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SSC CHSL T-I Similar Paper (Held on 17 Nov 2025 S1)

Q.1 **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
A. The team's success was largely B. due to it's manager's clear planning, C. something that the staff would all D. attest to.

A. The team's success was largely
B. due to it's manager's clear planning,
C. something that the staff would all
D. attest to.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- In option (b), the phrase is written as **"it's manager's"**.
- **"It's"** is a contraction of **"it is"** or **"it has"**.
- Here, we need a **possessive determiner** showing ownership (i.e., the planning belongs to the manager), so the correct word must be **"its"** (without an apostrophe).
- Therefore, the error lies in the incorrect use of **it's** instead of **its**.

Correct form of the sentence:

The team's success was largely due to **its** manager's clear planning, something that the staff would all attest to.

Grammatical rule used:

- **Its** = possessive (इसका/उसका), used before a noun to show ownership.
- **It's** = contraction of **it is / it has** (यह है/यह रहा है), never used to show possession.

Example (rule application):

- Correct: The company changed **its** policy. (कंपनी ने अपनी नीति बदली।)
- Correct: **It's** raining heavily. (**It is** raining.)

Information booster: The same rule applies to **your/you're**, **their/they're**, and **whose/who's**. Always check whether the meaning is **possession** or a **contraction**.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.2 **What key contradiction does the passage highlight in relation to digital surveillance?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it:
The fundamental and existential threat created by the unprecedented expansion of digital surveillance capabilities poses a serious challenge to the foundational tenets of democracy, revealing a clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the principles of individual liberty. What was once an abstract concern is now a tangible reality, as these technologies are increasingly compromising civil freedoms. Tools such as facial recognition, bulk data collection, and algorithmic tracking of online activity enable governments and corporations to maintain continuous and highly detailed surveillance over citizens' lives. Such all-encompassing surveillance risks producing a "chilling effect," where individuals, conscious of constant monitoring, begin to censor themselves, limit political participation, and avoid expressing dissenting opinions. In doing so, the very freedom of expression and dissent that sustain a healthy democracy are weakened. Moreover, the potential misuse of these technologies for political repression, social control, and the targeting of marginalised communities signals a troubling slide toward a surveillance state, where the presumption of innocence is replaced by a presumption of suspicion.
At its core, the dilemma lies in balancing individual privacy with national security. While governments undeniably require advanced tools to combat terrorism, organised crime, and other serious threats, this necessity must not override the basic right to privacy. Achieving this balance depends on a robust and transparent legal framework that places surveillance practices under strict judicial oversight and ensures public accountability. Technologies such as end-to-end encryption, which are vital for protecting private communication, should be promoted rather than undermined. Additionally, societies must engage in an ongoing and inclusive public dialogue to clearly define what data may be collected, under what circumstances, and for how long. Ultimately, the survival of freedom in the digital age depends on our ability to build a system in which security does not come at the expense of liberty, but one in which technology serves to protect citizens instead of constantly watching them.

A. The tension between openness and secrecy
B. The clash between technological advancement and personal privacy
C. The conflict between security interests and corporate rights
D. The balance between national security and individual liberty

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).
Step-by-step reasoning (core idea of the passage):

- The passage begins by stating a contradiction between the demands of modern security and the principles of individual liberty.
- It explains that digital surveillance is expanding rapidly and threatens democratic values such as free speech, dissent, and privacy.
- At the same time, it acknowledges that governments need advanced tools to combat terrorism and organised crime.
- Therefore, the central contradiction is the need to ensure **national security** without destroying **individual liberty** and privacy.

Why option (d) is correct:

- Option (d) precisely captures the highlighted contradiction: **balancing national security and individual liberty**.
- This balance is described as the main dilemma and the key challenge for democracy in the digital age.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: The passage is not mainly about openness vs secrecy; it is about surveillance vs liberty.
- **Option (b)**: Although privacy is mentioned, the passage specifically frames the contradiction as security vs liberty, which is broader and more accurate.
- **Option (c)**: The passage does not discuss corporate rights as a central conflict; it focuses on citizens' freedoms.

Conclusion: The passage highlights the democratic challenge of maintaining security while protecting liberty.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.3 **According to the passage, what is one possible outcome of widespread and all-encompassing surveillance?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it:
The fundamental and existential threat created by the unprecedented expansion of digital surveillance capabilities poses a serious challenge to the foundational tenets of democracy, revealing a clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the principles of individual liberty. What was once an abstract concern is now a tangible reality, as these technologies are increasingly compromising civil freedoms. Tools such as facial recognition, bulk data collection, and algorithmic tracking of online activity enable governments and corporations to maintain continuous and highly detailed surveillance over citizens' lives. Such all-encompassing surveillance risks producing a "chilling effect," where individuals, conscious of constant monitoring, begin to censor themselves, limit political participation, and avoid expressing dissenting opinions. In doing so, the very freedom of expression and dissent that sustain a healthy democracy are weakened. Moreover, the potential misuse of these technologies for political repression, social control, and the targeting of marginalised communities signals a troubling slide toward a surveillance state, where the presumption of innocence is replaced by a presumption of suspicion.
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A. Greater political freedom among citizens
B. The suppression of dissent and freedom of expression
C. Increased transparency in government functioning
D. A decline in governmental oversight

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning (based on the passage):

- The passage warns that all-encompassing surveillance can create a **"chilling effect"**.
- Under this effect, individuals who feel monitored begin to **censor themselves**.
- They may **limit political participation** and **avoid expressing dissenting opinions**.
- As a result, the democratic values of free speech and dissent are weakened.

Why option (b) is correct:

- Option (b) directly reflects the passage's point that surveillance leads to **suppression of dissent and freedom of expression** because people become afraid to speak openly.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a) Greater political freedom**: The passage states the opposite; participation and expression reduce.
- **Option (c) Increased transparency**: The passage focuses on monitoring citizens, not transparency of government.

- **Option (d) A decline in governmental oversight**: The passage highlights increased oversight/surveillance, not decline.

Conclusion: Widespread surveillance can discourage people from expressing dissent, leading to suppression of free expression.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.4 **According to the passage, what is required to safeguard citizens' privacy while still ensuring national security?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it:
The fundamental and existential threat created by the unprecedented expansion of digital surveillance capabilities poses a serious challenge to the foundational tenets of democracy, revealing a clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the principles of individual liberty. What was once an abstract concern is now a tangible reality, as these technologies are increasingly compromising civil freedoms. Tools such as facial recognition, bulk data collection, and algorithmic tracking of online activity enable governments and corporations to maintain continuous and highly detailed surveillance over citizens' lives. Such all-encompassing surveillance risks producing a "chilling effect," where individuals, conscious of constant monitoring, begin to censor themselves, limit political participation, and avoid expressing dissenting opinions. In doing so, the very freedom of expression and dissent that sustain a healthy democracy are weakened. Moreover, the potential misuse of these technologies for political repression, social control, and the targeting of marginalised communities signals a troubling slide toward a surveillance state, where the presumption of innocence is replaced by a presumption of suspicion.
At its core, the dilemma lies in balancing individual privacy with national security. While governments undeniably require advanced tools to combat terrorism, organised crime, and other serious threats, this necessity must not override the basic right to privacy. Achieving this balance depends on a robust and transparent legal framework that places surveillance practices under strict judicial oversight and ensures public accountability. Technologies such as end-to-end encryption, which are vital for protecting private communication, should be promoted rather than undermined. Additionally, societies must engage in an ongoing and inclusive public dialogue to clearly define what data may be collected, under what circumstances, and for how long. Ultimately, the survival of freedom in the digital age depends on our ability to build a system in which security does not come at the expense of liberty, but one in which technology serves to protect citizens instead of constantly watching them.

A. Completely stopping all surveillance activities
B. Establishing a balanced legal framework with strict judicial oversight and public accountability
C. Restricting advanced technology only to military use
D. Removing digital encryption altogether

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning (based on the passage's solution):

- The passage accepts that governments may need advanced surveillance tools to fight terrorism and organised crime.
- However, it insists that this necessity must not override the basic right to privacy.
- To protect privacy while allowing legitimate security measures, the passage recommends a **robust and transparent legal framework**.
- It specifically mentions **strict judicial oversight** and **public accountability** as essential controls on surveillance.
- It also supports protective technologies such as **end-to-end encryption** and calls for ongoing public dialogue about what data can be collected and for how long.

Why option (b) is correct:

- Option (b) summarises the passage's requirement: **a balanced legal framework with strict judicial oversight and public accountability**.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: The passage does not demand stopping all surveillance; it demands regulation and oversight.
- **Option (c)**: Restricting technology only to the military is not discussed as the solution.
- **Option (d)**: The passage supports encryption; it does not advocate removing it.

Conclusion: The passage argues that privacy and security can coexist only through strong legal safeguards and accountability mechanisms.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.5 **According to the passage, how are surveillance technologies used by governments and corporations?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it:
The fundamental and existential threat created by the unprecedented expansion of digital surveillance capabilities poses a serious challenge to the foundational tenets of democracy, revealing a clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the principles of individual liberty. What was once an abstract concern is now a tangible reality, as these technologies are increasingly compromising civil freedoms. Tools such as facial recognition, bulk data collection, and algorithmic tracking of online activity enable governments and corporations to maintain continuous and highly detailed surveillance over citizens' lives. Such all-encompassing surveillance risks producing a "chilling effect," where individuals, conscious of constant monitoring, begin to censor themselves, limit political participation, and avoid expressing dissenting opinions. In doing so, the very freedom of expression and dissent that sustain a healthy democracy are weakened. Moreover, the potential misuse of these technologies for

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Technologies such as end-to-end encryption, which are vital for protecting private communication, should be promoted rather than undermined. Additionally, societies must engage in an ongoing and inclusive public dialogue to clearly define what data may be collected, under what circumstances, and for how long. Ultimately, the survival of freedom in the digital age depends on our ability to build a system in which security does not come at the expense of liberty, but one in which technology serves to protect citizens instead of constantly watching them.

A. Only as a helpful measure for national security
B. can be misused as a tool for social control and political repression
C. To encourage freedom of expression
D. As a neutral system with no effect on privacy

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning (based on the passage):

- The passage explains that digital surveillance tools (facial recognition, bulk data collection, algorithmic tracking) allow detailed monitoring of citizens' lives.
- It further warns that such tools have the **potential misuse** for **political repression**, **social control**, and targeting marginalised communities.
- Thus, the passage clearly presents surveillance technologies as powerful systems that can be exploited beyond legitimate security needs.

Why option (b) is correct:

- Option (b) states that such technologies **can be misused as a tool for social control and political repression**, which matches the passage's warning directly.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: The passage does not present them only as helpful; it highlights risks and misuse.
- **Option (c)**: The passage argues surveillance weakens freedom of expression; it does not encourage it.
- **Option (d)**: The passage explicitly says surveillance affects privacy and liberty, so it is not neutral.

Conclusion: The passage emphasizes that surveillance tools may be misused for repression and social control.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.6 **. In the passage, the word "chilling" most nearly means:**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it:
The fundamental and existential threat created by the unprecedented expansion of digital surveillance capabilities poses a serious challenge to the foundational tenets of democracy, revealing a clear contradiction between the demands of modern security and the principles of individual liberty. What was once an abstract concern is now a tangible reality, as these technologies are increasingly compromising civil freedoms. Tools such as facial recognition, bulk data collection, and algorithmic tracking of online activity enable governments and corporations to maintain continuous and highly detailed surveillance over citizens' lives. Such all-encompassing surveillance risks producing a "chilling effect," where individuals, conscious of constant monitoring, begin to censor themselves, limit political participation, and avoid expressing dissenting opinions. In doing so, the very freedom of expression and dissent that sustain a healthy democracy are weakened. Moreover, the potential misuse of these technologies for political repression, social control, and the targeting of marginalised communities signals a troubling slide toward a surveillance state, where the presumption of innocence is replaced by a presumption of suspicion.
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A. Reassuring
B. Harmless
C. Intimidating
D. Inspiring

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Step-by-step reasoning (context from the passage):

- The passage uses the phrase "**chilling effect**" to describe what happens when people feel they are being constantly watched.

