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Mock Test-1(Ans & Sol.) DSSSB- Sec. A



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DSSB- Statistical Assistant Exam

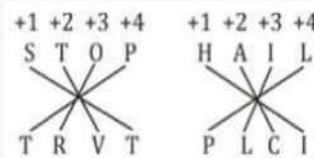
Mock Test-1-Sec. A- Ans. & Solutions

Syllabus- Section – A :- MCQs of one mark each as per existing examination scheme **1. General Awareness, 2. General Intelligence & Reasoning ability, 3. Arithmetical & Numerical Ability, 4. Test of Hindi Language & Comprehension, 5. Test of English Language & Comprehension. (20 Marks each)**

// Hints and Solutions //

1(A). A farmer works in a field and a painter works in a gallery.

2(B).



3(D). Given-
 $60 : 15 :: 100 : ?$
The logic applied is-
 $\Rightarrow 15 = \frac{60}{4}$
On applying the same logic,
 $\Rightarrow ? = \frac{100}{4}$
 $\Rightarrow ? = 25$
25 will come in place of '?'.

4(A). The series given is-
10, 100, 10000, ?
The pattern followed is-
 $\Rightarrow (10)^2 = 100$
 $\Rightarrow (100)^2 = 10000$
On following the same pattern,
 $\Rightarrow (10000)^2 = ?$
 $\Rightarrow 100000000 = ?$

5(D). The words APPLE, ANGLE and AMPLE have three

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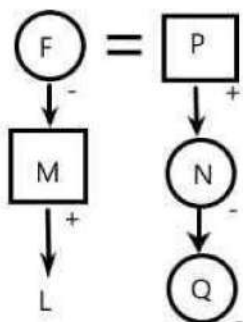
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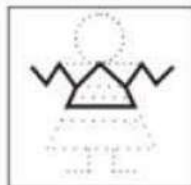
letters in common- A, L and E. All these letters are not in ADORE.
ADORE is the odd word.

- 6(B). According to the given information, the diagram given below can be made-



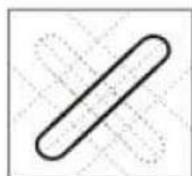
N is the wife of M.
So M-N are a couple. F is the grandmother of L. M is the son of F and his wife N is the mother of Q. F is also the grandmother of Q. But Q is the granddaughter of P. So P is the grandfather of Q and the husband of F. Thus, P-F are also a couple.

- 7(D). The figure given in the question is embedded in the fourth figure as shown below-



- 8(B). The series given is-
15, 30, 90, 360, ?
The pattern followed is-
 $\Rightarrow 15 \times 2 = 30$
 $\Rightarrow 30 \times 3 = 90$
 $\Rightarrow 90 \times 4 = 360$
On following the same pattern,
 $\Rightarrow 360 \times 5 = ?$
 $\Rightarrow 1800 = ?$

- 9(A). The figure given in the question is embedded in the first figure as shown below-



- 10(B). According to the dictionary, the given words will be arranged in the following order:
1. Habit 2. Habitat 4. Hammer 3. Handle 5. Harvest
- 11(B). Given-
FIRE is coded as DGPC.

The logic followed is-

$$F(6) - 2 = D(4)$$

$$I(9) - 2 = G(7)$$

$$R(18) - 2 = P(16)$$

$$E(5) - 2 = C(3)$$

On applying the same logic in SHOT,

$$S(19) - 2 = Q(17)$$

$$H(8) - 2 = F(6)$$

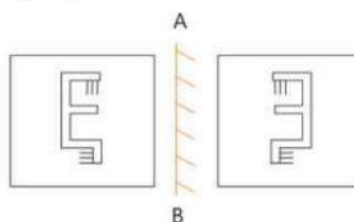
$$O(15) - 2 = M(13)$$

$$T(20) - 2 = R(18)$$

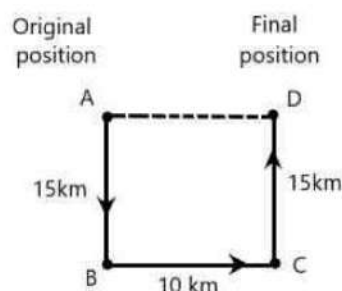
SHOT will be coded as QFMR.

