

For class IX : 13 Years to 15 years

For class XI : 18 Years maximum age

For external candidates (coming through SET):

(i)   60% marks and above in class X or equivalent grade in aggregate for admission in Science Stream. 50% marks and above or equivalent grade is essential in each, Maths and Science.

(ii) 55% marks and above in class X or equivalent grade in aggregate for commerce.

(iii) Class X passed for Arts stream.

ENTRANCE TEST SYLLABUS:

For class VI	The test question paper will be up to class V standard comprising 100 MCQ of subjects: English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social Science and General Science.
For class IX:	The test question paper will be up to class VIII standard comprising 100 MCQ of subjects: English, Hindi, Mathematics, Social Science and General Science.
For class XI:	The test question paper will be up to class X standard comprising 100 MCQ of subjects:
For Maths Group:	English, Hindi, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and General Studies.
For Bio Group:	English, Hindi, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and General Studies.
For Commerce & Arts Group:	English, Hindi, History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, General Maths and General Studies.

METHOD OF SELECTION

On the basis of the marks obtained in the Entrance Test, Merit List will be prepared for admission in each class and the candidates will be given a seat in the concerned class strictly on the basis of the merit. In case of a tie, the Banaras Hindu University Guidelines will be followed.

For admission in class VI, IX and XI, the candidates will have to come for counselling and they will be offered seats in the class/ subject combination of their choice strictly according to their merit ranking so long as the seats remain available. The candidates for admission in class XI will have to exercise their choice combination immediately on the day of counselling.

CHS
Central Hindu School

SOLVED
PAPERS

CHS
(Central Hindu School)
Class VI Entrance Exam
Solved Paper 2019

1. क्रिया के मूल रूप को क्या कहते हैं?
   (a) कर्ता (b) कर्म (c) क्रिया (d) धातु

2. क्षणिक शब्द का विलोम है
   (a) तात्कालिक (b) शाश्वत (c) अल्प (d) व्यावहारिक

3. हिन्दी भाषा में स्वर के कितने भेद होते हैं?
   (a) दो (b) तीन (c) चार (d) पाँच

4. 'जो मेहनत करेगा वो अवश्य सफल होगा' वाक्य में 'जो' 'वो' कौन-सा सर्वनाम है?
   (a) निजवाचक (b) निश्चयवाचक
   (c) सम्बन्धवाचक (d) पुरुषवाचक

5. 'छक्के छुड़ाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है
   (a) जीत जाना (b) बुरी तरह पराजित करना
   (c) छलाँगे लगाना (d) भाग जाना

6. कौन-सा शब्द भाववाचक संज्ञा नहीं है
   (a) लम्बाई (b) चतुराई (c) भलाई (d) मिठाई

7. 'वायु' का पर्यायवाची है
   (a) अनल (b) अनिल (c) सलिल (d) अम्बर

8. 'दोपहर' में प्रयुक्त समास है
   (a) द्वन्द्व (b) कर्मधारय (c) तत्पुरुष (d) द्विगु

9. 'कुम्हार' किस प्रकार के शब्द का उदाहरण है?
   (a) तत्सम (b) तद्भव (c) देशज (d) संकर

10. तपस्वी शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग है
    (a) तपस्वनी (b) तपस्वीनी (c) तपस्विनी (d) तपसीनी

11. 'दशक' का अर्थ है
    (a) दस दिन की अवधि (b) दस वर्षों की अवधि
    (c) दस माह की अवधि (d) सौ वर्षों की अवधि

12. कर्ता कारक का चिह्न है
    (a) को (b) ने (c) से (d) पर

13. 'तरनि तनुजा तट तमाल तरुवर बहु छाए' में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है
    (a) अनुप्रास (b) यमक (c) श्लेष (d) उपमा

14. गांधीजी के आश्रम का नाम था
    (a) परमार्थ निकेतन (b) साबरमती आश्रम
    (c) शान्ति निकेतन (d) श्री गांधी आश्रम