- Because of fear of monitoring, individuals may **censor themselves**, **avoid dissent**, and **limit political participation**.
- This shows an atmosphere of **fear, pressure, and discouragement**, not comfort or inspiration.

Meaning of "chilling" in this context:

- "Chilling" means **causing fear or discouraging action** by intimidation.
- Hindi meaning: डराने वाला / भय उत्पन्न करने वाला.

Why option (c) is correct:

- **Intimidating** exactly matches the idea that surveillance makes people afraid to speak or act freely.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a) Reassuring**: This means comforting (आश्वस्त करने वाला), which is opposite to the fear described.
- **Option (b) Harmless**: The passage treats surveillance as a serious threat, not something harmless (हानिरहित).
- **Option (d) Inspiring**: Inspiring (प्रेरणादायक) does not match the negative impact explained.

Conclusion: Since the passage highlights fear and self-censorship caused by surveillance, "chilling" most nearly means intimidating.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.7 **Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:**
P: He spent most of his time in the laboratory, meticulously examining samples through a microscope.
Q: Dr. Alistair Finch was a highly accomplished biologist, known for discovering new species.
R: His colleagues often joked that he paid more attention to the microscopic world than to the real one.
S: His most remarkable discovery came from a small, seemingly ordinary pond hidden deep in the Amazon rainforest.

A. QPRS
B. PQRS
C. PRQS
D. RPSQ

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- Sentence **Q** must come first because it introduces the main subject: **Dr. Alistair Finch** and his identity as a biologist.
- After introducing him, sentence **P** logically follows by describing his routine and work style in the laboratory.
- Sentence **R** then fits as a comment by colleagues that connects naturally to his intense focus on the microscopic world mentioned in **P**.
- Finally, sentence **S** concludes the paragraph by mentioning his most remarkable discovery, which is a natural ending after discussing his dedication and reputation.

Why the other sequences are incorrect:

- Any sequence that starts with **P** or **R** feels incomplete because the person (Dr. Finch) is not properly introduced first.
- Placing **S** too early breaks the narrative flow because the major discovery should come after describing the scientist and his work.

Conclusion: The most coherent order is Q (introduction) → P (habit/work) → R (colleagues' remark) → S (key discovery).

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.8 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
Forty lakhs are the amount he needs to pay as the first instalment of this full-time course.

A. Forty lakhs is the amount
B. Forty lakhs were the amount
C. Forty lakhs have the amount
D. Forty lakhs has the amount

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Step-by-step reasoning:

- The subject here is **"Forty lakhs"**, which refers to an **amount of money**.
- When a plural-looking number refers to a single amount, measurement, or sum, it is treated as a **singular unit**.
- Therefore, the verb should be **singular**: **is**, not **are**.

Correct sentence:

Forty lakhs is the amount he needs to pay as the first instalment of this full-time course.

Grammatical rule used:

- Numbers/amounts used as a single unit take a **singular verb**.
- Examples: "Ten years **is** a long time." "Five kilometers **is** not far." "Two thousand rupees **is** enough."

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b) were**: Past tense is not needed because the sentence is about a present requirement.
- **Option (c) have**: "Have the amount" is grammatically incorrect and does not fit subject-verb agreement.
- **Option (d) has**: Although "has" is singular, the phrase "has the amount" is incorrect in meaning and structure; we need a linking verb "is."

Information booster: In exams, always check whether a plural form is being used as a **single quantity**. If yes, use a **singular verb**.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.9 **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:**
The application was submitted ____ the deadline, allowing the candidate to proceed.

A. beyond
B. under
C. before
D. between

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- The sentence states that the application was submitted in such a way that it allowed the candidate to proceed.
- This implies the application was submitted **on time**, not late.
- The preposition that indicates earlier than a specific time limit is **before**.

Why option (c) is correct:

- **Before** means earlier than a stated time (समय से पहले), so submitting before the deadline logically allows the candidate to proceed.

Example:

- Please submit the form **before** Monday. (सोमवार से पहले फॉर्म जमा करें।)

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a) beyond**: Means after/late (सीमा के बाद). If submitted beyond the deadline, it usually would not allow proceeding.
- **Option (b) under**: Means below (के नीचे) or under a condition; it does not fit with time/deadline here.
- **Option (d) between**: Requires two reference points (दो के बीच) and does not match the single time limit "the deadline."

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.10 **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: A red herring**

A. A fun adventure
B. Something that distracts from the main issue
C. A risky task
D. A misleading journey

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Meaning and explanation:

- The idiom "**a red herring**" refers to something introduced to **mislead, distract, or divert attention** from the real issue.
- It is commonly used when a person shifts focus intentionally so that the main question or truth is not discussed.
- Hindi meaning (idiomatic sense): ध्यान भटकाने वाली बात / असली मुद्दे से ध्यान हटाने की चाल.

Why option (b) is correct:

- Option (b) clearly states the exact meaning: **Something that distracts from the main issue**.

Example (idiom in a sentence):

- The mention of a minor mistake was a **red herring** to avoid discussing the major fraud.

Other related idioms and meanings:

- **Beat around the bush**: to avoid the main point (मुख्य बात से बचना).
- **Throw someone off the scent**: to mislead someone from the truth (गलत दिशा में ले जाना).
- **Smoke and mirrors**: deceptive actions to hide reality (धोखा/दिखावा).

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: "Fun adventure" is not related to distraction from an issue.
- **Option (c)**: "A risky task" means dangerous work, not distraction.
- **Option (d)**: "A misleading journey" is vague and not the standard idiomatic meaning; the key idea is distraction from the main issue.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.11 **Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:**
The dedicated researchers have already documented the remarkable results in a reputed research journal.

A. The remarkable results were already documented in a reputed research journal by the dedicated researchers.
B. The remarkable results have already been documented in a reputed research journal by the dedicated researchers.
C. The remarkable results have already documented in a reputed research journal by the dedicated researchers.
D. The remarkable results are already documented in a reputed research journal by the dedicated researchers.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- The given sentence is in **Present Perfect Tense**: "have documented."
- Passive voice of Present Perfect follows the structure: **has/have + been + past participle (V3)**.
- Object of the active sentence becomes the subject in passive: **the remarkable results**.
- "Researchers" becomes the agent and is introduced with **by**.

Structures:

- **Active Voice (Present Perfect):** Subject + have/has + V3 + object + other words.
- **Passive Voice (Present Perfect):** Object + have/has + been + V3 + (by + subject) + other words.

Correct passive sentence:

The remarkable results **have already been documented** in a reputed research journal by the dedicated researchers.

Why option (b) is correct:

- It correctly uses **have been documented** (present perfect passive) and keeps the meaning intact.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: Uses **were documented** (simple past passive), which changes the tense.
- **Option (c)**: Missing **been**; "have already documented" is active, not passive, and is ungrammatical here.

- **Option (d)**: Uses **are documented** (simple present passive), which again changes the tense and meaning.

Information booster: In present perfect passive, **been** is compulsory: **has/have been + V3**. Without "been," the structure becomes incorrect.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.12 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Noticeable
B. Noticable
C. Notisable
D. Notieceable

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- The correct spelling is **Noticeable**, derived from the verb **notice** + suffix **-able**.
- It means **easily seen, observed, or understood; clearly apparent** (स्पष्ट/आसानी से दिखाई देने वाला).
- Many spelling errors occur because learners drop the letter **e** from "notice" while adding "-able."

Meaning of "Noticeable" (minimum 2 lines):

- "Noticeable" means something that attracts attention because it is clear or obvious.
- Hindi meaning: ध्यान देने योग्य / स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देने वाला.

Example:

- There was a **noticeable** improvement in his speaking skills after regular practice.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option (A) Noticeable**: easily observed; obvious (ध्यान देने योग्य).
- **Option (B) Noticable**: incorrect spelling (गलत वर्तनी).
- **Option (C) Notisable**: incorrect spelling (गलत वर्तनी).
- **Option (D) Notieceable**: incorrect spelling (गलत वर्तनी).

Information booster: Words ending with "-able" often keep the base word intact: **notice + able = noticeable**, **value + able = valuable**. Always check the root word spelling first.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.13 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect voice.**
"Who is singing so loudly?" the principal asked.

A. The principal asked who was singing so loudly.
B. The principal asked who is singing so loudly.
C. The principal asked who had been singing so loudly.
D. The principal asked who singing so loudly was.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Step-by-step reasoning (Direct to Indirect Speech):

- The given sentence is a **question** in direct speech and begins with a **wh-word** ("Who").
- In indirect speech for wh-questions, we do **not** use a question mark and we do **not** use "do/does/did."
- The reporting verb is in the past: **asked**. Therefore, the tense usually backshifts.
- Present Continuous ("is singing") changes to Past Continuous ("was singing").
- Word order becomes statement order: **who was singing**, not **was who singing**.

Correct indirect sentence:

The principal asked who was singing so loudly.

Rules used:

- **Wh-question rule:** Reporting verb + wh-word + subject + verb (statement order).
- **Tense backshift:** Present Continuous → Past Continuous when reporting verb is past.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b)**: "is singing" keeps present tense; it should backshift to "was singing."
- **Option (c)**: "had been singing" is past perfect continuous; this overchanges the tense and adds an unnecessary duration emphasis.
- **Option (d)**: Incorrect word order; indirect questions do not use inverted structure.

Information booster: For indirect questions, remember: **no inversion** and **no question mark**. Keep the sentence structure like a normal statement.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.14 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice.**
The archaeologist confirmed that the artifacts were much older than previously thought and that recent studies had been continually proving it for years.

A. The archaeologist said, "The artifacts were much older than previously thought, and recent studies have been continually proving it for years."
B. The archaeologist said, "The artifacts are much older than previously thought, and recent studies have been continually proving it for years."
C. The archaeologist said, "The artifacts are much older than previously thought, and recent studies had been continually proving it for years."
D. The archaeologist said, "The artifacts were much older than previously thought, and recent studies had been continually proving it for years."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning (Indirect to Direct Speech):

- The reporting verb is **confirmed**, which indicates a statement.
- When converting to direct speech, we often restore the sense of the statement as the speaker would say it originally.
- The clause "were much older than previously thought" expresses a fact being confirmed in the present context, so direct speech commonly uses **present form**: "are much older..."
- The second clause refers to continuing evidence "for years," which matches **Present Perfect Continuous**: "have been continually proving..."

Why option (b) is correct:

- It correctly uses: "The artifacts **are** much older..." and "studies **have been continually proving** it for years," which fits an ongoing factual confirmation.

Rules used:

- In direct speech, factual or still-true statements are often expressed in **present tense**.
- Ongoing action continuing up to the present is expressed using **have been + V1 + ing** (Present Perfect Continuous).

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A)**: Keeps "were" but shifts the second clause to present perfect continuous; the mix is less consistent with a present factual confirmation.
- **Option (C)**: Uses "had been," which is past perfect continuous and suggests the proving stopped earlier; "for years" indicates continuation.
- **Option (D)**: Uses both "were" and "had been," pushing everything into past and weakening the sense of present confirmation.

Information booster: While converting reported speech to direct speech, check whether the statement is a **general truth** or a **presently valid fact**. If it remains true now, direct speech often uses present forms.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.15 **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate conjunction:**
The new policy improved efficiency; ____ it introduced several compatibility issues.