The last letter of the code word for SHOT will be R.

- 12(C). The correct mirror image of the question figure is shown below-



- 13(C). According to the directions, the diagram given below can be made-

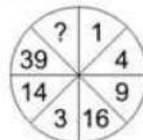


$$\therefore AD = BC = 10 \text{ km}$$

Therefore he is 10 km away from his original position.

- 14(A). As we know-
Total cars in the row = Number of cars from right side + Number of cars from the left side - 1
Total cars in the row = $23 + 14 - 1 = 36$

- 15(A). Given-



The pattern followed is-

$$\Rightarrow (1 \times 2) + 1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (4 \times 3) + 2 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow (9 \times 4) + 3 = 39$$

On following the same pattern,

$$\Rightarrow (16 \times 5) + 4 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 80 + 4 = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow 84 = ?$$

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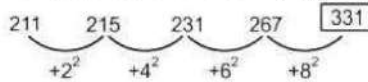
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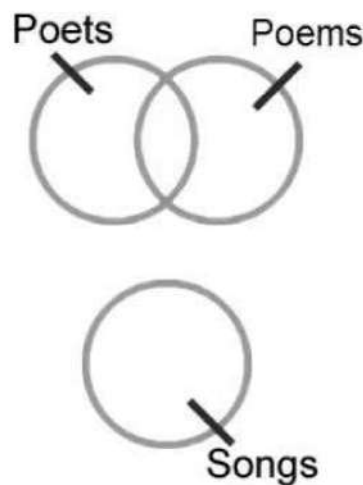
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- 16(D). The given series is,
211, 215, 231, 267, ?
The above series follows the following logic,



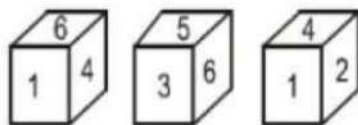
Therefore, the number replacing question mark (?) in the above series is '331'.

- 17(A). According to the statements, the Venn diagram that can be made is shown below-



From the diagram, we see that only conclusion I follows.

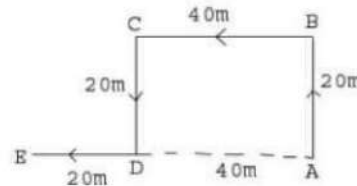
- 18(A). Given-



In the first and the third position, 1 and 4 are common. The remaining numbers 6 and 2 lie opposite to each other. 6 is opposite to 2.

- 19(C). Let,
A = Arjun's Age
D = Arjun's Daughter's Age
S = Arjun's Son's Age
According to the question,
 $A + D = 48$ (1)
 $\frac{A + D + S}{3} = 25$ (2)
On putting the value of (1) in (2),
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(48 + S)}{3} = 25$
 $\Rightarrow 48 + S = 75$
 $\Rightarrow S = 75 - 48$
 $\Rightarrow S = 27$
So Arjun's son's age = 27 years.

- 20(C). According to the directions, the diagram that can be made is shown below-



[where A is the original position and E is final position]

$AE = (AD + DE) = (40 + 20) \text{ meters} = 60 \text{ meters}$

Gaurav is 60 meters away from his original position.

