Zip Preview fo Mapping Id (783865) ENGLISH ×

Q.1 Read the following statements:
Statement 1: The process of vertical heating of the atmosphere is known as advection.
Statement 2: The transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air is called convection.
Statement 3: 'Loo' winds in northern India during summer are caused by advection.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. All three statements 1,2 and 3 are correct
B. Statements 2 and 3 are correct
C. Only Statements 1 and 2 are correct
D. Only Statement 3 is correct

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Only Statement 3 is correct**
Explanation:
· **Statement 1**: The process of vertical heating of the atmosphere is known as **convection**, not advection. **Advection** refers to the horizontal movement of heat or other properties in the atmosphere. Therefore, this statement is **incorrect**.
· **Statement 2**: The **transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air** is called **advection**, not convection. **Convection** involves the vertical movement of heat, typically through the rising of warm air and sinking of cooler air. Hence, this statement is also **incorrect**.
· **Statement 3**: **'Loo' winds** in northern India during the summer are **hot, dry winds** that blow from the west, usually caused by **advection** of heat. These winds contribute to the extremely high temperatures in the region. This statement is **correct**.
Information Booster:
· **Advection**: Horizontal movement of heat, moisture, or air masses.
· **Convection**: The vertical movement of heat in the atmosphere, commonly seen in the rising of warm air and sinking of cool air.
· **Loo winds**: Occur in northern India during summer, especially from the **Rajasthan** region, and cause intense heat waves.
· The term **"Loo"** is derived from the Hindi word for **"hot wind"**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Advection** can also refer to the horizontal movement of air masses that bring temperature and humidity changes.
· **Convection** is a crucial process in the development of **thunderstorms** and **cloud formation**.
· **Loo winds** contribute to the **high heat index** in northern India, making the summer months particularly harsh.

Q.2 The primary objective of the LUPEX Mission, a collaboration between ISRO and JAXA, is to:

A. Study the Martian atmosphere and soil composition
B. Deploy a communication satellite in lunar orbit
C. Investigate the quantity and quality of water on the Moon and explore its dark side
D. Observe solar flares and coronal mass ejections

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) Investigate the quantity and quality of water on the Moon and explore its dark side
Explanation:
· The **LUPEX Mission** (Lunar Polar Exploration Mission) is a joint project between **ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)** and **JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency)**.
· The mission aims to **investigate the presence of water** on the Moon, particularly in the **lunar poles**.
· The exploration will focus on the **dark side** of the Moon, which is not visible from Earth, to understand the **distribution and quantity of water** in permanently shadowed regions.
Information Booster:
· The mission is designed to send a **lunar lander and rover** to the Moon's **south pole**, where water ice has been found in shadowed craters.
· **Water** on the Moon is crucial for future space exploration, as it can be used for **drinking water** and converted into **hydrogen and oxygen** for fuel.
· The **LUPEX** mission is a part of ongoing efforts to establish a **permanent lunar presence**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Option (a)** – Studying the Martian atmosphere is part of **Mars missions**, not the LUPEX mission, which focuses on the Moon.
· **Option (b)** – While ISRO has launched communication satellites in lunar orbit, this is not the primary objective of the LUPEX mission.
· **Option (d)** – Solar flares and coronal mass ejections are studied by **solar observation missions** like **SOHO**, not the LUPEX mission.

Q.3 Consider the below statements regarding the Aditya-L1 mission and its payloads:
1. The SUIT payload on Aditya-L1 is designed to image the solar disk in the near-ultraviolet (UV) spectrum to study the temperature and chemical composition of the Sun's photosphere and chromosphere.
2. The SOLEXS instrument is a high-resolution X-ray spectrometer used to study solar flares and active regions in soft X-ray wavelengths.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. Both 1 and 2
B. Neither 1 nor 2
C. 2 only
D. 1 only

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Both 1 and 2
Explanation:
• **Statement 1 is correct:** The SUIT (Solar Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope) payload is designed to observe the solar disk in the near-ultraviolet (UV) spectrum. Its goal is to study the temperature, chemical composition, and dynamics of the Sun's photosphere and chromosphere.

• **Statement 2 is correct:** The SOLEXS (Soft X-ray Spectrometer) is indeed a high-resolution X-ray spectrometer designed to study solar flares and active regions in soft X-ray wavelengths.
Information Booster:

• The Aditya-L1 mission aims to study the Sun's outermost layers and their impact on space weather.

• It is India's first dedicated mission to study the Sun, with the goal of understanding its behavior.

• The mission carries seven payloads in total, including instruments to measure solar radiation and its impact on space weather.

• The launch vehicle for Aditya-L1 will be the PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle).

• The mission will help in understanding the dynamics of solar activities and their effect on Earth's climate.

Q.4 Which of the following is a subject under the State List?

A. Banking
B. Public Order
C. Defence
D. Education

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer: (b) Public Order**

Explanation:

· The State List refers to the subjects on which State Governments have the authority to legislate as per the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
· Public Order is explicitly listed under the State List (Entry 1 in List II).
· It gives State Governments the responsibility to maintain law and order within their jurisdiction.

Information Booster:

· **Banking (Option a)** – Falls under the Union List, where the central government has exclusive authority.
· **Defence (Option c)** – Also comes under the Union List, as national defense is a central government responsibility.
· **Education (Option d)** – It is a concurrent subject, meaning both State and Union governments can legislate on it.
· Public order is critical to maintaining local peace and security, which is primarily a state responsibility.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Union List –** Subjects like Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking, and Railways fall under this list.
· **Concurrent List** – Includes subjects like Education, Marriage, and Criminal Law, where both State and Union governments can make laws.

Q.5 How does Article 356 impact the federal structure of India?

A. It ensures judicial independence
B. It promotes decentralization
C. It allows Centre to dismiss State governments
D. It enforces cooperative federalism

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) It allows Centre to dismiss State governments**

Explanation:

• Article 356 of the Indian Constitution is known as the "President's Rule," which allows the President of India to dissolve or suspend a state's government and assume direct control of the state.

• It can be invoked when a state government is unable to function according to the provisions of the Constitution.

• This provision significantly impacts India's federal structure by centralizing power in the hands of the Union government during periods of instability or breakdown in governance at the state level.

Information Booster:

• The imposition of President's Rule is often considered a violation of federalism as it reduces the autonomy of states.

• The President's Rule can last for six months but can be extended by successive resolutions.

• Article 356 has been used multiple times, though it is controversial, as it can be misused for political reasons.

• After the 44th Amendment, the power of the President to dismiss state governments has been subject to judicial review.

• This article is a part of emergency provisions and reflects a strong central control over state affairs.

Additional Knowledge:

• (a) Judicial independence – Article 356 does not deal with judicial matters, but with executive control over states.

• (b) Decentralization – Article 356 centralizes power, thus it does not promote decentralization.

• (d) Cooperative federalism – Article 356, in practice, can undermine cooperative federalism by giving the Centre the power to intervene directly in state governance.

Q.6 Which platform is used for submitting ideas under the INSPIRE MANAK Scheme?

A. Science and Technology Portal
B. INSPIRE Portal
C. National Innovation Portal
D. Digital India Portal

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) INSPIRE Portal**

Explanation:

· The **INSPIRE MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge)** Scheme is an initiative by the **Department of Science and Technology (DST)**, aimed at nurturing the scientific temper in school students.
· Ideas under this scheme are submitted through the **INSPIRE Portal**, which is specifically designed to facilitate the submission and evaluation of innovative ideas from students across India.
· The scheme encourages students to submit their creative science-based projects and ideas via this portal.

Information Booster:

· The **INSPIRE MANAK Scheme** encourages students from **Class 6 to 10** to submit their ideas and innovations.
· The scheme provides **awards and recognition** to outstanding projects and helps inspire the next generation of innovators.
· It is a part of the broader **INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research)** initiative by the **DST**.
· **INSPIRE Portal** is designed for seamless submission, evaluation, and tracking of ideas and projects.

Q.7 Which of the following is the main reason that Prime Minister Narendra Modi meet Mr. Michal Spiczko, President of the Kabaddi Federation of Poland?

A. To congratulate him on Poland's football achievements
B. To appreciate his efforts in promoting Kabaddi in Europe
C. To sign a trade agreement between India and Poland
D. To discuss military cooperation through sports

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) To appreciate his efforts in promoting Kabaddi in Europe

Explanation:

· **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** met **Mr. Michal Spiczko**, the **President of the Kabaddi Federation of Poland**, primarily to **appreciate his efforts in promoting Kabaddi** in Europe, particularly in Poland.
· The meeting highlighted the growing popularity of **Kabaddi** in Europe, with Poland emerging as an important hub for the sport in the region.
· The focus was on **internationalizing Kabaddi** and fostering better relations through sports.

Information Booster:

· Kabaddi is a popular sport in India, and efforts are being made to expand its reach globally.
· **Mr. Michal Spiczko** has played a pivotal role in introducing and promoting Kabaddi in **Poland** and other European countries.
· The meeting also emphasized the strengthening of **sports diplomacy** between India and Poland.
· Kabaddi's global outreach is part of India's strategy to promote traditional sports worldwide.

Q.8 **Consider the following statements:**

1. Madhabi Puri Buch became the first woman to head SEBI in March 2022.

2. Tuhin Kanta Pandey has been appointed as the new SEBI Chief for three years from February 28, 2025.

3. Saudi Arabia has awarded PM Narendra Modi the Order of Mubarak Al-Kabeer.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

A. 1 and 3 only
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1, 2, and 3 all are correct
D. 1 and 2 only

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

• **Statement 1 is correct:** Madhabi Puri Buch became the first woman to head SEBI in March 2022.

• **Statement 2 is correct:** Tuhin Kanta Pandey has been appointed as the new SEBI Chief for three years from February 28, 2025.

• **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Saudi Arabia awarded Prime Minister Narendra Modi the "King Abdulaziz Sash" (not the Order of Mubarak Al-Kabeer).

Information Booster:

• Madhabi Puri Buch took over as the SEBI Chairman to regulate India's securities market and capital structure.

• Tuhin Kanta Pandey's role as the SEBI Chief for the upcoming term shows the continuity in SEBI's leadership structure.

• The King Abdulaziz Sash awarded to PM Modi highlights the strong India-Saudi Arabia diplomatic ties, unlike the Order of Mubarak Al-Kabeer.

Q.9 **Which property of sound determines its loudness?**

A. Wavelength
B. Pitch
C. Amplitude
D. Frequency

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Amplitude

Explanation:

• Amplitude refers to the maximum displacement of particles from their rest position due to a sound wave.

• Loudness is directly proportional to the square of the amplitude.

• A greater amplitude means more energy is carried by the wave, making the sound louder.

• Amplitude does not affect pitch or frequency.

• Loudness is a subjective measure, but it's physically governed by amplitude.

Information Booster:

• Loudness is measured in decibels (dB).

• A sound with higher amplitude but the same frequency will be louder than one with lower amplitude.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Wavelength (Option a)

• Represents the distance between two consecutive crests or troughs.

• It affects the frequency but not loudness directly.

(b) Pitch (Option b)

• Determined by the frequency of the sound wave.

• Higher frequency = higher pitch.

(d) Frequency (Option d)

• Number of vibrations per second (Hertz).

• Influences pitch, not loudness.

Q.10 **Who was appointed as the CEO (Chief Executive Officer) of NITI Aayog in February 2023?**

A. Dr. Sukhbir Singh Sandhu
B. Amitabh Kant
C. Dr. Vivek Joshi
D. BVR Subrahmanyam

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer: (d) BVR Subrahmanyam**

Explanation:

· BVR Subrahmanyam was appointed as the CEO of NITI Aayog in February 2023.
· Prior to this, he served as the Commerce Secretary and has vast experience in policy implementation and economic reforms.
· His appointment was part of the government's move to appoint a high-profile official to lead NITI Aayog in the evolving socio-economic landscape.

Information Booster:

· NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) was established in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission.
· It is responsible for policy formulation, providing strategic and technical advice to the central and state governments.
· The Prime Minister is the Chairman, and the CEO is a key position that leads the day-to-day functioning of the institution.
· It also focuses on sustainable development and guiding national development strategies.

Structure of NITI Aayog:

• **Chairman** – The Prime Minister of India.
· **Vice Chairman** – A full-time position responsible for overseeing the activities of NITI Aayog.
· **CEO –** Chief Executive Officer, responsible for the implementation of policies and the management of the institution's work, leading its staff.
· **Governing Council** – Composed of the Chief Ministers of all states and Union Territories, and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories.
· **Regional Councils** – To address specific regional issues and implement policies effectively.
• **Expert Members** – NITI Aayog comprises several domain experts who provide technical guidance and advice on key policy issues.
· **Full-time Members** – Several full-time members appointed in specific areas like health, education, etc.

Q.11 **Which of the following is not a correct statement regarding vacuoles?**

A. Vacuoles are generally larger in animal cells than in plant cells.
B. Animal cells usually contain smaller vacuoles compared to plant cells
C. In some plant cells, the central vacuole can take up most of the cell's volume
D. Vacuoles serve as storage sacs for both solids and liquids

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Vacuoles are generally larger in animal cells than in plant cells.**

Explanation:

· **Vacuoles** are membrane-bound organelles found in both **animal** and **plant cells**, but they vary in size and function across the two cell types.
· In **plant cells**, the **central vacuole** is typically very large and occupies a significant portion of the cell's volume, whereas in **animal cells**, vacuoles are generally much smaller.
· Hence, **Statement (a)** is incorrect because **vacuoles in plant cells are generally much larger** than those in animal cells.

Information Booster:

· **Vacuoles** in **animal cells** are often smaller and are involved in processes like **storage of nutrients** and **waste products**.
· **Vacuoles** in **plant cells**, particularly the **central vacuole**, play a key role in maintaining **turgor pressure** and **storage of water**, **ions**, and **metabolic products**.
· The **central vacuole** in plant cells can make up as much as **90% of the cell's volume**.
· Vacuoles are involved in **digestive functions**, especially in **protists** and **fungi**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Statement (b)** is correct: **Animal cells usually contain smaller vacuoles**, often involved in **nutrient storage** and **waste removal**.
· **Statement (c)** is correct: In **some plant cells**, the **central vacuole** can take up **most of the cell's volume** (helping with water and solute storage).
· **Statement (d)** is correct: **Vacuoles** serve as storage sacs for both **solids** (like **waste products**) and **liquids** (like **water** or **nutrients**).

Q.12 **Which city is home to the cricket ground, Wankhede Stadium?**

A. Chennai
B. Mumbai
C. Kolkata
D. Delhi

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Mumbai

Explanation:

• Wankhede Stadium is located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

• It is one of the most famous cricket stadiums in India and has hosted numerous important international matches, including the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup final.

• The stadium is known for its electric atmosphere and is the home ground for Mumbai Indians in the Indian Premier League (IPL).

Information Booster:

• Wankhede Stadium was inaugurated in 1974 and has a seating capacity of around 33,000.

• It is named after the late Sheshrao Wankhede, a former cricket administrator.

• The stadium has hosted many historic matches, including Test matches and One-Day Internationals.

• It has also been the venue for various concerts and cultural events.

• It is located near Marine Drive and offers a stunning view of the Arabian Sea.

Additional Knowledge:

• (a) **Chennai –** Home to the M.A. Chidambaram Stadium, not Wankhede.

• (c) **Kolkata** – Home to the iconic Eden Gardens, not Wankhede.

• (d) **Delhi –** Home to the Feroz Shah Kotla Ground, not Wankhede.

Q.13 **The Vice-President of India is part of which branch of the government?**

A. Legislative only
B. Executive only
C. Judicial only
D. Both Executive and Legislative

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (d) Both Executive and Legislative

Explanation:

· The **Vice-President of India** holds a dual role in the **Executive** and the **Legislative** branches of the government.

· **Executive:** The Vice-President is the **ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**, the upper house of Parliament, and plays a key role in the functioning of the legislative body.

· **Legislative:** As Vice-President, they also have an important function in the **executive branch**, participating in executive matters, especially in the event of the absence of the President.

Information Booster:

· The Vice-President is elected by the members of the **Electoral College**, which consists of the members of both **Houses of Parliament**.

· As the **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**, the Vice-President plays a pivotal role in the legislative process by **presiding over its sessions**.

· The Vice-President can assume the duties of the **President** in the event of the President's absence, incapacity, or vacancy.

Q.14 **Which of the following is the specific port facility within Chabahar Port that India is primarily developing and operating?**

A. Jask Port
B. Shahid Beheshti Port
C. Shahid Kalantari Port
D. Bandar Abbas Port

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Shahid Beheshti Port**

Explanation:

· India is primarily developing and operating the **Shahid Beheshti Port**, which is part of the **Chabahar Port** complex in **Iran**.

· The development of this port is a key part of the **India-Iran cooperation** to boost trade and connectivity, especially for **landlocked Afghanistan** and Central Asia.

· India has invested in upgrading the **Shahid Beheshti Port**, enhancing its capacity and infrastructure for cargo handling, making it a vital link for regional connectivity.

Information Booster:

· The **Shahid Beheshti Port** is located in the **Sistan and Baluchestan province** of Iran.

· India's development of this port is part of the broader **Chabahar Port Development Agreement** between India and Iran, signed in 2016.

· **Chabahar Port** is seen as a strategic alternative to the **Pakistani port of Gwadar**, providing India with direct access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

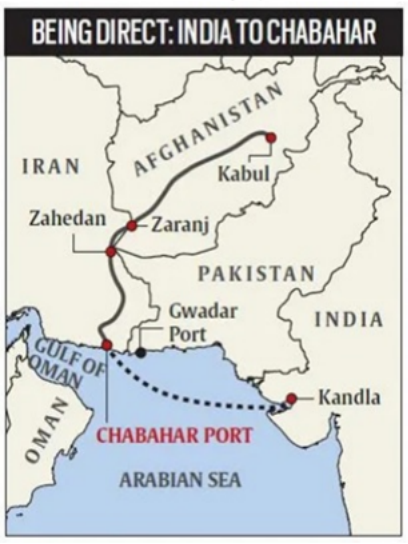
· The port's development will improve **maritime connectivity** between India, Iran, and Afghanistan, bypassing traditional routes through Pakistan.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Jask Port** → A deepwater port located in southern Iran, but not related to India's development.

· **Shahid Kalantari Port** → Located near Chabahar.

· **Bandar Abbas Port** → A major port in Iran but not the focus of India's development efforts.



Q.15 **Name the Indian port that is the largest exporter of iron ore?**

A. Paradip Port
B. Chennai Port
C. Visakhapatnam Port
D. Marmagao Port

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct answer is: (D) Marmagao Port**

Explanation:

• Marmagao Port, located in Goa, is the largest exporter of iron ore in India.
• It handles a significant portion of India's iron ore export trade, particularly to China.
• The port has specialized facilities for iron ore export and is one of the major hubs for this commodity in India.

Information Booster:

• Marmagao Port is located on the west coast of India, in the state of Goa.
• The port primarily handles bulk cargo, with iron ore being its major export.
• It is a deep-water port, making it suitable for large vessels.
• The port plays a crucial role in the economic growth of the region.
• It is operated by the Mormugao Port Trust.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Option (A) Paradip Port** – Paradip is a major port for handling bulk cargo but is primarily known for coal exports, not iron ore.
• **Option (B) Chennai Port** – Chennai Port deals with a variety of cargo, but it is not the largest exporter of iron ore.
• **Option (C) Visakhapatnam Port** – Visakhapatnam is a significant port in India, mainly known for handling cargo such as coal and petroleum products, not iron ore.

Q.16 **Which of the following pairs is correctly matched with respect to the Schedules of the Indian Constitution?**

A. Eleventh Schedule - Powers and responsibilities of Panchayats
B. Twelfth Schedule - Election of President and Vice-President
C. Tenth Schedule - Languages recognised by the Constitution
D. Ninth Schedule Allocation of powers between Union and States

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Eleventh Schedule - Powers and responsibilities of Panchayats**

Explanation:

· The **Eleventh Schedule** of the **Indian Constitution** deals with the **powers, authority, and responsibilities** of **Panchayats**. It contains **29 matters** related to the functioning of Panchayats and rural local self-government, added by the **73rd Amendment Act of 1992**.

· The other options are incorrect because:

· **Twelfth Schedule**: Deals with **municipalities** and not the election of President or Vice-President.

· **Tenth Schedule**: Relates to **disqualification of members** on grounds of defection (anti-defection law), not languages.

· **Ninth Schedule**: Deals with the **protection of laws** from judicial review, not the allocation of powers between Union and States.

Information Booster:

· **Eleventh Schedule** was added by the **73rd Amendment Act of 1992** to provide a clear framework for **decentralized governance** in rural areas.
· The **Panchayat system** is intended to bring about more effective governance at the grassroots level.
· **Municipalities** and urban local bodies are dealt with in the **Twelfth Schedule**.
· The **Ninth Schedule** protects laws from judicial review that are related to agrarian reform and other issues.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Twelfth Schedule**: Contains **18 items** related to **municipalities** and urban local self-government, introduced by the **74th Amendment Act of 1992**.
· **Tenth Schedule**: Also known as the **Anti-Defection Law**, was added by the **52nd Amendment Act of 1985**.
· **Ninth Schedule**: Initially introduced by the **First Amendment Act of 1951**, it aimed to protect land reform laws from being challenged in courts.

Q.17 What was the role of the National Dairy Development Board (NDD in the Technology Mission on Oilseeds?

A. To promote milk production
B. To regulate trade policies
C. To develop genetically modified crops
D. To manage oilseed procurement and processing

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (d) To manage oilseed procurement and processing
Explanation:
· The **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)** played a role in the **Technology Mission on Oilseeds**, primarily focusing on the **procurement and processing of oilseeds**.
· The mission aimed at increasing the production of edible oils by enhancing the efficiency of the oilseed sector through improved technologies and better management practices.
· NDDB's involvement was essential in ensuring that the infrastructure for processing oilseeds was well-established to meet the growing demand for edible oils in India.
Information Booster:
· The **Technology Mission on Oilseeds (TMO)** was launched in the **1980s** by the Government of India to reduce dependency on edible oil imports.
· It focused on **increasing domestic oilseed production**, improving oil extraction processes, and enhancing the efficiency of marketing and processing.
· The NDDB was involved in managing the **procurement** of oilseeds and facilitating **processing** to ensure the country's self-sufficiency in edible oils.
· The mission helped promote both **groundnut** and **mustard** cultivation in India.

Q.18 Which Indian space mission marked the successful launch of 104 satellites in a single mission?

A. Astrosat
B. GSLV Mk III
C. Chandrayaan-2
D. PSLV-C37

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) PSLV-C37**
Explanation:
· The **PSLV-C37** mission, launched on **February 15, 2017**, marked the successful launch of **104 satellites** in a single mission.
· This launch, conducted by the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**, set a **world record** for the most satellites launched in a single mission.
· The **PSLV-C37** rocket carried a combination of **indigenous** and **foreign satellites**, with a majority being commercial small satellites.
· The mission's primary objective was to demonstrate ISRO's capability to handle high-volume launches and to place the satellites into **polar orbit**.
Information Booster:
· The **PSLV-C37** rocket, an **enhanced version of PSLV**, was launched from the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre** in Sriharikota.
· Among the 104 satellites launched, **96 were from foreign countries**, showcasing India's growing role in the global satellite launch market.
· The **PSLV** (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) is known for its **reliability** and versatility in launching satellites into different orbits, including **polar, geosynchronous**, and **sun-synchronous orbits**.
· The **success of PSLV-C37** further strengthened India's position in **space exploration** and commercial satellite launches.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Astrosat** → India's first **dedicated multi-wavelength space observatory**, launched by ISRO in **2015**.
· **GSLV Mk III** → India's **heaviest rocket** used for **launching heavier payloads**, including **Chandrayaan-2**.
· **Chandrayaan-2** → India's mission to the **Moon**, launched in **2019**, with an orbiter, lander (Vikram), and rover (Pragyan).

Q.19 Which of the following commissions is NOT a statutory body in India?

A. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
B. National Human Rights Commission
C. National Commission for Farmers
D. National Commission for Women

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) National Commission for Farmers
Explanation:
· The **National Commission for Farmers (NCF)** was **not a statutory body**. It was constituted by the Government of India in 2004 through an **executive order** to address issues related to farmers' welfare, but it was **not established by law**.
· The NCF was meant to examine issues like agricultural policies and the welfare of farmers, but it did not have the statutory status of a body created by Parliament.
Information Booster:
· **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (a)** – It is a constitutional body established under the **Constitution of India** (Article 338A) to safeguard and promote the interests of **Scheduled Tribes**.
· **National Human Rights Commission (b)** – It is a **statutory body** created under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993** to protect and promote human rights in India.
· **National Commission for Women (d)** – It is a **statutory body** created under the **National Commission for Women Act, 1990**, to address issues related to women's rights and welfare.
Additional Knowledge:
· **NCF's** role ended after its tenure, and it was **not converted into a permanent statutory body**.
· Statutory bodies are created by **acts of Parliament**, whereas **executive bodies** like the NCF are formed by administrative decisions.