A. nevertheless
B. therefore

C. likewise
D. moreover

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- The first clause gives a positive outcome: "The new policy improved efficiency."
- The second clause introduces a contrasting negative point: "it introduced several compatibility issues."
- Therefore, the blank needs a connector that shows **contrast** or **unexpected opposition**.

Why option (a) is correct:

- **Nevertheless** means "in spite of that / however" (फिर भी / इसके बावजूद), which correctly connects a positive statement with a contrasting drawback.

Example:

- The plan was expensive; **nevertheless**, it was approved due to its long-term benefits.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b) therefore**: Means "as a result" (इसलिए). It shows cause-result, not contrast.
- **Option (c) likewise**: Means "similarly" (इसी प्रकार). It indicates similarity, not opposition.
- **Option (d) moreover**: Means "in addition" (इसके अलावा). It adds another supporting point, not a drawback.

Information booster: For contrast-based linking words, remember: **however, nevertheless, yet, although, even though**. Choose according to sentence structure and punctuation.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.16 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: Golden handshake

A. A secret advantage
B. A large payment given to an employee on retirement or leaving a job
C. The basic salary before taxes
D. The minimal legal benefits

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Meaning and explanation:

- The idiom **"golden handshake"** refers to a **large financial compensation** given to an employee when they retire, resign, or are made to leave a job, especially senior employees.
- It is often used for a generous severance package offered as a settlement to end employment.
- Hindi meaning (idiomatic sense): **सेवानिवृत्ति/नौकरी छोड़ने पर दिया जाने वाला बड़ा मुआवज़ा**.

Why option (b) is correct:

- Option (b) states the exact meaning: a large payment given on retirement or leaving a job.

Example (idiom in a sentence):

- The CEO accepted a **golden handshake** and stepped down from the company.

Other related idioms and meanings:

- **Severance package**: compensation given when employment ends (नौकरी समाप्त होने पर मुआवज़ा).
- **Pink slip**: notice of dismissal (नौकरी से निकालने का नोटिस).
- **Walk away with**: to leave taking something significant (काफी कुछ लेकर निकल जाना).

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: "Secret advantage" does not match the idea of an exit payment.
- **Option (c)**: "Basic salary before taxes" is a literal salary concept, not an idiomatic severance benefit.
- **Option (d)**: "Minimal legal benefits" is the opposite of "golden," which implies generous compensation.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.17 **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A person who studies the movement and positions of stars, planets, and other heavenly bodies scientifically.

A. Astronomer
B. Astrologer
C. Clairvoyant
D. Meteorologist

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Explanation:

- An **astronomer** is a scientist who studies celestial bodies such as stars, planets, moons, galaxies, and their movements through observation and scientific methods.
- Hindi meaning: **खगोलशास्त्री** (जो तारों-ग्रहों का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करता है).

Example:

- The **astronomer** observed the planet's orbit through a powerful telescope.

Why option (a) is correct:

- The statement clearly refers to a **scientific** study of heavenly bodies, which is the field of astronomy.

Meanings of the other options:

- **Option (B) Astrologer**: a person who predicts events based on stars/horoscopes (ज्योतिषी).
- **Option (C) Clairvoyant**: a person who claims to see the future or hidden things (दूरदर्शी/भविष्य बताने वाला).
- **Option (D) Meteorologist**: a person who studies weather and atmosphere (मौसम वैज्ञानिक).

Information booster: Astronomy is science; **Astrology** is belief-based horoscope prediction. This is a very common exam trap.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.18 **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Hostile**

A. Implicit
B. Unstated
C. Friendly
D. Understood

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Meaning of the given word:

- **Hostile** means unfriendly, aggressive, or showing opposition and dislike towards someone.
- Hindi meaning: **शत्रुतापूर्ण / विरोधी / दुश्मन जैसा**.

Example (given word):

- The crowd became **hostile** when the leader refused to answer questions.

Meaning of the correct antonym (minimum 2 lines):

- **Friendly** means kind, pleasant, and showing goodwill towards others.
- Hindi meaning: **मित्रवत / दोस्ताना**.

Example (correct antonym):

- The staff was extremely **friendly** and guided the visitors politely.

Why option (c) is correct:

- The opposite of hostile (unfriendly) is friendly (kind and pleasant).

Synonyms and antonyms:

- **Synonyms of Hostile:** antagonistic, unfriendly, aggressive, adverse.
- **Antonyms of Hostile:** friendly, cordial, amiable, welcoming.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option (A) Implicit**: suggested but not directly expressed (अप्रत्यक्ष).
- **Option (B) Unstated**: not said or not expressed (अनकहा).
- **Option (D) Understood**: comprehended; known without being said (समझा हुआ).

Conclusion: Only "friendly" gives the correct opposite meaning of "hostile."

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.19 **Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.**
A. She has already B. traveled abroad, C. but she D. didn't went to Paris.

A. She has already
B. traveled abroad,
C. but she
D. didn't went to Paris.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- In option (d), the phrase is **"didn't went"**.
- When we use the auxiliary verb **did** (or "did not / didn't"), the main verb must be in its **base form (V1)**, not past form.
- Therefore, after "didn't," the verb should be **go**, not **went**.

Correct sentence:

She has already traveled abroad, but she **didn't go** to Paris.

Grammatical rule used:

- **Did + V1** is the correct structure for negative and interrogative sentences in Simple Past.
- Structure: Subject + did not + base verb (V1) + object.

Example (rule application):

- Incorrect: He didn't **ate** the food.
- Correct: He didn't **eat** the food.

Information booster: The same rule applies to "does not" and "do not" as well: **does not + V1**, **do not + V1**.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.20 **Choose the correct one-word substitute for:**
A medicine or substance that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness.

A. Analgesic
B. Stimulant
C. Sedative
D. Antibiotic

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Explanation:

- An **analgesic** is a medicine that **reduces or relieves pain** without causing loss of consciousness. It targets pain sensation rather than inducing sleep or unconsciousness.
- Hindi meaning: **दर्द निवारक** (ऐसी दवा जो दर्द कम करती है).

Example:

- The doctor prescribed an **analgesic** to relieve severe back pain.

Why option (a) is correct:

- The definition matches precisely: pain relief without unconsciousness is the function of an analgesic.

Meanings of the other options:

- **Option (B) Stimulant**: a substance that increases alertness or activity (उत्तेजक).
- **Option (C) Sedative**: a medicine that calms or induces sleep; may cause drowsiness (शामक/नींद लाने वाली दवा).
- **Option (D) Antibiotic**: a medicine used to kill or stop the growth of bacteria (एंटीबायोटिक).

Information booster: Common analgesics include paracetamol and ibuprofen, while antibiotics treat infections, not pain directly. Sedatives calm the nervous system, not primarily relieve pain.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.21 **Rearrange the following sentence parts to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:**
P: She played the song again and again, absorbing its emotion and beat.
Q: She arranged a series of movements and linked them into a seamless routine.
R: Her creative idea came alive on stage as the dancers performed it flawlessly.
S: She trained her troupe in the choreography, polishing every step and ensuring perfect coordination.

A. R, Q, P, S
B. S, Q, P, R
C. R, Q, S, P
D. P, Q, S, R

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- **P** comes first because it shows the initial preparation: she repeatedly plays the song to understand rhythm and emotion, which naturally happens before creating movements.
- **Q** follows because after understanding the music, she designs and links movements into a routine.
- **S** comes next because once the routine is created, she trains the troupe and polishes the choreography for coordination.
- **R** is the conclusion because it describes the final outcome on stage when the dancers perform flawlessly and the idea comes alive.

Why the other sequences are incorrect:

- Any sequence starting with **R** is illogical because performance on stage is the final result, not the beginning.
- Placing **S** before **Q** is incorrect because training must happen after the choreography is arranged.
- Placing **P** at the end breaks the creative process order because listening and absorbing the beat is a starting step.

Conclusion: The paragraph must follow a natural creation process: understand music → create routine → train dancers → final performance.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.22 **Which of the following sentences uses the word "bow" with the same meaning as in the following sentence?**
"The actor took a deep bow politely after receiving applause.

A. She tied the ribbon into a neat bow on the gift box.
B. He shaped a bow with the rope to secure the load.
C. The present looked beautiful with a bright red bow on top.
D. The guests were asked to bow before entering the hall as a mark of respect.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- In the given sentence, "bow" means the physical action of **bending the upper body forward** to show respect or gratitude.
- The actor bows after applause as a polite gesture, which is an **action/verb meaning** of "bow."

Why option (d) is correct:

- Option (d) uses "bow" as a verb meaning **to bend forward as a mark of respect**, which matches the given sentence.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: "bow" refers to a ribbon decoration (फीता/गाँठ), a noun meaning, not the action of bending.
- **Option (b)**: "bow" refers to a loop/shape made with rope (गाँठ/फंदा), not the respectful gesture.
- **Option (c)**: Again uses "bow" as a ribbon decoration on a present, not the action.

Information booster: Many English words have multiple meanings (polysemy). In such questions, identify whether the target word is used as a **verb or noun** and match the same sense.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.23 **Change the following sentence into the Active form.**
The old castle was believed to have been designed by an experienced engineer.

A. An experienced engineer was believed to have designed the old castle.
B. People believed that an experienced engineer had designed the old castle.
C. The old castle had been designed by an experienced engineer, it was believed.
D. An experienced engineer designed the old castle, it was believed.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Step-by-step reasoning (Passive to Active):

- The given sentence uses an impersonal passive structure: **"was believed"**.
- In such cases, active voice typically introduces a general subject like **people / they** to show who holds the belief.
- The phrase "by an experienced engineer" indicates the actual doer of the designing action.
- "Was believed to have been designed" indicates that the designing happened earlier, so active form commonly uses **past perfect**: **had designed**.

Structures:

- **Passive pattern:** It/Subject + was believed + to have been + V3 + by + agent.
- **Active pattern:** People/They + believed + that + agent + had + V3.

Why option (b) is correct:

- "People believed that an experienced engineer **had designed** the old castle." This correctly converts the belief statement into an active form and keeps the meaning accurate.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a)**: Still keeps a passive-type structure "was believed," so it is not a full active conversion.
- **Option (c)**: Awkward and incorrect punctuation/structure; it remains largely passive and not clear.
- **Option (d)**: Grammatically unnatural; "it was believed" remains passive and breaks the sentence flow.

Information booster: For impersonal passive (It is said/It is believed/He is known), the safest active conversion is: **People say/believe/know that....**

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.24 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Aquit
B. Acquitt
C. Acquit
D. Accquit

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Step-by-step reasoning:

- The correct spelling is **Acquit**.
- "Acquit" means to **free someone from a criminal charge** by a formal verdict of not guilty in a court of law.
- Hindi meaning: **बरी करना / दोषमुक्त करना**.

Meaning of "Acquit":

- To acquit someone is to declare them not guilty of the crime they were accused of, especially after a trial.
- It is a legal term commonly used with courts and judgments.

Example:

- The judge decided to **acquit** the accused due to lack of evidence.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option (A) Aquit**: incorrect spelling (गलत वर्तनी).
- **Option (B) Acquitt**: incorrect spelling; the related noun is "acquittal," not "acquitt" (गलत वर्तनी).
- **Option (C) Acquit**: to declare not guilty (बरी करना).
- **Option (D) Accquit**: incorrect spelling (गलत वर्तनी).

Information booster: Remember the word family: **acquit (verb) → acquittal (noun)**. Exams often confuse spelling by doubling letters wrongly.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.25 **Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Plausible**

A. Fortunate
B. Absurd
C. Happy
D. Appropriate

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Meaning of the given word:

- **Plausible** means seeming reasonable, believable, or likely to be true, especially based on available facts.
- Hindi meaning: **विश्वसनीय / तर्कसंगत / संभव लगने वाला**.