- 21(A). Given-
The HCF of two numbers 88 and 33 is 11.
According to the formula-
 $HCF \times LCM = \text{Product of two numbers}$
 $\Rightarrow 11 \times LCM = 88 \times 33$
 $\Rightarrow LCM = 264$
- 22(B). Numbers between 150 and 300 which are divisible by 7 are:- 154, 161, 168, -----, 287, 294
We have an arithmetic series with a common difference of 7.
According to the formula-
 $L = F + (N - 1)D$
[where L is the last number, F is the first number, N is the number of values and D is the common difference]
 $\Rightarrow 294 = 154 + (N - 1) \times 7$
 $\Rightarrow 294 - 154 = (N - 1) \times 7$
 $\Rightarrow 140 = (N - 1) \times 7$
 $\Rightarrow 20 = (N - 1)$
 $\Rightarrow 21 = N$
- 23(C). Given-
The ratio of speeds of two cars is 5:7.
Let the speed of the first car = 5k
Speed of the second car = 7k
According to the question,
 $\Rightarrow 5k = \frac{350}{5}$
 $\Rightarrow 5k = 70$
 $\Rightarrow k = 14 \text{ km/hr}$
Speed of the second car = $7k = 98 \text{ km/hr}$
Speed of the second car (in m/s) =
 $98 \times \frac{5}{18} = 27.22$
- 24(C). Given-
Abhi is 4 times as good a workman as Bhishma.
Ratio of efficiencies of Abhi and Bhishma = 4 : 1
The ratio of time taken is always the inverse ratio of efficiencies.
Ratio of time taken by Abhi and Bhishma = 1 : 4
Let the time taken be 1x, 4x.
Abhi is able to finish a task in 90 days less than Bhishma.
 $\Rightarrow 4x - 1x = 90$
 $\Rightarrow 3x = 90$
 $\Rightarrow x = 30$
Time taken by Abhi = $x = 30$ days
Time taken by Bhishma = $4x = 120$ days
Let the time taken by Abhi and Bhishma to finish the task be t.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{120}$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = \frac{4+1}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = \frac{5}{120}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 24 \text{ days}$$

- 25(D).** Given-
The difference between length and breadth of a rectangle is 23 m.
Let the length of the rectangle = L
Let the breadth of the rectangle = B
According to the given information,
 $\Rightarrow L - B = 23m$ ----- (1)
The perimeter of the rectangle is 206 m.
 $\Rightarrow 2 \times (L + B) = 206m$
 $\Rightarrow (L + B) = 103m$ ----- (2)
From Equation (1) and (2),
 $2L = 126$
 $L = \frac{126}{2} = 63$

- 26(D).** Given-
The bus fare between the two cities is increased in the ratio 5:7.
Original fare is Rs.625.
Let the original fare = 5k
Increased fare = 7k
According to the question,
 $\Rightarrow 5k = 625$
 $\Rightarrow k = 125$
Increased fare = 7k
 $= 7 \times 125$
 $= \text{Rs.}875$
Increase in fare = Rs.(875-625) = Rs.250

- 27(C).** Given-
The average revenue of 11 consecutive years of a company is Rs.66 lakhs.
Total revenue of 11 consecutive years of a company
 $= 11 \times 66 = \text{Rs.}726$ lakhs
The average revenue of the first 6 years is Rs.61 lakhs.
Total revenue of the first 6 years = $6 \times 61 = \text{Rs.}366$ lakhs
The average revenue of the last 6 years is Rs.73 lakhs.
Total revenue of the last 6 years = $6 \times 73 = \text{Rs.}438$ lakhs
Revenue for the sixth year = Rs.[726 - (366+438)]
lakhs = Rs.78 lakhs

- 28(C).** Given-
Cost price of one t-shirt = Rs.800
On purchasing one t-shirt, two t-shirts are given for free.
Selling price = Rs.800
Marked price = $3 \times 800 = \text{Rs.}2400$
Discount amount = Rs.(2400-800) = Rs.1600
Effective discount on each t-shirt =
 $\left(\frac{1600}{2400} \times 100 \right) \% = 66.67\%$

- 29(D).** Given-
A man spends 68% of his income and saves the rest.
Percentage savings = $(100-68)\% = 32\%$
Let x% of 68% is 32%.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} \times 68 = 32$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{x}{100} \times \frac{68}{100} = \frac{32}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{32}{68} \times 100$
 $\Rightarrow x = 47.06\%$

- 30(A).** Given-
The ratio of edges of two cubes is 1 : 2.
Let the edge of the first cube = 1k
Edge of the second cube = 2k
Volume of the first cube = $(1k)^3 = k^3$
Volume of the second cube = $(2k)^3 = 8k^3$
Ratio of volumes = $k^3 : 8k^3 = 1 : 8$