15. 'गेहूँ' शब्द है
    (a) भाववाचक संज्ञा (b) धातुवाचक संज्ञा
    (c) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (d) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

16. 'नौ-दो-ग्यारह होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है
    (a) जोड़ लगाना (b) लम्बा होना
    (c) भाग जाना (d) दोहरा लाभ कमाना

17. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'सूरज' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है
    (a) प्रभाकर (b) अंशुमाली
    (c) भास्कर (d) नीरद

18. 'गांगेय किसके लिए प्रयुक्त होता है?
    (a) भीष्म (b) भीम (c) कर्ण (d) विदुर

19. भक्त प्रहलाद के पिता का नाम था
    (a) अहिरावण (b) हरिश्चन्द्र (c) कंस (d) हिरण्यकश्यप

20. महीने में दो बार प्रकाशित पत्रिका को कहते हैं
    (a) मासिक (b) पाक्षिक (c) साप्ताहिक (d) दैनिक

21. Synonym of the word 'Prey' is
    (a) victim (b) violence
    (c) fact (d) edge

22. Marina discussed .... matter seriously. Choose the correct word in blank.
    (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) also

23. Correctly spelt word is
    (a) leftenant (b) leftinent
    (c) leiutenant (d) lieutenant

24. A piece of land on which fruit trees are grown is called
    (a) orchard (b) aviary
    (c) gallery (d) boutique

25. A ' Chauffeur' is a person employed to
    (a) drive a motor car (b) drive a space craft
    (c) sell medicines (d) work in a hotel

26. Divide twelve mangoes .... three boys. Fill the blank with any one of the following.
(a) to (b) for
(c) between (d) among

27. Young one of a 'Cow' is called
(a) chicken (b) calf (c) cub (d) kitten

28. The habitat of 'rabbit' is
(a) burrows (b) kennal (c) nest (d) den

29. He married .... European girl. Fill the blank suitable word.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) None of these

30. Work hard .... you should fail. Fill the blank with suitable word.
(a) before (b) unless (c) lest (d) after

31. A group of ants is called
(a) herd (b) class (c) cluster (d) colony

32. What is the plural of 'Diary'?
(a) Diary (b) Diaries
(c) Diares (d) Diaryes

33. The opposite gender of 'Buck' is
(a) mare (b) roe (c) filly (d) doe

34. Identify the verb in the sentence. 'They gossip all the time'.
(a) all (b) time (c) gossip (d) they

35. Pick out the noun in the given sentence. Our army is second to none.
(a) our (b) army (c) second (d) to

36. The correctly spelt word is
(a) Important (b) Impartant
(c) Importent (d) Impurtant

37. My one friend .... in Kolkata. Fill the blank with correct word.
(a) live (b) living (c) will living (d) lives

38. Plural of 'Shelf' is
(a) shelves (b) shelfes
(c) shelfs (d) sheleves

39. The abstract noun in the sentence. "Laughter is the best medicine," is
(a) medicine (b) best
(c) laughter (d) is

40. Choose the correct preposition in the sentence. "Good health is necessary .... longevity."
(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) about

41. Taj Mahal was built by emperor
(a) Shahjahan (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb

42. In which city is the headquarters of UNO?
(a) London (b) New York
(c) Geneva (d) New Delhi

43. Who composed the National Song 'Vande Mataram'?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Sharat Chandra
(c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(d) Chandra Shekhar Ajad

44. Where is the 'Gateway of India' located?
(a) Delhi (b) Agra (c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata

45. The oldest 'Veda' is
(a) Samveda (b) Rigveda
(c) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda

46. Where is 'Golconda Fort' located?
(a) Chennai (b) Bengaluru
(c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) Hyderabad

47. Which of the following cities is situated on the bank of Ganges?
(a) Agra (b) Kanpur
(c) Lucknow (d) Delhi

48. The currency of Singapore is
(a) Dollar (b) Dinar (c) Pound (d) Rouble

49. Which of these states shares its longest border with Bangladesh?
(a) Meghalaya (b) Tripura
(c) Mizoram (d) West Bengal