Example (given word):

- She gave a **plausible** explanation for her late arrival.

Meaning of the correct antonym (minimum 2 lines):

- **Absurd** means completely unreasonable, illogical, or ridiculous; not believable at all.
- Hindi meaning: **बेतुका / हास्यास्पद / तर्कहीन**.

Example (correct antonym):

- The claim that the earth is flat is **absurd** and scientifically false.

Why option (b) is correct:

- The opposite of plausible (believable) is absurd (unbelievable/illogical).

Synonyms and antonyms (exam support):

- **Synonyms of Plausible:** believable, reasonable, credible, probable.
- **Antonyms of Plausible:** absurd, unbelievable, implausible, unreasonable.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option (A) Fortunate**: lucky; having good luck (भाग्यशाली).
- **Option (C) Happy**: joyful; pleased (खुश).
- **Option (D) Appropriate**: suitable; proper (उचित).

Conclusion: Only “absurd” provides the true opposite meaning of “plausible.”

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.26 **Which term of the series 7, 12, 17, 22, ... is 152?**

A. 27th
B. 28th
C. 29th
D. 30th

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:

7, 12, 17, 22, ... is 152

Solution:

First term (a) = 7

Common difference (d) = 5

Formula for the nth term of an AP:

$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

Set the nth term equal to 152:

152 = 7 + (n - 1) \times 5

152 = 7 + 5n - 5

152 = 2 + 5n
5n = 150
n = **30**
152 is the 30th term, not 27th.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.27 **Find the next term. ACFH, BDGI, CEHJ, ?**

A. DFKI
B. DFIK
C. DFKJ
D. DEIK

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: ACFH, BDGI, CEHJ, ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 1 place.
A + 1 = B, B + 1 = C, C + 1 = D
C + 1 = D, D + 1 = E, E + 1 = F
F + 1 = G, G + 1 = H, H + 1 = I
H + 1 = I, I + 1 = J, J + 1 = K
So, the missing term is **DFIK**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.28 **In a certain code, "BAT" is written as "DCV". How is "PEN" written in that code?**

A. RGP
B. QFO
C. RFO
D. QGP

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
In a certain code, "BAT" is written as "DCV".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 2 place.
For, BAT - DCV
B + 2 = D, A + 2 = C, T + 2 = V
Similarly,
PEN - ?
P + 2 = R, E + 2 = G, N + 2 = P
So, PEN is written as **RGP**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.29 **What comes next? A / AB / ABC / ABCD / ABCDE / _____**

A. ABCDEF
B. BCDEF
C. AABCDE
D. ABCDEG

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: A / AB / ABC / ABCD / ABCDE / _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Each term adds the next letter of the alphabet to the end.
A → AB → ABC → ABCD → ABCDE → ABCDEF
So, the term is **ABCDEF**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.30 **What comes next in the series?**
B, E, I, N, T, ?

A. Z
B. A
C. C
D. B

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: B, E, I, N, T, ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing natural number from 3.
B + 3 = E
E + 4 = I
I + 5 = N
N + 6 = T
T + 7 = A
So, the missing term is **A**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.31 **Identify the next letter cluster.**
BDFH, CEIK, DFLN, ?

A. EGKQ
B. EGJL
C. EGOQ
D. EGKL

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: BDFH, CEIK, DFLN, ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: 1st letter + 1, 2nd letter + 1, 3rd letter + 3 and 4th letter + 3 place.
For, 1st letter
B + 1 = C, C + 1 = D, D + 1 = E
For, 2nd letter
D + 1 = E, E + 1 = F, F + 1 = G
For, 3rd letter
F + 3 = I, I + 3 = L, L + 3 = O
For, 4th letter
H + 3 = K, K + 3 = N, N + 3 = Q
So, the missing term is **EGOQ**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

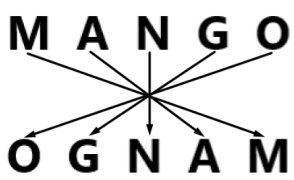
Q.32 **In a certain code, "MANGO" is written as "OGNAM". How is "PLATE" written in that code?**

A. ETALP

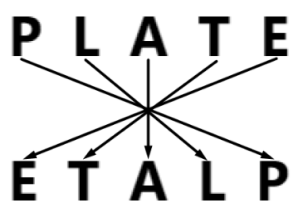
B. LETAP
C. EATLP
D. PELAT

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: In a certain code, "MANGO" is written as "OGNAM".
Logic: Position of letters are interchanged.
For, MANGO - OGNAM



Similarly,
PLATE - ?



So, PLATE is written as **ETALP**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.33 **12 men can complete a work in 10 days. How many men are required to complete the same work in 6 days?**

A. 15
B. 18
C. 20
D. 25

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 12 men can complete a work in 10 days.
Work done is proportional to: Men × Days = Constant
12 × 10 = 120 man-days
Now, let the required number of men be x to complete the work in 6 days.
x × 6 = 120
$x = \frac{120}{6} = 20$
So, **20 men** are required to complete the same work in 6 days.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.34 **Find the missing term.**
LMN, OPQ, RST, ?

A. TUV
B. XYZ
C. WXY
D. UVW

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: LMN, OPQ, RST, ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3 place.
L + 3 = O, O + 3 = R, R + 3 = U
M + 3 = P, P + 3 = S, S + 3 = V
N + 3 = Q, Q + 3 = T, T + 3 = W
So, the missing term is **UVW**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.35 If a = -4 and b = 6, what is the value of -2b + 8?

A. 4
B. -2
C. -4
D. 8

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
If a = -4 and b = 6
Solution:
= - 2 × 6 + 8
= - 12 + 8
= **- 4**
So, **- 4** is the value of -2b + 8.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.36 108 : 54 :: 606 : ?

A. 303
B. 202
C. 404
D. 606

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 108 : 54 :: 606 : ?
Logic: 1st number ÷ 2 = 2nd number
For, 108 : 54
108 ÷ 2 = 54
Similarly,
606 : ?
606 ÷ 2 = **303**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.37 Pick the odd one out.

A. Solar Energy
B. Wind Energy
C. Tidal Energy
D. Petrol

Answer: D

Sol: **Solar Energy**, **Wind Energy** and **Tidal Energy** are renewable sources of energy.
Petrol is a non-renewable fossil fuel.
So, **Petrol** is the odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.38 Find the missing letters.
m _ n _ _ n m _ n

A. opmop
B. nopon
C. opnop
D. ponom

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: m _ n _ _ n m _ n
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): opmop
m **o** n **p** **m** n m **o** n
Option (b): nopon
m **n** n **o** **p** n m **o** n
Option (c): opnop
m **o** n **p** **n** n m **o** n → fills as **opnop** to maintain symmetry and order.
Option (d): ponom
m **p** n **o** **n** n m **o** n
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.39 **A sum of money is divided among A, B, and C in the ratio 4:6:10. If B receives Rs. 1500, what is the total sum?**

A. Rs. 4000
B. Rs. 4500
C. Rs. 5000
D. Rs. 6000

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
A sum of money is divided among A, B, and C in the ratio 4:6:10. If B receives Rs. 1500.
Solution:
Total parts = 4 + 6 + 10 = 20
B = 6 parts = Rs. 1500
1 part = 1500 ÷ 6 = 250
Total sum = 20 × 250 = 5000
So, **Rs. 5000** is the total sum.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.40 **If + means ×, × means -, - means ÷, and ÷ means +, then find the value: 20 ÷ 4 + 6 × 32 - 8 = ?**

A. 50
B. 45
C. 25
D. 40

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 20 ÷ 4 + 6 × 32 - 8 = ?

Given Sign + × - ÷

New Sign × - ÷ +

Using **BODMAS** rule.

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[], , ()$
Orders, of	$(power), \sqrt{}(root), of$
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

New equation: 20 + 4 × 6 - 32 ÷ 8 = ?
20 + 4 × 6 - 4 = ?
20 + 24 - 4 = ?
44 - 4 = ?
? = **40**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.41 **In a certain code, "CHAIR" is written as "DIBJS". How is "TABLE" written in that code?**

A. UBCMF

B. UBDMF
C. UCBMF
D. UBDLF

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: In a certain code, "CHAIR" is written as "DIBJS".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 1 place.
For, CHAIR - DIBJS
C + 1 = D, H + 1 = I, A + 1 = B, I + 1 = J, R + 1 = S
Similarly,
TABLE - ?
T + 1 = U, A + 1 = B, B + 1 = C, L + 1 = M, E + 1 = F
So, TABLE is written as **UBCMF**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.42 **A sum of Rs. 1800 is divided among X, Y, and Z in the ratio 3:4:5. How much does Y receive?**

A. Rs. 400
B. Rs. 480
C. Rs. 600
D. Rs. 720

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
A sum of Rs. 1800 is divided among X, Y, and Z in the ratio 3:4:5.
Formula Used:
Individual share = (Ratio part / Total parts) × Total sum
Total parts = 3 + 4 + 5 = 12
Y's share = (4 / 12) × 1800 = **Rs. 600**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.43 **246 : 12 :: 357 : ?**

A. 14
B. 15
C. 18
D. 21

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 246 : 12 :: 357 : ?
Logic: Sum of the digit of 1st number = 2nd number
For, 246 : 12
2 + 4 + 6 = 12
Similarly,
357 : ?
3 + 5 + 7 = 15
So, 357 : **15**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.44 **Find the next number in the series:**
4, 11, 22, 37, 56, ?

A. 79
B. 81
C. 83
D. 85

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 4, 11, 22, 37, 56, ?
Logic: Difference between consecutive terms increases by 4 each time.
11 - 4 = 7
22 - 11 = 11
37 - 22 = 15
56 - 37 = 19
Next difference = 19 + 4 = 23
Next term = 56 + 23 = 79
So, the missing term is **79**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.45 **Find the next term.**
B27, C64, E125, H216, ?

A. L343
B. K343
C. J512
D. I343

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: B27, C64, E125, H216, ?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing natural number from 1 and number are perfect cube of natural number from 3.
For, letter
B + 1 = C, C + 2 = E, E + 3 = H, H + 4 = L
For, number
3^3= 27, 4^3= 64, 5^3= 125, 6^3= 216, 7^3= 343
So, the missing term is **L343**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.46 **Find the number of terms in the series:**
15, 20, 25, 30, ... , 200

A. 37
B. 38
C. 39
D. 40

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
15, 20, 25, 30, ... , 200
Solution:
First term (a) = 15
Common difference (d) = 5
Last term (l) = 200
Formula for the nth term of an AP:
l = a + (n - 1) d
Substitute the values:
200 = 15 + (n - 1) × 5
200 = 15 + 5n - 5
200 = 10 + 5n
5n = 190
n = **38**
So, the missing term is **38**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.47 **Choose the odd one out.**

A. Painting
B. Drawing
C. Sculpture
D. Novel

Answer: D

Sol: **Painting**, **Drawing** and **Sculpture** are all forms of visual art.
Novel is a form of literary art, not visual.
So, **Novel** is the odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.48 **Find the next term in the series: aaaabaaa, aaabaaaa, aabaaaaa, ?**

A. abaaaaaa
B. aaaabaaa
C. aaaaabaa
D. aaaaaaab

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: aaaabaaa, aaabaaaa, aabaaaaa, ?
Logic: Letter b shifts one position to the left in each term.
aaaabaaa → b at 5th position
aaabaaaa → b at 4th position
aabaaaaa → b at 3rd position
Next → b at 2nd position = abaaaaaa
So, the term is **abaaaaaa**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.49 **In a certain code, "PLANT" is written as "SODQW". How is "CLOUD" written in that code?**