- 31(D).** Given-
A seller sells a watch at 5% loss.
Let the cost price (CP) of the watch be A.
Selling price (SP) of the watch = $95\% \times A$
If he had bought it at 20% more and sold it for Rs.115 less, he would have incurred a loss of 40%.
New cost price of the watch (CP) = $120\% \times A$
New selling price of the watch (SP) = $(95\% \times A) - 115$
 $\Rightarrow (95\% \times A) - 115 = \frac{60}{100} \times (120\% \times A)$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{95A}{100} - 115 = \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{12A}{10}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{95A}{100} - 115 = \frac{72A}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{23A}{100} = 115$
 $\Rightarrow A = 500$
Cost price of the watch is Rs.500.

- 32(C).** The given expression is,
 $\frac{(75.8)^2 - (55.8)^2}{20}$
We know that, $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$
By using the above identity,
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(75.8)^2 - (55.8)^2}{20} = \frac{(75.8+55.8)(75.8-55.8)}{20}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{131.6 \times 20}{20} = 131.6$

- 33(C).** Given-
A missile travels at 1116 km/h.
For converting km/h to m/s, we multiply the given number with $\frac{5}{18}$.
 $\Rightarrow 1116 \text{ km/h} = 1116 \times \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/s}$
 $= 310 \text{ m/s}$
The missile travels 310 meters in one second.

- 34(D).** Given-
A sum of money invested at compound interest becomes three times of itself in 2 years.
Let the sum of money = p
Amount (A) = 3p
Time (T) = 2 years
According to the formula-
 $A = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T$
[where R is rate of interest, P is the sum of money]
 $\Rightarrow 3p = p \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2$
 $\Rightarrow 3 = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)$
 $\Rightarrow 1.732 = 1 + \frac{R}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 1.732 - 1 = \frac{R}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow 0.732 = \frac{R}{100}$
 $\Rightarrow R = 0.732 \times 100$
 $\Rightarrow R = 73.2\%$

- 35(D).** Let t be the third proportional of two numbers 4 and 28.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{28} = \frac{28}{t}$
 $\Rightarrow 4t = 28 \times 28$
 $\Rightarrow t = 196$

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36(D). Given-

Time taken by A to complete a task (a) = 20 days
Time taken by B to complete the same task (b) = 30 days
Let the time taken by A and B to complete 100% task be t.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = \frac{3+2}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = \frac{5}{60}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow t = 12 \text{ days}$$

Time taken by A and B to complete 25% of the task
= $\frac{12}{4} = 3$ days

37(B). Numbers between 200 and 400 that are divisible by 7 are: 203, 210, 217, -----, 392, 399

First number (f) = 203

Last number (l) = 399

Common difference (d) = 7

According to the formula-

$$l = f + (n - 1)d$$

[where n is the number of values]

$$\Rightarrow 399 = 203 + (n - 1) \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 399 - 203 = (n - 1) \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 196 = (n - 1) \times 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 28 = (n - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 29$$

38(A). Given-

The ratio of cost price and selling price is 5:9.

Let the cost price = 5k

Selling price = 9k

Profit amount = 9k - 5k = 4k

Profit percent = $\left(\frac{4k}{5k} \times 100\right)\% = 80\%$

39(D). Given-

$$\frac{(856+167)^2 + (856-167)^2}{856 \times 856 + 167 \times 167}$$

$$= \frac{(856+167)^2 + (856-167)^2}{(856)^2 + (167)^2}$$

According to the formula-

$$\frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{a^2 + b^2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(856+167)^2 + (856-167)^2}{(856)^2 + (167)^2} = 2$$

40(D). Given-

The price of an article is reduced by 10%.

Let the original price = A

$$\text{Reduced price} = 90\% \times A = \frac{9A}{10}$$

For restoring the reduced price to original price,

$$\text{Increase in price} = A - \frac{9A}{10} = \frac{A}{10}$$

$$\text{Percent increase} = \left(\frac{\frac{A}{10}}{\frac{9A}{10}} \times 100\right)\%$$

$$= \frac{100}{9}\%$$

$$= 11\frac{1}{9}\%$$

41(D). Lord's Cricket Ground is called "Home of Cricket".