Q.20 Which scheme was launched to promote entrepreneurship among SC and ST communities?

A. Start-Up India
B. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
C. Stand-Up India
D. MUDRA Yojana

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) Stand-Up India
Explanation:
· Stand-Up India scheme was launched in 2016 to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and women.
· It provides bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore for setting up new enterprises.
· Each bank branch is mandated to facilitate at least one SC/ST borrower and one woman borrower.
Information Booster:
· Implemented by: Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance.
· Loan type: Composite loan (includes term loan + working capital).
· Repayment period: Up to 7 years.
· Credit guarantee through CGTMSE (Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units).
· Linked with MUDRA for small entrepreneurs below ₹10 lakh.
Additional Knowledge:

· **Start-Up India (a):** Launched in 2016 to promote innovation and start-ups across sectors, not specifically for SC/ST communities.
· **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (b):** Announced in 2020 for self-reliance, covering multiple sectors with reforms and stimulus measures.
· **MUDRA Yojana (d):** Launched in 2015 to provide loans up to ₹10 lakh to micro and small enterprises, irrespective of caste/community.

Q.21 **Which architectural style is best described by the following features: ribbed vaults, pointed arches, flying buttresses, and stained-glass windows?**

A. Mughal
B. Deccan
C. Indo-Islamic
D. Gothic

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Gothic**
Explanation:
· The **Gothic architectural style** is characterized by **ribbed vaults, pointed arches, flying buttresses**, and **stained-glass windows**.
· This style developed in **France** in the **12th century** and spread throughout Europe.
· The pointed arch and ribbed vault allowed for higher, more **structurally efficient** buildings with **larger windows**, often filled with **stained glass** to depict biblical scenes and allow more light into the interiors.
· **Flying buttresses** were used to support the walls from the outside, enabling the walls to be thinner and filled with windows.
Information Booster:
· Gothic architecture is primarily associated with **cathedrals** and **churches**, such as **Notre-Dame de Paris** and **Chartres Cathedral**.
· The style is known for its **verticality** and **light-filled interiors**, designed to give a sense of heaven-reaching architecture.
· The **Gothic style** evolved from the **Romanesque** style and was followed by the **Renaissance**.
· The development of **Gothic cathedrals** had a significant impact on **religious and cultural life** in medieval Europe.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Mughal** architecture features elements such as **domes, arches**, and **intricate decoration**, but does not include Gothic features like ribbed vaults and flying buttresses.
· **Deccan** architecture refers to styles found in the **Deccan Plateau** of India, featuring **domes, arches**, and **minarets**, but not the specific features of Gothic design.
· **Indo-Islamic** architecture combines **Persian, Turkish**, and **Indian** styles and typically includes **minarets, arches, and domes**, but not the characteristics of Gothic architecture.

Q.22 **In which year were the major economic reforms introduced in India?**

A. 1990
B. 1985
C. 2000
D. 1991

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) 1991
Explanation:
• Major economic reforms in India were introduced in 1991 under the leadership of then Finance Minister Manmohan Singh.

• The reforms were triggered by a balance of payments crisis and included liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG).

• Key measures included reducing import tariffs, devaluing the rupee, privatizing state-owned enterprises, and encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI).
Information Booster:

• The 1991 reforms marked a shift from a closed, centrally-planned economy to a more market-driven one.

• These reforms played a key role in India's economic growth in the following decades.

• The reforms also led to the liberalization of India's financial markets and the growth of its services sector.

• The changes were aimed at making India more competitive globally and attracting foreign investments.

• India's GDP growth rate significantly accelerated after the reforms, leading to higher economic growth.

Q.23 **Which Union Territory has the highest population density as per Census 2011?**

A. Chandigarh
B. Puducherry
C. Lakshadweep
D. Delhi

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Delhi**
Explanation:
· As per the **Census 2011**, **Delhi** had the highest population density among all Union Territories in India.
· The population density of Delhi was recorded at approximately **11,320 people per square kilometer**, reflecting its dense population due to urbanization, migration, and its status as the national capital.
· Delhi's rapid urbanization and high concentration of industries, services, and educational institutions contribute to its high population density.
Information Booster:
· **Chandigarh**, while having a high population density, ranks lower than Delhi in terms of people per square kilometer.
· **Puducherry** also has a significant population density but is not as dense as Delhi.
· **Lakshadweep** has a much lower population density due to its scattered islands and limited population.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Delhi** is the second most populous city in India after **Mumbai**.
· **Population density** is an important factor in urban planning and public policy, as it directly impacts **infrastructure, housing**, and **public services**.
· **Census 2021** (which has been delayed) would provide updated data on the population density and demographic trends.

Q.24 **Which of the following powers granted under the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 extends beyond the scope of its predecessor, the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920?**

A. Permitting collection of biometric and biological data
B. Restricting identification procedures only to convicts
C. Limiting law enforcement access to stored data
D. Allowing only fingerprints for crime investigation

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Permitting collection of biometric and biological data
Explanation:

• Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 extends the scope of data collection beyond the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 by permitting the collection of biometric and biological data (such as retina scans, DNA samples, etc.) from individuals involved in criminal investigations, not just convicts.

• The previous act primarily allowed the collection of fingerprints and photographs of prisoners.

Information Booster:

• The 2022 Act enables law enforcement agencies to collect a wider range of identification data for more comprehensive criminal investigations.

• The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 only covered the collection of fingerprints and photographs of prisoners.

• The 2022 Act allows data collection not just from convicts but also from those accused of crimes.

• This law is intended to improve the identification process, especially in the case of repeat offenders.

• The Act helps modernize the criminal justice system and strengthen law enforcement capabilities.

Q.25 **Under which article can the President declare a National Emergency?**

A. Article 360
B. Article 356
C. Article 352
D. Article 365

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Article 352

Explanation:

• Article 352 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to declare a National Emergency in case of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

• This article allows the central government to assume emergency powers and take control over the governance of the country.

• A National Emergency can affect the entire country or specific areas if there is a threat to national security.

Information Booster:

• **National Emergency affects the federal structure and allows the central government to override state governments.**

• The emergency declaration has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament within a specified time.

• The Proclamation of Emergency can suspend fundamental rights and extend the powers of the central government.

• National Emergency has been declared in India three times, in 1962, 1971, and 1975.

Additional Knowledge:

• (a) Article 360 – Deals with Financial Emergency, not National Emergency.

• (b) Article 356 – Deals with President's Rule (State Emergency), not National Emergency.

• (d) Article 365 – Pertains to the failure of a state government to comply with directions from the central government.

Q.26 **Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) system?**
1. ULPIN assigns a unique ID to every land parcel in India.
2. ULPIN is a 14-digit identification number.
3. ULPIN helps track land ownership and resolve disputes.
4. ULPIN is only for urban areas and not rural land.

A. 1, 2, and 3 only
B. 1, 2, and 4 only
C. 2 and 3 only
D. 1, 3, and 4 only

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) 1, 2, and 3 only

Explanation:

• **Statement 1 is correct:** ULPIN assigns a unique identification number to every land parcel in India.

• **Statement 2 is correct**: ULPIN is a 14-digit identification number used for uniquely identifying land parcels across the country.

• **Statement 3 is correct:** ULPIN helps track land ownership, manage land records, and resolve land disputes by creating a comprehensive digital database.

• **Statement 4 is incorrect**: ULPIN is not limited to urban areas; it is applicable to both urban and rural land parcels.

Information Booster:

• The 14-digit ULPIN is structured using GIS (Geographical Information System) data for accurate tracking.

• ULPIN aims to bring transparency in land records and reduce land disputes, especially with the digitization of land-related information.

• The system supports the Digital India initiative by integrating land records with digital technologies.

• The implementation of ULPIN will also help in streamlining the process of land transactions and property registration.

• It is part of the effort to make the Indian land records system more reliable and secure.

Q.27 **What is a major difficulty in the data collection process for the Happiness Index across different countries?**

A. Recording trade statistics accurately
B. Lack of financial resources for advertising
C. Language barriers in economic treaties
D. Ensuring consistent and uniform survey methods globally

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Ensuring consistent and uniform survey methods globally

Explanation:

• A major difficulty in collecting data for the Happiness Index across different countries is ensuring consistent and uniform survey methods.

• Different countries have varying cultural, social, and economic contexts, which can lead to differences in how happiness is perceived and reported.

• Standardizing survey questions, response scales, and data collection methods to ensure comparability across diverse regions is a significant challenge.

Information Booster:

• The World Happiness Report uses data from surveys such as Gallup's World Poll to measure happiness.

• The report relies on subjective well-being measures, which can vary greatly depending on a respondent's local environment.

• Ensuring global comparability is crucial to making the Happiness Index useful for policy analysis and comparison.

• Different definitions and measures of happiness in various cultures complicate the data collection and analysis process.

• Inconsistent access to technology and the internet can also affect how surveys are administered in certain regions.

Q.28 **Which of the following is recognized as a classical dance of India?**

A. Bharatnatyam
B. Garba
C. Lavani
D. Bhangra

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Bharatnatyam**

Explanation:

· **Bharatnatyam** is one of the **eight classical dance forms** of India, originating from the **Tamil Nadu** region.
· It is known for its **graceful movements**, **expressive gestures**, and **intricate footwork**, traditionally performed in temples to narrate mythological stories.
· Recognized by the **Sangeet Natak Akademi**, Bharatnatyam is an ancient dance form that involves a combination of **Nritta (pure dance)**, **Nritya (expressive dance)**, and **Natya (dramatic performance)**.

Information Booster:

· Bharatnatyam is traditionally accompanied by **Carnatic music**.
· It was revived in the 20th century by dancers like **Rukmini Devi Arundale** and **Balasaraswati**.
· The dance emphasizes storytelling through **mudras (hand gestures)**, **abhinaya (facial expressions)**, and rhythmic foot movements.
· **Adavus** (basic dance steps) are fundamental to Bharatnatyam training.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Garba** → A folk dance from **Gujarat**, performed during **Navratri**, but not a classical dance.
· **Lavani** → A traditional folk dance from **Maharashtra**, known for its energetic movements, but not classified as classical.
· **Bhangra** → A lively dance from **Punjab**, often performed during celebrations, but not a classical form.

Q.29 **Which of the following is a key reason for the decline in the agricultural sector in India after 1991 economic reforms?**

A. Rising minimum support prices for all crops
B. Greater protection through higher import duties
C. Shift toward export-oriented cash crops and reduced public investment
D. Increased investment in irrigation and rural infrastructure

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) Shift toward export-oriented cash crops and reduced public investment

Explanation:

· After the **1991 economic reforms**, India saw a **shift towards export-oriented cash crops**, which diverted resources and attention from traditional food crops.
· At the same time, there was a **reduction in public investment** in agriculture, including subsidies, research, and rural infrastructure. This led to stagnation in agricultural growth and a decline in the sector's productivity.
· These shifts, combined with **inadequate focus on food security** and **poor rural infrastructure**, resulted in the decline of India's agricultural sector post-reform.

Information Booster:

· The 1991 reforms led to **trade liberalization**, with reduced tariffs and a greater emphasis on **export-oriented crops** such as **cotton** and **oilseeds**, at the cost of **food crops** like **wheat** and **rice**.
· There was a **decline in public investment** in the agricultural sector, particularly in **irrigation** and **rural infrastructure**, leading to **lower agricultural growth rates**.
· **Food security issues** became prominent, with reduced emphasis on maintaining stockpiles for domestic consumption.

Q.30 **Which Indian state has the highest proportion of its workforce population engaged in agriculture?**

A. Rajasthan
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Bihar
D. Punjab

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

· **Uttar Pradesh** has the highest proportion of its workforce engaged in **agriculture** among Indian states.
· Agriculture remains the main livelihood for a large section of Uttar Pradesh's population, with significant contributions from crops like **wheat**, **rice**, and **sugarcane**.
· Despite industrial growth, the state's **agricultural sector** continues to absorb a large portion of the workforce.

Information Booster:

· **Uttar Pradesh** is one of India's leading agricultural states, contributing significantly to the national **food grain** production.
· The state's economy is still **agrarian** in nature, with agriculture being a major source of employment in both rural and semi-urban areas.
· Major agricultural products include **wheat**, **rice**, **sugarcane**, and **potatoes**.

Q.31 **What is the name of the writer of Tomb of Sand, the first Hindi book to be awarded the International Booker Prize?**

A. Geetanjali Shree
B. Arundhati Roy
C. Kiran Desai
D. Jhumpa Lahiri

Answer: A

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (a) Geetanjali Shree

Explanation:

· **Geetanjali Shree** is the author of **"Tomb of Sand"** (originally titled **"Ret Samadhi"**), which became the **first Hindi book** to be awarded the **International Booker Prize** in **2022**.

· The book explores themes of **identity, memory, and the complex experiences of partition**.

Information Booster:

· **Tomb of Sand** is a multi-layered narrative that reflects on **India's partition** and its emotional aftermath.

· The book was translated into English by **Daisy Rockwell**, whose translation also received acclaim.

· Geetanjali Shree is known for her **innovative writing style** and **poetic prose**.

· The International Booker Prize is awarded for works that are **translated into English** from other languages.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Option (b)** – **Arundhati Roy** is a famous author, but her book **"The God of Small Things"** won the **Booker Prize** in 1997, not the International Booker.

· **Option (c)** – **Kiran Desai** won the **Booker Prize** for her novel **"The Inheritance of Loss"** in 2006.

· **Option (d)** – **Jhumpa Lahiri** is a celebrated author, but she did not win the **International Booker** for **"Tomb of Sand"**.

Q.32 The term "deuce" is associated with which sport?

A. Football
B. Basketball
C. Tennis
D. Hockey

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Tennis**

Explanation:

· The term **"deuce"** is associated with **tennis**.

· In tennis, **deuce** refers to a score of **40-40** in a game, where both players or teams have an equal score.

· To win the game from deuce, a player must win **two consecutive points**: one to gain the **advantage** and another to win the game.

· The term is used to signify that both players are at a competitive point in the game and neither has a clear advantage.

Information Booster:

· In tennis, **"advantage"** is the score that comes immediately after deuce.

· A **game** in tennis is won when a player has **won four points** and leads by at least two points.

· The term "deuce" comes from the **French word "deux,"** meaning two, indicating the need to win two points after deuce to win the game.

· The **deuce** situation can occur multiple times in a match, especially in **long rallies** and highly competitive games.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Football** → Does not use the term deuce; instead, the game is played in terms of goals and penalties.

· **Basketball** → Uses terms like **overtime** and **tie** but not deuce.

· **Hockey** → Also does not use deuce; the game is played in terms of goals, and ties are resolved differently (e.g., overtime or shootouts in certain competitions).

Q.33 Which institution was established in 1961 to promote management education in India?

A. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)
B. University Grants Commission (UGC)
C. National Productivity Council (NPC)
D. Indian Institute of Management (IIM)

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Indian Institute of Management (IIM)**

Explanation:

• The **Indian Institute of Management (IIM)** was established in 1961 to promote management education in India.

• The first IIM was set up in **Calcutta (now Kolkata)**, followed by other IIMs in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Lucknow, and other cities.

• IIMs are now among the premier institutions in India for management studies and have played a crucial role in developing the country's business leaders and entrepreneurs.

Information Booster:

• The **IIMs** offer postgraduate, doctoral, and executive education in management.

• These institutes are known for their rigorous academic programs, including the prestigious **Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP)**.

• IIMs play a major role in shaping business policies and leadership in India.

• The **IIM Ahmedabad** is consistently ranked as one of the top business schools globally.

Q.34 How many key variables are used in the World Happiness Report to explain happiness levels?

A. 6
B. 4
C. 10
D. 8

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) 6**

Explanation:

· The **World Happiness Report** uses **6 key variables** to explain the happiness levels in different countries.

· These variables are:

1. **Income**
2. **Social support**
3. **Life expectancy**
4. **Freedom to make life choices**
5. **Generosity**
6. **Perceptions of corruption**

· These factors are used to rank countries based on the happiness of their citizens.

Information Booster:

· The **World Happiness Report** is published annually by the **Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)** and is based on **global survey data** on subjective well-being.

· The **six variables** were chosen because they represent both **objective conditions** and **personal assessments** of well-being.

· The report also takes into account the **differences** in each country's **economic performance, social conditions**, and **political stability**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Income** is considered important, but studies show it has a **diminishing effect** on happiness beyond a certain point.

· **Social support** is often cited as one of the strongest indicators of happiness, emphasizing the importance of **community** and **relationships**.

· **Life expectancy** is used as a proxy for **health** and overall well-being.

· Countries like **Finland, Denmark**, and **Switzerland** consistently rank high in the **World Happiness Report**.

Q.35 A conductor rod moving with a velocity v perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field B. If the length of the rod perpendicular to both v and B is L, the induced EMF across its ends is given by?

A. BL^2v
B. BLV

C. Bv/L
D. B/vL

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) BLV**

Explanation:

· The **induced EMF** (electromotive force) in a conductor moving perpendicular to both a magnetic field and its velocity is given by **Faraday's Law of Induction**.
· The formula for induced EMF is:
EMF=B·L·v
where:
· **B** is the magnetic field strength,
· **L** is the length of the conductor (perpendicular to both the velocity and magnetic field),
· **v** is the velocity of the conductor.
· The magnetic field acts on the charges in the conductor, creating an EMF across the ends of the rod.
· The direction of the induced EMF can be determined using **Fleming's Right-Hand Rule**.

Information Booster:

· The induced EMF depends on the **velocity of the conductor**, the **strength of the magnetic field**, and the **length of the conductor** that cuts the magnetic field.
· This phenomenon is the basis of **electromagnetic induction** and is used in devices like **generators** and **dynamos**.
· The induced EMF is directly proportional to the **velocity of the conductor** and the **magnetic field strength**.
· The formula assumes that the velocity is perpendicular to both the magnetic field and the length of the conductor.

Q.36 What is the primary goal of the BIMSTEC Free Trade Area (FTA)?

A. To reduce trade barriers and enhance economic cooperation
B. To establish a common currency among BIMSTEC nations
C. To regulate trade policies globally
D. To promote cultural exchanges

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) To reduce trade barriers and enhance economic cooperation**

Explanation:

· The **BIMSTEC Free Trade Area (FTA)** is designed to **reduce trade barriers** and **enhance economic cooperation** among the **BIMSTEC** (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) member countries.
· The primary goal is to **boost intra-regional trade** by reducing tariffs, simplifying customs procedures, and facilitating smoother business interactions among the **seven member nations**: **India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan, and Nepal**.
· The FTA aims to foster **regional economic integration**, improve **trade relations**, and contribute to the **overall development** of the member countries.

Information Booster:

· **BIMSTEC** was established in **1997** to promote **regional cooperation** and **integration** in the areas of **trade, investment, and other key sectors**.
· The **BIMSTEC FTA** aims to improve the **trade balance** and **create new economic opportunities** for the region.
· The agreement also seeks to reduce **non-tariff barriers**, streamline **customs procedures**, and enhance **economic cooperation** in sectors like **transportation, energy, and tourism**.
· The FTA also aims to provide a framework for **closer economic ties** between South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Q.37 Given below are the statements in Assertion and Reason. Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A):
The naming of "Good Friday" as a positive term is universally accepted among Christian scholars and traditions.
Reason (R):
The day is termed "Good" to signify the positive theological meaning of Jesus's sacrificial death.

A. Both A and R are false.
B. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
C. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) A is false, but R is true.

Explanation:

• Assertion (A) is false: The naming of "Good Friday" as a positive term is not universally accepted among all Christian scholars and traditions. In fact, the term "Good" can seem paradoxical because the day commemorates the suffering and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, which is a somber event in Christian theology. Some scholars argue that the term "Good" refers to the spiritual significance of the event, but it's not universally accepted in its positive connotation.

• Reason (R) is true: The day is termed "Good" to signify the positive theological meaning of Jesus's sacrificial death. Christians believe that Jesus's death was necessary for the salvation of humanity, making it "good" in a theological sense, even though the event itself involved suffering.

Information Booster:

• **Good Friday is a day of mourning for Christians, commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.**

• The term "Good" is linked to its theological implications, symbolizing the ultimate sacrifice and the belief in redemption and salvation.

• Theologically, it marks a pivotal moment in Christianity, as Jesus's death is believed to have paved the way for the resurrection on Easter Sunday.

• Despite its grim history, the term "Good" reflects the ultimate good derived from Jesus's sacrifice.

Additional Knowledge:

• Some Christian traditions use terms like "Holy Friday" or "Great Friday," highlighting the solemn nature of the day.

• "Good" might also be interpreted as a historical linguistic shift, where "good" once meant "holy" in some contexts.

Q.38 Which of the following rivers forms a delta along the Eastern Coastal Plains?

A. Narmada
B. Tapi
C. Mahi
D. Godavari

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (d) Godavari

Explanation:

· The **Godavari** river forms a **delta** along the **Eastern Coastal Plains** of India.
· The delta is located in the state of **Andhra Pradesh** and is one of the largest river deltas in India.
· It is formed by the deposition of sediment as the river meets the **Bay of Bengal**.

Information Booster:

· The **Godavari Delta** is a crucial region for agriculture, particularly for **rice cultivation**.
· The river is often referred to as the **'Dakshina Ganga'** (Southern Ganga) due to its importance.
· The Godavari river basin is the second-largest river basin in India, after the **Ganges**.

Additional Knowledge:
· **Option (a)** – The **Narmada** river flows through the central part of India and does not form a delta along the eastern coast. It empties into the **Arabian Sea**.
· **Option (b)** – The **Tapi** river also drains into the **Arabian Sea** and does not create a delta along the eastern coastal plains.
· **Option (c)** – The **Mahi** river, like Narmada and Tapi, flows westward and forms a delta along the **Arabian Sea** in the state of Gujarat.

Q.39 Which of these rivers does not originate in the Peninsular Plateau of India?

A. Godavari
B. Ganga
C. Krishna
D. Cauvery

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Ganga**
Explanation:
· The **Ganga** river does not originate in the **Peninsular Plateau**. It originates from the **Himalayas**, specifically from the **Gangotri Glacier** in Uttarakhand.
· The Ganga flows through the **northern plains** and eventually reaches the Bay of Bengal.
· On the other hand, rivers like the **Godavari**, **Krishna**, and **Cauvery** all originate in the **Peninsular Plateau** region.
Information Booster:
· The **Godavari** originates in the **Western Ghats** in Maharashtra and flows eastward.
· The **Krishna** river originates in the **Western Ghats** in Maharashtra and flows toward the **East Coast**.
· The **Cauvery** originates in the **Kodagu** district of **Karnataka** and flows toward Tamil Nadu before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.
· The **Ganga** is the **longest river** in India, and its basin is crucial for the **agriculture** and **water supply** of northern India.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Peninsular Rivers**: These rivers generally flow towards the **east**, draining into the Bay of Bengal.
· **Himalayan Rivers**: These rivers flow towards the **north** or **east**, eventually draining into the **Bay of Bengal** or **Arabian Sea**.

Q.40 What is the scientific term for white blood cells?

A. Erythrocytes
B. Leucocytes
C. Thrombocytes
D. Platelets

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Leucocytes
Explanation:
· **Leucocytes** are the scientific term for **white blood cells (WBCs)**.
· These cells are an essential part of the immune system, helping the body fight infections and other diseases.
· Unlike **erythrocytes** (red blood cells), which carry oxygen, **leucocytes** are involved in **immune responses** and defense mechanisms.
Information Booster:
· **Leucocytes** are of various types, including **neutrophils**, **lymphocytes**, **monocytes**, **eosinophils**, and **basophils**, each playing a specific role in immune defense.
· **WBCs** are produced in the **bone marrow** and are present in the blood and lymphatic system.
· The number of leucocytes increases in response to infections, making them a key indicator of the body's **immune status**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Option (a)** – **Erythrocytes** are **red blood cells** responsible for carrying oxygen throughout the body.
· **Option (c)** – **Thrombocytes** are **platelets**, responsible for blood clotting.
· **Option (d)** – **Platelets** (or thrombocytes) help in **blood coagulation** and wound healing, but they are not white blood cells.