A. FNRXG
B. FNQXG
C. FMPWG
D. FORXG

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: In a certain code, "PLANT" is written as "SODQW".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3 place.
For, PLANT - SODQW
P + 3 = S, L + 3 = O, A + 3 = D, N + 3 = Q, T + 3 = W
Similarly,
CLOUD - ?
C + 3 = F, L + 3 = O, O + 3 = R, U + 3 = X, D + 3 = G
So, CLOUD is written as **FORXG**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.50 **Select the word that is different.**

A. Cholera
B. Typhoid

C. Malaria
D. Cancer

Answer: D

Sol: **Cholera**, **Typhoid** and **Malaria** are infectious (communicable) diseases caused by bacteria or parasites.
Cancer is a non-communicable disease and does not spread by infection.
So, **Cancer** is different from the others.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.51 **If Rs. 40,000 is invested at a compound interest of 16% p.a. for 18 months, compounded every 6 months, find the interest earned.**

A. Rs. 9,856.76
B. Rs. 10388.48
C. Rs. 11,200.98
D. Rs. 8,960.56

Answer: B

Sol: Given
$P = 40000$
$R = 16\%$ p.a.
$T = 18$ months
Compounded every 6 months
Formula Used
$A = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^{n}$
$\text{CI} = A - P$
Solution
$\text{Rate per 6 months} = \frac{16}{2} = 8\%$
$\text{Number of periods } n = \frac{18}{6} = 3$
$A = 40000(1.08)^3$
$A = 40000 \times 1.259712$
$A = 50388.48$
$\text{CI} = 50388.48 - 40000 = 10388.48$
Final Answer
10388.48

Q.52 **Rs. 15,000 is invested at the rate of 10% p.a. for 3 years at simple interest in scheme A. The amount received is then invested for 2 years at 5% p.a., compounded annually in scheme B. Find the final amount.**

A. Rs. 21498.75
B. Rs. 19,845.65
C. Rs. 20,250.45
D. Rs. 19,500.25

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
$P = 15000$
$R_1 = 10\%$
$T_1 = 3$ years
$R_2 = 5\%$
$T_2 = 2$ years
Formula Used
$A = P\left(1 + \frac{RT}{100}\right)$
$A = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^{T}$
Solution
$A_1 = 15000\left(1 + \frac{10 \times 3}{100}\right)$
$A_1 = 15000 \times 1.30 = 19500$
$A_2 = 19500\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^{2}$

$A_2 = 19500 \times 1.1025$
$A_2 = 21498.75$
Final Answer
21498.75

Q.53 A box contains Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 coins in the ratio 4 : 3 : 2. The total amount in the box is Rs. 1,180. Find the number of Rs. 5 coins.

A. 48
B. 52
C. 56
D. 60

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**
$\text{Ratio of coins} = 4 : 3 : 2$
$\text{Total amount} = 1180$
Formula Used
$\text{Total Amount} = \sum(\text{Number of coins} \times \text{Value})$
Solution
Let numbers of coins be $4x, 3x, 2x$
$10(4x) + 5(3x) + 2(2x) = 1180$
$40x + 15x + 4x = 1180$
$59x = 1180$
$x = 20$
$\text{Number of Rs. 5 coins} = 3x = 60$
Final Answer
60

Q.54 A and B invest Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively in a business. At the end of the year, B receives Rs. 1200 more than A as profit. What is the total profit?

A. Rs. 4800
B. Rs. 6000
C. Rs. 7200
D. Rs. 8400

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**
$\text{Investment of A} = 24000$
$\text{Investment of B} = 36000$
$\text{Difference in profit} = 1200$
Concept Used
Profit is divided in the ratio of investments when time is same
Formula Used
$\text{Profit Ratio} = \text{Investment Ratio}$
Solution
$24000 : 36000 = 2 : 3$
$\text{Difference in ratio} = 3 - 2 = 1$
$1 \text{ part} = 1200$
$\text{Total ratio} = 2 + 3 = 5$
$\text{Total profit} = 5 \times 1200 = 6000$
Final Answer
$\text{Total Profit} = 6000$

Q.55 If $\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$, then find the value of $\cos^2\theta + \cos^4\theta$.

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. −1

Answer: B

Sol:

Given

$\sin\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$

Concept Used

$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

Solution

Let $\sin\theta = x$

$x + x^2 = 1$

$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$

$\sin^2\theta = x^2 = 1 - x$

$\cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta = x$

$\cos^4\theta = x^2$

$\cos^2\theta + \cos^4\theta = x + x^2 = 1$

Final Answer

1

Q.56 How many perfect squares lie between 5,000 and 15,000 (both excluded)?

A. 51
B. 52
C. 53
D. 50

Answer: B

Sol:

Given

Lower limit $= 5000$

Upper limit $= 15000$

Formula Used

Number of terms $=$ Last integer $-$ First integer $+ 1$

Solution

$\sqrt{5000} \approx 70.71 \Rightarrow 71^2 > 5000$

$\sqrt{15000} \approx 122.47 \Rightarrow 122^2 < 15000$

Perfect squares range from 71^2 to 122^2

Number of perfect squares $= 122 - 71 + 1 = 52$

Final Answer

52

Q.57 If sin p × cos(90° − p) = 1/4, where 0° < p < 90°, then find the value of $\cot^2 2p + \cos^2 3p$.

A. $\frac{1}{5}$
B. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. $\frac{1}{4}$
D. $\frac{1}{7}$

Answer: B

Sol:

Given

$\sin p \times \cos(90^\circ - p) = \frac{1}{4}$

$0^\circ < p < 90^\circ$

Formula Used

$\cos(90^\circ - p) = \sin p$

$\cot^2\theta = \left(\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)^2$

Solution

$\sin p \times \sin p = \frac{1}{4}$

$\sin^2 p = \frac{1}{4}$

$\sin p = \frac{1}{2}$

$p = 30^\circ$

$2p = 60^\circ$

$\cot 60^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\cot^2 60^\circ = \frac{1}{3}$
$3p = 90^\circ$
$\cos 90^\circ = 0$
$\cos^2 90^\circ = 0$
$\cot^2 2p + \cos^2 3p = \frac{1}{3}$
Final Answer
$\frac{1}{3}$

Q.58 If p + q = 20 and $p^2 + q^2 = 260$, then find the value of $(p^4 + p^2q^2 + q^4)$.

A. 40,000
B. 42,400
C. 43,600
D. 46,800

Answer: B

Sol:
Given
$p + q = 20$
$p^2 + q^2 = 260$
Formula Used
$p^2 + q^2 = (p + q)^2 - 2pq$
$p^4 + q^4 = (p^2 + q^2)^2 - 2p^2q^2$
Solution
$260 = 400 - 2pq$
$2pq = 140$
$pq = 70$
$p^2q^2 = 70^2 = 4900$
$p^4 + q^4 = 260^2 - 2(4900)$
$= 67600 - 9800$
$= 57800$
$p^4 + p^2q^2 + q^4 = 57800 + 4900 = 62700$
Final Answer
62700

Q.59 A person travels from City A to City B, a distance of 300 km. He travels the first 100 km at 50 km/h, the next 100 km at 40 km/h, and the remaining distance at x km/h. If the overall average speed is 50 km/h, find the value of x.

A. 60 km/h
B. $65\frac{2}{3}$ km/h
C. $66\frac{2}{3}$ km/h
D. $67\frac{2}{3}$ km/h

Answer: C

Sol:
Given
Total distance $= 300$
Average speed $= 50$
Concept Used
$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$
Solution
$\text{Total time} = \frac{300}{50} = 6$
$\text{Time for first 100 km} = \frac{100}{50} = 2$
$\text{Time for next 100 km} = \frac{100}{40} = 2.5$
$\text{Time for remaining 100 km} = 6 - 4.5 = 1.5$
$x = \frac{100}{1.5} = \frac{200}{3}$
Final Answer
$66\frac{2}{3}$

Q.60 A person invested Rs. 25,000 each in two schemes for 2 years. One scheme offers 12% p.a. simple interest and the other offers 12% p.a. compound interest, compounded annually. Find the difference between the interest earned from both schemes.

A. Rs. 360
B. Rs. 300
C. Rs. 420
D. Rs. 450

Answer: C

Sol:
Given
$P = 25000$
$T = 2 \text{ years}$
$R = 12\%$
Formula Used
$\text{SI} = \frac{PRT}{100}$
$A = P\left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T$
$\text{CI} = A - P$
Solution
$\text{Simple Interest} = \frac{25000 \times 12 \times 2}{100} = 6000$
$A = 25000(1.12)^2$
$A = 25000 \times 1.2544 = 31360$
$\text{Compound Interest} = 31360 - 25000 = 6360$
$\text{Difference} = 6360 - 6000 = 360$
Final Answer
360

Q.61 A man travels a total distance of 600 km. He covers 60% of the distance by train at 75 km/h and the remaining distance by bus at 50 km/h. Find the approximate average speed of the whole journey.

A. 60 km/h
B. 62.5 km/h
C. 65 km/h
D. 58 km/h

Answer: B

Sol:
Given
$\text{Total distance} = 600$
$60\% \text{ by train at } 75$
$40\% \text{ by bus at } 50$
Concept Used
$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}}$
Solution
$\text{Distance by train} = 0.60 \times 600 = 360$
$\text{Distance by bus} = 240$
$\text{Time by train} = \frac{360}{75} = 4.8$
$\text{Time by bus} = \frac{240}{50} = 4.8$
$\text{Total time} = 4.8 + 4.8 = 9.6$
$\text{Average speed} = \frac{600}{9.6} = 62.5$
Final Answer
62.5

Q.62 A mixture containing 30% alcohol is mixed with another mixture containing x% alcohol in the ratio 2 : 3. If the resulting mixture contains 24% alcohol, find the value of x.

A. 18
B. 20
C. 22
D. 16

Answer: A

Sol:

Given

Alcohol in first mixture $= 30\%$

Alcohol in second mixture $= x\%$

Ratio of mixing $= 2 : 3$

Resulting alcohol $= 24\%$

Formula Used

$$\text{Resulting Percentage} = \frac{(p_1q_1 + p_2q_2)}{q_1 + q_2}$$

Solution

$$\frac{30 \times 2 + x \times 3}{2 + 3} = 24$$

$$\frac{60 + 3x}{5} = 24$$

$$60 + 3x = 120$$

$$3x = 60$$

$$x = 20$$

Final Answer

20

Q.63 A laptop is marked at Rs. 40,000. A customer gets a discount of 20%. Since he makes full payment in cash, he gets an additional 5% discount. How much does he pay?

A. Rs. 30,400
B. Rs. 30,800
C. Rs. 31,000
D. Rs. 32,000

Answer: A

Sol:

Given

Marked Price $= 40000$

First Discount $= 20\%$

Additional Discount $= 5\%$

Formula Used

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{MP} \times \left(1 - \frac{d_1}{100}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{d_2}{100}\right)$$

Solution

$$\text{After } 20\% \text{ discount} = 40000 \times \frac{80}{100} = 32000$$

$$\text{After } 5\% \text{ discount} = 32000 \times \frac{95}{100} = 30400$$

Final Answer

Amount paid $= 30400$

Q.64 The selling price of a wall clock is Rs. 1,710, after allowing a discount of 5%. What is the marked price of the clock?

A. Rs. 1,760
B. Rs. 1,780
C. Rs. 1,800
D. Rs. 1,820

Answer: C

Sol:

Given

Selling Price $= 1710$

Discount $= 5\%$

Formula Used

$$\text{SP} = \text{MP} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Discount}}{100}\right)$$

Solution

$$1710 = \text{MP} \times \frac{95}{100}$$

$$\text{MP} = \frac{1710 \times 100}{95}$$

$$\text{MP} = 1800$$

Final Answer

Marked Price $= 1800$

Q.65 A class consists of 100 students with an average age of 18 years. Later, some new students join the class. As a result, the average age becomes 17.6 years. If the average age of the new students is 16 years, find the number of students who joined later.