50. Example of igneous rock is
(a) marble (b) limestone
(c) sandstone (d) granite

51. Thar desert is located in the state
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh

52. The capital of Mizoram is
(a) Gangtok (b) Itanagar
(c) Agartala (d) Aizawl

53. National Voters' Day in India is celebrated on
(a) 25th January (b) 25th December
(c) 2nd October (d) 25th November

54. The Davis Cup is associated with the game
(a) Cricket (b) Football
(c) Hockey (d) Lawn Tennis

55. Which one is not the folk dance of Uttar Pradesh?
(a) Nautanki (b) Raslila
(c) Swang (d) Chhau

56. The Pole Star indicates the direction to the
(a) North (b) South (c) East (d) West

57. 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' Scheme was launched on
(a) 26th January, 2014 (b) 22nd January, 2015
(c) 26th January, 2016 (d) 22nd January, 2017

58. Which one of the following is not an union Territory?
(a) Delhi (b) Chandigarh
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Daman and Diu

59. The highest Civilian Award of India is
(a) Padma Vibhushan (b) Bharat Ratna
(c) Arjuna Award (d) Padma Bhushan

60. 'Non-resident Indian Day' is celebrated on
(a) 28th May (b) 10th February
(c) 23rd February (d) 9th January

61. The difference between the smallest and the largest prime numbers between 20 and 40 is
(a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 18 (d) 20

62. Daily consumption of milk in a family is $2\frac{1}{4}$ L. The quantity of milk consumed by the family during the month of September is
(a) $60\frac{1}{4}$ L (b) $67\frac{2}{3}$ L (c) $67\frac{1}{2}$ L (d) $69\frac{3}{4}$ L

▶ Answers

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

Hints & Solutions

1. क्रिया के मूल रूप को धातु कहते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में जिन मूल अक्षरों से क्रियाएँ बनती हैं, उन्हें धातु कहते हैं। जैसे-पढ़, लिख, जा, खा आदि धातु हैं। 'पढ़' धातु के साथ 'ना' प्रत्यय जोड़ने से 'पढ़ना' क्रिया बनती है।

2. 'क्षणिक' शब्द का विलोम 'शाश्वत' होता है। अन्य विकल्पों में, तात्कालिक-दूरगामी, अल्प-अति, व्यावहारिक-अव्यावहारिक परस्पर विलोम शब्द हैं।

3. हिन्दी भाषा में स्वर के तीन भेद होते हैं ह्रस्व, दीर्घ, प्लुत। जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में कम-से-कम समय लगता है, उन्हें ह्रस्व स्वर कहते हैं; जैसे-अ, इ, उ, ऋ। जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में ह्रस्व स्वरों से अधिक समय लगता है, उन्हें दीर्घ स्वर कहते हैं; जैसे- आ, ई, ऐ, ओ, औ। जिन स्वरों के उच्चारण में दीर्घ स्वरों से भी अधिक समय लगता है, उन्हें प्लुत स्वर करते हैं: जैसे- 'ऽ'। किसी को पुकारने या नाटक के संवादों में इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे-राऽऽऽऽम

4. वाक्य में संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के साथ सम्बन्ध प्रदर्शित करने के लिए जिस सर्वनाम का प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसे सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे-'जो मेहनत करेगा वो अवश्य सफल होगा' वाक्य में 'जो' 'वो' सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम हैं।

5. 'छक्के छुड़ाना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है बुरी तरह पराजित करना; जैसे-भारत ने युद्ध में पाकिस्तान की सेना के छक्के छुड़ा दिए।

6. जिन संज्ञा शब्दों से किसी वस्तु की गुण, दशा या व्यापार का बोध होता है, उन्हें भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं; जैसे-लम्बाई, चतुराई, भलाई आदि। दिए गए विकल्पों में 'मिठाई' भाववाचक संज्ञा नहीं है। यह जातिवाचक संज्ञा है, इसका भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्द 'मिठास' होगा।