Q.41 Match the following folk forms:
Column A (Folk Form)
A. Sohar
B. Chhakri
C. Laman
D. Kajri
Column B
1. Echoed love songs sung by girls and boys on hilltops
2. Sung during birth celebrations, shows cultural fusion
3. All-night women's songs in rainy season, danced in semicircle
4. Kashmiri group song with rabab, sarangi, tumbaknari

A. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
B. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
C. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
D. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3**
Explanation:
· **Sohar**: Sung during **birth celebrations**, it shows **cultural fusion** and is typically associated with **family celebrations** (A-2).
· **Chhakri**: A **Kashmiri group song** that is performed with traditional instruments like **rabab, sarangi**, and **tumbaknari** (B-4).
· **Laman**: **Echoed love songs** sung by **girls and boys** on **hilltops**, reflecting a traditional form of **romantic expression** (C-1).
· **Kajri**: **All-night women's songs** sung during the **rainy season** and performed in a **semicircle**, often related to **monsoon celebrations** (D-3).
Information Booster:
· **Sohar** is a **celebratory song** commonly sung in **North India**, especially in **Uttar Pradesh** and **Bihar**, during the birth of a child.
· **Chhakri** is a **Kashmiri folk** tradition involving **traditional music** performed by groups with instruments like **rabab** and **sarangi**.
· **Laman** is a **mountainous folk tradition**, popular in **Himachal Pradesh**, with songs of **longing and love** sung across valleys and hills.
· **Kajri** is famous in **Uttar Pradesh**, **Bihar**, and **Madhya Pradesh**, and celebrates the arrival of the **monsoon**.
Additional Knowledge:
· These folk forms are an integral part of **Indian cultural heritage**, preserving regional traditions and performing arts.
· Each form has its **unique cultural significance**, connecting generations through music and performance.

Q.42 Which Mughal Emperor issued the Deccan campaign against the Marathas and spent significant time in the region?

A. Shah Jahan
B. Aurangzeb
C. Jahangir
D. Akbar

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Aurangzeb**
Explanation:
· **Aurangzeb**, the **6th Mughal Emperor**, is known for his extensive military campaigns in the **Deccan** region, particularly against the **Marathas**.
· He spent a significant part of his reign fighting in the Deccan and tried to suppress the growing power of the **Maratha Empire**.

· The **Deccan campaign** lasted for many years and was marked by intense military confrontations. Aurangzeb eventually **captured** the Maratha stronghold of **Bijapur** and **Golconda**, but the **Maratha resistance** continued under leaders like **Shivaji** and his successors.

Information Booster:

· **Aurangzeb's Deccan campaign**: He started his campaign in the **late 1650s** and focused on bringing the southern kingdoms under Mughal control.
· The campaign was costly, and Aurangzeb faced constant resistance from the Marathas, especially after the death of **Shivaji** in 1680.
· His prolonged involvement in the **Deccan** weakened the Mughal Empire and diverted resources from the northern territories.
· The Maratha leader **Shivaji** was particularly instrumental in **challenging Mughal authority** in the region.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Shah Jahan**: Best known for building the **Taj Mahal** and for his reign in **North India**; he did not lead the Deccan campaigns.
· **Jahangir**: His reign was primarily focused on consolidating power in the north, and he did not engage in extensive Deccan campaigns.
· **Akbar**: Though he laid the foundations of Mughal expansion in the **Deccan**, it was **Aurangzeb** who fought the longest and most intense Deccan campaigns.

Q.43 **Who was the founder of the Maurya Empire?**

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

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (b) Chandragupta Maurya

Explanation:

· Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya Empire in 321 BCE.
· He established the empire after overthrowing the Nanda Dynasty, with the help of his mentor and advisor, Chanakya (Kautilya).
· Chandragupta's reign laid the foundation for one of the most powerful empires in Indian history, which later reached its peak under his grandson Ashoka.

Information Booster:

· The Maurya Empire is known for its centralised administration, vast military prowess, and economic reforms.
· Chanakya's Arthashastra provided the blueprint for governance and statecraft during Chandragupta's rule.
· The empire's capital was initially Pataliputra (modern-day Patna).
· The Mauryan dynasty played a significant role in the spread of Buddhism, particularly under Emperor Ashoka.

Additional Knowledge:

· Option (a) – Harshavardhana was a ruler of the Vardhana Dynasty in northern India, not related to the Mauryan Empire.
· Option (c) – Ashoka was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya and is remembered for his conversion to Buddhism and the spread of Dhamma but was not the founder of the Maurya Empire.
· Option (d) – Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta Maurya and ruled after him, but he was not the founder of the empire.

Q.44 **Match the column with their descriptions:**
Column A (Laws)
A. Law of Demand
B. Law of Diminishing Marginal Product
C. Law of Variable Proportions
Column B (Descriptions)
1. After a certain point, increasing input leads to declining marginal product.
2. Demand and price move in opposite directions when income increases.
3. Marginal product initially rises with input usage, then falls.

A. A-3, B-2, C-1
B. A-1, B-3, C-2
C. A-2, B-3, C-1
D. A-2, B-1, C-3

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) A-2, B-1, C-3**

Explanation:

• **A. Law of Demand**: The **Law of Demand** states that as the price of a good increases, the demand decreases, and vice versa. **Description 2** ("Demand and price move in opposite directions when income increases") fits this law. When income increases, demand for goods typically increases, but demand moves inversely with price.
• **B. Law of Diminishing Marginal Product**: This law explains that as additional units of a variable input (like labor) are added to fixed inputs (like capital), the marginal product initially rises but eventually starts declining. **Description 1** ("After a certain point, increasing input leads to declining marginal product") is appropriate here.
• **C. Law of Variable Proportions**: This law describes how the marginal product of a variable input changes as more units are added, while other factors remain fixed. **Description 3** ("Marginal product initially rises with input usage, then falls") corresponds to this law.

Information Booster:

• **Law of Demand** is one of the core principles in microeconomics, governing consumer behavior.
• **Law of Diminishing Marginal Product** is central to production economics and helps understand the short-run behavior of production functions.
• **Law of Variable Proportions** plays a significant role in the study of the relationship between input and output in the short run.

Q.45 **Which force governs the motion of planets, stars, and galaxies?**

A. Nuclear force
B. Gravitational force
C. Magnetic force
D. Electromagnetic force

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Gravitational force

Explanation:

· **Gravitational force** is the fundamental force that governs the motion of planets, stars, and galaxies.
· It is responsible for the attraction between masses, and it keeps planets in orbit around stars, stars in galaxies, and galaxies within clusters.
· Gravitational force acts over vast distances, and its effect is most noticeable at cosmic scales, such as in the motion of celestial bodies.

Information Booster:

· **Isaac Newton's law of universal gravitation** describes how every object with mass attracts every other object with mass.
· Gravitational force is **always attractive** and has an infinite range, though it weakens with distance.
· **Einstein's theory of general relativity** provides a more precise understanding of gravity, describing it as the curvature of spacetime caused by mass.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Option (a)** – **Nuclear force** governs the interaction between protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus, not large-scale motion of celestial bodies.
· **Option (c)** – **Magnetic force** primarily affects charged particles and does not influence planetary or galactic motions in a major way.
· **Option (d)** – **Electromagnetic force** affects electrically charged particles and governs phenomena like light and magnetism, but not the motion of planets and stars.

Q.46 **Which Rajput ruler defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain?**

A. Hem Chandra Vikramaditya
B. Rana Sanga
C. Bappa Rawal
D. Prithviraj Chauhan

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Prithviraj Chauhan**

Explanation:

· The **First Battle of Tarain** took place in **1191** between the forces of **Muhammad Ghori** and the **Rajput king Prithviraj Chauhan**.

· Prithviraj Chauhan, the ruler of **Ajmer and Delhi**, successfully defeated Muhammad Ghori in this battle, which was a significant victory for the Rajputs.

· However, in the **Second Battle of Tarain (1192)**, Muhammad Ghori came back with a stronger force and defeated Prithviraj Chauhan, leading to the **establishment of Muslim rule in northern India**.

Information Booster:

· The **First Battle of Tarain** was fought near the present-day town of **Tarain** in **Haryana**.

· **Prithviraj Chauhan** is remembered for his **bravery** and **chivalric qualities**. He is also the hero of several **epic ballads** like **Prithviraj Raso**.

· **Muhammad Ghori** was the founder of the **Ghurid dynasty**, and his victory in the second battle led to the establishment of **Muslim rule in India**.

· The **Second Battle of Tarain** is considered a turning point in Indian history, marking the beginning of **Muslim dominance** in northern India.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Hem Chandra Vikramaditya** → Also known as **Hemu**, he defeated by **Akbar's forces** in the **Second Battle of Panipat** (1556), not in the battle of Tarain.

· **Rana Sanga** → Fought against **Babur** in the **Battle of Khanwa** (1527), not against Muhammad Ghori.

· **Bappa Rawal** → A legendary Rajput king of the **Guhilot dynasty** of Mewar, who fought in many battles, but not in the battle of Tarain.

Q.47 Which schedule of the Constitution contains provisions for the disqualification of legislators under the anti-defection law?

A. Ninth Schedule
B. Eleventh Schedule
C. Tenth Schedule
D. Eighth Schedule

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Tenth Schedule**

Explanation:

· The **Tenth Schedule** of the **Indian Constitution**, also known as the **Anti-Defection Law**, deals with the disqualification of legislators on the grounds of defection.

· It was added to the Constitution by the **52nd Amendment Act of 1985** to curb the practice of **political defections** and ensure stability in the legislature.

· According to the Tenth Schedule, members of **Parliament** or **State Assemblies** can be disqualified if they **voluntarily give up their party membership** or if they **join another political party** without the party's consent.

Information Booster:

· The Tenth Schedule defines the grounds for disqualification, including defection to another party or violation of party whip.

· The law allows for a **speaker or chairman** of the house to decide the disqualification of a legislator.

· The **anti-defection law** aims to promote **political stability** and prevent **horse-trading** in the legislature.

· The **law is not applicable** to **independent members** or **nominated members**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Ninth Schedule** → Deals with laws that are protected from judicial review, particularly in the context of land reforms.

· **Eleventh Schedule** → Contains provisions related to the powers and responsibilities of **Panchayats**.

· **Eighth Schedule** → Lists the **official languages** recognized by the Constitution.

Q.48 What is the term for the shift of workers from agriculture to industry and services?

A. Industrialization
B. Urbanization
C. Occupational diversification
D. Economic transition

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) Occupational diversification

Explanation:

· Occupational diversification refers to the shift of workers from agriculture to industry and services.

· This shift typically occurs as economies evolve, with a growing demand for manufacturing and service-based jobs, leading to a reduction in the number of people working in agriculture.

· It is a key feature of economic development in both developed and developing countries.

Information Booster:

· Occupational diversification is an indicator of economic growth and development, as it suggests a transition from agrarian economies to more diversified, modern economies.

· It is often seen in countries moving from an agricultural-based economy to one driven by industrial and service sectors.

· Diversification leads to improved income sources and can enhance overall living standards.

Additional Knowledge:

· Option (a) – Industrialization refers to the growth of industry within an economy, but it does not specifically focus on the shift of workers from agriculture.

· Option (b) – Urbanization refers to the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas, not directly the shift of workers between sectors.

· Option (d) – Economic transition is a broad term, but occupational diversification specifically addresses the shift in workers from agriculture to other sectors.

Q.49 Which principle of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ensures that entities collecting personal data must obtain explicit consent from individuals?

A. Purpose Limitation
B. Storage Reduction Compliance
C. Data Localization
D. Notice and Choice Framework

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Notice and Choice Framework**

Explanation:

· The **Notice and Choice Framework** is one of the key principles of the **Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023** that ensures entities collecting personal data must obtain **explicit consent** from individuals.

· Under this framework, individuals must be informed about the purpose of data collection and have the option to accept or reject the collection and use of their personal data.

· This principle gives individuals more **control** over their personal data, ensuring that their consent is both **informed and voluntary**.

Information Booster:

· **Notice**: Entities must provide clear information about how personal data will be used, including the purpose, scope, and duration.

· **Choice**: Individuals must be given the option to accept or reject the collection of their data, ensuring their **right to consent**.

· This principle aims to ensure **transparency** and **accountability** in data collection practices.

· **Explicit consent** is a critical part of the data protection framework, aligning with global standards like the **GDPR**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Purpose Limitation** → Ensures that personal data is collected only for specific, legitimate purposes and not used for other unrelated purposes.

· **Storage Reduction Compliance** → Encourages entities to limit data storage to what is necessary for fulfilling the purpose for which it was collected.

· **Data Localization** → Requires certain data to be stored within the country's borders, enhancing data security and sovereignty.

Q.50 The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility states that as a consumer consumes more and more units of a commodity:

A. Marginal utility derived from each additional unit decreases.
B. Total utility increases at an increasing rate.
C. Total utility decreases.
D. Marginal utility remains constant.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Marginal utility derived from each additional unit decreases.**

Explanation:

· The **Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility** states that as a consumer consumes more and more units of a commodity, the **marginal utility** (additional satisfaction) derived from each **additional unit** of the commodity **decreases**.

· This law is based on the observation that the **satisfaction** a person gains from consuming a good or service tends to **decline** with each successive unit consumed.

· While **total utility** may continue to increase with more consumption, it does so at a decreasing rate.

Information Booster:

· **Marginal Utility**: The additional satisfaction or pleasure derived from consuming one more unit of a good or service.

· The law helps explain why consumers often choose to stop purchasing a good once the **marginal utility** is too low compared to its price.

· The **declining marginal utility** leads to the **concept of optimal consumption**, where individuals balance their spending across different goods based on the utility they provide.

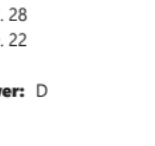
Q.51 If you are facing east and move 10 meters, then turn to your left and move 5 meters. Which direction are you facing now?

A. West
B. North
C. South
D. East

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

If you are facing east and move 10 meters, then turn to your left and move 5 meters.



So, you are facing **North**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.52 Select the correct option that will complete the series.
(2, 7), (3, 13), (5, 31), ?, (11, 133)

A. (10, 101)
B. (8,76)
C. (7,57)
D. (9,91)

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Series: (2, 7), (3, 13), (5, 31), ?, (11, 133)

Logic: First number (Prime number) × (Next number) + 1= 2nd number

(2, 7) → 2 × 3 + 1 = 7

(3, 13) → 3 × 4 + 1 = 13

(5, 31) →5 × 6 + 1 = 31

? → 7 × 8 + 1 = **57**

(11, 133) →11 × 12 + 1 = 133

Correct Answer: (C) (7, 57)

Q.53 If + means - , ÷ means +, - means ×, and ×means ÷ then,
what is 18 ÷ 6 - 2 + 8 = ?

A. 24
B. 26
C. 28
D. 22

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

If + means - , ÷ means +, - means ×, and × means ÷ ,

18 ÷ 6 - 2 + 8= ?

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

New Equation: 18 + 6 × 2 - 8= ?

18 + 12 - 8= ?

30 - 8= ?

? = 22

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.54 Complete this series: 131, 137, 149, 163, 181, ?

A. 211
B. 193
C. 191
D. 197

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:

131, 137, 149, 163, 181, ?

Logic:

The series is made up of consecutive prime numbers after skipping some in between.

Explanation (step by step):

131 → prime

137 → next prime after 131

149 → next prime chosen (skipping 139)

163 → next prime chosen (after 149)
181 → next prime chosen (after 163)
Next prime after 181 is 191

Final Answer:
191

Q.55 If in a certain code language, "TRIP" is written as "USJQ", how will "JUMP" be written in the same code?

A. KVNQ
B. KVOQ
C. KUNQ
D. KVMQ

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
TRIP → USJQ
JUMP → ?
Logic: Letter +1

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

TRIP → USJQ
T + 1 → U
R + 1 → S
I + 1 → J
P + 1 → Q
For JUMP:
J + 1 → K
U + 1 → V
M + 1 → N
P + 1 → Q
So, JUMP → **KVNQ**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.56 In a certain code, 'A + B' means A is the mother of B,'A × B' means A is the father of B,'A - B' means A is the sister of B, What does P × Q - R mean?

A. P is the father of Q and Q is the sister of R
B. Q is the brother of R and Q is the daughter of P
C. P is the sister of R and Q is the brother of R
D. P is the brother of R and Q is the sister of R

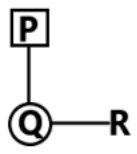
Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: P × Q - R mean?

Symbols + - ×

RelationsMotherSisterFather

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
-/ O	Female
+/ □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation



So, P is the **father** of Q and Q is the **sister** of R.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.57 In each of the following questions, a word is transformed into another word by applying a specific alphabetical pattern to each of its letters. Identify the logic used in the first pair and apply the same logic to the second word to determine the correct answer.
DREAM: GRDBM :: MAGIC: ?

A. ULOOL
B. ZEENE
C. PAFJC
D. TEEPO

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
DREAM → GRDBM
MAGIC → ?
Logic: Applying the pattern +3, 0, -1, +1, 0:

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

DREAM → GRDBM
D +3 → G
R +0 → R
E -1 → D
A +1 → B
M +0 → M
Now, applying the same pattern to MAGIC:
M +3 → P
A +0 → A

G -1 → F
I +1 → J
C +0 → C
'MAGIC" is **PAFJC**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.58 **If 3 men and 2 women are seated in a row, how many seating arrangements are possible such that no woman is seated next to another woman?**

A. 12
B. 48
C. 36
D. 72

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
3 men and 2 women are to be seated in a row.
Condition: No two women are adjacent.
Concept used:
First, arrange the 3 men.
Then place the 2 women in such a way that no two are next to each other.
The only valid positions for women are the gaps between and at ends of men, i.e., non-adjacent positions.
Formula used:
Ways to arrange men = 3!
Valid positions to insert women (to avoid adjacency) = (Number of men + 1) = 4 positions
Choose 2 of these 4 positions to place the women: C(4,2)
Arrange 2 women in those positions = 2!
Solution:
Arrange 3 men = 3! = 6 ways
Choose 2 positions out of 4 for women = C(4,2) = 6
Arrange 2 women = 2! = 2
Total valid arrangements = 6 × 6 × 2 = **72**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.59 **Four friends X, Y, Z, and W each have some marbles. X gives Y as many marbles as Y already has, gives Z twice as many marbles as Z already has, and gives W thrice as many marbles as W already has. Then, W gives 1/6 of his marbles to Y. Afterward, X gives 20% to Z and 30% to Y, both percentages calculated on the SAME amount X had just before these percentage transfers. Finally, all of them have 50 marbles each. What was the original number of marbles each friend had?**

A. X–160, Y–10, Z–10, W–15
B. X–170, Y–5, Z–10, W–15
C. X–150, Y–20, Z–20, W–15
D. X–180, Y–5, Z–15, W–15

Answer: B

Sol: Let the initial marbles be x, y, z, w.
1) X's first gifts:
- X → Y: y
- X → Z: 2z
- X → W: 3w
So, $X_1 = x - y - 2z - 3w$, $Y_1 = 2y$, $Z_1 = 3z$, $W_1 = 4w$.

2) W gives 1/6 of W_1 to Y:
- $W_2 = 10w/3$, $Y_2 = 2y + 2w/3$.

3)X gives 20% to Z and 30% to Y, both percentages calculated on the SAME base T.

- X gives: 0.20T to Z and 0.30T to Y.
- Total given by X = 0.50T.
- Therefore X_final = T - 0.50T = 0.50T.

3. Final Equations (Everyone Ends at 50)

1) X_final = 0.50T = 50 => T = 100
2) Z_final = Z_2 + 0.20T = 3z + 20 = 50 => z = 10
3) Y_final = Y_2 + 0.30T = (2y + 2w/3) + 30 = 50
4) W_final = (10w/3) = 50 => w = 15

4. Solving for y and x

From step (3):
2y + (2*15/3) + 30 = 50
=> 2y + 10 + 30 = 50
=> 2y = 10 => y = 5

Now, T = x - y - 2z - 3w = 100
=> x = 100 + y + 2z + 3w
=> x = 100 + 5 + 20 + 45 = 170

5. Numerical Walkthrough with T = 100

- X before percentages: 100
- To Z: 20% of 100 = 20
- To Y: 30% of 100 = 30
- Apply transfers:
• Z: 30 + 20 = 50
• Y: 20 + 30 = 50
• X: 100 - 50 = 50
• W: already 50

Hence the initial numbers are X = 170, Y = 5, Z = 10, W = 15.

Q.60 **A is to C as E is to:**

A. I
B. H

C. G
D. F

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
A is to C
E is to: ?
Logic: The pattern is that each letter moves forward by +2 places in the alphabet.

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

A + 2 → C
E + 2 → **G**
So, E is to G follows this pattern.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.61 **Find the missing term in the following series.**
ACE, BDF, CEH, DGI, ?

A. EIK
B. EGI
C. EIM
D. EHL

Answer: A

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (a)

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

Given:

ACE, BDF, CEH, DGI, ?

Logic:
First letters increase by +1 each; second letters increase in pairs (+1, +1, +2, +2...); third letters alternate (+1, +2, +1, +2...).

Explanation (left to right):

- First letters: A → B → C → D → **E** (+1 each)
- Second letters: C(3) → D(4) (+1) → E(5) (+1) → G(7) (+2) → **I(9)** (+2)
- Third letters: E(5) → F(6) (+1) → H(8) (+2) → I(9) (+1) → **K(11)** (+2)

Final Answer:
EIK

Final Correct Option:
(a)

Q.62 **If X is the father of Y and Y is the mother of Z, then how is X related to Z?**

A. Father-in-law
B. Uncle
C. Grandfather
D. Brother-in-law

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
If X is the father of Y
Y is the mother of Z

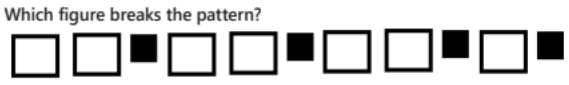
Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
-/ ○	Female
+/ □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation

From the given information family diagram will be



X is **Grandfather** of Z.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.63 **Which figure breaks the pattern?**



A. 3rd ■
B. 6th ■
C. 9th ■

D. 11th ■

Answer: D

Sol: Series -



three pair are repeating . (two black square and one filled square)

at the last filled square will be blank first.

last filled square is wrong here which is 11th.

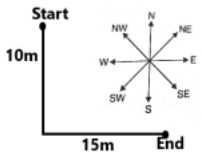
hence option d is correct

Q.64 **A man walks 10 meters south, then turns left and walks 15 meters. In which direction is he now from his starting point?**

A. North
B. South- East
C. South
D. West

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
A man walks 10 meters south,
then turns left and walks 15 meters.



Man is in **South- East** from his starting point.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.65 **Which of the following actions shows the best judgment in a social situation?**

A. Offering help to an elderly person carrying heavy bags
B. Yelling at someone who bumped into you
C. Posting negative comments online anonymously
D. Ignoring a crying child in a public place

Answer: A

Sol: **Explanation:**
Option (A): Shows empathy, kindness, and social responsibility — **best judgment**.
Option (B): Yelling reflects poor control and aggression, **not** good social judgment.
Option (C): Posting negative comments online is **harmful** and shows poor judgment.
Option (D): Ignoring a crying child **lacks sensitivity** and responsibility.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.66 **Select the correct option that will complete the series. (2, 3), (5, 24), (8, 63), ?, (14, 195)**

A. (9,95)
B. (10, 57)
C. (11,120)
D. (12, 136)

Answer: C

Sol: **Series:**
(2, 3), (5, 24), (8, 63), ?, (14, 195)
Logic:
The second number in each pair is the square of the first number minus 1.
Second number = (First number)^2 - 1
(1st number + 3 pattern)
Let's check each pair:
(2, 3):
$2^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$
(5, 24):
$5^2 - 1 = 25 - 1 = 24$
(8, 63):
$8^2 - 1 = 64 - 1 = 63$
Missing Pair ?
$11^2 - 1 = 121 - 1 =$ **120**
(14, 195):
$14^2 - 1 = 196 - 1 = 195$
So, The missing pair is (11, 120).
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.67 **Statements:**
1. All books are papers.
2. All papers are trees.
Conclusions:
I. All books are trees.
II. Some trees are books

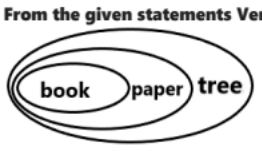
A. Only II follows
B. Only I follows
C. Both I and II follow
D. Neither I nor II follows

Answer: C

Sol: **Statements:**

1. All books are papers.
2. All papers are trees.

From the given statements Venn diagram will be:



Conclusions:

I. All books are trees. (**Follows**, All books are papers and all papers are trees, so all books are trees.)

II. Some trees are books. (**Follows,** Since all books are trees (as per Conclusion I), it means there are some trees that are books.)

So, **Both I and II follow.**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.68 **Input: 42 kite 93 balloon 37 lemon orange 64**
Step 1: 93 kite 42 balloon 37 lemon orange 64
Step II: 93 balloon kite 42 37 lemon orange 64
Step III: 93 balloon 64 kite 42 37 lemon orange
Step IV: 93 balloon 64 lemon kite 42 37 orange
Step V: 93 balloon 64 lemon 42 kite 37 orange
Step VI: 93 balloon 64 lemon 42 orange kite 37
Question: What is the logic behind the arrangement?