A. 20
B. 25
C. 30
D. 35

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Initial students $= 100$
Initial average age $= 18$
New average age $= 17.6$
Average age of new students $= 16$

Formula Used

Total Age $=$ Number of Students $\times$ Average Age

Solution

Initial total age $= 100 \times 18 = 1800$
Let number of new students $= x$
Total age of new students $= 16x$
Total students after joining $= 100 + x$
Total age after joining $= 1800 + 16x$

$$\frac{1800 + 16x}{100 + x} = 17.6$$

$1800 + 16x = 1760 + 17.6x$
$40 = 1.6x$
$x = 25$

Final Answer

Number of students joined later $= 25$

Q.66 In a college survey, 60% of the students like English, 50% like Hindi, and 35% like both English and Hindi. Among the remaining students, 20% prefer Sanskrit, while the rest have no preference. If the total number of students surveyed is 1000, how many students have no preference for any of the three subjects?

A. 180
B. 200
C. 220
D. 240

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Total students $= 1000$
Like English $= 60\%$
Like Hindi $= 50\%$
Like both $= 35\%$
Prefer Sanskrit among remaining $= 20\%$

Formula Used

$n(E \cup H) = n(E) + n(H) - n(E \cap H)$

Solution

English liking students $= 0.60 \times 1000 = 600$
Hindi liking students $= 0.50 \times 1000 = 500$
Both liking students $= 0.35 \times 1000 = 350$
$n(E \cup H) = 600 + 500 - 350 = 750$
Remaining students $= 1000 - 750 = 250$
Sanskrit preference $= 0.20 \times 250 = 50$
No preference $= 250 - 50 = 200$

Final Answer

Number of students with no preference $= 200$

Q.67 A piece of work is to be completed in 240 days. Due to strikes, only 75% of the days were actually worked. If the work done per working day remains constant, by what percentage should the daily work be increased to complete the work on time?

A. 25%
B. 30%
C. 33.33%
D. 40%

Answer: C

Sol:

Given

$\text{Total time} = 240 \text{ days}$

$\text{Actual working days} = 75\%$

Formula Used

$\text{Total Work} = \text{Days} \times \text{Work per Day}$

Solution

$$\text{Actual working days} = \frac{75}{100} \times 240 = 180$$

$\text{Let work per day} = 1$

$\text{Total work} = 240 \times 1 = 240$

$$\text{Required work per day} = \frac{240}{180} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Increase in work per day} = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{1}{3} \times 100 = 33\tfrac{1}{3}\%$$

Final Answer

$\text{Required increase in daily work} = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

Q.68 Which of the following numbers is NOT a perfect square?

A. 1024
B. 576
C. 625
D. 750

Answer: D

Sol:

Given

$\text{Options: } 1024, 576, 625, 750$

Formula Used

$n = k^2$

Solution

$1024 = 32^2$

$576 = 24^2$

$625 = 25^2$

$750 \neq k^2 \text{ for any integer } k$

Final Answer

750

Q.69 A shopkeeper bought 5 identical chairs for a total cost of Rs. 7,500. He sold three chairs at a gain of 20% each and the remaining two chairs at a loss of 10% each. What is his overall profit or loss percentage?

A. 8% Profit
B. 10% Profit
C. 12% Profit
D. 14% Profit

Answer: A

Sol:

Given

$\text{Total chairs} = 5$

$\text{Total Cost Price} = 7500$

$\text{Gain on 3 chairs} = 20\%$

$\text{Loss on 2 chairs} = 10\%$

Formula Used

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Total SP} - \text{Total CP}}{\text{Total CP}} \times 100$$

Solution

$$\text{Cost price per chair} = \frac{7500}{5} = 1500$$

$$\text{SP of one chair at } 20\% \text{ gain} = 1500 \times \frac{120}{100} = 1800$$

$$\text{SP of 3 chairs} = 3 \times 1800 = 5400$$

$$\text{SP of one chair at } 10\% \text{ loss} = 1500 \times \frac{90}{100} = 1350$$

$$\text{SP of 2 chairs} = 2 \times 1350 = 2700$$

$$\text{Total SP} = 5400 + 2700 = 8100$$

$$\text{Total CP} = 7500$$

$$\text{Profit} = 8100 - 7500 = 600$$

$$\text{Profit } \% = \frac{600}{7500} \times 100 = 8\%$$

Final Answer

$$\text{Overall profit} = 8\%$$

Q.70 A circular garden is surrounded by a path of uniform width 3 m. The total area of the garden including the path is 1256.64 m^2. If the area of the garden excluding the path is 907.92 m^2, find the radius of the garden and the radius including the path. (Use π = 3.1416)

A. 17 m, 20 m
B. 16 m, 19 m
C. 18 m, 21 m
D. 15 m, 18 m

Answer: A

Sol:

Given

$$\text{Area including path} = 1256.64$$

$$\text{Area excluding path} = 907.92$$

$$\pi = 3.1416$$

Formula Used

$$\text{Area} = \pi r^2$$

Solution

$$\pi r^2 = 907.92$$

$$r^2 = \frac{907.92}{3.1416} = 289$$

$$r = 17$$

$$\pi R^2 = 1256.64$$

$$R^2 = \frac{1256.64}{3.1416} = 400$$

$$R = 20$$

Final Answer

$$\text{Radius of garden} = 17 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Radius including path} = 20 \text{ m}$$

Q.71 If (a - b) = 6 and (a^3 − b^3) = 936, then find the value of (a × b).

A. 35
B. 36
C. 38
D. 40

Answer: D

Sol:

Given

$$a - b = 6$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = 936$$

Formula Used

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a - b)^2 + 2ab$$

Solution

$$936 = 6(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^2 + ab + b^2 = 156$$

$$a^2 + ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2 + 3ab$$

$$= 36 + 3ab$$

$$36 + 3ab = 156$$

$$3ab = 120$$

$ab = 40$

Final Answer

40

Q.72 A ladder of length 50 m is leaning against a vertical wall and makes an angle θ with the ground such that sin θ = 48/50. Find the horizontal distance of the foot of the ladder from the wall.

A. 14 m
B. 10 m
C. 12 m
D. 16 m

Answer: A

Sol:

Given

$\text{Length of ladder} = 50$

$\sin\theta = \frac{48}{50}$

Formula Used

$\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

Solution

$\sin\theta = \frac{24}{25}$

$\cos\theta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{24}{25}\right)^2}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{49}{625}} = \frac{7}{25}$

$\text{Horizontal distance} = 50 \times \frac{7}{25} = 14$

Final Answer

14 m

Q.73 Two partners, P and Q, invest in a business in the ratio 3 : 7. If Q's share in the profit is Rs. 1400, what is the total profit?

A. 1800
B. 2000
C. 2200
D. 2400

Answer: B

Sol:

Given

$\text{Investment ratio of P and Q} = 3 : 7$

$\text{Q's share of profit} = 1400$

Formula Used

$\text{Partner's Share} = \frac{\text{Individual Ratio}}{\text{Total Ratio}} \times \text{Total Profit}$

Solution

$\text{Total ratio} = 3 + 7 = 10$

$\frac{7}{10} \times \text{Total Profit} = 1400$

$\text{Total Profit} = \frac{1400 \times 10}{7} = 2000$

Final Answer

$\text{Total Profit} = 2000$

Q.74 X, Y, and Z invest Rs. 15,000, Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 10,000 respectively in a business for the same period. What percentage of the total profit will Y get?

A. 30%
B. 40%
C. 50%
D. 60%

Answer: C

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Sol: **Given**

Investment of X $= 15000$

Investment of Y $= 25000$

Investment of Z $= 10000$

Formula Used

$$\text{Percentage Share} = \frac{\text{Individual Investment}}{\text{Total Investment}} \times 100$$

Solution

$\text{Total Investment} = 15000 + 25000 + 10000 = 50000$

$$\text{Y's Share} = \frac{25000}{50000} \times 100 = 50\%$$

Final Answer

Y gets 50% of the total profit

Q.75 **A container contains a mixture of two liquids, A and B, in the proportion 7 : 5. If 9 liters of the mixture is replaced by 9 liters of Liquid B, then the ratio of the two liquids becomes 7 : 9. How much of liquid A was there in the container initially?**

A. 28 litres
B. 25 litres
C. 21 litres
D. 22 litres

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**

Initial ratio of liquids A : B $= 7 : 5$

Quantity of mixture replaced $= 9$ litres

Liquid added $= 9$ litres of B

Final ratio of A : B $= 7 : 9$

Formula Used

$$\text{Removed quantity of a liquid} = \text{Total removed} \times \frac{\text{Ratio part}}{\text{Sum of ratios}}$$

Solution

Let initial quantities of A and B be $7k$ and $5k$

$$\text{A removed} = 9 \times \frac{7}{12} = 5.25$$

$$\text{B removed} = 9 \times \frac{5}{12} = 3.75$$

$\text{Remaining A} = 7k - 5.25$

$\text{Remaining B} = 5k - 3.75 + 9 = 5k + 5.25$

$$\frac{7k - 5.25}{5k + 5.25} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$9(7k - 5.25) = 7(5k + 5.25)$

$63k - 47.25 = 35k + 36.75$

$63k - 35k = 36.75 + 47.25$

$28k = 84$

$k = 3$

Initial quantity of liquid A $= 7k = 7 \times 3 = 21$

Final Answer

21 litres

Q.76 **India's first space-based solar observatory Aditya-L1 was launched by:**

A. NASA
B. ESA
C. ISRO
D. JAXA

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) ISRO**

Explanation:

• Aditya-L1 is India's first dedicated space mission to study the Sun, launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
• It was launched on September 2, 2023, using the PSLV-C57 rocket.
• The spacecraft is placed in a halo orbit around the Lagrange point 1 (L1) of the Sun-Earth system, about 1.5 million km from Earth.
• Its objective is to study the solar corona, solar emissions, solar winds, and Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs).
• It carries seven payloads to observe the photosphere, chromosphere, and the outermost layers of the Sun.

Information Booster:
• Lagrange point L1 allows the satellite to look at the Sun continuously without any occultation or eclipses.
• S. Somanath is the Chairperson of ISRO who oversaw the successful launch.

Additional Knowledge:
• NASA (Option A): The US space agency, partner in the NISAR mission but not the launcher of Aditya-L1.
• ESA (Option B): European Space Agency.
• JAXA (Option D): Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency.

Q.77 **In temple architecture, 'Mandapa' refers to:**

A. Entrance tower
B. Sanctum
C. Pillared hall
D. Flag staff

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Pillared hall**

Explanation:
• In Indian temple architecture, the Mandapa is a pillared hall or pavilion for public rituals.
• It is located between the temple entrance and the sanctum sanctorum.
• Mandapas can be large halls (Maha Mandapa) or smaller entrance halls (Ardha Mandapa).
• They often contain intricately carved pillars and serve as a space for devotees to gather, pray, or watch dances.
• This feature is found in both Nagara (North Indian) and Dravida (South Indian) styles.

Information Booster:
• The sanctum sanctorum where the main deity is placed is called the Garbhagriha.
• The spire or tower above the sanctum is called Shikhara (Nagara) or Vimana (Dravida).

Additional Knowledge:
• Entrance tower (Option A): Known as Gopuram in Dravidian architecture.
• Sanctum (Option B): Known as Garbhagriha, literally meaning 'womb house'.
• Flag staff (Option D): Known as Dwajasthambam, usually located in front of the main shrine.