7. 'वायु' शब्द का पर्यायवाची 'अनिल' है। इसके अन्य पर्यायवाची समीर, मरुत, हवा, पवन, वात आदि हैं। अन्य विकल्पों में, 'अनल' के पर्यायवाची अग्नि, पावक, कृशानु, हुतासन, वैश्वानर, 'सलिल' के पर्यायवाची अम्बु, जल, वारि, नीर, तोय, 'अम्बर' के पर्यायवाची नभ, आकाश, अर्श, व्योम, शून्य आदि हैं।

8. जिस समास का पूर्वपद संख्यावाची विशेषण हो तथा समस्त पद किसी समूह या फिर किसी समाहार का बोध करता हो वह द्विगु समास कहलाता है; जैसे-दोपहर-दो पहरों का समाहार। यहाँ पूर्वपद 'दो' संख्यावाची विशेषण है तथा समस्त पद से समाहार का बोध हो रहा है, इसलिए यह द्विगु समास का उदाहरण है।

9. वे शब्द जो संस्कृत से उत्पन्न या विकसित हुए हैं, तद्भव शब्द कहलाते हैं; जैसे-'कुम्हार'। इसका तत्सम रूप 'कुम्भकार' है। अतः कुम्हार तद्भव शब्द का उदाहरण है।

10. जिन संज्ञा शब्दों से यथार्थ या कल्पित स्त्रीत्व का बोध होता है, उन्हें स्त्रीलिंग कहते हैं। जैसे-लड़की, गाय आदि। तपस्वी का स्त्रीलिंग 'तपस्विनी' होता है।

11. दशक का अर्थ है- 'दस वर्षों की अवधि'। अतः दस वर्ष के समय को एक दशक कहा जाता है।

12. वाक्य में जिस शब्द द्वारा काम करने का बोध होता है। उसे कर्ता कारक कहते हैं। कर्ता कारक का चिह्न 'ने' है, जबकि कर्म कारक-को, अपादान कारक-से, अधिकरण-पर आदि के कारक चिह्न हैं।

13. एक या अनेक वर्णों की क्रमानुसार आवृत्ति को अनुप्रास अलंकार कहते हैं; जैसे-'तरनि तनुजा तट तमाल तरुवर बहु छाए' पंक्ति में 'त' वर्ण की एक से अधिक बार आवृत्ति होने के कारण यहाँ अनुप्रास अलंकार है।

14. गांधीजी के आश्रम का नाम साबरमती था। साबरमती आश्रम भारत के गुजरात राज्य जिला अहमदाबाद के समीप साबरमती नदी के किनारे स्थित है।

15. 'गेहूँ' एक धातुवाचक संज्ञा है।

16. 'नौ-दो-ग्यारह होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है- भाग जाना। जैसे-चोर पुलिस को आता देख नौ-दो-ग्यारह' हो गए।

17. सूरज के पर्यायवाची प्रभाकर, अंशुमाली, भास्कर आदि हैं, जबकि नीरद बादल का पर्यायवाची है। इसके अन्य पर्यायवाची, मेघ, अंबुद, घनश्याम, पर्जन्य आदि हैं। अतः स्पष्ट है कि नीरद सूरज का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।

18. 'गांगेय' अर्थात् गंगा का पुत्र भीष्म के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

19. भक्त प्रहलाद के पिता का नाम 'हिरण्यकश्यप' था। हिरण्यकश्यप एक असुर था, जिसका वध नृसिंह अवतारी विष्णु द्वारा किया गया।

20. महीने में दो बार प्रकाशित पत्रिका को 'पाक्षिक' कहते हैं। महीने में एक बार प्रकाशित पत्रिका 'मासिक', सप्ताह में एक बार प्रकाशित पत्रिका 'साप्ताहिक' तथा प्रतिदिन प्रकाशित पत्रिका 'दैनिक' पत्रिका कहलाती हैं।

21. 'Prey' means an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food. Among the given options, the most similar word to the given word is 'Victim'. Victim means a person harmed, injured or killed as a result of a crime, accident etc.