A. Largest number to front, then alternate word/number shifts
B. Words alphabetically left, numbers descending right
C. Numbers and words arranged alternately by rank
D. Numbers descending left; words in reverse alphabetical order right

Answer: D

Sol: **Given** -

Input: 42 kite 93 balloon 37 lemon orange 64
Step 1: 93 42 kite balloon 37 lemon orange 64 - (Big number will be first)
Step II: 93 balloon 42 kite 37 lemon orange 64 - (alphabetical order word follow first after previous step)
Step III: - 93 balloon 64 42 kite 37 lemon orange (again number which is just smaller to Big number)
Step IV: - 93 balloon 64 kite 42 37 lemon orange (again word which first letter comes after B in alphabetical order)
Step V: - 93 balloon 64 kite 42 lemon 37 orange (42 is just smaller than 64)

Logic = number is in decreasing order and word arrange in alphabetical order in alternative sequence.
according to options, option d will follow.
Numbers descending left; words in reverse alphabetical order right
means numbers are descending from left end and word are reverse alphabetical order from right end.

Q.69 **All birds can fly. Some birds cannot fly. Which of the following conclusions is correct?**

A. All birds can swim
B. Some birds are fish
C. Some birds cannot fly
D. All birds are animals

Answer: C

Sol: **Statements:**

All birds can fly.
Some birds cannot fly.
Option (A): All birds can swim
Nowhere in the statements is swimming mentioned.
Cannot be concluded.
Option (B): Some birds are fish.
"Fish" is not part of the given information.
Cannot be concluded.
Option (C): Some birds cannot fly
This is directly stated in the second statement.
Hence, it is the correct conclusion.
Option (D): All birds are animals
While factually true in real life, this statement is **not** provided in the given information.
Cannot be logically concluded from the statements.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.70 **D is to H as J is to:**

A. L
B. O
C. M
D. N

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: D : H :: J : ?
Logic: +4 shift pattern.

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

D + 4 → H
J + 4 → **N**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.71 **If "A" is coded as 2, "B" as 4, "a" as 11, "b" as 12 (following a pattern for capitals and small letters), what is the code for "Hi"?**

A. 17, 20
B. 19, 22
C. 18, 21
D. 16, 19

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

"A" is coded as 2

"B" is coded as 4

"a" is coded as 11

"b" is coded as 12

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:

Capital letter = 2 × (alphabet position).

Small letter = 10 + (alphabet position).

H → 8 → 8 × 2 = 16

i → 9 → 10 + 9 = 19

So, **Hi → 16, 19.**

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.72 If in a certain code, SUN is written as 54, and MOON is written as 57, how is STAR written?

A. 64
B. 58
C. 57
D. 75

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

SUN = 54

MOON = 57

Logic: Sum of all letter position.

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

SUN → 19 + 21 + 14 = 54

MOON → 13 + 15 + 15 + 14 = 57

STAR → 19 + 20 + 1 + 18 = **58**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.73 In a race of 40 runners, if Anu is placed 15th, how many runners are ahead of her?

A. 14
B. 15
C. 16
D. 13

Answer: A

Sol: **Given** -If Anu is placed 15th in the race, that means 14 runners are ahead of her in the positions from 1st to 14th.

Information Booster:

- The number of runners ahead of a person in a race is always their position minus 1.
- Formula: **Ahead = Position – 1**.
  Here, Ahead = 15 – 1 = 14.

Q.74 If A is the mother of B, and B is the father of C, then how is A related to C?

A. Sister
B. Grandmother
C. Mother
D. Aunt

Answer: B

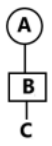
Sol: **Given:**

If A is the mother of B,

B is the father of C,

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
-/ O	Female
+/ □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation

From the given information family diagram will be



A is **Grandmother** to C?.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.75 Among five persons - P, Q, R, S, and T: P is taller than only T. Q is taller than P but shorter than R. S is the tallest. Who is the shortest?

A. S
B. T
C. Q
D. R

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Among five persons - P, Q, R, S, and T:
P is taller than only T.
Q is taller than P but shorter than R.
S is the tallest.
S > R > Q > P > **T**
So, T is the **shortest.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.76 **All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Which of the following is true?**

A. Socrates is not mortal
B. Socrates is immortal
C. Socrates is a god
D. Socrates is mortal

Answer: D

Sol: **Given :**
All men are mortal.
Socrates is a man.
Option-wise Explanation:
(A) Socrates is not mortal → **Contradicts** the first statement.
(B) Socrates is immortal → Again **opposite** of "All men are mortal."
(C) Socrates is a god → **No such** information is given.
(D) Socrates is mortal → Directly **follows** from the two statements.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.77 **In a row of 8 seats, how many ways can 3 people sit next to each other?**

A. 48
B. 36
C. 54
D. 72

Answer: B

Sol: Treat the 3 people as a block.
Now, you have 6 units to arrange (5 people + 1 block).
The number of ways to arrange 6 units in a row:
6! = 720
Inside the block, the 3 people can be arranged in 3! = 6 ways.
Total ways = 6 × 6 = **36**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.78 **Input**: cat 90 24 tree 48 75 flower bush
Step I: 90 cat 24 tree 48 75 flower bush
Step II: 90 bush cat 24 tree 48 75 flower
Step III: 90 bush 75 cat 24 tree 48 flower
Step IV: 90 bush 75 cat flower 24 tree 48
Step V: 90 bush 75 cat flower 48 24 tree

A. Numbers in ascending order; words reverse alphabetical alternately.
B. Words first alphabetical, then numbers descending at end.
C. Numbers first descending; then words alphabetically, alternately.
D. Numbers descending and words descending placed together first.

Answer: C

Sol: **Input**: cat 90 24 tree 48 75 flower bush
Step I: 90 cat 24 tree 48 75 flower bush - (max number first right in left end)
Step II: 90 bush cat 24 tree 48 75 flower - (after that word will placed acc. to alphabetical order)
Step III: 90 bush 75 cat 24 tree 48 flower - (again will place lesser that 90, cat is already placed in right place so skip this)
Step IV: 90 bush 75 cat 48 24 tree 48 flower- (then 48 will placed)
Step V: 90 bush 75 cat 48 flower 24 tree - (then flower placed)
logic - number paced first in descending order than words will placed in alphabetical order alternatively.

Q.79 **Identify the missing number in the series.**
1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ?

A. 22
B. 21
C. 20
D. 24

Answer: B

Sol: **Given** -1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ?
The missing number in the series is obtained by taking the **sum of the previous two numbers**:

- $1+1=2$
- $1+2=3$
- $2+3=5$
- $3+5=8$
- $5+8=13$
- $8+13=21$

So, the missing number is **21** (Option **B**).

Q.80 **In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.**
Knife: Cut:: Pen: ?

A. Ink
B. Scribble
C. Write
D. Paper

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Knife : Cut :: Pen : ?
Logic: Tool → its primary function.
Explanation (Operation-wise):
Knife is used to **cut**; similarly, a pen is used to **write**.
Ink — material used by a pen, not the action.
Scribble — a specific/low-quality kind of writing, not the general function.
Paper — the object a pen writes on, not the action.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.81 **Input: 42 kite 93 balloon 37 lemon orange 64**
Step 1: 93 kite 42 balloon 37 lemon orange 64
Step II: 93 balloon kite 42 37 lemon orange 64
Step III: 93 balloon 64 kite 42 37 lemon orange
Step IV: 93 balloon 64 lemon kite 42 37 orange
Step V: 93 balloon 64 lemon 42 kite 37 orange
Step VI: 93 balloon 64 lemon 42 orange kite 37

Input: Box 53 21 Mobile 86 Tiger Fan 39
Question: What will be the Step II of the arrangement?

A. 86 21 Box Mobile Tiger Fan 39 53
B. 86 Box Mobile 53 Tiger Fan 39 21
C. 86 Mobile Box 53 Tiger Fan 39 21
D. 86 Box 53 Fan 21 Mobile Tiger 39

Answer: D

Sol: **Given** -
Input: 42 kite 93 balloon 37 lemon orange 64
Step 1: 93 42 kite balloon 37 lemon orange 64 - (Big number will be first)
Step II: 93 balloon 42 kite 37 lemon orange 64 - (alphabetical order word follow first after previous step)
Step III: - 93 balloon 64 42 kite 37 lemon orange (again number which is just smaller to Big number)
Step IV: - 93 balloon 64 kite 42 37 lemon orange (again word which first letter comes after B in alphabetical order)
Step V: - 93 balloon 64 kite 42 lemon 37 orange (42 is just smaller than 64)

Logic = number is in decreasing order and word arrange in alphabetical order in alternative sequence.

Input: Box 53 21 Mobile 86 Tiger Fan 39
Question: What will be the Step II of the arrangement?
step I. 86 Box 53 21 Mobile Tiger Fan 39

step II. 86 Box 53 Fan 21 Mobile Tiger 39= **required step**

Q.82 **A boat travels 40 km upstream in 4 hours and downstream in 2 hours. What is the speed of the stream?**

A. 3 km/h
B. 4 km/h
C. 6 km/h
D. 5 km/h

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
Distance = 40 km
Time upstream = 4 hours → Speed upstream = $\frac{40}{4}$ = 10 km/h
Time downstream = 2 hours → Speed downstream = $\frac{40}{2}$ = 20 km/h
Formula used:
Speed of stream = $\frac{(\text{Downstream speed - Upstream speed})}{2}$
Solution:
Speed of stream = $\frac{(20-10)}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$ = **5 km/h**

Q.83 **In a 50 L mixture milk to water ratio is 3:2. How much water must be added to make the ratio 1:1?**

A. 15 L
B. 20 L
C. 12 L
D. 10 L

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

Milk in the mixture:

The ratio of milk to water is 3:2,

so the total parts = 3 + 2 = 5 parts.

Milk = $\frac{3}{5}$ × 50 = 30 L.

Total mixture = 50 L

Milk to water ratio = 3:2

Water in the mixture:

Water = $\frac{2}{5}$ × 50 = 20 L.

To make the ratio 1:1, the amount of water should equal the amount of milk (30 L).

So, we need to add 30 L - 20 L = **10 L** of water.

Q.84 **Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?**

A. BRIGHT : DSKHJU
B. CUSTOM : EVUUQN
C. FLIGHT : HMKHJU
D. CHANCE : EICOEF
E. STRONG : UUTPPG

A. STRONG : UUTPPG
B. FLIGHT : HMKHJU
C. CUSTOM : EVUUQN
D. . BRIGHT : DSKHJU

Answer: A

Sol: **Logic** = letters followd the pattern is +2 and +1 alternatively.

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

A. BRIGHT → DSKHJU
Shifts: [+2, +1, +2, +1, +2, +1]

B. CUSTOM → EVUUQN
Shifts: [+2, +1, +2, +1, +2, +1]

C. FLIGHT → HMKHJU
Shifts: [+2, +1, +2, +1, +2, +1]

D. CHANCE → EICOEF
Shifts: [+2, +1, +2, +1, +2, +1]

E. STRONG → UUTPPG
Shifts: [+2, +1, +2, +1, +2, 0] (6th position should be +1, but is 0)

so, (E) odd one out

Q.85 **A coding rule is followed by Roll numbers ending with an even digit belong to Batch 1 and Roll numbers ending with an odd digit belong to Batch 2. Identify the roll number for Batch 1 and Batch 2.**

A. D1400 and C3882
B. E2894 and F3917
C. A3841 and B4537
D. G8763 and F4711

Answer: B

Sol: **Given Rule:**

Roll numbers ending with an even digit → Batch 1

Roll numbers ending with an odd digit → Batch 2

Explanation (option-wise):

(a) D1400 (ends with 0 → even → Batch 1), C3882 (ends with 2 → even → Batch 1) → both Batch 1

(b) E2894 (ends with 4 → even → Batch 1), F3917 (ends with 7 → odd → Batch 2) → correct

(c) A3841 (ends with 1 → odd → Batch 2), B4537 (ends with 7 → odd → Batch 2) → both Batch 2

(d) G8763 (ends with 3 → odd → Batch 2), F4711 (ends with 1 → odd → Batch 2) → both Batch 2

Final Answer:

Batch 1 → E2894

Batch 2 → F3917

Final Correct Option:

(b)

Q.86 **Find the number that doesn't belong:**

A. 11, 13, 17, 19
B. 37, 41, 43, 47
C. 23, 29, 31, 33
D. 2, 3, 5, 7

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) 23, 29, 31, 33

Given:

Options contain sets of numbers.

Logic:

All numbers are prime in each set except one.

(a) 11, 13, 17, 19 → All prime

(b) 37, 41, 43, 47 → All prime

(c) 23, 29, 31, 33 → 33 is not prime

(d) 2, 3, 5, 7 → All prime

Final Answer:
Option (c) — because 33 is not prime.

Q.87 **In a class of 45 students, Rahul is ranked 20th from the top. If the students are arranged in the descending order of ranks, what will be Rahul's position from the bottom?**

A. 26th
B. 23rd
C. 24th
D. 25th

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Total students = 45
Rahul's rank from top = 20th

Logic:
Position from bottom = (Total students – Rank from top) + 1

Explanation:
= (45 – 20) + 1
= 25 + 1
= 26

Final Answer:
26th from the bottom

Q.88 **Post: Assistant Professor –**
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-01-2025):
Candidate must be between 21 and 28 years of age.
Must have completed Graduation (B.Sc.) in the relevant subject with at least 65% marks.
Must have completed Post-Graduation (M.Sc.) in the relevant subject with at least 60% marks.
Must have a minimum of 2 years teaching experience.
Special Clause:
I. If a candidate fulfills all other criteria but has no work experience, and is willing to accept probation, the candidate may still be selected (unless a disqualifying factor exists).
II. If a candidate fulfills all other criteria but if the Candidate's age is above 28 the matter will referred to the principle.
Case:
Sahil completed B.Sc. with 66% and M.Sc. with 61%. He has 2.5 year teaching experience and is 28 years 18 days old. What should be the action?

A. Refer to Principal
B. Select directly
C. Reject due to low experience
D. Keep pending for verification

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Sahil completed B.Sc. with 66% and M.Sc. with 61%. He has 2.5 year teaching experience and is 28 years 18 days old. What should be the action?
Age: Sahil is 28 years 18 days old → Exceeds the maximum limit of 28 years.
B.Sc.: 66% → above 65%.
M.Sc.: 61% → above 60%.
Experience: 2.5 years → more than 2 years required.
Special Clause II: If age is above 28, the matter must be referred to the Principal.
Thus, although Sahil fulfills all educational and experience requirements, he crosses the age limit. As per Clause II, his case is not a direct selection or rejection but must be **referred to the Principal.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.89 **How many ways can 4 people be seated in a circle if two people must sit next to each other?**

A. 8
B. 6
C. 10
D. 4

Answer: D

Sol: Treat the 2 people who must sit together as one unit.
Now arrange 3 units in a circle: (3−1)!= 2.
The 2 people within the unit can be arranged in 2 ways.
Total = 2×2 = 4.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.90 **Sandeep was given some money by his father. He spent all of it in six shops. In each shop, he spent one rupee more than half of what he had when he entered. How much money did Sandeep receive from his father?**

A. 126 rupees
B. 15 rupees
C. 31 rupees
D. 63 rupees

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Sandeep spends all his money in 6 shops.
In each shop, he spends one rupee more than half of what he had upon entering.
At the end, he has 0 rupees left.
Concept used:
Work backward using the inverse formula:
Solution:

$$\textbf{Let amount before 6th shop} = M$$

$$M = \frac{M}{2} + 1$$

$$M - \frac{M}{2} = 1$$

$\frac{M}{2} = 1 \implies M = 2$

Now work backward for shop 5:

Let before shop $5 = N$

$N - \left(\frac{N}{2} + 1\right) = M = 2$

$N - \frac{N}{2} - 1 = 2$

$\frac{N}{2} - 1 = 2$

$\frac{N}{2} = 3 \implies N = 6$

Before shop 4:

$Q - \left(\frac{Q}{2} + 1\right) = 6$

$Q - \frac{Q}{2} - 1 = 6$

$Q - \frac{Q}{2} = 7$

$\frac{Q}{2} = 7 \implies Q = 14$

Before shop 3:

$P - \left(\frac{P}{2} + 1\right) = 14$

$P - \frac{P}{2} - 1 = 14$

$P - \frac{P}{2} = 15$

$\frac{P}{2} = 15 \implies P = 30$

Before shop 2:

$O - \left(\frac{O}{2} + 1\right) = 30$

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

$O - \frac{O}{2} = 31$

$\frac{O}{2} = 31 \implies O = 62$

Before shop 1 (initial amount):

$x - \left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) = 62$

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

$x - \frac{x}{2} = 63$

$\frac{x}{2} = 63 \implies x = 126$

Sandeep received **126** rupees from his father

Q.91 In how many ways can 5 people be seated in a row such that A and B are not next to each other?

A. 36
B. 54
C. 72
D. 48

Answer: C

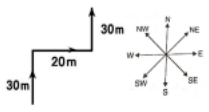
Sol: Total arrangements of 5 people:
5! = 120
When A and B are together, treat them as a block:
4! = 24 (arrangements of 4 units)
A and B can be arranged in 2 ways (A-B or B-A), so:
24 × 2 = 48
Arrangements where A and B are not together:
120 - 48 = **72**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.92 A person is facing north. He walks 30 meters and turns to his right, walking 20 meters. Then, he turns to his left and walks 30 meters. Which direction is he facing now?

A. South
B. West
C. East
D. North

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
A person is facing north.
He walks 30 meters and turns to his right, walking 20 meters.
Then, he turns to his left and walks 30 meters.



The person is facing in the **North**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.93 Compare the following two addresses.
Address 1: Ms. Neha Verma, Flat No. 204, Tower B, Green Acres, Pune 411045
Address 2: Mrs. Neha Verma, Flat No. 204, Tower B, Green Acres Society, Pune - 411045
Are these likely to be the same?

A. No, city codes do not match
B. Yes, all major details match
C. No, the flat numbers are different
D. No, the name tower are different

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Yes, all major details match
Explanation:
Name: "Ms." vs "Mrs." is just a title difference; the person's name Neha Verma is the same.
Flat/Building: Flat No. 204, Tower B matches exactly.
Residence Name: "Green Acres" vs "Green Acres Society" — commonly the same housing complex (adding "Society" is typical).
City & PIN: Pune, 411045 matches.
Additional Information:
(a) Wrong — city and PIN do match.
(c) Wrong — flat numbers are the same (204).
(d) Wrong —tower name is same

Q.94 Post: Assistant Lecturer – Science Department
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-01-2025):
Educational Qualification:
Must have completed Post-Graduation (M.Sc.) in the relevant subject with at least 60% marks.
Candidates with only graduation (B.Sc.) are not eligible unless M.Sc. result is awaited and the candidate is willing to work on probation.
Experience:
Minimum 2 years of teaching experience required.
Age Limit:
Maximum 28 years as on 01-01-2025.
Special Clause:
If a candidate fulfills all other criteria but the M.Sc. result is pending, and they have relevant experience and are willing to work on probation, the case should be referred to the Principal for consideration.
Nishant has 68% B.Sc., pending M.Sc. result, 3 years teaching experience, 27 years old, willing for probation. What to do?

A. Wait for result then decide
B. Reject due to incomplete PG
C. Refer to Principal
D. Select Nishant

Answer: C

Sol: **Nishant has:**
B.Sc. – 68% (**Follow**)
M.Sc. – Result pending (**Not follow)**
3 years teaching experience (**Follow**)
27 years old (**Follow**)
Willing to work on probation (**Follow**)
If a candidate fulfills all other criteria but the M.Sc. result is pending, and they have relevant experience and are willing to work on probation, the case should be **referred to the Principal for consideration.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.95 Find the next term in the given series.
K1F, M3E, 08D, Q19C, ?

A. S37c
B. S42B
C. S47B
D. T42A

Answer: B

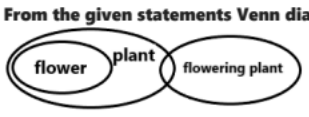
Sol: **Given:**
K1F, M3E, O8D, Q19C, ?
Logic: 1st + 2, number = previous × 2 + (1, 2 , 3, ...), Last -1
First letter: K + 2 = M, M + 2 = O, O + 2 = Q, Q + 2 = S
Number: 1 + 2 = 3, 3 + 5 = 8, 8 + 11 = 19, 19 + 23 = 42
(Differences: 2, 5, 11, 23 where each next diff =
Last letter: F − 1 = E, E − 1 = D, D − 1 = C, C − 1 = B
So, missing is **S42B.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.96 All flowers are plants. Some plants are flowering plants. Which conclusion is logically valid?

A. No plants are flowers
B. Some flowers are not plants
C. Some plants are flowers
D. All plants are flowers

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
All flowers are plants.
Some plants are flowering plants.
From the given statements Venn diagram will be:



(A) No plants are flowers: Incorrect — All flowers are plants.
(B) Some flowers are not plants: Incorrect — All flowers are plants.
(C) Some plants are flowers: **Correct** — Some plants are flowering plants.
(D) All plants are flowers: Incorrect — Not all plants are flowers.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.97 Choose the number that is different from the others.

A. 64
B. 49
C. 32
D. 48

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
64, 49, 32, 48
Logic:
64 → Even
32 → Even
48 → Even
49 → **Odd**
So, 49 is different because it is the **only odd number**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.98 If 5#3=8 and 7#2=9, then what is the value of 9#4?

A. 36
B. 13
C. 12
D. 5

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: If 5#3=8 and 7#2=9, 9#4?
Logic: # means +
5 # 3 = 8 → 5 + 3
7 # 2 = 9 → 7 + 2
Similarly,
So, 9 # 4 = 9 + 4 = **13**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.99 Find the next term in the given series.
B, DE, HJK, ?, WXYZB

A. S37T
B. R74A
C. OPQR
D. T89Z

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
B, DE, HJK, ?, WXYZB
Logic:
The series follows a pattern where the number of letters in each term increases by 1, and the letters progress sequentially in the alphabet.
B → gap 1 letter.
DE → gap 2 letters.
HJK → gap 3 letters.
The next term should have **4 letters**: **OPQR**.
WXYZB follows this pattern with 5 letters.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.100 Choose the missing number in the below series.
100, 95, 90, 85, ?, 75

A. 80
B. 78
C. 82
D. 85

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
100, 95, 90, 85, ?, 75
Logic:
Each number is 5 less than the previous number.
Explanation (applied left to right):
100 − 5 = 95,
95 − 5 = 90,
90 − 5 = 85,
85 − 5 = 80,
80 − 5 = 75.
Final Answer:
80

Q.101 What is the primary purpose of this passage?
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
The rise of e-commerce has dramatically reshaped retail landscapes around the world. Consumers now enjoy unprecedented convenience, i.e., with only a click, we can compare prices, read reviews, and deliver goods directly to their doors. Brick-and-mortar stores, in contrast, must content with higher overheads-rent, utilities, and staffing-that online retailers often avoid. Many physical shops have adopted "omnichannel" strategies to-stay competitive, integrating their online and in-store experiences. For example, customers might order online and pick up in-store or use a mobile app to check real-time stock levels before visiting. However, some challenges still persist for small retailers because they lack the technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites, and excessive reliance on third-party delivery services can erode profit margins. Moreover, the environmental impact of rapid shipping packaging waste and increase carbon emission-is increasingly under scrutiny. As e-commerce continues its ascent, the most successful retailer will combine digital innovation with sustainable practices and a personalized customer experience.

A. To advocate for brick-and-motor retail over e-commerce
B. To describe how omnichannel strategies are best
C. To examine both opportunities and challenges in modern retail
D. To explain why delivery services and harmful

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The author surveys how e-commerce has "reshaped retail," highlighting benefits (convenience, price comparison, reviews, doorstep delivery) and costs/pressures (brick-and-mortar overheads, capability gaps for small retailers, margin erosion from third-party delivery, environmental concerns). The conclusion recommends blending "digital innovation," "sustainable practices," and "personalized" service. This balanced look at upsides and downsides shows the passage's main purpose is to examine both opportunities and challenges.
Explanation of context of passage.
· **Intro:** E-commerce's rise and consumer convenience.
· **Contrast:** Physical stores face higher overheads.

· **Response:** Omnichannel examples (order online, pick up in-store; app-based stock checks).
· **Persistent issues:** Small retailers' tech/capital limits; reliance on delivery services cutting margins.
· **Wider impact:** Environmental scrutiny of rapid shipping/packaging and emissions.
· **Thesis payoff:** Future winners will unite digital, sustainability, and personalization.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(a)** The passage doesn't take sides for brick-and-mortar; it presents trade-offs.
· **(b)** Omnichannel is discussed as one response, not the sole focus nor a "best" prescription.
· **(d)** Delivery services are mentioned as a margin risk, not as inherently "harmful," and the piece isn't a polemic against them.