- Lord's Cricket Ground, commonly known as Lord's, is a cricket venue in St John's Wood, London.

- It is owned by Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) and is the home of Middlesex County Cricket Club, the England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB), the European Cricket Council (ECC), and,

until August 2005, the International Cricket Council (ICC).

- Lord's is widely referred to as the Home of Cricket and is home to the world's oldest sporting museum.

42(C). The Reserve Bank of India gives temporary loan facilities to the center and state governments as a banker to the government. This temporary loan facility is called Ways and Means Advances (WMA). Therefore, option 3 is the correct answer. This facility is provided to help them tide over temporary mismatches in the cash flow of their receipts and payments. This is guided under Section 17(5) of the RBI Act, 1934.

43(C). Indian author Prem Rawat launched his book 'Hear Yourself' for Indian subcontinent in Mumbai. This New York Times bestseller book is already available in 58 countries and five languages. He said that, this book is to help people understand their own potential. It will help them find peace in a noisy world. He also advised others that they have more wisdom in themselves than they perceive. This book is to help them develop better self-understanding. In this warm, wise book, Prem Rawat teaches us how to turn down the noise to "hear ourselves" that is to listen to the subtle song of peace that sings inside each of us. Once we learn this, we can hold on to it as we face all the turmoil of the world.

44(C). Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar has nominated legendary former athlete and MP PT Usha to the panel of Vice chairpersons in the Upper House on 21 December 2022. YSRCP member Vijai Sai Reddy has also been nominated along with her. She was also elected as the president of the Indian Olympic Association in December 2022. PT Usha has won 4 Asian gold medals and 7 Silver medals.

45(C). The Danish East India Company was formed in 1616. The Danish East India Company refers to two separate Danish-Norwegian chartered companies. The first company operated between 1616 and 1650. The second company existed between 1670 and 1729.

46(B). Six fundamental rights are mentioned in Indian constitution. They are-

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to freedom of religion
5. Cultural and educational rights
6. Right to constitutional remedies

47(B). Nationalist Congress Party was founded in the year 1999. The Nationalist Congress Party is one of the eight national parties in India. It was founded by Sharad Pawar, Tariq Anwar and P.A. Sangma.

48(C). The 42nd Amendment amended the Preamble and changed the description of India from a "sovereign democratic republic" to a "sovereign, socialist secular democratic republic" and also changed the words "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation".

49(C). Sodium metal should be stored in kerosene oil. Sodium is a very reactive metal. It is kept in kerosene to prevent it from coming in contact with oxygen and moisture. If it comes in contact with

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oxygen and moisture, it reacts with the moisture and forms sodium hydroxide due to which a lot of heat is generated.

- 50(A). An exothermic reaction is a chemical reaction that releases energy in the form of heat or light. It is the opposite of an endothermic reaction.
- 51(A). Brass is a metallic alloy that is made of Copper and Zinc. Brass has been used in many musical instruments. It is an ideal alloy for the transport of water through pipes and fittings. It is also appropriate for use in marine engines and pump parts.
- 52(C). A fire extinguisher is an active fire protection device used to extinguish or control small fires, often in emergency situations. They contain pure carbon dioxide which is a clean extinguishant, leaving no residue. Carbon dioxide is released from a fire extinguisher which suppresses fire and ultimately extinguishes it.
- 53(B). Quit India Resolution was drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Quit India Movement was a civil disobedience in response to Mahatma Gandhi's call for immediate independence.
- 54(A). The Rig Veda is a collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns counted among the four Hindu religious texts known as the Vedas. The Rig Veda was likely composed between 1700 to 1100 BCE, making it one of the oldest texts of any Indo-Iranian language and which is one of the world's oldest religious texts. Its hymns were composed in Punjab.
- 55(C). Supreme Court can remove the Vice-President for committing electoral malpractices and not fulfilling the eligibility criteria for the Rajya Sabha member while in office as per Article 71(1) of the constitution.
- 56(C). The Vice-President of India is the second highest constitutional office in the Indian Government after the President. Article 66 deals with the election of the Vice-President. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of all the elected members of both houses of the Parliament and holds office for a term of 5 years.
Hence, the correct option is (C).
- 57(A). "Luddi" dance is performed as a celebratory dance that celebrates the victory of any Punjabi in any field. It is usually performed by males in folk culture.
- 58(C). SAARC is a regional intergovernmental organization that aims to promote economic growth, social progress and cultural development within the South Asia region. China is not a member of SAARC.
- 59(A). A lactometer is an instrument that is used to measure the purity of milk by measuring its density.
- 60(D). A huge amount of atmospheric ozone is concentrated in stratosphere which is about 9 to 18 miles above the Earth's surface. Ozone is a molecule that contains three oxygen atoms. At any given time, ozone molecules are constantly formed and destroyed in the stratosphere.
- 61(A). Moderate means average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree.