22. In the given sentence, 'Matter' is something specific here. So, 'The' will be the most suitable word for the given blank.

23. The correctly spelt word is lieutenant and a lieutenant is the junior most commissioned officer in the armed forces.

24. 'Orchard' is a piece of land on which fruit trees are grown.

25. A 'Chauffeur' is a person employed to drive a private or hired car.

26. 'Among' is correct alternative to fill the blank as 'among' is used for more than two things or persons.

27. Young one of a 'cow' is called 'calf'.

28. The habitat of rabbit is 'burrows'.

29. Before the word starting with a vowel (European). This word European sounds like it begins with a Y (Euro has a Y sound). The correct article 'a' should be used.

30. The given sentence shows condition. Hence, 'lest' is used to fill the given blank.

31. A group of ants is called 'Colony'.

32. The plural of 'Diary' is 'Diaries'.

33. The opposite gender of 'Buck' is 'Doe'.

34. In the given line, the word 'Gossip' is a verb. Because the word used after the subject (They) is a verb, except rare cases.

35. In the given line, 'Army' is a collective noun.

36. Among the given options, the correctly spelt word is 'Important'.

37. The given sentence is in present tense. So, 'Lives' is the correct alternative to fill in the blank as the subject is singular.

38. Plural of 'Shelf' is 'Shelves'.

39. In the given line, 'Laughter' is an abstract noun. Abstract noun is a noun that denotes an intangible concept such as an emotion, a feeling, a quality or an idea.

40. To fill the blank preposition 'for' will be used. Here, it is showing purpose.

41. The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor Shahjahan in 1632 to immortalise his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The complex was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.

42. The headquarters of UNO (United Nation Organisation) is located in New York City, USA. The headquarters holds the seats of the principal organs of the UN.

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organisation. It was established in 1945. It maintains international peace and security for developing friendly relations among nations and achieving international cooperation.

43. The National song 'Vande Mataram' was composed by a Bengali writer, poet and a journalist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s. It was written in Bengali script in the novel Anandmath. In 1950, the first two verses of the song were declared the 'National song' of the Republic of India.

44. The 'Gateway of India' is located in the city of 'Mumbai'. The Monument was erected to commemorate the landing of the first British monarch George V in India in early twentieth century.

45. The Rigveda is the oldest religious text. It is a collection of 1028 hyms and is divided into 10 mandalas. It is one of the four Vedas and one of the scriptures of Hinduism. Other three Vedas are Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

46. Golconda fort is a fortified citadal, located in Hyderabad, Telangana. Golconda fort was first built by the Kakatiyas. The fort is known for its magical acoustic system.

47. Kanpur is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated on the bank of Ganges river. Whereas, Agra and Delhi are situated on the bank of river Yamuna and Lucknow is situated on the North-Western bank of Gomti river.

48. The official currency of Singapore is Dollar.

Whereas, Dinar is the currency used in several middle Eastern countries including Kuwait, Iraq, Algeria etc. Rouble is the currency of Russia and Pound is the currency of United Kingdom.

49. West Bengal shares longest border with Bangladesh. The length of the border with West Bengal is 2217 km. Other states such as Meghalaya shares 443 km border, Tripura shares 856 km border and Mizoram shares 180 km border with Bangladesh.

50. Examples of igneous rocks include granite, pegmatite and dunite etc. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Whereas, limestone and sandstone are the examples of sedimentary rocks and marble is the example of metamorphic rock.

51. The Thar desert is located in the North-Western part of state of Rajasthan. The desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is a large arid region that covers an area of 200,000 km². It forms a natural boundary between India and Pakistan.

52. Aizawl is the capital of the North-Eastern state of Mizoram. Whereas, Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim, Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh and Agartala is the capital of Tripura.

53. Every year National Voters' Day is celebrated on 25th January to encourage youths to participate in the electoral process. The theme of 2019 National Voters' Day is 'No voter to be left behind'.

54. The Davis Cup is associated with the Lawn Tennis. The tournament is organised by the International Tennis Federation (ITF). It is described as the 'World Cup of Tennis'.