Q.102 **In context, the word "overheads" most nearly means:**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
The rise of e-commerce has dramatically reshaped retail landscapes around the world. Consumers now enjoy unprecedented convenience, i.e., with only a click, we can compare prices, read reviews, and deliver goods directly to their doors. Brick-and-mortar stores, in contrast, must content with higher overheads-rent, utilities, and staffing-that online retailers often avoid. Many physical shops have adopted "omnichannel" strategies to-stay competitive, integrating their online and in-store experiences. For example, customers might order online and pick up in-store or use a mobile app to check real-time stock levels before visiting. However, some challenges still persist for small retailers because they lack the technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites, and excessive reliance on third-party delivery services can erode profit margins. Moreover, the environmental impact of rapid shipping packaging waste and increase carbon emission-is increasingly under scrutiny. As e-commerce continues its ascent, the most successful retailer will combine digital innovation with sustainable practices and a personalized customer experience.

A. Profits
B. Fixed expenses
C. Revenues
D. Discounts

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. In retail, "overheads" are the ongoing operating costs not directly tied to a single sale—e.g., **rent, utilities, staffing**—precisely the examples cited in the passage. Those are fixed or relatively unavoidable expenses that brick-and-mortar stores "must contend with."
Explanation of context of passage. The author contrasts the low structural costs of many online models with the overheads burdening physical stores, helping explain competitive pressure.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(a) Profits** are earnings after expenses; overheads reduce profits.
· **(c) Revenues** are income from sales; overheads are costs, not income.
· **(d) Discounts** are price reductions; again, not a cost category like overheads.

Q.103 **According to the passage, which of the following is NOT cites as a challenge for small retailers?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
The rise of e-commerce has dramatically reshaped retail landscapes around the world. Consumers now enjoy unprecedented convenience, i.e., with only a click, we can compare prices, read reviews, and deliver goods directly to their doors. Brick-and-mortar stores, in contrast, must content with higher overheads-rent, utilities, and staffing-that online retailers often avoid. Many physical shops have adopted "omnichannel" strategies to-stay competitive, integrating their online and in-store experiences. For example, customers might order online and pick up in-store or use a mobile app to check real-time stock levels before visiting. However, some challenges still persist for small retailers because they lack the technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites, and excessive reliance on third-party delivery services can erode profit margins. Moreover, the environmental impact of rapid shipping packaging waste and increase carbon emission-is increasingly under scrutiny. As e-commerce continues its ascent, the most successful retailer will combine digital innovation with sustainable practices and a personalized customer experience.

A. Lack of technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites
B. High utility bills
C. Dependence on delivery services
D. Environmental scrutiny

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) High utility bills**.
Detailed Explanation:
The passage explicitly lists challenges faced by small retailers in the context of e-commerce competition:
· **Lack of technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites** (directly mentioned).
· **Excessive reliance on third-party delivery services** (which can erode profit margins).
· **Environmental scrutiny** (though this is a broader industry challenge, it is implied to affect retailers, including small ones, due to pressures from rapid shipping and packaging waste).
However, **high utility bills** are not specifically cited as a challenge **for small retailers** in the passage. While "utilities" are mentioned as part of the overheads that brick-and-mortar stores face in general (e.g., rent, utilities, staffing), this point is made in the context of contrasting physical stores with online retailers—not as a unique challenge for small retailers. The challenges for small retailers are separately discussed and focus on technical expertise, capital, delivery services, and indirectly, environmental concerns. Utility bills are a general overhead for all physical stores, but the passage does not highlight them as a distinct problem for small retailers in particular.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **(a) Lack of technical expertise or capital** is directly stated: "small retailers lack the technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites."
· **(c) Dependence on delivery services** is explicitly mentioned: "excessive reliance on third-party delivery services can erode profit margins."
· **(d) Environmental scrutiny** is discussed as an industry-wide issue: "the environmental impact... is increasingly under scrutiny." While not exclusively tied to small retailers, it is presented as a challenge that affects the retail landscape they operate in.
Thus, only **(b) High utility bills** is not specifically cited as a challenge for small retailers in the passage.

Q.104 **The tone of the passage can best be described as:**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
The rise of e-commerce has dramatically reshaped retail landscapes around the world. Consumers now enjoy unprecedented convenience, i.e., with only a click, we can compare prices, read reviews, and deliver goods directly to their doors. Brick-and-mortar stores, in contrast, must content with higher overheads-rent, utilities, and staffing-that online retailers often avoid. Many physical shops have adopted "omnichannel" strategies to-stay competitive, integrating their online and in-store experiences. For example, customers might order online and pick up in-store or use a mobile app to check real-time stock levels before visiting. However, some challenges still persist for small retailers because they lack the technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites, and excessive reliance on third-party delivery services can erode profit margins. Moreover, the environmental impact of rapid shipping packaging waste and increase carbon emission-is increasingly under scrutiny. As e-commerce continues its ascent, the most successful retailer will combine digital innovation with sustainable practices and a personalized customer experience.

A. Alarmist
B. Analytical
C. Enthusiastic
D. Sarcastic

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The author objectively weighs pros (convenience, omnichannel integration) and cons (overheads, capability gaps, margin pressure, environmental impact) and ends with a pragmatic recommendation. This balanced, evidence-driven presentation is **analytical**.
Explanation of context of passage. There is no emotive language, exaggeration, or ridicule—just neutral description and evaluation.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(a) Alarmist** — No hyperbole or doomsday framing.
· **(c) Enthusiastic** — Benefits are noted, but tempered by real challenges.
· **(d) Sarcastic** — No irony or mocking tone appears.

Q.105 **Which inference is best supported by the passage?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
The rise of e-commerce has dramatically reshaped retail landscapes around the world. Consumers now enjoy unprecedented convenience, i.e., with only a click, we can compare prices, read

reviews, and deliver goods directly to their doors. Brick-and-mortar stores, in contrast, must content with higher overheads-rent, utilities, and staffing-that online retailers often avoid. Many physical shops have adopted "omnichannel" strategies to-stay competitive, integrating their online and in-store experiences. For example, customers might order online and pick up in-store or use a mobile app to check real-time stock levels before visiting. However, some challenges still persist for small retailers because they lack the technical expertise or capital to develop user-friendly websites, and excessive reliance on third-party delivery services can erode profit margins. Moreover, the environmental impact of rapid shipping packaging waste and increase carbon emission-is increasingly under scrutiny. As e-commerce continues its ascent, the most successful retailer will combine digital innovation with sustainable practices and a personalized customer experience.

A. All retailers will eventually go fully online.
B. Personalized experiences are key to future retail success.
C. Third-party delivery is always unprofitable.
D. Packaging waste has minimal impact on consumers.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The concluding line predicts that the "most successful" retailers will "combine digital innovation with sustainable practices and a **personalized customer experience**." That directly supports the inference that personalization is crucial to future success.
Explanation of context of passage. After surveying the landscape and listing pressures, the author distills a forward-looking formula in which personalization is a core pillar alongside technology and sustainability.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(a)** The passage never claims all will go fully online; it highlights omnichannel blends.
· **(c)** It says reliance on third-party delivery **can** erode margins—not "always."
· **(d)** The text says environmental impact is "increasingly under scrutiny," the opposite of "minimal impact."

Q.106 What should come in the place of blank 1?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Researchers in quantum computing face the twin difficulties of (1) ___ qubit coherence and (2) ___ error rates. While superconducting qubits have shown promise, maintaining coherence beyond microseconds remains (3) ___ due to environmental decoherence. Furthermore, scaling up the number of qubits requires (4) ___ control electronics that themselves introduce noise. To overcome these hurdles, teams are exploring (5) ___ techniques such as surface codes and topological qubits.

A. to durable
B. ephemeral
C. Permanent
D. Perennial

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **ephemeral**' to make the sentence contextually correct.
• **'ephemeral'** — things that last for a very short time; short-lived items (Hindi: क्षणभंगुर/ क्षणिक). In context, researchers face the difficulty of **short-lived (ephemeral) qubit coherence**, i.e., coherence decays quickly.
• As per the context, the idea needed is "short duration" of coherence; therefore 'ephemeral' best conveys the intended sense
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **to durable** — ungrammatical phrase; durable = long-lasting (Hindi: टिकाऊ). It contradicts the idea that coherence decays quickly.
• **Permanent** — lasting forever/indefinitely (Hindi: स्थायी). Opposite of the required "short-lived."
• **Perennial** — lasting or existing for a long time; enduring (Hindi: चिरस्थायी/बारहमासी). Again, opposite to the notion of fleeting coherence.
• Thus, all other options convey longevity, not fragility/short life, and do not fit the context.

Q.107 What should come in the place of 2?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Researchers in quantum computing face the twin difficulties of (1) ___ qubit coherence and (2) ___ error rates. While superconducting qubits have shown promise, maintaining coherence beyond microseconds remains (3) ___ due to environmental decoherence. Furthermore, scaling up the number of qubits requires (4) ___ control electronics that themselves introduce noise. To overcome these hurdles, teams are exploring (5) ___ techniques such as surface codes and topological qubits.

A. negligible
B. prohibitive
C. cheap
D. low

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **prohibitive**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• **'prohibitive'** — excessively high or severe to the point of preventing progress (Hindi: अत्यधिक/निषेधात्मक (बहुत ऊँचा)). Here, researchers face **prohibitively high error rates**, which hinder practical computation.
• As per the context, the clause contrasts the two difficulties: short-lived coherence and **very high** error rates; hence 'prohibitive' fits best.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **negligible** — so small as to be not worth considering (Hindi: नगण्य). This would imply error rates are trivial, which contradicts the passage.
• **cheap** — low in cost (Hindi: सस्ता). Refers to price, not error magnitude.
• **low** — small in amount/level (Hindi: कम). Again the opposite of the intended "very high" error rates.
• Thus, (b) is the only choice matching the difficulty described.

Q.108 What should come in the place of 3?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Researchers in quantum computing face the twin difficulties of (1) ___ qubit coherence and (2) ___ error rates. While superconducting qubits have shown promise, maintaining coherence beyond microseconds remains (3) ___ due to environmental decoherence. Furthermore, scaling up the number of qubits requires (4) ___ control electronics that themselves introduce noise. To overcome these hurdles, teams are exploring (5) ___ techniques such as surface codes and topological qubits.

A. tractable
B. elusive
C. innate
D. redundant

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **elusive**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• **'elusive'** — difficult to find, catch, or achieve (Hindi: दुर्लभ/दुरूह/पकड़ में न आने वाला). Sustaining coherence beyond microseconds remains **elusive** because environmental decoherence keeps disrupting it.
• As per the context, maintaining long coherence times is hard to achieve; 'elusive' captures that difficulty.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **tractable** — easy to control or deal with (Hindi: सुगम/अनुकूलनीय). Opposite of the point being made.
• **innate** — inborn, natural (Hindi: जन्मजात/स्वाभाविक). Not about difficulty or attainability.
• **redundant** — no longer needed; superfluous (Hindi: अनावश्यक/अतिरिक्त). Irrelevant to the idea of difficulty in achieving coherence.
• Thus, only 'elusive' aligns with the challenge described.

Q.109 What should come in the place of 4?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Researchers in quantum computing face the twin difficulties of (1) ___ qubit coherence and (2) ___ error rates. While superconducting qubits have shown promise, maintaining coherence beyond microseconds remains (3) ___ due to environmental decoherence. Furthermore, scaling up the number of qubits requires (4) ___ control electronics that themselves introduce noise. To overcome these hurdles, teams are exploring (5) ___ techniques such as surface codes and topological qubits.

A. austere
B. sophisticated
C. rudimentary
D. obsolete

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **sophisticated**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**sophisticated**' — highly advanced and complex (Hindi: परिष्कृत/उन्नत). Scaling qubit counts demands **sophisticated control electronics** (precise timing, cryo-control, RF/microwave chains), which themselves can inject noise.
• As per the context, the electronics are advanced/complex—hence 'sophisticated' is appropriate.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **austere** — plain, severe, without luxury (Hindi: सादा/कठोर/मितव्ययी). Not about technical advancement.
• **rudimentary** — basic; undeveloped (Hindi: प्रारंभिक/अधूरा). Opposite of the advanced systems actually needed.
• **obsolete** — out of date (Hindi: अप्रचलित). Contradicts the state-of-the-art requirement.
• Thus, only 'sophisticated' fits the technical context.

Q.110 . What should come in the place of 5?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Researchers in quantum computing face the twin difficulties of (1) ___ qubit coherence and (2) ___ error rates. While superconducting qubits have shown promise, maintaining coherence beyond microseconds remains (3) ___ due to environmental decoherence. Furthermore, scaling up the number of qubits requires (4) ___ control electronics that themselves introduce noise. To overcome these hurdles, teams are exploring (5) ___ techniques such as surface codes and topological qubits.

A. fallacious
B. quantum-error-correcting
C. presumptive
D. monochromatic

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **quantum-error-correcting**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**quantum-error-correcting**' — relating to methods that detect and correct qubit errors using redundancy/encoding (e.g., surface codes, topological qubits) (Hindi: क्वांटम-त्रुटि-सुधारक). The examples "surface codes" and "topological qubits" are canonical **QEC** approaches, so the modifier must match them.
• As per the context, teams are exploring **quantum-error-correcting techniques**; hence (b) is the precise fit.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **fallacious** — based on a mistaken belief; misleading (Hindi: भ्रांतिपूर्ण/भ्रामक). Does not describe legitimate coding methods.
• **presumptive** — based on presumption (Hindi: अनुमानाधारित). Too generic; not a technical match to the examples.
• **monochromatic** — having one color (Hindi: एकवर्णी). Irrelevant to error-correction techniques.
• Thus, only option (b) aligns with "surface codes" and "topological qubits."

Q.111 What should come in the place of blank number 1?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Modern ethical debates tend to concern the conflict between deontological and consequentialist approached, each providing a (1)_____ methodology. Deontology requires respect for moral (2)_____ irrespective of the result, while consequentialism judges on the basis of the net (3)_____. Objections against pure consequentialism suggest. It will allow (4)_____ actions if these bring about maximum overall welfare. In reply, some recommend (5)_____ hybrid theories that combine obligations with outcome sensitivity.

A. quarrelsome
B. rigorous
C. cursory
D. vacuous

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **rigorous**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**rigorous**' (adj.) — thorough, exacting; following strict standards; **Hindi:** कठोर/सख्त/सुव्यवस्थित. It aptly modifies "methodology," which typically collocates with adjectives like rigorous, robust, systematic.
• As per the context, the sentence contrasts deontology and consequentialism, saying **each provides a rigorous methodology**—i.e., both offer systematic, disciplined ways of moral reasoning. Hence, 'rigorous' is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **quarrelsome** — prone to arguing; **Hindi:** झगड़ालू/विवादी. Methodologies are not "quarrelsome"; this describes people/tones, not scholarly frameworks.
• **cursory** — hasty and not thorough; **Hindi:** ऊपरी/सतही. Opposite of what one expects for a serious ethical "methodology."
• **vacuous** — empty, lacking ideas; **Hindi:** खोखला/निर्थक. Inappropriate for respected moral systems.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context of the sentence.

Q.112 What should come in the place of blank number 2?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Modern ethical debates tend to concern the conflict between deontological and consequentialist approached, each providing a (1)_____ methodology. Deontology requires respect for moral (2)_____ irrespective of the result, while consequentialism judges on the basis of the net (3)_____. Objections against pure consequentialism suggest. It will allow (4)_____ actions if these bring about maximum overall welfare. In reply, some recommend (5)_____ hybrid theories that combine obligations with outcome sensitivity.

A. mood
B. actions
C. conjectures
D. fallacies

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **actions**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**actions**' (noun) — deeds/acts performed; **Hindi:** कर्म/कृत्य. In deontology, the moral **rightness of actions** is assessed by adherence to duty or rules, irrespective of outcomes.
• As per the context, "Deontology requires respect for moral **actions** irrespective of the result" aligns with the deontological focus on the intrinsic rightness/wrongness of what we **do**, not what it **produces**.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **mood** — a temporary state of mind/feeling; **Hindi:** मिज़ाज/भाव. Not a target of deontic evaluation.
• **conjectures** — guesses/inferences; **Hindi:** अनुमान/कल्पना. Not what deontology tells us to respect.
• **fallacies** — errors in reasoning; **Hindi:** तर्क-दोष/प्रमाद. Something to avoid, not respect.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context of the sentence.

Q.113 What should come in the place of blank number 3?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Modern ethical debates tend to concern the conflict between deontological and consequentialist approached, each providing a (1)_____ methodology. Deontology requires respect for moral (2)_____ irrespective of the result, while consequentialism judges on the basis of the net (3)_____. Objections against pure consequentialism suggest. It will allow (4)_____ actions if these bring about maximum overall welfare. In reply, some recommend (5)_____ hybrid theories that combine obligations with outcome sensitivity.

A. goods
B. outcomes
C. benefits
D. profit

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **outcomes**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**outcomes**' (noun) — results/consequences; **Hindi:** परिणाम. Consequentialism, by definition, judges the morality of an act by its **outcomes** (overall consequences).
• As per the context, "consequentialism judges on the basis of the net **outcomes**" precisely captures the doctrine's core criterion.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **goods** — commodities/virtues; **Hindi:** वस्तुएँ/सद्गुण. Too concrete/ambiguous here.
• **benefits** — advantages; **Hindi:** लाभ/फायदे. A subset idea; consequentialism considers **all** consequences (harms + benefits), not only benefits.
• **profit** — financial gain; **Hindi:** मुनाफ़ा. Too narrow (economic).
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context of the sentence.

Q.114 What should come in the place of blank number 4?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Modern ethical debates tend to concern the conflict between deontological and consequentialist approached, each providing a (1)_____ methodology. Deontology requires respect for moral (2)_____ irrespective of the result, while consequentialism judges on the basis of the net (3)_____. Objections against pure consequentialism suggest. It will allow (4)_____ actions if these bring about maximum overall welfare. In reply, some recommend (5)_____ hybrid theories that combine obligations with outcome sensitivity.

A. Laudable
B. Immoral
C. Beneficial
D. Delightful

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **immoral**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**immoral**' (adj.) — not conforming to accepted moral standards; **Hindi:** अनैतिक.
• As per the context, critics argue that **pure consequentialism** could, in principle, permit **immoral actions** if they maximize overall welfare—this is the classic objection (e.g., ends justify means). Hence 'immoral' fits best.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **Laudable** — praiseworthy; **Hindi:** प्रशंसनीय. Opposite of the intended criticism.
• **Beneficial** — advantageous; **Hindi:** लाभकारी. Misses the critique that such actions could be **wrong** despite good results.
• **Delightful** — highly pleasing; **Hindi:** आनंददायक. About feeling, not moral status.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context of the sentence.

Q.115 What should come in the place of blank number 5?
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Modern ethical debates tend to concern the conflict between deontological and consequentialist approached, each providing a (1)_____ methodology. Deontology requires respect for moral (2)_____ irrespective of the result, while consequentialism judges on the basis of the net (3)_____. Objections against pure consequentialism suggest. It will allow (4)_____ actions if these bring about maximum overall welfare. In reply, some recommend (5)_____ hybrid theories that combine obligations with outcome sensitivity.

A. crafted
B. Well-balanced
C. over simple
D. Irrelevant

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **well-balanced**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**well-balanced**' (adj.) — properly proportioned; showing good judgment among competing considerations; **Hindi:** संतुलित/समुचित संतुलित.
• As per the context, the recommended approach is to propose **well-balanced hybrid theories** that combine deontic obligations with sensitivity to outcomes—i.e., a judicious mix rather than one-sided extremism.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **crafted** — skillfully made; **Hindi:** सुविनिर्मित/गढ़ा हुआ. Doesn't convey the idea of balance between duties and outcomes.
• **over simple** — excessively simple (better: "oversimplified"); **Hindi:** अतिसरलीकृत. Opposite of the nuanced hybrid the sentence commends.
• **Irrelevant** — not related; **Hindi:** अप्रासंगिक/असंगत. Contradicts the intended usefulness of the hybrid.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context of the sentence.

Q.116 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
The manager was satisfied _____ the work.

A. for
B. with
C. to
D. by

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) with.**
Explanation: The adjective **"satisfied"** conventionally takes the preposition **"with"** to show contentment or approval regarding something. (satisfied with + noun/gerund). (Hindi: **संतुष्ट/प्रसन्न** से).
Example: The manager was satisfied with the team's performance.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **for** — suggests purpose/benefit, not appropriate after satisfied.
· (c) **to** — used with adjectives of willingness/obligation (ready to, prone to), not with satisfied.
· (d) **by** — may appear after verbs in the passive to mark the agent (done by X), not with satisfied.

Q.117 Choose the correct one-word substitution for:
"A person who hates other people or mankind"

A. Misanthrope
B. Optimist
C. Egoist
D. Misogynist

Answer: A

Sol:
The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) MISANTHROPE.
Explanation: A **misanthrope** is a person who harbors a general dislike or hatred for humanity (मनुष्यद्वेषी/मानवद्वेषी). The term appears in philosophy and literature to describe characters with cynicism toward society.
Example: After years of betrayal, he turned into a **misanthrope**, avoiding all social contact.
Meanings of the other options:
· **(b) Optimist:** one who tends to be hopeful and expect the best (आशावादी).
· **(c) Egoist:** a self-centered person; one who is excessively concerned with self (अहंवादी/स्वार्थी).
· **(d) Misogynist:** a person who hates women (स्त्रीद्वेषी).

Q.118 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
All the entries must have been verified by the auditor before submission.

A. All the entries are to be verified before submission.
B. The auditor was verifying all entries before submission.
C. The auditor must have verified all the entries before submission.
D. All entries were verified by the auditor.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is (c) **The auditor must have verified all the entries before submission.**
Explain the rules of conversion (Passive → Active):
· Identify **agent** introduced by **by** (here: **by the auditor**) → becomes the **subject** in Active.
· The Passive structure here is **must + have been + V³** (modal perfect passive).
· Convert to Active by using **must + have + V³** with the agent as subject and the original subject as object.
Structure:
· **Passive Voice:** Object + must have been + V^3 + (by + Agent)
· **Active Voice:** Agent (Subject) + must have + V^3 + Object
Applied:
· Passive: All the entries (Object) **must have been verified** (modal perfect passive) by the auditor (Agent) →
· Active: **The auditor** (Subject) **must have verified** (modal perfect active) all the entries (Object) **before submission**.

Q.119 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.**
By the time we will reach, the concert will have started.

A. we reached
B. No improvement
C. we reach
D. we have reached

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **we reach**.
Explanation: In time clauses introduced by **by the time/when/as soon as/before/after**, we **do not use "will"** to talk about the future. We use the **present simple** in the subordinate clause, while the main clause can use a **future form**.
Hence, **"By the time we reach, the concert will have started."** is correct. Saying **"we will reach"** is ungrammatical in such future time clauses.
Additionally, option (d) "we have reached" sounds awkward/incomplete here because **reach** is typically transitive (reach the venue/stadium), and the present perfect isn't needed.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Future time clauses:** By the time/When/Before/After + Present Simple (or Present Perfect), **Main clause + will/going to/future perfect**.
· Structure here: **By the time + Present Simple**, **Future Perfect** (will have + V3).
· **Example:**
· Correct: By the time we **reach** the stadium, the match **will have started**.
· Incorrect: By the time we **will reach** the stadium, the match **will have started**.

Q.120 **Select the correct spelling of a word meaning 'fond of company; sociable'.**

A. Gregarous
B. Gregerious
C. Grigarious
D. Gregarious

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the **correctly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Gregarious**" — meaning sociable; enjoying the company of others; also used for animals that live in flocks or groups (Hindi: मिलनसार/सामाजिक). It commonly describes a person who seeks companionship and is outgoing.
Example: Riya is so **gregarious** that she makes friends at every event she attends.

Q.121 **Convert the following sentence into active voice:**
The emergency steps had been taken by the authorities before the storm hit.

A. The authorities had taken the emergency steps before the storm hit.
B. The storm was faced with emergency steps.
C. The authorities took emergency steps.
D. The Emergency steps were taken before the storm hit.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is **(a) The authorities had taken the emergency steps before the storm hit.**
Explain the rules of conversion from passive to active (with this sentence):
· Identify the **agent** in the passive sentence (the doer after **by**): **the authorities**.
· Identify the **object/receiver** that appears as the subject in passive: **the emergency steps**.
· For **past perfect passive**: **Object + had been + V3 (+ by + Agent)**.
· Convert to **past perfect active**: **Agent + had + V3 + Object** (retain any time clause/adverbials).
· Keep the time clause **"before the storm hit"** unchanged and at the end.
Structure:
· **Active voice (Past Perfect): S + had + V³ + O**
· The authorities (S) + had + taken (V^3) + the emergency steps (O) + before the storm hit.
· **Passive voice (Past Perfect): O + had been + V³ + (by + S)**
· The emergency steps (O) + had been + taken (V^3) + by the authorities (Agent) + before the storm hit.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **(b)** "The storm was faced with emergency steps." — Changes meaning and stays in **passive**, not a correct active transformation of the original.
· **(c)** "The authorities took emergency steps." — Grammatically incorrect, it omits the necessary **had** (past perfect).
· **(d)** "The Emergency steps were taken before the storm hit." — Still **passive** (and unnecessary initial capital on Emergency), not the required active form.
Extra tip:
· In tense conversion, **past perfect** remains **past perfect** when switching between active and passive; only the arrangement and auxiliaries (**had been ↔ had**) change along with subject/object positions.