Q.78 **The Gwalior Gharana is associated with which form of music?**

A. Carnatic
B. Folk
C. Hindustani classical
D. Ghazal

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Hindustani classical**

Explanation:
• The Gwalior Gharana is one of the oldest and most influential 'gharanas' (schools) of Hindustani classical music.
• It is particularly famous for the 'Khayal' style of singing.
• It was developed during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar and rose to prominence in Gwalior under the patronage of Scindia rulers.
• Legends like Nathan Khan and Peer Baksh are associated with its evolution.
• The style is known for its simplicity and lucidity, avoiding complex ornamentation.

Information Booster:
• Tansen, one of the 'Navaratnas' of Akbar, was from Gwalior.
• Other major gharanas include Kirana, Agra, and Jaipur-Atrauli.

Additional Knowledge:
• Carnatic (Option A): The classical music tradition of South India, distinct from Hindustani music.
• Folk (Option B): Traditional music rooted in regional cultures, such as Baul (West Bengal) or Lavani (Maharashtra).
• Ghazal (Option D): A poetic form of music that originated in Arabic and Persian traditions, often focusing on themes of love and longing.

Q.79 **Who wrote the book 'Pax Indica'?**

A. Ramachandra Guha
B. Shashi Tharoor
C. Nandan Nilekani
D. Nirupama Rao

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Shashi Tharoor**

Explanation:
• 'Pax Indica: India and the World of the 21st Century' was written by Shashi Tharoor in 2012.
• The book discusses India's foreign policy and its role in a changing global landscape.
• Tharoor explores how India can use its 'soft power' to enhance its international influence.
• He is a Member of Parliament and a former Under-Secretary General of the United Nations.
• His other famous books include 'The Era of Darkness' and 'The Great Indian Novel'.

Information Booster:
• The term 'Pax Indica' suggests a period of relative peace in the Indian subcontinent led by Indian influence.
• Tharoor won the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2019 for 'An Era of Darkness'.

Additional Knowledge:
• Ramachandra Guha (Option A): A historian known for 'India After Gandhi'.
• Nandan Nilekani (Option C): Co-founder of Infosys and author of 'Imagining India'.
• Nirupama Rao (Option D): A former Foreign Secretary of India and author of 'The Fractured Himalaya'.

Q.80 **Losar festival is celebrated in which region?**

A. Ladakh
B. Assam
C. Odisha
D. Punjab

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Ladakh**

Explanation:
• Losar is the Tibetan New Year festival, celebrated predominantly in Ladakh and other Himalayan regions.
• It usually falls in February or March, depending on the lunar calendar.
• The festival is marked by religious rituals, traditional music, dance, and the lighting of lamps.
• It is celebrated by the Tibetan Buddhist community to mark the beginning of the new year and the victory of good over evil.
• Specific to Ladakh, it involves the 'Metho' procession where people carry torches to drive away evil spirits.

Information Booster:
• Losar is also celebrated in Arunachal Pradesh (by the Monpa tribe) and Himachal Pradesh (Spiti valley).
• Hemis festival is another major festival in Ladakh celebrated in the Hemis Monastery.

Additional Knowledge:
• Assam (Option B): Famous for Bihu festivals (Bhogali, Rongali, Kongali).
• Odisha (Option C): Famous for the Ratha Yatra of Lord Jagannath.
• Punjab (Option D): Celebrates Baisakhi and Lohri with great fervor.

Q.81 **Which of the following books was written by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?**

A. Discovery of India
B. Annihilation of Caste
C. Hind Swaraj
D. India Wins Freedom

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Annihilation of Caste**

Explanation:
• 'Annihilation of Caste' is an undelivered speech written in 1936 by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
• It is a profound critique of the caste system and Hindu religious texts.
• Ambedkar was the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and a champion for Dalit rights.
• Other notable books by him include 'The Untouchables' and 'Who Were the Shudras?'.

• His writings were fundamental to the social reform movements in modern India.

Information Booster:
• Dr. Ambedkar started newspapers like Mooknayak (1920) and Bahishkrit Bharat (1927).
• He led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 to establish the right of untouchables to use water from public tanks.

Additional Knowledge:
• Discovery of India (Option A): Written by Jawaharlal Nehru during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar Fort.
• Hind Swaraj (Option C): Written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909, outlining his views on Swaraj and modern civilization.
• India Wins Freedom (Option D): An autobiographical narrative by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Q.82 **The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of India is related to which of the following?**

A. Urban local bodies
B. Panchayati Raj institutions
C. Cooperative societies
D. Scheduled Areas

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Panchayati Raj institutions**

Explanation:
• The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, gave constitutional status and protection to the Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs).
• It added a new Part IX to the Constitution entitled 'The Panchayats'.
• It also added the 11th Schedule, which contains 29 functional items for Panchayats.
• The Act provides for a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj: Gram Panchayat (village), Panchayat Samiti (intermediate), and Zila Parishad (district).
• It mandates regular elections every five years and reservation of seats for SCs, STs, and women.

Information Booster:
• April 24 is celebrated as National Panchayati Raj Day to commemorate this amendment.
• The amendment implemented the recommendation of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

Additional Knowledge:
• Urban local bodies (Option A): Related to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.
• Cooperative societies (Option C): Related to the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act.
• Scheduled Areas (Option D): Primarily governed by the 5th and 6th Schedules of the Constitution.

Q.83 **The Vice-President of India is elected by:**

A. Members of Lok Sabha
B. Members of Rajya Sabha
C. Electoral College of Parliament
D. State Assemblies

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Electoral College of Parliament**

Explanation:
• Article 66 of the Indian Constitution states that the Vice-President is elected by the members of an electoral college.
• This electoral college consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
• It includes both elected and nominated members of Parliament.
• The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
• Voting is done by secret ballot.

Information Booster:
• Unlike the Presidential election, members of State Legislative Assemblies do not participate in the Vice-Presidential election.
• The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Additional Knowledge:
• Members of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha (Options A & B): Individually they form part of the college, but it is the combined body that elects the VP.
• State Assemblies (Option D): Participate in the Presidential election (Art 54) but not in the Vice-Presidential election.

Q.84 **The Indian Olympic Association was established in which year?**

A. 1911
B. 1920
C. 1927
D. 1935

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 1927**

Explanation:
• The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) was established in 1927.
• Sir Dorabji Tata was the first President of the IOA, and Dr. A.G. Noehren was the first Secretary General.
• It is the governing body for the Olympic Movement in India and is responsible for selecting athletes to represent India at the Olympic Games.
• The IOA is affiliated with the International Olympic Committee (IOC).
• It also manages the participation of India in the Commonwealth Games and Asian Games.

Information Booster:
• In 2022, P.T. Usha became the first woman president of the Indian Olympic Association.
• India first participated in the Olympics in 1900 with a lone athlete, Norman Pritchard.

Additional Knowledge:
• 1920 (Option B): India sent its first official contingent to the Olympics (Antwerp) in this year, but the IOA was not yet formally established.
• 1911 (Option A): Noted for the establishment of the Mohun Bagan Athletic Club's historic IFA Shield win, but not related to the IOA.

Q.85 **The Mukhyamantri Ladli Behna Yojana is implemented by which state?**

A. Rajasthan
B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Chhattisgarh
D. Gujarat

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Madhya Pradesh**

Explanation:
• The Mukhyamantri Ladli Behna Yojana is a flagship scheme of the Madhya Pradesh government launched in early 2023.
• The scheme aims to empower women economically and improve their health and nutrition levels.
• Under this scheme, eligible women receive a monthly financial assistance (currently ₹1,250).
• The target beneficiaries are women between the ages of 21 and 60 who are residents of the state.
• It focuses on enhancing the self-reliance of women in both rural and urban areas.

Information Booster:
• The scheme is similar in intent to other cash-transfer schemes like 'Lakhpati Didi' but at a state level.
• Madhya Pradesh also implements 'Ladli Laxmi Yojana' focused on the girl child.

Additional Knowledge:
• Rajasthan (Option A): Implements the 'Indira Gandhi Matritva Poshan Yojana'.
• Chhattisgarh (Option C): Implements 'Mahtari Vandan Yojana' which provides similar monthly financial aid.
• Gujarat (Option D): Known for schemes like 'Vahli Dikri Yojana'.

Q.86 **Who was appointed as the 53rd Chief Justice of India on 24 November 2025?**

A. Justice Sanjiv Khanna
B. Justice B.R. Gavai
C. Justice Surya Kant
D. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Justice Surya Kant**

Explanation:
• Justice Surya Kant took oath as the 53rd Chief Justice of India (CJI) on November 24, 2025.
• He succeeded Justice B.R. Gavai, who served as the 52nd CJI.
• He was appointed by the President of India under Article 124(2) of the Constitution.
• Before being elevated to the Supreme Court, he served as the Chief Justice of the Himachal Pradesh High Court.
• The CJI is the head of the judiciary of India and the Supreme Court.

Information Booster:
• The seniority principle is generally followed in the appointment of the CJI.
• A Supreme Court judge, including the CJI, retires at the age of 65 years.

Additional Knowledge:
• Justice Sanjiv Khanna (Option A): Served as the 51st CJI (Nov 2024 to May 2025).
• Justice B.R. Gavai (Option B): Served as the 52nd CJI (May 2025 to Nov 2025).
• Justice D.Y. Chandrachud (Option D): Served as the 50th CJI until November 2024.

Q.87 **Khelo India Youth Games 2025 were hosted by which state?**

A. Bihar
B. Assam
C. Kerala
D. Odisha

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Bihar**

Explanation:
• The 7th edition of the Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) was hosted by Bihar in January 2025.
• This marked the first time that Bihar hosted this prestigious national multi-sport event.
• The games are part of the 'Khelo India' initiative launched by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
• Events were spread across various districts including Patna and Rajgir, which saw the inauguration of modern sports complexes.
• The primary aim is to identify and nurture grassroots talent in sports across India.

Information Booster:
• The 2024 edition of the Khelo India Youth Games was hosted by Tamil Nadu.
• Maharashtra has historically been one of the most successful states in these games.

Additional Knowledge:
• Assam (Option B): Hosted the 2020 edition in Guwahati.
• Odisha (Option D): Known as the 'Sports Capital' of India, hosted the first Khelo India University Games in 2020.
• Kerala (Option C): Known for its traditional sports and athletics, but was not the host for 2025 KIYG.

Q.88 **Pankaj Advani is associated with which sport?**

A. Chess
B. Billiards
C. Shooting
D. Table Tennis

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Billiards**

Explanation:
• Pankaj Advani is a professional Indian player of Billiards and Snooker.
• He has won the IBSF World Billiards Championship multiple times across different formats.
• He is the only player to win world titles in all formats of both Billiards and Snooker.
• Advani was awarded the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna, India's highest sporting honor, in 2006.
• He is known as the 'Golden Boy' of Indian cue sports.

Information Booster:
• He has been awarded the Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri for his contributions to sports.
• Advani won his first world title at the age of 18 in 2003.

Additional Knowledge:
• Chess (Option A): Associated with legends like Viswanathan Anand and R. Praggnanandhaa.
• Shooting (Option C): Associated with Abhinav Bindra and Manu Bhaker.
• Table Tennis (Option D): Associated with Sharath Kamal and Manika Batra.

Q.89 **Who became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal in boxing?**

A. Lovlina Borgohain
B. Mary Kom
C. Nikhat Zareen
D. Sarita Devi

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Mary Kom**

Explanation:
• M.C. Mary Kom won a bronze medal in the flyweight (51 kg) category at the 2012 London Olympics.
• She is the first Indian woman boxer to achieve this milestone in Olympic history.
• Mary Kom is a six-time AIBA World Boxing Champion, earning her the nickname 'Magnificent Mary'.
• Her success paved the way for women's boxing to gain mainstream popularity in India.
• She hails from the state of Manipur.