Average in amount or quality is Moderate.

- 62(B). Shoo means to make a person or an animal go away by waving one's arms at them and behaving in a discouraging manner.
To make a person or animal go away by waving one's arms at them is to shoo.
- 63(D). The meanings of the words are as follows-
Discerning : able to recognize the quality of somebody.
Astute : good at judging people.
Naive : without enough experience of life and too ready to believe or trust other people.
Asinine : extremely stupid or foolish.
Inept : having or showing no skill.
- 64(B). The meanings of the words are as follows-
Succulent : containing a lot of juice and tasting very good.
Luscious : having a delicious taste or smell.
Torrid : full of or involving strong emotions.
Arid : with little or no rain.
Bare : not covered by something.
- 65(B). The meanings of the words are as follows-
Articulate : to be able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing.
Distinct : something that is clear and well defined.
Dominant : to put someone else down by power.
Helper : a person who helps people.
Unsteady : something which is not firm and keeps changing.
- 66(A). The meanings of the words are as follows-
Introvert : a person who does not like to talk much to people and focusses more on internal thoughts and feelings and less on external things.
Loner : a person who prefers not to associate with others.
Socialize : to participate in social activities and to mix with people.
Elite : belonging to a superior class.
Indecent : not conforming with generally accepted standards of behavior.
- 67(A). The meanings of the words are as follows-
Liberty : the state of being free and independent.
Bondage : the state of being a slave.
Choice : an option or a possibility to be chosen.
License : an authority or a power to do something.
Right : something that is morally good and acceptable.
- 68(D). The meanings of the words are as follows-
Intrinsic : something that exists naturally.
Acquired : something that is not natural and is achieved through practice or any other means.
Elemental : the basic and fundamental component of something.
Innate : something that exists from birth.
Talented : having a natural skill of doing something.
- 69(C). A dime a dozen refers to something that exists in a huge amount, is always available and has no significant value.
A dime a dozen is to be very common and of no particular value.
- 70(B). A drop in the bucket refers to a very small amount of something of very little significance in