Q.122 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error.**
Neither the Principal nor the teachers was present.

A. No error
B. nor the teachers
C. was present
D. Neither the Principal

Answer: C

Sol: **Option (c) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation of error: With the correlative conjunction **neither…nor**, the verb agrees with the **nearer subject** (proximity rule). In the segmented options, part **(b)** shows **"teachers"** (plural). Therefore, the verb in part **(c)** should be **plural** (**were present**), not **was present**.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Subject–Verb Agreement with "neither…nor":** The verb agrees with the subject closest to it.
· Neither the students nor the teacher **is** ready. (nearer "teacher" = singular)
· Neither the teacher nor the students **are** ready. (nearer "students" = plural)
· **Example:** Neither Rohan nor his friends **were** invited.

Q.123 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
By the time they arrive, the concert had ended.

A. time
B. arrive
C. concert
D. ended

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The sentence mixes **present simple** in the time-clause ("they arrive") with **past perfect** in the main clause ("had ended"). With **"By the time + past event"**, we normally use **past simple** in the time clause and **past perfect** in the main clause: "By the time they **arrived**, the concert **had ended**." Alternatively, if we keep the time clause in present ("By the time they arrive"), the main clause should be **future perfect**: "the concert **will have ended**."
Grammatical rule used:
· **Sequence of Tenses with "by the time"**
· Past reference: **By the time + past simple**, **past perfect** in the main clause.
· By the time she **reached**, the store **had closed**.
· Future reference: **By the time + present simple**, **future perfect** in the main clause.
· By the time she **reaches**, the store **will have closed**.
· **Example:** By the time we **arrived**, the movie **had already started**.
Information booster: Time conjunctions (when, before, after, by the time, until) often **don't** take future forms (will/shall) in the subordinate clause; we use **present simple** to refer to future time and coordinate the main clause tense accordingly.

Q.124 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
"A humorous poem of five lines"

A. Elegy
B. Limerick
C. Haiku
D. Sonnet

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (b) Limerick.**
Explain the correct answer (हिंदी अर्थ): A **limerick** is a **five-line** light or humorous poem with a characteristic rhythm and rhyme scheme (typically AABBA). It is playful, witty, and often ends with a twist. (Hindi: पाँच पंक्तियों की हास्य/चुटीली कविता).
Example: He recited a clever **limerick** that made the whole class laugh.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Elegy:** a mournful poem, usually lamenting the dead (Hindi: शोकगीत).
· **(c) Haiku:** a Japanese poem of **three** lines (5–7–5 syllables) (Hindi: हाइकु—तीन पंक्तियों की कविता).
· **(d) Sonnet:** a poem of **fourteen** lines, often in iambic pentameter (Hindi: सॉनेट—चौदह पंक्तियों की कविता).

Q.125 **Select the antonym of 'Oracular'.**

A. Lucid
B. Impress
C. Anxious
D. idealistic

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Lucid**.
Given word: ORACULAR — meaning: prophetic, mysterious, or deliberately **cryptic/obscure** in expression; like an oracle whose statements are often hard to interpret (Hindi: भविष्यवक्ता-संबंधी, दुरूह/गूढ़).
Example: The professor's oracular remarks left the students guessing about the real conclusion.
Correct answer word: LUCID — meaning: clear, easy to understand; expressed plainly and logically without confusion (Hindi: स्पष्ट, सुबोध).
Example: After a confusing introduction, the author finally gave a lucid explanation of the theory.
Synonyms (of oracular): cryptic, enigmatic, prophetic, obscure.
Antonyms (of oracular): lucid, clear, transparent, straightforward.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(b) Impress:** to affect deeply; to make a strong mark or influence (Hindi: प्रभावित करना/छाप छोड़ना).
· **(c) Anxious:** worried or uneasy (Hindi: चिन्तित/उद्विग्न).
· **(d) idealstic (idealistic):** guided by ideals; unrealistically aiming for perfection (Hindi: आदर्शवादी).

Q.126 **Choose the sentence that uses a homonym of the highlighted word:**
He left the watch on the nightstand before sleeping.

A. The guard was assigned to night watch duty
B. The watch was ticking softly beside the lamp.
C. He set his digital watch to the right time.
D. She bought a new gold watch for her husband.

Answer: A

Sol:
The correct sentence is (a). Here, **watch** means "a period of guard duty/vigil," which is a **homonym** of the highlighted **watch** in the given sentence, where **watch** means "a timepiece."
Homonyms share the same spelling/pronunciation but have different meanings. (Hindi: समरूप/समलेख शब्द—एक ही वर्तनी/उच्चारण, भिन्न अर्थ)
Example (homonym usage): The sailors stood the first **watch** until midnight. (guard duty)
Why others are incorrect:
· **(b), (c), (d)** all use **watch** in the same sense as the original (timepiece; Hindi: घड़ी), so they are not homonym uses here.
· **Meanings of options:**
· · **(a) watch (duty):** a period of guard/vigil. (Hindi: पहरा, निगरानी की ड्यूटी)
· · **(b)/(c)/(d) watch (timepiece):** a device worn/carried to tell time. (Hindi: घड़ी)

Q.127 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required".**
The old lady was unable to climb stairs because her legs is aching constantly since morning.

A. is been aching constantly
B. have been aching constantly
C. had been aches constantly
D. No substitution required

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(b) have been aching constantly**.
Explanation:
· **Subject–verb agreement:** legs is plural → take **have**, not is/has.
· **Tense with "since" + point of time:** Use **Present Perfect Continuous** (have been + V-ing) to show an action that **began in the past and continues to the present** → "have been aching since morning."
· The matrix clause "was unable to climb" reports a past outcome, but the **reason clause** can validly reflect a **continuing present condition**, hence PPC is appropriate.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Present Perfect Continuous:** Subject + have/has + been + V-ing (used with **since/ for** to denote duration from a past point up to now).
· **Plural subjects** (e.g., legs, students, people) take **have**.
Example: She **has been suffering** from a cold **since Monday**. / My knees **have been hurting for two days**.
Information booster:
· **Since** + point in time (since morning/2019); **For** + duration (for two hours/for a week).
· If the entire situation is anchored in the **past** and not true now, use **Past Perfect Continuous**: Her legs **had been aching** since morning, so she was unable to climb.

Q.128 **Fill in the blank with an appropriate article.**
There is _____ hour left for you to get ready.

A. a
B. an
C. the
D. many

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **an**.
Explanation: We use **an** before words that begin with a **vowel sound**, not merely a vowel letter. The word **hour** starts with a silent 'h' and is pronounced /ˈaʊər/, beginning with a vowel sound, so **an hour** is correct (Hindi: एक घंटा).
Example: I will be back in **an hour**.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) a:** used before consonant sounds; incorrect because hour begins with a vowel sound (Hindi: एक).
· **(c) the:** definite article for specific/previously known nouns; here we are speaking in general (Hindi: वह/वे).
· **(d) many:** quantifier, not an article; also plural, while **hour** is singular (Hindi: कई).

Q.129 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The boy was indifferent_____ his studies.

A. on
B. to
C. at
D. in

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **to**.
Explanation: With the adjective **indifferent**, the standard collocation is the preposition **to** (meaning "unconcerned about / unaffected by").
Hence, "indifferent **to** his studies" is idiomatic and grammatically correct.
Example: She is **indifferent to** criticism and keeps working calmly.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(a) on:** Used for surfaces/days/subjects in other senses ("on Monday", "on the table"); not used with indifferent.
· **(c) at:** Used for place/time/skill ("good at math"); indifferent at is unidiomatic.
· **(d) in:** Used for location/field ("in physics"); native usage is indifferent to, not in.
Information booster: Common adjective + preposition pairs—afraid of, interested in, good at, concerned about/with, superior to, sensitive to, indifferent to.

Q.130 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"He will submit the report by Friday."

A. The report is submitted by him by Friday.
B. The report will have been submitted by him.
C. The report submitted by him by Friday.
D. The report will be submitted by him by Friday.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (d).
Explain the rules of conversion (future simple):
· **Active:** Subject + will + V_1 + object (+ time adverbial)
· **Passive:** Object + will be + V_3 (+ by + agent) (+ time adverbial)
· Apply: He (S) will submit (will + V_1) the report (O) by Friday (time) → **The report (O) will be submitted (will be + V_3) by him (agent) by Friday (time).**
Structure:
· **Active voice:** He will submit the report (by Friday).
· **Passive voice:** The report will be submitted by him (by Friday).
Example: They will announce the results tomorrow. → The results **will be announced** tomorrow.
Why others are wrong:
(a) Uses present simple passive (is submitted); tense mismatch.
(b) Future perfect passive (will have been submitted) changes the time/tense meaning.
(c) Missing auxiliary (will be); incomplete passive construction.

Q.131 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The book is being read by him."

A. He was reading the book.
B. He is reading the book.
C. He has read the book.
D. He reads the book.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).

Explain the rules of conversion (with structure):

· **Passive (Present Continuous):** Object + **is/are being** + **V³** + by + Agent. Here: **The book is being read by him.**

· Convert to **Active (Present Continuous):** Subject + **is/are** + **V-ing** + Object. **He is reading the book.**

· Tense and aspect must remain the same during conversion: is being read ⇔ is reading.

Structure:

· **Active voice:** Subject + **is/are** + **V-ing** + Object

· **Passive voice:** Object + **is/are being** + **V³** + (by + Agent)

Example:

· Passive: The songs are being sung by the choir.

· Active: The choir is singing the songs.

Q.132 **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**
They said, "We shall visit the museum tomorrow."

A. They said that they would visit the museum the next day.
B. They said that we shall visit the museum the next day.
C. They said that they will visit the museum tomorrow.
D. They said they would be visiting the museum.

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct indirect/ direct speech is (a).**

Explain the rules of conversion in detail.

· **Backshift of tense:** Reporting verb said (past) → shall/will in direct changes to **would** in indirect.

· **Pronoun shift:** We (speaker group) becomes **they** to match the subject of reporting (They said...).

· **Time expression:** tomorrow → **the next day / the following day**.

· **Optional "that":** may be kept or omitted.

· **Therefore:** They said (that) they would visit the museum the next day.

· **Why others are incorrect:**

· (b) Keeps we shall → wrong pronoun and no backshift.

· (c) will ... tomorrow → no backshift of tense/time.

· (d) Changes aspect to **progressive** (would be visiting), not supported by the original **simple future**.

Q.133 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
If I was you, I would accept the offer.

A. am you
B. have been you
C. were you
D. would be you

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **were you**.

Explanation: In hypothetical/contrary-to-fact conditions with **"if I..."**, English uses the **subjunctive** form **were** (not "was") for the verb **be**.

The structure **If I were you, I would...** expresses advice about an unreal condition (I am not you). Options (a), (b), and (d) are ungrammatical or illogical in this conditional frame.

Grammatical rule used:

· **Second conditional (subjunctive be):** If + subject + **were** (for all persons), subject + would + base verb.

· **Example:** If he **were** taller, he **would** join the basketball team.

· **Information booster:** In modern informal usage, some speakers say "If I was...," but in exams/formal English, **"If I were..."** is preferred and tested as the standard.

Q.134 **Select the synonym of Diligent.**

A. Idle
B. Careless
C. Indolent
D. Hardworking

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Hardworking**.

Given word (Diligent): Careful, steady, and persistent in effort; showing conscientiousness and industry (Hindi: परिश्रमी, लगनशील, मेहनती). It implies sustained attention to detail and consistent hard work.

Example: A diligent researcher double-checks every reference before submission.

Correct answer word (Hardworking): Industrious; putting in consistent effort over time; not shirking duties (Hindi: मेहनती, परिश्रमी). It directly mirrors the sense of "diligent"—steady, earnest effort to accomplish tasks.

Example: She is hardworking and often arrives early to prepare her lessons.

Synonyms: industrious, assiduous, conscientious, sedulous.

Antonyms: lazy, idle, negligent, indolent.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **Idle:** not working; inactive; avoiding work (Hindi: निष्क्रिय/आलसी).

· **Careless:** not giving sufficient attention or thought; negligent (Hindi: लापरवाह).

· **Indolent:** habitually lazy; averse to effort (Hindi: आलसी/प्रयास-विरोधी).

Q.135 **Change the following from active to passive:**
By the time the team arrived, the technicians had already repaired the control panel and tested all functions twice.

A. By the time the team arrived, the control panel had already been repaired, and all functions had been tested twice by the technicians
B. All functions were being tested by the time the team arrived.
C. Everything was fixed before the team reached the site.
D. The technicians repaired and tested everything twice before the team arrived.

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct passive voice is option (a).

Rules & structure (Past Perfect → Passive):

· **Active:** Subject + **had** + **V³** + Object

· **Passive:** Object + **had** + **been** + **V³** (+ by + Agent)

· Here, clause 1: the technician had already repaired **the control panel → the control panel had already been repaired by the technicians.**

· Clause 2: the technicians had tested **all functions** twice → **all functions had been tested twice by the technicians.**

· Option **(a)** applies **had been** + **V³** to both objects.

Example (rule):

Active: She had finished the report. → Passive: The report had been finished (by her).

Info booster: In past perfect passive, **already** typically follows the auxiliary: had already been + V³.

Q.136 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"She is painting the wall."

A. The wall has painted.
B. The wall is being painted by her.
C. The wall was being painted.
D. The wall is painted by her.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b) **The wall is being painted by her.**
Rules of conversion (Present Continuous → Passive):
· Identify tense: **is/am/are + V-ing** (Present Continuous).
· Passive structure: **Object + is/am/are + being + V^3 + by + Subject.**
· Map elements: **Subject (she)** → agent in passive (**by her**); **Object (the wall)** → new subject.
· **Structure:**
· **Active:** Subject + is/am/are + V-ing + Object.
· **Passive:** Object + is/am/are + **being** + V^3 + (by + Subject).
· **Example:** They are repairing the road. → The road **is being repaired** by them.
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· **(a)** "has painted" = Present Perfect and missing agent; wrong tense/form.
· **(c)** "was being painted" = Past Continuous, not Present Continuous.
· **(d)** "is painted" = Simple Present passive (habitual/state), missing the "being" required for continuous aspect.

Q.137 **Which figure of speech is used in "The old lady wept a river of tears"?**

A. Euphemism
B. Hyperbole
C. Alliteration
D. Anticlimax

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is correct — Hyperbole.**
Explanation: Hyperbole (Hindi: अतिशयोक्ति अलंकार) is deliberate, extravagant exaggeration for emphasis. No one literally weeps a river; the phrase magnifies the amount of crying to stress intense sorrow.
Why others are incorrect:
· **Euphemism (a):** A mild/indirect expression for something harsh (Hindi: शिष्टोक्ति); not exaggeration.
· **Alliteration (c):** Repetition of initial consonant sounds (Hindi: अनुप्रास); not present here ("wept," "river," "tears" don't share initial consonants).
· **Anticlimax (d):** A sudden shift from lofty to trivial ideas (Hindi: गंभीरता से तुच्छता की ओर गिरावट); not the case here.
· **Example:** "I've told you a million times" is hyperbole; it intensifies, not literal counting.

Q.138 **Choose the correct phrase for the word highlighted in bold.**
Let's try to think outside the box and come up with a new solution to this problem.

A. To consider unconventional and creative solutions
B. to reject all solutions without analysis
C. to solve problems using only existing rules.
D. to follow traditional methods strictly

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: think outside the box — **to adopt unconventional, original approaches rather than sticking to routine methods**; to be creative and flexible while problem-solving (Hindi: रूढ़ियों से हटकर/नए तरीके से सोचना).
Example: To reduce production time, the team decided to think outside the box and redesigned the workflow.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **break the mold** — depart from tradition; do something in a new way.
· **push the envelope** — test limits; go beyond accepted boundaries.
· **blue-sky thinking** — creative ideas unconstrained by current realities.

Q.139 **Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions.**
The soldier was suspected _____ being a spy and was put behind bars.

A. of
B. after
C. by
D. up

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **of**.
Explanation: After **suspect(ed)** we use the preposition **of** before a **gerund (-ing form)** or a noun: suspected **of** being/a crime. "Suspected of being a spy" is the standard collocation (Hindi: के होने का संदेह होना).
Example: She was **suspected of** leaking confidential documents.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) after** — indicates time/sequence, not suspicion.
· **(c) by** — marks an agent; not used in this pattern.
· **(d) up** — particle in phrasal verbs, irrelevant here.
Info booster (Verb + Preposition):
· accused **of**, convicted **of**, charged **with**, blamed **for**. Remember which preposition pairs with which legal verb.

Q.140 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
He was senior than me in college.

A. senior than
B. No error
C. me in college
D. He was

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Explanation of error: Adjectives like **senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, anterior, posterior** are followed by the preposition **to**, **not** "than."
Hence, the correct phrase is **"senior to"**, not "senior than." The sentence should read: **"He was senior to me in college."**
Grammatical rule used: Certain comparative-looking adjectives ending with **-ior** take **to** (not than): senior to, junior to, superior to, inferior to, prior to.

Example:
· She is **junior to** the manager.
· This model is **superior to** the older one.
Information booster / exception:
· After "than," when a verb is **implied**, a subject pronoun is preferred (e.g., "She is taller than I [am]"). But with the -ior adjectives, **use "to," not "than"**, regardless of implied verbs.

Q.141 **Select the option that correctly replaces the highlighted phrase in the following sentence:**
The doctor gave the patient some medications after he felt some pain on his left knee.

A. did feel
B. has felt
C. had felt
D. was felt

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **had felt**.
Explanation: Two past actions occur in sequence: **feeling pain** (earlier) and **doctor gave medications** (later). When one past action precedes another, the **earlier action** is preferably expressed in **past perfect** to clarify sequence: after he **had felt** some pain....
Grammatical rule used: Past Perfect is used for the earlier of two completed past actions, especially with time markers like **after, before, when, by the time**.
Example: After she **had finished** the report, she **submitted** it.
Information booster: In everyday usage, simple past after "after/before" can be acceptable because the conjunction signals sequence (e.g., after he felt...). However, in formal/exam contexts, **past perfect** is preferred for clarity. (Also, idiomatic preposition is "in his left knee" rather than "on his left knee," but the test focuses on the verb phrase.)

Q.142 **Fill in the blank with the appropriate tense.**
Jobin has been working all day. He _____ tired

A. can be
B. will be
C. shall be
D. must be

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) must be.**
Explanation: After evidence in the **present** ("has been working all day"), we use **must + be** to express a **strong logical deduction** about a present state: "He **must be** tired." (Hindi: निश्चय ही / अवश्य थका हुआ होगा).
Example: "It has rained all night; the ground **must be** wet."
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) can be:** Expresses mere possibility, too weak for a strong inference from clear evidence (Hindi: हो सकता है).
· **(b) will be:** Predicts the future rather than deducing a present state (Hindi: होगा—भविष्य).
· **(c) shall be:** Formal/old-fashioned for future determination; not used for present deduction.
Info booster: For **past** deduction, use **must have + V^3** ("He must have been tired yesterday"). For **negative deduction**, use **can't/cannot (be)** ("He can't be serious").

Q.143 **Rearrange he following parts (P, Q, R, S) to form the most meaningful and grammatically correct sentence:**
P. though he lacked international experience
Q. was selected for the Olympic squad
R. the young shooter
S. due to his exceptional performance at the national trials

A. PSRQ
B. RQPS
C. RQSP
D. PRQS

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences (**RQSP**).
· **R (Subject)**: "the young shooter" introduces the main subject.
· **Q (Main predicate)**: "was selected for the Olympic squad" completes the core clause.
· **S (Reason adverbial)**: "due to his exceptional performance at the national trials" logically follows the selection, giving the **cause**.
· **P (Concessive clause)**: "though he lacked international experience" is best placed at the end as a concessive qualifier to the whole statement.
· Final sentence: "**The young shooter was selected for the Olympic squad due to his exceptional performance at the national trials, though he lacked international experience.**"

Q.144 **A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.**
My friend said that he could meet after lunch.

A. My friend said, "Shall I meet you after lunch?"
B. My friend said, "I could meet you after lunch."
C. My friend said, "May I meet you after lunch?"
D. My friend said, "I can meet you after lunch."

Answer: D

Sol: The correct direct speech is (d) **"I can meet you after lunch."**
Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct):
· **Backshift of modals:** In indirect speech, **can → could**. Reversing to direct restores **could → can** if the original meaning allows.
· **Pronoun change:** Reported **he** becomes **I** in the speaker's original words (the friend is the first-person speaker).
· **Reporting verb & "that":** Remove "that" and add quotation marks in direct speech.
· **Time/place words:** "after lunch" remains the same (no shift needed).
Thus, **My friend said, "I can meet you after lunch."**
Structure:
· **Indirect:** [Said + that] + **he could** meet ...
· **Direct:** Said, " **I can** meet ..."
Example:
· Indirect: She said that she could help later.
· Direct: She said, "I can help later."
Information booster: Some modals don't backshift (e.g., **would, should, might, could** often remain), but when reversing to direct, restore the likely original modal according to meaning/context.

Q.145 **A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.**
The teacher said that the sun rise in the east.

A. The teacher said, "The sun rising in the east."
B. The teacher said, "The sun rose in the east."
C. The teacher said, "The sun has risen in the east."

D. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct direct speech is (d).**
Explanation: The reported statement is a **universal truth**. In indirect speech, **universal truths** keep **simple present** in direct speech: "The sun **rises** in the east." Therefore, the correct reconstruction is: **The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east."** Options (a) and (c) change the tense/aspect wrongly; (b) uses **past** "rose," which is inappropriate for a universal truth.
Rules of conversion (indirect → direct) for statements & universal truths:
· Universal truths remain in **simple present** in direct speech.
· Restore quotation marks and reporting verb (**said**).
· Correct any tense backshift that incorrectly occurred in the reported version.
· **Example:** Indirect: She said that water boils at 100°C. → Direct: She said, "Water boils at 100°C."

Q.146 Spot the spelling error.

A. Archaetype
B. Misanthrope
C. Quintessential
D. Resurgence

Answer: A

Sol:
Option (a) is the incorrectly spelt word.
Correct spelling: "Archetype." Meaning: a very typical example or original model from which others are derived; a universal pattern in literature/psyche (प्ररूप / मूल प्रतिरूप). Often used in literary criticism and psychology (Jungian archetypes).
Example: The hero's journey is an enduring **archetype** in world mythology.
Meanings of all the given options:
· **(a) Archetype:** a classic/original model; prototype (प्ररूप/मूल प्रतिरूप).
· **(b) Misanthrope:** one who dislikes/hates humankind (मनुष्यद्वेषी).
· **(c) Quintessential:** representing the most perfect/typical example (सर्वोत्कृष्ट/आदर्श).
· **(d) Resurgence:** a revival or increase after a period of little activity (पुनरुत्थान/पुनरुत्थानशीलता).

Q.147 **Which of the following sentences correctly uses the idiom "a slip of the tongue"?**

A. The chef burned his hand and let out a slip of the tongue.
B. Sneha carefully planned her speech to ensure a slip of the tongue.
C. Sunita lost her balance while walking and had a slip of the tongue.
D. Ravi misspoke during the interview; it was just a slip of the tongue.

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct **use** of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: a slip of the tongue — an accidental mistake in speaking; saying something unintended (Hindi: जुबान फिसलना/अनजाने में गलत बोल देना). It refers to verbal error, not physical mishaps or deliberate plans.
Example: I called her by her old surname—just **a slip of the tongue**.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Put one's foot in one's mouth:** to say something embarrassing (Hindi: कुछ शर्मनाक बोल देना).
· **Misspeak:** to say something incorrectly (Hindi: गलत बोलना).
· **Freudian slip:** a seemingly accidental error that reveals subconscious thought (Hindi: अवचेतन भावों का अनजाने में प्रकट होना).

Q.148 **Choose the correct options to complete the sentence.**
The engineer visited the construction_____ to check the progress of the building.

A. site
B. sigh
C. sight
D. cite

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(a) site**.
Explanation: Site means a **place/location** where something is built or occurs, so "construction site" is the standard collocation. (Hindi: स्थल/स्थान, निर्माण स्थल).
Example: The safety officer inspected the **construction site** for compliance.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) sigh: a long, deep audible breath expressing emotion (Hindi:** आह भरना).
· **(c) sight: the ability to see; a view or scene (Hindi:** दृष्टि/दृश्य).
· **(d) cite: to quote as evidence; to mention (Hindi:** उद्धृत करना/उल्लेख करना).