Information Booster:
• Mary Kom was also the first Indian woman boxer to win a gold medal at the Asian Games (2014) and Commonwealth Games (2018).
• She has been honored with the Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian award.

Additional Knowledge:
• Lovlina Borgohain (Option A): Won a bronze medal in the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, becoming the second Indian woman boxer to win an Olympic medal.
• Nikhat Zareen (Option C): A two-time World Champion but has not won an Olympic medal as of early 2025.
• Sarita Devi (Option D): A former World Champion and Asian Games medalist, but did not win an Olympic medal.

Q.90 **The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in which year?**

A. 2012
B. 2013
C. 2014
D. 2015

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 2014**

Explanation:
• The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was officially launched on October 2, 2014, at Rajghat, New Delhi.
• The launch coincided with the 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
• It is a nation-wide campaign aimed at eliminating open defecation and improving solid waste management.
• The mission was divided into two components: SBM (Gramin) and SBM (Urban).
• It is managed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Gramin) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (Urban).

Information Booster:
• SBM 2.0 was launched in October 2021 to make cities 'Garbage Free'.
• The mission's logo features Mahatma Gandhi's spectacles with 'Swachh Bharat' written on them.

Additional Knowledge:
• 2012 (Option A): Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was the precursor to SBM during this period.
• 2015 (Option D): Programs like the Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT were launched in 2015, not the main SBM.

Q.91 **Which of the following instruments is a string instrument?**

A. Pakhawaj
B. Shehnai
C. Santoor
D. Nadaswaram

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Santoor**

Explanation:
• The Santoor is a stringed instrument (Chordophone) made of walnut and typically has 72 strings.

• It is a folk instrument from the Kashmir valley that was elevated to classical status by Pt. Shivkumar Sharma.
• It is played with a pair of curved wooden mallets called 'kalam'.
• In the classification of Indian musical instruments, it falls under 'Tata Vadya'.
• The strings are struck to produce sound, making it a hammered dulcimer.

Information Booster:
• Indian musical instruments are classified into four groups: Tata Vadya (Strings), Avanaddha Vadya (Drums), Sushira Vadya (Wind), and Ghana Vadya (Idiophenes/Percussion).

Additional Knowledge:
• Pakhawaj (Option A): An Avanaddha Vadya (percussion instrument) popular in Dhrupad music.
• Shehnai (Option B): A Sushira Vadya (wind instrument) made famous globally by Bismillah Khan.
• Nadaswaram (Option D): A wind instrument widely used in South Indian temples and Carnatic music.

Q.92 **Which article deals with the abolition of untouchability?**

A. Article 14
B. Article 15
C. Article 17
D. Article 21

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Article 17**

Explanation:
• Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes 'Untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form.
• The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability is an offense punishable in accordance with the law.
• It is a fundamental right provided under the 'Right to Equality' (Articles 14-18).
• To give effect to this article, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted, later renamed as the Civil Rights Protection Act.
• This article is absolute, meaning it has no exceptions.

Information Booster:
• The term 'Untouchability' is not defined in the Constitution or the Act.
• It is one of the few fundamental rights available against private individuals as well as the state.

Additional Knowledge:
• Article 14 (Option A): Deals with equality before the law.
• Article 15 (Option B): Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
• Article 21 (Option D): Deals with the protection of life and personal liberty.

Q.93 **Which part of the human eye controls the amount of light entering?**

A. Retina
B. Iris
C. Cornea
D. Lens

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Iris**

Explanation:
• The Iris is the dark muscular diaphragm that controls the size of the pupil.
• By changing the size of the pupil, the iris regulates the amount of light entering the eye.
• In bright light, the iris contracts the pupil; in dim light, the iris expands the pupil.
• It is also the part of the eye that gives it its characteristic color (blue, brown, green, etc.).
• The pupil is the central opening in the iris.

Information Booster:
• The Lens adjusts its focal length to focus objects clearly on the retina.
• The Ciliary muscles control the curvature of the eye lens.

Additional Knowledge:
• Retina (Option A): The light-sensitive screen at the back of the eye where images are formed.
• Cornea (Option C): The transparent front part of the eye that covers the iris and pupil; it performs most of the light refraction.
• Lens (Option D): A transparent, biconvex structure that provides finer adjustment of focal length.

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Q.94 **The Nanda dynasty was overthrown by:**

A. Bindusara
B. Ashoka
C. Chandragupta Maurya
D. Bimbisara

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Chandragupta Maurya**

Explanation:
• Chandragupta Maurya founded the Mauryan Empire around 321 BCE by defeating Dhana Nanda, the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty.
• He was assisted and mentored by Chanakya (Kautilya), who was insulted by Dhana Nanda.
• The capital of the Mauryan Empire was Pataliputra (modern-day Patna).
• His victory marked the end of the Nanda rule which was known for heavy taxation and unpopularity.
• This established the first large unified empire in Indian history.

Information Booster:
• Chanakya wrote the 'Arthashastra', a famous treatise on statecraft and economics.
• Chandragupta Maurya later defeated the Greek general Seleucus Nicator.

Additional Knowledge:
• Bindusara (Option A): Son of Chandragupta Maurya and the second Mauryan emperor.
• Ashoka (Option B): Grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, famous for the Kalinga War and spreading Buddhism.
• Bimbisara (Option D): Ruler of the Haryanka dynasty, much earlier than the Nandas.

Q.95 **The India–Thailand Highway project is a part of which policy initiative?**

A. Look West Policy
B. Act East Policy
C. Neighbourhood First
D. Indo-Pacific Strategy

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Act East Policy**

Explanation:
• The India–Myanmar–Thailand (IMT) Trilateral Highway is a significant strategic initiative under India's Act East Policy.
• The project aims to connect Moreh in Manipur, India, with Mae Sot in Thailand via Myanmar.
• It is intended to boost trade, business, and cultural exchanges between India and Southeast Asian nations.
• The Act East Policy, launched in 2014, is an evolution of the earlier 'Look East Policy' to provide a more proactive role for India in the region.
• The highway spans approximately 1,360 km and is a key component of regional connectivity.

Information Booster:
• The project is also linked to the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) framework.
• Connectivity is one of the 'C's of the Act East Policy (Commerce, Culture, Connectivity, and Capacity building).

Additional Knowledge:
• Look West Policy (Option A): Focuses on strengthening ties with Middle Eastern/West Asian countries.
• Neighbourhood First (Option C): Prioritizes relations with immediate neighbors like Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka.
• Indo-Pacific Strategy (Option D): A broader maritime and security-focused framework involving partners like the US, Japan, and Australia.

Q.96 **The BRICS nations together account for nearly how much of the world population?**

A. One-fourth
B. One-third
C. Two-fifths
D. Half

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Two-fifths**

Explanation:
• BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) represents about 41-42% of the global population, which is approximately two-fifths.
• The group was originally formed as BRIC in 2006, with South Africa joining in 2010 to make it BRICS.
• These nations are characterized as the world's leading emerging market economies.
• Together, they account for about 24% of the global GDP and 16% of world trade.
• The primary objective of BRICS is to promote peace, security, development, and cooperation.

Information Booster:
• In 2024, BRICS expanded to include new members like Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the UAE, further increasing its global demographic and economic share.
• The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly the BRICS Development Bank, is a key financial institution established by these nations.

Additional Knowledge:
• One-fourth (Option A): Roughly 25%, which is much lower than the BRICS share.
• One-third (Option B): Roughly 33%, which represents a significant portion but still underestimates BRICS' combined population.
• Half (Option D): 50%, which would be an overestimation despite the massive populations of India and China.

Q.97 **During the 1991 reforms, which sector was opened for private participation?**

A. Railways
B. Atomic energy
C. Power
D. Judiciary

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Power**

Explanation:
• The Industrial Policy of 1991 drastically reduced the list of industries reserved for the public sector from 17 to 8.
• Electricity (Power) generation was one of the key sectors opened up to the private sector to bridge the energy demand-supply gap.
• The reforms followed the LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization) model.
• Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister and P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister during these reforms.
• The reforms aimed to make the Indian economy more market-oriented and globally competitive.

Information Booster:
• Currently, only two sectors are strictly reserved for the public sector: Atomic Energy and Railway Operations (though private entry is being explored in certain railway services).
• The 1991 reforms were triggered by a Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis.

Additional Knowledge:
• Railways (Option A): Remained a government monopoly for decades post-1991.
• Atomic energy (Option B): Remains strictly under the control of the Central Government due to national security and safety reasons.
• Judiciary (Option D): Is an independent organ of the state and not a 'sector' for private participation in the economic sense.

Q.98 **Which organ helps in purification of blood in humans?**

A. Liver
B. Kidney
C. Pancreas
D. Lungs

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Kidney**

Explanation:
• Kidneys are bean-shaped organs that filter waste products, excess water, and other impurities from the blood.
• These waste products are stored in the bladder and then expelled as urine.
• The functional unit of the kidney is the nephron.
• Kidneys also help in regulating blood pressure and the balance of electrolytes.
• They filter about 120 to 150 quarts of blood daily.

Information Booster:
• Dialysis is a medical procedure that acts as an artificial kidney for people with kidney failure.
• Lungs are responsible for the 'oxygenation' of blood, which is a different form of purification (removing CO_2).

Additional Knowledge:
• Liver (Option A): Primarily involved in detoxification of chemicals and metabolizing drugs.
• Pancreas (Option C): Produces enzymes for digestion and hormones like insulin.
• Lungs (Option D): Exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide; they don't filter out nitrogenous metabolic waste.

Q.99 **The National Logistics Policy was launched in which year?**

A. 2020
B. 2021
C. 2022
D. 2023

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 2022**

Explanation:
• The National Logistics Policy (NLP) was launched by the Prime Minister in September 2022.
• Its primary goal is to reduce the cost of logistics in India from the current 13-14% of GDP to a single-digit level.
• The policy aims to improve India's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranking.
• It focuses on digital integration, unified regulatory frameworks, and skill development in the logistics sector.
• The policy complements the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity.

Information Booster:
• The ULIP (Unified Logistics Interface Platform) is a key digital component of the NLP.
• Improving logistics is crucial for the success of the 'Make in India' initiative and export competitiveness.

Additional Knowledge:
• 2020 (Option A): Saw the launch of various pandemic-related economic packages and the National Education Policy.
• 2021 (Option B): PM GatiShakti was launched in October 2021, setting the stage for NLP.
• 2023 (Option D): Focus remained on the implementation phase of these policies and G20 initiatives.

Q.100 **'Cheraw' is a famous folk dance of which state?**

A. Nagaland
B. Mizoram
C. Tripura
D. Manipur

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Mizoram**

Explanation:
• Cheraw is a traditional cultural dance of Mizoram, also known as the 'Bamboo Dance'.
• It is performed by men who tap long bamboo poles in rhythmic beats while women dance in and out of the bamboo.
• It is one of the oldest dances of Mizoram and is performed on festive occasions like Chapchar Kut.
• The dancers wear colorful traditional costumes like Puanchei and Kawrchei.
• It is believed to have originated as a ritual to provide comfort to the soul of a deceased mother.

Information Booster:
• Similar bamboo dances are found in other Southeast Asian countries like the Philippines (Tinikling).
• Chapchar Kut is the most important spring festival of the Mizo people.

Additional Knowledge:
• Nagaland (Option A): Famous for the Hornbill Festival and the 'War Dance'.
• Tripura (Option C): Known for the 'Hojagiri' dance performed by the Reang community.
• Manipur (Option D): Famous for the classical 'Raas Leela' and the folk dance 'Thang-Ta'.