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- comparison to what actually is required.
A drop in the bucket means a very small amount compared to what is needed.
- 71(C). **Has** is used when we talk about receiving by one particular individual or for having something by one particular individual.
Does is used when an action is stated in general in present tense.
We use **is** when we state about one particular thing.
Were is plural form of past tense was which tells us about the existence of a number of things in the past.
Has fits appropriately in this context.
Each of the girls **has** received an award.
- 72(A). **Can** is used when we talk about the capability of a person to do something.
May is used when we express a wish or talk about a possibility.
Ought is used for showing correctness and duty of someone.
Never is a word used in negative sense to show that something will not happen all the time.
Can fits appropriately in this context.
Anyone **can** write a poem on this topic.
- 73(A). **Might** means a possibility of an event to have happened.
Should is a word used for giving suggestions, while expecting something.
Will means a surety of something, something that is bound to happen.
Might fits appropriately in this context.
It is possible that Christopher Marlowe **might** have written plays for Shakespeare.
- 74(B). In second part of the sentence, "to pass" should be used in place of "to pass away". "To pass away" means to die and "to pass" means to spend something especially time.
The correct sentence is- My brother finds it difficult to pass the time at our grandparent's house.
- 75(C). In third part of the sentence, "when" should be replaced by "than" as conjunction "no sooner" is always followed by "than".
The correct sentence is- No sooner had he finished his morning walk than it began to rain.
- 76(A). The correct spelling of the word Surveillance is Surveillance.
All the other words are spelt correctly.
- 77(D). The correct spelling of the word Precious is Precious.
All the other words are spelt correctly.
- 78(D). The passage in the very beginning states-
"If you wish to be a writer, you must learn to develop your own point of view. All good writers make us see things in a different light. You may be writing about the same thing as your classmates, but your presentation must reflect your personality and individuality."
The most important thing about being a writer is that you must learn to develop your own point of view.
- 79(D). On reading the passage, we understand that the narrator advises the reader to write in order to encourage him to become a writer.
There is no mention of earning a livelihood, showing his intelligence to others or making him famous among his people.
- 80(B). The passage states-
"There is a good market for the following types: the humorous stories, the adventurous stories, the domestic stories, the mysteries and stories related to animals and strange experiences."
Most of the people like to read humorous and adventurous stories.
- 81(A). "बेइसाफी" में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग "बे" है।
उपसर्ग, वह अव्यय है जो किसी शब्द के पहले लगकर शब्द का अर्थ परिवर्तित कर देता है।
- 82(C). "बहाव" शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय "आव" है।
प्रत्यय, वह अव्यय है जो किसी शब्द के बाद लगकर शब्द का अर्थ परिवर्तित कर देता है।
- 83(C). जिस संज्ञा के शब्द से पुरुष जाति का ज्ञात होता है, उसे पुल्लिङ्ग कहते हैं।
"भवानी" का पुल्लिङ्ग "भव" है।
- 84(A). संज्ञा का एक से अधिक का बोध करानेवाले रूप को बहुवचन कहते हैं।
"कमरा" शब्द का बहुवचन "कमरों" है।
- 85(C). "पथभ्रष्ट" में तत्पुरुष समास है।
जिस समास में उत्तर पद प्रधान हो तथा दोनों पदों के मध्य का कारक चिन्ह लुप्त हो जाए तब वहाँ पर तत्पुरुष समास होता है।
- 86(C). "पक्षी" का उचित पर्यायवाची शब्द "खग" है।
पक्षी के अन्य पर्यायवाची- चिड़िया, गगनचर, पखेरू, विहंग, नभचर।
एक ही अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द, जो बनावट में भले ही अलग हों, को पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं।
पर्यायवाची शब्द को समानार्थी शब्द भी कहा जाता है।
- 87(C). "अतिथि" का उचित पर्यायवाची शब्द "आगंतुक" है।
अतिथि के अन्य पर्यायवाची- पहुना, मेहमान, अभ्यागत।
एक ही अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द, जो बनावट में भले ही अलग हों, को पर्यायवाची शब्द कहते हैं।
पर्यायवाची शब्द को समानार्थी शब्द भी कहा जाता है।
- 88(C). एक-दूसरे के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्द, विलोम कहलाते हैं।
"आलोक" का विलोम "अंधकार" है।
आलोक का अर्थ- प्रकाश।
अंधकार का अर्थ- अँधेरा।
- 89(B). एक-दूसरे के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्द, विलोम कहलाते हैं।
बंधन का अर्थ- बँधने या बँधने की अवस्था या भाव।
मोक्ष का अर्थ- मुक्ति, छुटकारा।
- 90(B). एक-दूसरे के विपरीत अर्थ देने वाले शब्द, विलोम कहलाते हैं।
विस्तार का अर्थ- फैलाव, विवरण।
संदेप का अर्थ- कम, अल्प।
- 91(A). "तराने तनूजा तट तमाल तरुवर बहु छाए" में अनुप्रास अलंकार है।
जब किसी काव्य को सुंदर बनाने के लिए किसी वर्ण की बार-बार आवृत्ति हो तो वह अनुप्रास अलंकार कहलाता है। किसी विशेष वर्ण की आवृत्ति से वाक्य सुनने में सुंदर लगता है।
- 92(C). "वरण कमल बंदी हरिराई" में रूपक अलंकार है।
जब गुण की अत्यंत समानता के कारण उपमेय को ही उपमान बता दिया जाए अर्थात् उपमेय और उपमान में अभिन्नता दर्शायी जाए तब वह रूपक अलंकार कहलाता है।
- 93(C). जब दो शब्द मिलते हैं तो पहले शब्द की अंतिम ध्वनि और दूसरे शब्द के पहले ध्वनि आपस में जो बदलाव लेकर आती है, वह संधि कहलाती है। संधि के दिए गए शब्दों को अलग-अलग करके पहले की तरह करना, संधि विच्छेद कहलाता है।
निराशा का सही संधि विच्छेद नि: + आशा है।