Q.149 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
(1) He co-founded Apple Inc. along with Wozniak.
(2) Steve Jobs was a visionary entrepreneur and innovator.
(3) His ideas continue to influence modern technology and design
(4) Apple Inc. introduced products like iPhone and iPad.

A. 3-1-2-4
B. 2-1-4-3
C. 1-2-4-3
D. 4-3-1-2

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **2** serves as the **introduction** to the person (Jobs) with a defining trait.
· **1** logically follows with his **foundational action** (co-founding Apple).
· **4** advances to **notable outputs** of Apple (iPhone, iPad), linking Jobs to concrete achievements.
· **3** wraps up with the **continuing impact** (legacy/influence) — a typical concluding sentence.
· The progression is subject intro → founding → products → ongoing influence.

Q.150 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
Each participant who registered online for the event (1)/ were given a welcome kit (2). Along with the program schedule and map (3)/ at the helpdesk near the entrance.(4)/

A. at the helpdesk near the entrance(4)
B. were given a welcome kit (2)

C. along with the program schedule and map(3)
D. each participant who registered online for the event (1)

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The subject is **"Each participant ..."** which is **singular**. Hence the verb in passive voice must be **"was given,"** not **"were given."** The correct reconstruction is: "Each participant who registered online for the event **was given** a welcome kit along with the program schedule and map at the helpdesk near the entrance."
Grammatical rule used: With determiners like **each/every/either/neither**, the subject is treated as **singular**, so take a **singular verb**. Also, phrases like **along with / together with / as well as** do **not** change the number of the subject.
Example: Each student **was awarded** a certificate at the ceremony.
Information booster / exceptions: Indefinite pronouns (each, everyone, either, neither, somebody, etc.) generally take **singular verbs**: Everyone **is** ready. Even when followed by a plural prepositional phrase, the verb remains singular: Each of the members **has** a badge.

Q.151 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure.**
The poem was composed by the student during the literature class.

A. The student composed the poem during the literature class.
B. The student had composed the poem during the class.
C. The poem is being composed by the student during the class.
D. The student is composing the poem during the literature class.

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (a).**
Explain the rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with structure in detail.
· Identify **Object (poem)**, **Verb (was composed)**, **Agent introduced by "by" (the student)**, and **Adverbial (during the literature class)**.
· In Passive → Active, bring the agent to the subject position, convert the verb to the corresponding active tense, keep the object, and retain adverbials.
· **Structure:**
· **Passive Voice:** O + was/were + V_3 + (by + Agent) + Adverbial
· **Active Voice:** Agent (S) + V_2 + O + Adverbial
· Applying: **The student (S) + composed (V_2) + the poem (O) + during the literature class (Adverbial)** → "The student composed the poem during the literature class."
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (b) had composed = past perfect; original is **simple past passive**.
· (c) is being composed = present continuous passive; tense mismatch.
· (d) Present continuous active.

Q.152 **Fill in the blank with an appropriate degree of comparison.**
Hari is _____ than Sohan in solving mathematical problems.

A. most talented
B. much talented
C. more talented
D. talenter

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **more talented**.
Explanation: With **"than"**, we normally use the **comparative degree**. For multi-syllable adjectives like talented, the comparative is formed with **more + adjective** → more talented (Hindi: प्रतिभाशाली).
Example: Ria is **more talented** than her peers in music.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) most talented** — superlative degree used with **the**, not with **than**.
· **(b) much talented** — unidiomatic; much modifies comparatives (much more talented), not the base adjective.
· **(d) talenter** — incorrect formation; talented does not take "-er".
Info booster (Comparatives): Short adjectives take **-er** (taller), while longer adjectives take **more** (more intelligent). Intensifiers like **much/far/a lot** can modify comparatives: much more talented.

Q.153 **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**
She said to her friend, "What a beautiful painting you have made!"

A. She exclaimed to her friend that she had made a very beautiful painting.
B. She told her that the painting is beautiful
C. She exclaims to her friend that she had made a very beautiful painting.
D. She shouted that painting was very nice.

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct indirect speech is (a).**
Explanation: Exclamatory admiration ("What a ...!") changes to **exclaimed (with admiration)** + **that-clause**. Present perfect "have made" backshifts to **past perfect** "had made." The intensifier "What a ...!" becomes **"a very ..."**. Thus: "She exclaimed to her friend that she had made a very beautiful painting."
Rules of conversion (direct → indirect) for exclamations:
· Replace interjectional/exclamatory form with an appropriate reporting verb (**exclaimed (with joy/sorrow/admiration)**).
· Remove exclamation mark and **use "that"**-clause.
· Adjust pronouns and backshift tenses where required (have made → had made).
· **Example:** "What a wonderful idea!" → He **exclaimed** that it was a very wonderful idea.

Q.154 **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**
The teacher said, "Open your books".

A. The teacher asked them to open their books.
B. The teacher asked to open books.
C. The teacher ordered them opening the books.
D. The teacher said them open your books.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct indirect speech is **(a)**.
Rules of conversion (Imperative → Indirect):
· Use a **reporting verb** like **asked/told/ordered** + **object** (them/us/him).
· Convert the imperative **base verb** to **to-infinitive**: "Open" → "to open".
· Adjust **pronouns/possessives**: your → **their** (according to object).
· No **that-clause** with imperatives; punctuation/inverted commas are removed.
Why others are wrong:
· **(b)** lacks an **object** after asked and uses a bare plural noun ("books") without possessive reference.
· **(c)** "ordered them **opening**" is incorrect; imperative changes to **to + V1**, not V-ing.
· **(d)** said them is ungrammatical; say doesn't take a direct object like that, and it keeps the original your.

Q.155 **Choose the sentence that uses a homonym of the highlighted word:**
Please close the window before leaving.

A. he forgot to **close** the file before shutting the laptop.
B. I always **close** the curtains at night.
C. Their bond grew **close** over the years.
D. Make sure to **close** the back door too.

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct option is **(c)**.
Explanation: In the stem, **close** (verb, /kloʊz/, बंद करना) means "to shut." Option **(c)** uses **close** (adjective, /kloʊs/, निकट/घनिष्ठ), which is a different meaning and pronunciation—i.e., a **homonym** (more precisely, a homograph with different sense and sound). Hence (c) alone uses a homonym of the underlined word.
Why others are incorrect:
· **(a), (b), (d)** use **close** as a **verb** meaning "shut," the same sense as the stem, so they are not using a different-meaning homonym.

Q.156 **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.**
The economic slowdown
P. reducing consumer spending
Q. in multiple industries
R. straining household incomes and
S. has led to job losses

A. QSPR
B. SQRP
C. PRSQ
D. RSPQ

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is the correct order of the given sentences: SQRP.**
Why this order is correct (bullets):
· **S** completes the main predicate for the subject "The economic slowdown": has led to job losses.
· **Q** (in multiple industries) logically modifies **"job losses"** (where the losses are occurring).
· **R** (straining household incomes and ...) is a participial phrase explaining a **consequence** of those job losses.
· **P** (reducing consumer spending) continues the **parallel participial structure** with straining ... and reducing ....
· Final sentence: "The economic slowdown **has led to job losses in multiple industries**, **straining household incomes** and **reducing consumer spending**." The flow is main clause → place modifier → parallel results.

Q.157 **Choose the correct meaning of idiom "Cut the Gordian knot".**

A. Create unnecessary complications
B. Disagree with authority
C. Tie unrelated issues together
D. Solve a problem boldly

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Cut the Gordian knot — to resolve a very difficult or complex problem **decisively and boldly**, often by taking a direct, unconventional, or drastic approach instead of laboring through intricate details. (Hindi: कठिन समस्या का साहसपूर्वक/निर्णायक समाधान करना)
Example: Faced with months of stalemate, the new CEO **cut the Gordian knot** by merging the two departments overnight.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Take the bull by the horns:** confront a difficult situation directly. (Hindi: साहस के साथ कठिनाई का सामना करना)
· **Break the deadlock:** end a stalemate/impasse. (Hindi: गतिरोध तोड़ना)
· **Cut through the red tape:** deal with bureaucratic obstacles swiftly. (Hindi: अनावश्यक दफ्तरी अड़चनें दूर करना)
· **Think outside the box:** use creative, unconventional thinking. (Hindi: रूढ़ ढाँचे से बाहर सोचने की क्षमता)

Q.158 **Select the correct Synonym of 'ENERVATE'.**

A. strengthen
B. Revive
C. Motivate
D. Exhaust

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Exhaust**.
ENERVATE: To weaken, sap of strength or vitality; to reduce the mental or physical energy of someone (Hindi: निर्बल करना / शक्ति क्षीण करना). It often implies leaving someone drained or ineffective.
Example: The relentless heat enervated the marathon runners by the final mile.
EXHAUST: To tire out completely; to drain of resources, energy, or strength (Hindi: थका देना / क्षीण कर देना). It captures the idea of causing great fatigue or depletion.
Example: Back-to-back meetings exhausted the entire team.
Synonyms: debilitate, sap, enfeeble, devitalize.
Antonyms: invigorate, strengthen, energize, fortify.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) strengthen:** to make stronger or more effective (Hindi: मज़बूत करना).
· **(b) revive:** to bring back to life, consciousness, or activity (Hindi: पुनर्जीवित करना / पुनर्स्थापित करना).
· **(c) motivate:** to provide a motive; to stimulate interest or enthusiasm (Hindi: प्रेरित करना).

Q.159 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for: "The practice of deliberately expressing less than what is mean."**

A. Euphemism
B. Irony
C. Hyperbole
D. Litotes

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **Litotes**.
Explain the correct answer (Hindi): Litotes means a form of **understatement** using **negation** to affirm a positive, e.g., saying " **not bad**" to mean "good." (Hindi: अल्पोक्ति, विशेषकर नकार के माध्यम से सकारात्मक अर्थ व्यक्त करना)
Example: Saying "She's **not unfamiliar** with quantum theory" implies she **is familiar**.
Meanings of the given other options:

· **(a) Euphemism:** A mild/indirect expression substituted for a harsher one (Hindi: शिष्टोक्ति).
· **(b) Irony:** Saying the opposite of what is meant, often for humor/critique (Hindi: व्यंग्य/विरोधाभास).
· **(c) Hyperbole:** Deliberate exaggeration for emphasis (Hindi: अतिशयोक्ति).

Q.160 **Choose the antonym of 'pompous'**

A. Submissive
B. Energy
C. Urgency
D. Delight

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is **(a) Submissive**.
Given word — pompous: Meaning: excessively self-important, grandiose in manner or style; showy and overblown (Hindi: दंभी, आडंबरपूर्ण, अहंकारी).
Example: "His pompous speech was full of self-praise and empty assurances."
Correct answer — submissive: Meaning: inclined to yield, compliant; not assertively self-important (Hindi: विनीत/आज्ञाकारी/दीनभाव). Though the most direct antonyms of pompous are modest or humble, among the given options **submissive** best contrasts the self-inflated attitude implied by pompous.
Example: "Unlike his pompous predecessor, the new manager is modest and even submissive in meetings."
Synonyms (pompous): pretentious, grandiose, self-important, bombastic.
Antonyms (pompous): humble, modest, unassuming, meek (and comparatively, submissive).
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(b) Energy:** vigor, power to act (Hindi: ऊर्जा).
· **(c) Urgency:** pressing importance or need (Hindi: तात्कालिकता/आवश्यकता).
· **(d) Delight:** great pleasure (Hindi: आनंद/हर्ष).
· None of (b), (c), (d) are antonyms of a personality trait like "pompous."

Q.161 **Which of the following is an example of onomatopoeia?**

A. Murmur
B. Silence
C. Baloon
D. Horrible

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(a) Murmur**.
Explanation: Onomatopoeia refers to words that **imitate natural sounds**. **Murmur** mimics a **low, continuous, indistinct sound**, often of people speaking softly or of a stream (Hindi: बड़बड़ाहट/फुसफुसाहट).
Example: I could hear the **murmur** of the crowd outside the hall.
Meanings of the other options:
· **(b) Silence** — absence of sound (Hindi: मौन), **not** a sound-imitating word.
· **(c) Baloon** — misspelling of **balloon** (Hindi: गुब्बारा), not onomatopoeia.
· **(d) Horrible** — very unpleasant/terrible (Hindi: भयावह/भयंकर), not a sound word.

Q.162 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.**
The team has been preparing for the match since two months without a break.

A. for two months
B. since the last two months
C. from two months
D. No substitution required

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **for two months**.
Explanation: Use **since** with a **point in time** (since Monday/6 a.m./2019) and **for** with a **duration/period** (for two hours/months/years). Here, **two months** denotes a period, so **for** is required (Hindi: for = के लिए/से अवधि दर्शाने हेतु, since = से किसी निश्चित समय-बिन्दु से).
Grammatical rule used: Present Perfect/Perfect Continuous + **for** (duration) / **since** (starting point).
Example:
· Correct: They have been practicing **for two months**.
· Correct: They have been practicing **since June**.
Info booster: We can intensify durations with **over/about/nearly**: for nearly two months. Avoid **since + duration** unless converted to a point (e.g., since two months ago).

Q.163 **Identify the word the doesn't fit the part of speech needed.**
She made a quickly decision without thinking.

A. decision
B. quickly
C. made
D. thinking

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Explanation: In "a **quickly** decision," the word modifying the noun **decision** must be an **adjective**, not an adverb.
Quickly is an **adverb** (it modifies verbs/adjectives/adverbs), whereas the sentence needs the **adjective quick**: "She made **a quick decision**."
The other words are correctly used: **made** (verb), **decision** (noun), **thinking** (gerund/noun) fits after the preposition **without**.
Grammatical rule used: Adjectives modify **nouns** and **pronouns**; **adverbs** modify **verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs**. After determiners like a/an/the, we typically expect an adjective + noun sequence (e.g., a quick decision).
Example:
· Correct: He took **a careful approach**. (adjective + noun)
· Incorrect: He took **a carefully approach**. (adverb misused before a noun)
Information booster: Some words share forms (e.g., **fast** can be adjective or adverb), but **quick/ quickly** do **not**; use **quick** before nouns (a quick look) and **quickly** to modify verbs (She ran quickly).

Q.164 **The following sentence is in indirect speech. Choose the option that conveys it in direct speech.**
He said that he had been waiting there for more than two hours before the gates finally opened.

A. He said, "I have been waiting here since two hours before the gates opened."
B. He said, "I waited here two hours before gates opened."
C. He said, "I was waiting here for more than two hours before the gates finally opened."
D. He said, "I had waiting there before the gates opened."

Answer: C

Sol: The correct direct speech is **(c)**.
Explanation of the conversion:
· In indirect speech, **"had been waiting"** (past perfect continuous) can result from **backshifting** the **past continuous** "was waiting" when the reporting verb is in the past (said). So reversing to direct, "had been waiting" → **"was waiting."**
· **Pronoun/place/time shifts:** he → **I**, there → **here**, time clause "before the gates finally opened" remains intact.
· **Aspect with duration:** "for more than two hours" is compatible with **past continuous** describing an ongoing action up to a past reference point ("before the gates finally opened").
· **Why other options are incorrect:**
· **(a)** Misuses **present perfect continuous** ("have been waiting") after a past reporting verb; also "since two hours" is unidiomatic (use **for** with durations; **since** with a point in time).
· **(b)** Simple past "waited" loses the sense of **ongoing duration**; also missing article "the" before "gates."
· **(d)** Ungrammatical ("had waiting"); also wrong place word ("there" should be **here** in direct).
· **Rules of conversion (Direct ↔ Indirect) in brief:**
· **Backshift with past reporting verbs:**
· Past Continuous (**was/were V-ing**) → Past Perfect Continuous (**had been V-ing**).
· Present Perfect Continuous (**have/has been V-ing**) → Past Perfect Continuous.
· **Deictic changes:** here ↔ there, now ↔ then, this ↔ that, today ↔ that day, etc.
· **Pronouns:** Adjust to match the original speaker/listener (I ↔ he/she, my ↔ his/her).
· **Structure:**
· **Direct:** He said, "I **was waiting** here for more than two hours before the gates finally opened."
· **Indirect:** He said that he **had been waiting** there for more than two hours before the gates finally opened.
· **Information booster:** Duration expressions take **for** + period (for two hours); **since** + point in time (since 3 p.m.).

Q.165 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The window had been broken by the boy."

A. The boy has broken the window.
B. The boy is breaking the window.
C. The boy broken the window.
D. The boy had broken the window.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is (d) **The boy had broken the window.**
Explanation: The original is **past perfect passive**: Object + had been + V3 + by + Subject. To convert to active, make the **agent** (the boy) the subject, use **had + V3** (past perfect active), and place the original object after the verb: **The boy had broken the window.**
Structure:
· **Passive (Past Perfect):** Object + had been + V3 + by + Subject → The window had been broken by the boy.
· **Active (Past Perfect):** Subject + had + V3 + Object → The boy had broken the window.
· **Notes:**
· (a) and (d) are identical in wording; (d) is the keyed option.
· (b) changes tense/aspect to present continuous—incorrect.
· (c) is ungrammatical; past perfect requires **had + V3 ("broken")**, not "broken" alone.

Q.166 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for: "A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain".**

A. Epicure
B. Stoic
C. Pessimist
D. Masochist

Answer: B

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (b) **Stoic**
Explanation: A **stoic** is someone who remains emotionally unmoved by pleasure or pain, exhibiting self-control and endurance (Hindi: **स्थितप्रज्ञ/समभाव रखने वाला**). In Stoic philosophy, one accepts fortune and misfortune alike without complaint.
Example: Even during the crisis, she remained **stoic**, neither celebrating nor despairing.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Epicure:** a person devoted to sensual enjoyment, especially fine food and drink (Hindi: **रसिक/भोगवादी**).
· **(c) Pessimist:** one who tends to see the worst aspect of things or believes the worst will happen (Hindi: **निराशावादी**).
· **(d) Masochist:** a person who derives pleasure from their own pain or humiliation (Hindi: **स्वपीड़क/पीड़ा से आनंद लेने वाला**).

Q.167 **Arrange the parts to form a correct sentence:**
(1) the exhibition opened to the public.
(2) visitor admired the artworks.
(3) interactive sessions were conducted.
(4) Feedback was overwhelmingly positive.

A. 1-2-4-3
B. 1-2-3-4
C. 2-3-1-4
D. 2-1-3-4

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **Logical chronology:** First, an event **opens** (1), then **visitors admire** what's on display (2), then **activities/sessions** happen (3), and finally we get **feedback** (4).
· **Cause → effect flow:** Opening (cause) enables admiration and sessions (effects); these lead to collected feedback.
· **Thematic cohesion:** (1) sets context (opening), (2) and (3) are parallel "during-event" happenings, and (4) closes with an evaluative result.
· **Tense/Aspect unity:** All are in simple past/passive-like headlines, consistent for event reporting, making 1→2→3→4 the most coherent narrative.

Q.168 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for: "An ideal society marked by justices, equally, and happiness."**

A. Oligarchy
B. Technocracy
C. Dystopia
D. Utopia

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **Utopia**.

Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning): Utopia refers to a perfectly just and harmonious society characterized by justice, equality, and happiness (Hindi: आदर्श राज्य/समाज). The definition aligns exactly with the description in the prompt.

Example: Philosophers often debate whether a true utopia can ever exist in reality.

Meanings of the given other options:

· **(a) Oligarchy:** government by a small, privileged group (Hindi: अल्पतंत्र).

· **(b) Technocracy:** rule by technical experts (Hindi: प्रौद्योगिकी विशेषज्ञों का शासन/तकनीकी शासन).

· **(c) Dystopia:** an imagined society full of suffering/oppression, the opposite of utopia (Hindi: दुष्टोपिया/दुष्ट समाज, दमनकारी समाज).

Q.169 **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**
The officer said, "Had I known about the problem earlier, I would have helped."

A. The officer said he had helped if he had known it.
B. The officer told if he knew about the problem, he would help.
C. The officer said that he know if he had helped.
D. The officer said that if he had known about the problem earlier, he would have helped.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (d).

Explanation: The clause **"Had I known ..."** is an inverted **Type-III conditional** (If I had known ..., I would have helped).

In reported speech:

· Reporting verb **said** (past) → we use **that** (no object) and **backshift** where appropriate.

· **I → he** (pronoun shift with third-person reporting).

· **Had known** (past perfect) remains **had known** (no further backshift).

· **Would have helped** generally stays **would have helped** after backshifting.

· Time adverb **earlier** remains unchanged.

· Hence: **"The officer said that if he had known about the problem earlier, he would have helped."**

Grammatical rule used (Direct → Indirect for Conditionals/Reported Speech):

· If reporting verb is in past (said), pronouns change as per context (I→he/she).

· **Inversion** "Had I known ..." = "If I had known ..." and is reported as **if he had known ...**

· For Type-III conditionals, **had + past participle** (if-clause) and **would have + past participle** (main clause) typically retain their forms in indirect speech.

· Use **that** after "said" (when no object) and **if** to introduce the conditional.

Example:

Direct: She said, "Had I seen him earlier, I would have warned him."

Indirect: She said that **if she had seen** him earlier, **she would have warned** him.

Information booster / exceptions:

· Modals like **would, could, should, might** usually **do not** change further in backshift.

· Past perfect (**had + V3**) is already the farthest past; it remains **had + V3** in reported speech.

· If the reporting verb is in the **present**, backshift is generally **not** required.

Q.170 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
(1) The primary factor in its formation was the Colorado River, which gradually carved through layers of rock, deepening and widening the canyon.
(2) The Grand canyon was formed over millions of years through the combined forces of geological activity and erosion.
(3) Weathering from wind, rain and temperature changes further shaped the canyon's intricate rock formations.
(4) Tectonic uplift of the Colorado Plateau increased the river's flow and erosive power, allowing it to cut deeper into he landscape.

A. 1-3-4-2
B. 3-2-1-4
C. 2-1-4-3
D. 4-3-2-1

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.

· **2** gives the **topic sentence** (Grand Canyon formation over millions of years via geology + erosion).

· **1** identifies the **primary agent** (Colorado River) that carved the canyon—natural follow-up to 2.

· **4** adds the **geological driver** (tectonic uplift) explaining why/how the river cut even deeper (cause → effect).

· **3** concludes with **auxiliary processes** (weathering by wind/rain/temperature) refining rock formations—fine detailing after the main carving narrative.

· The flow thus moves from general overview → chief mechanism → amplifying cause → finishing processes.

Q.171 **Choos the correctly spelt word:**

A. Servillance
B. Survailance
C. Survilance
D. Surveillance

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is intended as the correctly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "Surveillance" — the careful watching of a person, place, or activity to gather information or ensure safety; monitoring (Hindi: निगरानी/नज़रदारी).

Example: The museum increased **surveillance** after the rare artifacts arrived.

Note: The accurately spelt form is **surveill ance** (with **double "l"**).

Q.172 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She has been teaching in this school since five years.

A. No error
B. She has been teaching
C. in this school
D. since five years

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.

Detailed explanation of error: Since is used with a **point in time** (e.g., since 2019, since Monday, since morning), whereas **for** is used with a **period/duration** (e.g., for five years, for two weeks). Here, "five years" is a **duration**, so the correct phrase is **"for five years."** The corrected sentence is: She has been teaching in this school **for five years**.

Grammatical rule used:

· **Present Perfect/Present Perfect Continuous + since/for**

· **since** + starting point in time (a fixed reference)

· **for** + length of time (a duration)

· **Example:** I have lived here **since 2010**. / I have lived here **for ten years**.

Information booster / exceptions:

· In informal speech, learners sometimes overuse **since** for durations; avoid this.

· With **It has been** structures, both can appear but with their proper complements: It has been five years **since** I started teaching (here **since** introduces a clause with a point in time), vs. She has been teaching **for** five years (duration).

Q.173 **Choose the antonym of 'veracity':**

A. Falsehood
B. Accuracy
C. Truthfulness
D. Honesty

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Falsehood**.

Given word — 'veracity': Veracity means the quality of being true, honest, and accurate; it denotes conformity to facts and truth (Hindi: सत्यता/सच्चाई). It is used to evaluate statements, reports, or a person's habit of telling the truth.

Example: The **veracity** of the witness's statement was confirmed by video footage.

Correct answer word — 'falsehood': Falsehood means the state of being untrue; a lie or something intended to deceive (Hindi: असत्य/झूठ). It is the direct opposite of truth or truthfulness.

Example: The journalist exposed the **falsehood** spread on social media.

Synonyms (for veracity): truthfulness, accuracy, fidelity, honesty.

Antonyms (for veracity): falsehood, dishonesty, mendacity, deceit.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(b) Accuracy:** correctness; freedom from error (Hindi: शुद्धता/सटीकता).

· **(c) Truthfulness:** the quality of being true or honest (Hindi: सच्चाई/सत्यवादिता).

· **(d) Honesty:** integrity; adherence to moral and ethical principles (Hindi: ईमानदारी).

Q.174 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The book was read by the student in just two days.