55. 'Chhau' is not the folk dance of Uttar Pradesh. The Chhau dance is a popular tribal dance, pre-dominantly performed in the state of Odisha.

Other dance forms such as Nautanki, Raslila and Swang are folk dances of Uttar Pradesh.

56. The Pole Star indicates the direction to the North. Pole Star is the first star to appear in sky after sunset. It rises in the North, hence it is used as indicator to find directions.

57. 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme was launched an 22nd January, 2015. The scheme aims to address the issue of the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). The scheme was launched with an initial funding of ₹ 100 crore. It mainly focused on multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR.

58. Chhattisgarh is not an Union Territory of India. The list of union territories of India includes Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and the newly formed UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

59. The highest Civilian Award of India is Bharat Ratna. It was instituted in 1954. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/or performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour.

Other Civilian Awards are Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. Arjuna Award is a national sports award, given as a recognition for outstanding achievement in sports.

60. 'Non-resident Indian Day' or 'Pravasi Bhartiya Divas' is celebrated on 9th January. It is celebrated once in two years to mark the contribution of the overseas Indian community towards the development of India. The theme of NRI Day 2019 is "Role of Indian Diaspora in building a New India."

61. The prime numbers between 20 and 40 are 23, 29, 31 and 37.

The largest prime number of them = 37

and the smallest prime number of them = 23

∴ Required difference = 37 − 23 = 14

62. We know that the number of days in September month = 30 days.

∵ Consumption of quantity of milk in 1 day $= 2\frac{1}{4}$ L

∴ Consumption of quantity of milk in September month or 30 days

$$= 30 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$$
$$= 30 \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{270}{4}$$
$$= \frac{135}{2} = 67\frac{1}{2}\text{ L}$$

63. Cost of 9 ice-creams = ₹ 67.50

Cost of 1 ice-creams $= \frac{67.50}{9}$

∴ Cost of 100 ice-creams $= \frac{67.50 \times 100}{9}$

$$= \frac{6750}{9} = ₹ 750$$

64. Given number = 297144

The sum of digits of given number
= 2 + 9 + 7 + 1 + 4 + 4 = 27

∵ The sum of digits of number is divisible by 3 and 9

∴ This number is divisible by 3 and 9.

Also, the unit's digit of number is even, so this number is divisible by 2.

The number be divisible by 2 and 3, that be also divisible by 6.

Hence, the given number is divisible by 3, 6 and 9.

65.

	km	m
Cover distance by Bus	5	52
Cover distance by Car	2	265
Remain distance	1	30
Total distance	8 km	347 m

$= 8 \text{ km} + \dfrac{347}{1000} \text{ km}$ [∵ 1 km = 1000 m]

$= (8 + 0.347) \text{ km} = 8.347 \text{ km}$

66.

2	6, 14, 16
2	3, 7, 8
2	3, 7, 4
2	3, 7, 2
3	3, 7, 1
7	1, 7, 1
	1, 1, 1

∴ LCM of 6, 14, 16

$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$

$= 336$

67. $0.2 \times 0.2 = \dfrac{2}{10} \times \dfrac{2}{10} = \dfrac{4}{100} = 0.04$

68. Copper per cent in alloy contains

$= 60\%$

∴ Zinc per cent in alloy contains

$= (100 - 60)\% = 40\%$

∴ Amount of zinc in 150 kg alloy

$= 40\% \text{ of } 150 = 150 \times \dfrac{40}{100}$

$= 60 \text{ kg}$

69. $5\dfrac{3}{8} = \dfrac{40 + 3}{8}$

```
    5.375
8)43
   40
   30
   24
   60
   56
   40
   40
    X
```

$= \dfrac{43}{8} = 5.375$

70. From option (a),

XLIII + XLIV

$= [(50 - 10) + 3] + [50 - 10) + 4]$

[∵ L = 50, X = 10, V = 5]

$= (40 + 3) + (40 + 4) = 43 + 44 = 87$

From option (b), LXXIX – XXXIX

$= (50 + 10 + 10 + 9) - (10 + 10 + 10 + 9)$

$= 79 - 39 = 40$

From option (c), XCIX – LXVIII

$= [(100 - 10) + 9] - [50 + 18]$ [∵ C = 100]

$= (90 + 9) - 68$

$= 99 - 68 = 32$

From option (d),

LVII + XL = [50 + 7] + [50 – 10]

$= 57 + 40 = 97$

Hence, here the greatest is 97 = LVII + XL.