DSSSB- Statistical Assistant Exam Sec. A-Mock Test-1- Ans. & solutions

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Mock Test - 1

94(C). "बुरी तरह हारना" के लिए सही मुहावरा "मुंह की खाना" है।
वाक्य प्रयोग : सरपंच के चुनाव में रामलाल को मुंह की खानी पड़ी।

95(C). "छाती पर मूँग दलना" का अर्थ पास रहकर दुःख देना है।
वाक्य प्रयोग - हमारा पड़ोसी हमारी दुकान के सामने अपनी दुकान खोल कर हमारी छाती पर मूँग दल रहा है।

96(A). "वानर" का तद्भव रूप "बन्दर" है।
तद्भव, एक संस्कृत शब्द है जो मध्यकालीन भारत-आर्य भाषाओं के सन्दर्भ में उन शब्दों को कहते हैं जो संस्कृत के मूल शब्द नहीं हैं बल्कि संस्कृत के किसी मूल शब्द से निकले हैं।

97(A). जिसका संबंध पृथ्वी से हो, वह पार्थिव कहलाता है।

98(D). गद्यांश के अनुसार-
"मैं उनकी बातों को हल्के में ही लेता हूँ। मुझे पता है कि यहाँ जो लोग जुटते हैं वे गरीब लोग होते हैं। अपने काम-धाम के बीच रोटी खाने चले आते हैं और खाकर चले जाते हैं। ये आमतौर पर बिहार से आए गरीब ईमानदार लोग हैं जो हमारे इस परिसर के

स्थायी सदस्य हो गए हैं।"
अतः विकल्प (D) सही है।

99(D). गद्यांश के अनुसार-
"मुझे पता है कि यहाँ जो लोग जुटते हैं वे गरीब लोग होते हैं। अपने काम-धाम के बीच रोटी खाने चले आते हैं और खाकर चले जाते हैं। ये आमतौर पर बिहार से आए गरीब ईमानदार लोग हैं जो हमारे इस परिसर के स्थायी सदस्य हो गए हैं। ये उन अशिष्ट अमीरों से भिन्न हैं जो साधारण-सी बात पर भी हंगामा खड़ा कर देते हैं। लोगों के पास पैसा तो आ गया पर धनी होने का स्वर नहीं आया।"

100(A). गद्यांश के अनुसार-
"मेरे मकान के आगे चौराहे पर ढाबे के आगे फुटपाथ पर खाना खाने वाले लोग बैठते हैं- रिक्शेवाले, मजदूर, फेरीवाले, कबाड़ी वाले। आना-जाना लगा ही रहता है। लोग कहते हैं-
"आपको बुरा नहीं लगता? लोग सड़क पर गंदगी फैला रहे हैं और आप इन्हें बरदाश्त कर रहे हैं? इनके कारण पूरे मोहल्ले की आबोहवा खराब हो रही है।"

DSSSB- Statistical Assistant Exam Sec. A-Mock Test-1- Ans. & solutions

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