71. Given sequence

1   3   6   10   15   [21]
   +2   +3   +4   +5   +6

∴ Next number = 21

72. Let the number be x.

According to the question,

5% of $x = 9 \Rightarrow x \times \dfrac{5}{100} = 9$

$\Rightarrow \qquad x = \dfrac{9 \times 100}{5} = 180$

73. Volume of 1 brick

$= \text{Length} \times \text{breadth} \times \text{height}$

$= 18 \times 6 \times 5 = 540 \text{ cm}^3$

∴ Volume of 10 bricks $= 540 \times 10$

$= 5400 \text{ cm}^3$

74. $1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ s}$

$1 \text{ h} = 60 \text{ min} = 60 \times 60 \text{ s}$

$= 3600 \text{ s}$

∴ $24 \text{ h} = 24 \times 3600 \text{ s} = 86400 \text{ s}$

75. Cost of 1 dozen or 12 bananas

$= ₹ 30$

[∵ 1 dozen = 12 items]

∴ Cost of 1 banana $= ₹ \dfrac{30}{12}$

∴ Cost of 8 bananas $= \dfrac{30}{12} \times 8$

$= \dfrac{240}{12} = ₹ 20$

76. The place value of 9374293 is 70000

77. $34 + \dfrac{2}{10} + \dfrac{3}{100} = 34 + 0.2 + 0.03 = 34.23$

78. We know that, 1 kg = 1000 gm

Then, 4 kg = $4 \times 1000 = 4000$ gm

Now, let 45 gm is $x\%$ of 4 kg, then

$x\%$ of 4000 = 45

$\Rightarrow 4000 \times \dfrac{x}{100} = 45$

$\Rightarrow \qquad 40x = 45$

$\Rightarrow \qquad x = \dfrac{45}{40} = \dfrac{9}{8}$

$= 1.125\%$

79. 21 : 39 on digital clock means

$= 12 : 00 + 9 : 39$

This is the time after 12 : 00 noon.

Hence, given time is equal 9 : 39 pm

80. Let maximum marks be x in examination.

According to the question,

45% of $x = 137 + 43$

$\Rightarrow \qquad x \times \dfrac{45}{100} = 180$

$\Rightarrow \qquad x = \dfrac{180 \times 100}{45}$

$= 4 \times 100 = 400$

81. Iron is an essential minerals, which makes the blood red. About 70% of your body's iron is found in the red blood cells of blood, which is called haemoglobin. Haemoglobin carries oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body.

82. Drops of water (dew) on the grass in the early winter morning is because of condensation. Condensation is the process of conversion of gas into liquid or liquid into solid.

83. Pyorrhaea is the serious gum infection that damages the ligaments, gums and supporting bone. The disease can be prevented by good oral hygiene and regular dental visits.

84. The air contains 78.09% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.04% carbon dioxide and small amount of other gases. Air also contain water vapour.

85. The solar system consist of nine planets, i.e. mercury, venus, earth, mars, jupiter, saturn, uranus, neptune and pluto. But, now pluto is no longer a part of solar system. Out of which the smallest planet of the solar system is mercury.

86. Thermal power station runs on coal based power technology. Thermal power stations convert heat energy into electric power.

87. The boiling point of a liquid is the temperature at which vapour pressure of the liquid becomes equal to the atmospheric pressure. The boiling point of pure water is 100°C.

88. Scissors is the example of first class lever. Other examples of first class lever are pliers, crowbar, a claw hammer, a see-saw and a weighing balance.