A. The student was reading the book in just two days.
B. The book is read by the student in just two days.
C. The student has read the book in just two days.
D. The student read the book in just two days.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d).

Explain the rules of conversion (with structure):

· The intended passive sentence (correcting the typo) is: **"The book was read by the student in just two days."**

· **Passive structure:** Object + **be (was)** + **V^3 (read)** + by + Agent + (adverbial).

· To convert to **Active**, **swap** the passive subject/object: the agent ("the student") becomes the **subject**, the object ("the book") remains the object, and the verb becomes **V^2** (simple past): **read**.

· **Active structure:** Subject + **V^2** + Object + (adverbial).

· Hence: **"The student read the book in just two days."**

Structure:

· **Active voice:** Subject + V^2 + Object + (Adverbial)

· **Passive voice:** Object + be + V^3 (+ by + Agent) + (Adverbial)

Example:

· Passive: The letter was written by Maya yesterday.

· Active: Maya wrote the letter yesterday.

Q.175 **Choose the highlighted part of the sentence with an appropriate idiom:**
As the president of a major company, Harshith is used to being the focus of attention.

A. The elephant in the room
B. A dime a dozen
C. under the weather
D. In the limelight

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiomatic context.

Given Idiom (target meaning): be the focus of attention → **In the limelight** = to be the center of public attention/notice. (Hindi: चर्चा/ध्यान के केंद्र में होना).

Example: After her breakthrough performance, the actor was in the limelight for months.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

· **Steal the show:** attract the most attention/praise.

· **Hit the headlines:** receive prominent media coverage.

· **The toast of the town:** be widely admired/fêted.

Why others are wrong:

· (a) **The elephant in the room** = an obvious but ignored problem.

· (b) **A dime a dozen** = very common, of little value.

· (c) **under the weather** = feeling unwell.

Q.176 **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.**
Inflation
P. making it difficult for households
Q. to manage daily expenses
R. affects purchasing power
S. and leads to increased cost of living

A. QSPR
B. SRQP
C. PQRS
D. RSPQ

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.

Explanation (why RSPQ is correct):

· **R** ("affects purchasing power") directly completes the subject **Inflation**, forming the main clause: Inflation affects purchasing power.

· **S** ("and leads to increased cost of living") logically **conjoins** another result with **and**, extending the main clause: ... and leads to increased cost of living.
· **P** ("making it difficult for households") is a present-participial clause that **modifies the entire preceding clause**, expressing the consequence in a compressed form.
· **Q** ("to manage daily expenses") completes **P** as the infinitival **complement** of "making it difficult," yielding: ... making it difficult for households to manage daily expenses.
· Final sentence produced by **RSPQ**: Inflation affects purchasing power and leads to increased cost of living, making it difficult for households to manage daily expenses.

Q.177 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The teacher who had conducted the workshop earlier, (1)/ along with his assistants, (2)/ have submitted the final report to the board (3)/ before the deadline last week. (4)

A. before the deadline last week (4)
B. have submitted the final report to the board (3)
C. The teacher who had conducted the workshop earlier (1)
D. along with his assistants (2)

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Explanation: The true subject is **The teacher** (singular). The phrase **"along with his assistants"** is a parenthetical/addition and **does not** affect subject–verb agreement. T
herefore, the verb should be **singular**: has submitted (or simply submitted). Moreover, since the sentence includes a finished-time marker **"last week"**, the **simple past** (submitted) is stylistically preferable.
Corrected: The teacher ..., along with his assistants, **submitted** the final report to the board before the deadline last week.
Grammatical rule used: With additives like **along with, as well as, together with, in addition to, including**, the verb **agrees with the first subject**, not with the additive phrase. Also, **present perfect** is generally **not** used with a definite past-time marker (yesterday, last week, in 2010); use **simple past**.
Example: Rahul, along with his friends, **was** invited. / She **submitted** the file last week.
Information booster: Similar connectors that don't change the number of the subject—as well as, besides, along with, accompanied by. Only **coordinating 'and'** creates a compound subject that typically takes a plural verb.

Q.178 **Select the synonym of Reckless.**

A. Prudent
B. Cautious
C. Careful
D. Rash

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct synonym of the given word is (d) Rash.**
Reckless: Acting **without thinking about the consequences**, heedless of risk; marked by **carelessness** or **impulsiveness**. (Hindi: लापरवाह, अविवेकी).
Example: "His **reckless** driving endangered everyone on the road."
Rash (correct answer): Acting **too quickly** without careful consideration; **impetuous** and **hasty**, often leading to danger or mistakes. (Hindi: अविवेकी, उतावला).
Example: "It was **rash** of her to invest all her savings without research."
Synonyms: heedless, foolhardy, imprudent, careless.
Antonyms: cautious, prudent, circumspect, wary.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Prudent:** Wise and careful in action; exercising good judgment (Hindi: विवेकी, सावधान).
· **(b) Cautious:** Careful to avoid danger or risks (Hindi: सावधान, सतर्क).
· **(c) Careful:** Done with attention and caution (Hindi: सावधानीपूर्वक, चौकस).

Q.179 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Roshni said to Rakesh, "Time and tide waits for none."

A. Roshni told Rakesh if time and tide waited for none.
B. Roshni told Rakesh that time and tide waits for none.
C. Roshni told Rakesh whether time and tide waited for none.
D. Roshni told Rakesh that time and tide waited for none.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct indirect speech is (b).**
Explain the rules of conversion in detail:
· **said to → told** (reporting verb + object).
· Use the conjunction **that** for statements.
· **Universal truths / proverbs** generally **retain present simple** in indirect speech. Here, the reporting clause is past (said to), but the content is a proverb, so the tense stays **present**.
· Hence: "Roshni told Rakesh **that** time and tide **waits** for none."
Structure:
Direct: **S + said to + O, "Statement."**
Indirect: **S + told + O + that + (statement in appropriate tense).**
Information booster: The proverb is usually written as **"Time and tide wait for none"** (plural subject **time and tide** → plural verb **wait**). In many exams, the **present simple** is the key retention for universal truths; some insist on the canonical form **"wait"**. (So, a more standard rendering would be: "...that time and tide **wait** for none.")

Q.180 **Select the sentence with correct use of article 'the'.**

A. Dr. Johnson met the Shakespeare in England.
B. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
C. Dr. Johnson saw the Shakespeare acting in King Lear.
D. Dr. Johnson had instructed the Shakespeare to write The Tempest.

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: We generally **do not** use **the** before a proper name (Shakespeare, Kalidas). However, we **do** use **the + proper name** when the name is treated as a **common noun of quality/type** to compare someone with that famous person: " **the Shakespeare of India**" = the person who is like Shakespeare in India (Hindi: भारत का शेक्सपीयर). Options (a), (c), and (d) incorrectly place **the** directly before **Shakespeare** as a simple proper noun, which is ungrammatical in standard usage.
Grammatical rule used:
· **No article** before ordinary proper nouns.
· **The + Proper Noun** is acceptable when the proper name is **used as a title/type** (metaphorical epithet), or when specifying a particular version (e.g., "the young Shakespeare" is acceptable with a descriptive adjective, but "the Shakespeare" alone is not).
Example:
· Correct: She is **the Lata Mangeshkar of** our school choir.
· Incorrect: I met **the Lata Mangeshkar** yesterday. (Unless followed by a qualifier, e.g., the young Lata Mangeshkar in that biopic.)
Information booster:
· We use **the** with **unique nouns** (the Sun, the Earth, the Prime Minister) and with **adjectival qualifiers** before proper nouns when we identify a specific phase/version (e.g., the early Picasso).

Q.181 **Find the error in the following sentence.**
Could you please pick me from the airport tomorrow evening?

A. Could you please
B. pick me from
C. the airport
D. tomorrow evening?

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Explanation: The phrasal verb is **pick up** (meaning "collect someone/something"). Before a location, we say **pick someone up from** a place. The sentence omits **up** after pick.
Corrected sentence: Could you please **pick me up from** the airport tomorrow evening?
Grammatical rule used: Many verbs form **phrasal verbs** with particles (up, off, in). **Object placement:** pick **someone** up / pick up **someone** are both correct, but **pick someone from** is wrong because the required particle **up** is missing.
Example: I'll **pick you up from** school at 3 p.m.
Info booster: Similar patterns—drop **someone** off at, see **someone** off at, pick **something** up from.

Q.182 **Choose the sentence that uses a homonym of the highlighted word:**
The judge will sentence the accused tomorrow.

A. he received a ten-years sentence for the crime.
B. the layer defended the sentence fiercely.
C. the courtroom fell silent during the sentence.
D. She wrote a beautiful sentence in her diary.

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct choice.
Explanation: Sentence has two main meanings—(1) **punishment** given by a court (Hindi: दण्डादेश) and (2) a **set of words** that expresses a complete thought (Hindi: वाक्य). The underlined word in the prompt uses meaning (1). Option **(d)** uses the **other** meaning (2), hence it's the correct homonym usage.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a)** Same meaning as the original (punishment), not a different homonym; also the phrase should be a ten-year sentence.
· **(b)** Misspelling (layer → lawyer) and still uses the judicial sense.
· **(c)** Awkward/incorrect collocation; one would say during the **sentencing**, and it remains in the legal sense.
Example:
· Legal: The judge **sentenced** him to five years.
· Grammar: Please write a complex **sentence** using a subordinate clause.

Q.183 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
Listen carefully_____ what I say.

A. on
B. to
C. by
D. in

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **to**.
Explanation: The verb **listen** is followed by the preposition **to** when it takes an object ("listen **to** something/someone"). Hence, "Listen carefully **to** what I say" is the standard collocation. (Hindi: ध्यान से मेरी बात सुनो — listen to = की बात सुनना।)
Example: Please **listen to** the instructions before starting the test.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) on:** "listen on" is not used for taking an object; "listen **on** headphones" is possible, but not "listen on what I say." (Hindi: पर—यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं)
· **(c) by:** "by" indicates means/agent, not the object of listening. (Hindi: द्वारा)
· **(d) in:** "listen in (on)" means to eavesdrop; without "on," it's incomplete and changes the meaning. (Hindi: चुपके से सुनना)
Information booster:
· **listen to + object** (correct): Listen to music / me / advice.
· **listen for + sound** (detect): Listen for the bell.
· **listen in on + conversation** (eavesdrop): They listened in on our call.

Q.184 **Which of the following words means "prohibited by law of treaty from being imported or exported"?**

A. Restricted
B. Illegal
C. Banned
D. Contraband

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **contraband**.
Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning): Contraband refers to goods whose import or export is forbidden by law or treaty (Hindi: अवैध/निषिद्ध माल). It is a technical/legal term in customs and international trade.
Example: The authorities seized **contraband** at the border checkpoint.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Restricted:** limited or controlled in scope/permission (Hindi: सीमित/प्रतिबंधित). Not specific to import/export illegality.
· **(b) Illegal:** contrary to law (Hindi: अवैध). Broad; not specifically about cross-border goods.
· **(c) Banned:** officially or legally prohibited (Hindi: निषिद्ध/प्रतिबंधित). General prohibition, not the trade-specific sense of **contraband**.

Q.185 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
One of the guest speakers who addressed the seminar (1)/ and interacted with students (2)/ were praised widely for their clarity and enthusiasm (3)/ during the closing ceremony.(4)

A. and interacted with students (2)
B. were praised widely for their clarity and enthusiasm(3)
C. during the closing ceremony (4)
D. One of the guest speakers who addressed the seminar(4)

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The subject of the main clause is **"One (of the guest speakers)"** which is **singular**; therefore the auxiliary verb must be **"was"**, not "were". Further, passive voice requires the past participle **"praised"**, and the adverb should be placed before the participle: **"was widely praised."**
Grammatical rule used:
· **Subject–Verb Agreement with "one of + plural noun"**: The finite verb of the main clause agrees with **one** (singular), e.g., One of the students **was** selected.
· **Passive Voice formation**: **be + past participle (V3)**; adverbs like "widely" typically precede the participle.
· **Example:** One of the players who were injured **was widely praised** for playing through pain.
· **Information booster:** In the pattern **"One of + plural noun + who + plural verb"**, the **relative clause verb** (after who) agrees with the **plural noun** (speakers → who **addressed**), but the **main verb** agrees with **one** (one ... **was** praised).
· **Correction:** One of the guest speakers who addressed the seminar and interacted with students **was widely praised** for their clarity and enthusiasm during the closing ceremony.

Q.186 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Rehan said to Mallika, "The Somnath Temple is in Prabhas Patan in Gujarat".

A. Rehan told Mallika that the Somnath Temple was in Prabhas Patan in Gujarat.
B. Rehan told Mallika that the Somnath Temple had been in Prabhas Patan in Gujarat.
C. Rehan told Mallika that the Somnath Temple has been in Prabhas Patan in Gujarat.
D. Rehan told Mallika that the Somnath Temple is in Prabhas Patan in Gujarat.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (d) **Rehan told Mallika that the Somnath Temple is in Prabhas Patan in Gujarat.**
Explain the rules of conversion in detail:
· **Reporting verb change:** said to → **told** + object (Mallika). We cannot say "said Mallika that...".
· **Conjunction:** Use **that** after the reporting verb (often optional in informal style, but correct and clear here).
· **No tense backshift for general truths/permanent facts:** The original statement is a **geographical fact** (a permanent/unchanging truth). According to the **Sequence of Tenses**, when the reported clause expresses a universal truth, scientific fact, or permanent location, the tense **remains the same** in indirect speech. Hence, **is** stays **is** (not was/has been/had been).
· **Proper nouns/places unchanged:** Somnath Temple, Prabhas Patan, Gujarat remain as they are.
· **Punctuation:** Quotation marks are removed in indirect speech.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **(a) was** → Incorrect backshift; location is a permanent fact, so no change from **is** to **was**.
· **(b) had been** → Past perfect suggests the temple is **no longer** there, which distorts meaning.
· **(c) has been** → Present perfect (an action continuing from the past) is not used for stating a fixed location in indirect speech of a general truth.
Example (rule illustration):
· Direct: He said, "Water boils at 100°C."
· Indirect: He said (that) **water boils** at 100°C. (No backshift for a scientific fact.)
Info booster / exceptions:
· Backshift is **mandatory** when the reported clause describes a **temporary/finished past** situation:
· Direct: She said, "I was tired." → Indirect: She said (that) **she was** tired.
· **Time/place words** (now, here, today, tomorrow) change when present; none occur here, so no adjustment needed.

Q.187 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She was absorbed_____ reading.

A. by
B. to
C. in
D. at

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **in**.
Explanation: With "absorbed," the idiomatic preposition for being deeply engaged in an activity is **absorbed in + gerund/noun** (Hindi: में डूब जाना/तल्लीन होना). "Absorbed in reading" means she was fully engaged in the act of reading.
Example: He was **absorbed in** thinking about the problem.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(a) by:** "absorbed by" often indicates the agent that takes in/soaks up something (e.g., "sound absorbed by foam") or sometimes the cause of fascination. With a gerund of activity, the standard collocation is "in." (Hindi: द्वारा)
· **(b) to:** Not used with "absorbed" to denote engagement in an activity. (Hindi: को/तक)
· **(d) at:** Used for skill/aim/age/time points, not for the collocation with "absorbed." (Hindi: पर)
Information booster (Prepositions with "absorbed"):
· **absorbed in** + activity/thought: She is absorbed in work/reading.
· **absorbed by** + cause/topic (acceptable but different nuance): He was absorbed by the drama (focus on the cause).
· With a **gerund**, exams typically test **"in"** as the most idiomatic choice.

Q.188 **Which complex term is misspelt below?**

A. Pseudonym
B. Epitaph
C. Inoccuos
D. Circumlocution

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **innocuous**" — meaning not harmful or offensive; causing no injury or offense (Hindi: अहानिकर, निर्दोष). It often describes remarks, substances, or actions that are harmless. It may still be irrelevant or trivial, but it does not cause damage or insult.
Example: The reviewer dismissed the comment as **innocuous**, not worth a rebuttal.
Meanings of all the given options:
· **(a) Pseudonym:** a fictitious name used by an author/artist; pen name (Hindi: छद्म नाम/उपनाम).
· **(b) Epitaph:** words written on a tomb or in memory of a person who has died (Hindi: समाधिलेख/शिलालेख).
· **(c) Inoccuos (*X*):** misspelling of **innocuous** (Hindi: अहानिकर, निर्दोष).
· **(d) Circumlocution:** the use of many words where fewer would do; roundabout expression (Hindi: वक्रोक्ति/घुमा-फिराकर कहना).

Q.189 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
(1) His observations eventually contributed to his groundbreaking book, on the Origin of Species.
(2) The Galapagos Islands are famous for their diverse wildlife and their role in Charls Darwin's theory of evolution.
(3) This led him to propose the idea of nature selection, where species evolve over time to adapt to their environment.
(4) Darwin observed that finches on different islands had distinct beak shapes suited to their specific diets.

A. 2-4-1-3
B. 4-2-3-1
C. 2-4-3-1
D. 1-3-2-4

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is the correct order of the given sentences.

Why this order is correct (bullets):

· **(2)** Introduces the setting/topic (Galápagos & Darwin) — best opening sentence.

· **(4)** Gives the specific observation (finch beaks) that occurred there, logically after the introduction.

· **(3)** Draws the inference from those observations (natural selection).

· **(1)** Concludes with the outcome/culmination (contribution to his book On the Origin of Species).

· Thus, **2 → 4 → 3 → 1** forms a coherent progression: context → evidence → inference → culmination.

Q.190 **Select the correct Synonym of 'EXASPERATE'.**

A. Distract
B. Inspire
C. Calm
D. Annoy

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Annoy**.

EXASPERATE — meaning (Hindi): To make someone intensely irritated or frustrated; to aggravate (Hindi: क्रोधित/झल्ला देना, चिढ़ा देना). It often implies pushing someone to a high level of irritation.

Example (given word): The constant noise from the construction site **exasperated** the residents.

ANNOY — meaning (Hindi): To irritate or bother repeatedly; to make someone feel slightly angry (Hindi: चिढ़ाना, खीज दिलाना). "Annoy" closely matches "exasperate," though "exasperate" can be stronger.

Example (answer word): Loud phone conversations in the library **annoy** everyone.

Synonyms: irritate, aggravate, vex, infuriate.

Antonyms: soothe, calm, pacify, appease.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(a) Distract:** To divert attention; to prevent someone from concentrating (Hindi: ध्यान भंग करना).

· **(b) Inspire:** To fill someone with the urge to do/feel something creative or positive (Hindi: प्रेरित करना).

· **(c) Calm:** To make tranquil/quiet; free from excitement or anxiety (Hindi: शांत करना/शांत).

Q.191 **Choose the antonym of 'Slander'.**

A. Mock
B. Praise
C. Blame
D. Abuse

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Praise**.

Given word: Slander — the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation; to defame by lies. (Hindi: अपवाद, कलंक लगाना, झूठा आरोप लगाकर बदनाम करना)

Example: The celebrity sued the tabloid for **slander** after it spread baseless rumors.

Correct answer word: Praise — to express warm approval or admiration of someone; commend, extol. (Hindi: प्रशंसा करना, सराहना)

Example: The committee **praised** the volunteer for her tireless service.

Synonyms (Slander): defame, malign, vilify, calumniate.

Antonyms (Slander): praise, extol, laud, commend.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(a) Mock:** to make fun of; ridicule. (Hindi: उपहास/मज़ाक उड़ाना)

· **(c) Blame:** assign responsibility for a fault/wrong. (Hindi: दोष देना)

· **(d) Abuse:** use insulting language; treat cruelly. (Hindi: गाली देना/दुर्व्यवहार करना)

Q.192 **Choose the antonym of 'Peevish'?**

A. Suave
B. Flat
C. Tedious
D. Dull

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Suave**.

Given word: Peevish — easily irritated, fretful, quick to complain; displaying ill-temper or petulance over small matters. (Hindi: चिड़चिड़ा, तुनकमिज़ाज, झल्लाया हुआ)

Example: After an exhausting day, he grew **peevish** and snapped at trivial questions.

Correct answer word: Suave — smoothly polite, urbane, and agreeable in manner; calm, charming, and even-tempered in social dealings. (Hindi: शालीन, विनम्र, मृदुभाषी, सभ्य)

Example: The host was so **suave** that even the most anxious guests felt instantly at ease.

Synonyms (Peevish): irritable, petulant, testy, crotchety.

Antonyms (Peevish): amiable, affable, placid, good-humored.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(b) Flat:** lacking interest, emotion, or variety; level/smooth. (Hindi: सपाट, नीरस)

· **(c) Tedious:** too long, slow, or dull; tiresome. (Hindi: उबाऊ, नीरस)

· **(d) Dull:** not lively or interesting; lacking brightness/sharpness. (Hindi: नीरस, सुस्त, मंद)

Q.193 **The violinist played a beautiful _____ during the correct.**

A. piece
B. peas
C. peace
D. pace

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **piece**.

Explanation: In music, a **piece** is a composition or work performed by a musician (Hindi: रचना/धुन/टुकड़ा). The collocation **"play a (beautiful) piece"** is standard. (Note: "during the correct" appears to be a typo; **concert** is likely intended.)

Example: The pianist played a beautiful **piece** at the annual concert.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

· **(b) peas:** green edible seeds (Hindi: मटर); unrelated to music.

· **(c) peace:** state of tranquility (Hindi: शांति); wrong meaning.

· **(d) pace:** speed/rate of movement (Hindi: गति/कदमताल); not used for a musical composition.

Q.194 **Choose the sentence which uses the adjective/adverb in its superlative degree correctly.**

A. My uncle goes to that shop mostly frequently.
B. Mu uncle goes to that shop the more frequently.
C. My uncle goes to that shop very most frequently.

D. My uncle goes to that shop most frequently.

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct usage is option (d): "most frequently."
Explanation (3–4 lines): For the adverb **frequently**, degrees of comparison are: **frequently** (positive), **more frequently** (comparative), **most frequently** (superlative). Superlatives are formed with **most + adverb** (when not ending in -ly, rules vary; for -ly adverbs, we normally use more/most). Options (a), (b), (c) misuse modifiers: mostly frequently (redundant/ill-formed), the more frequently (comparative, not superlative), very most frequently (double intensifier; incorrect).
Structure:
· Comparative: **more + adverb** (He visits more frequently than I do.)
· Superlative: **most + adverb** (She visits most frequently in our group.)
Example: Among all our relatives, my uncle goes there **most frequently**.
Info booster:
· Use **the** before superlatives when they **modify nouns** (the most frequent visitor). When the superlative adverb modifies a **verb** directly (as here), **"the"** is often **omitted** (He travels most frequently in winter).
· Avoid stacking intensifiers: **very most** is non-standard.

Q.195 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold of the sentence.**
The plane landed in the airport.

A. to the airport
B. into the airport
C. at the airport
D. towards airport

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **at the airport**.
Explanation: With verbs of arrival/landing at point locations (stations, airports, venues), English uses the preposition **at** to denote a specific point or place. "Landed **at** the airport" is the idiomatic, standard collocation. "In the airport" typically refers to being **inside** the building (location), not the act of landing. "To the airport" expresses direction of movement, which doesn't pair naturally with "landed." "Into the airport" is incorrect with "landed," as land already includes the idea of coming down onto a surface.
Grammatical rule used:
· Use **at** for point-like locations/events (at the airport, at the station, at school).
· Use **in** for being enclosed/inside (in the airport terminal).
· With **arrive**: "arrive **at**" a point place; "arrive **in**" a large area/city.
· **Example:** The flight arrived **at** the station on time. / She is waiting **in** the terminal.
· **Information booster:** For aircraft: **land at** an airport; **land on** a runway/runway number when specifying surface (e.g., "landed **on** runway 28").

Q.196 **Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.**
The update
P. ensuring security
Q. enhanced encryption
R. and data autonomy
S. across user devices

A. SRPQ
B. QRPS
C. PSRQ
D. SPQR

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct order (**QRPS**).
· Start with the head: **"The update ..."**
· **Q ("enhanced encryption")** gives the first object of the verb **enhanced**.
· **R ("and data autonomy")** coordinates smoothly with Q (object pair).
· **P ("ensuring security")** adds a participial phrase showing result/purpose.
· **S ("across user devices")** is a prepositional modifier indicating scope.
· Final sentence: **"The update enhanced encryption and data autonomy, ensuring security across user devices."**
· This order preserves a clear **SV + coordinated objects + non-finite result phrase + place/scope** progression, yielding a natural, grammatical sentence.

Q.197 **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:**
'Cast pearls before swine'

A. Sell things at very high prices
B. Share secrets with close friends
C. Hide something precious from everyone
D. Give valuable things to underserving

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: Cast pearls before swine
Meaning: To offer something valuable to those who **cannot appreciate** it (Hindi: **भैंस के आगे बीन बजाना** — मूल्यवान वस्तु/सलाह किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को देना जो उसकी कद्र ही न करे). It highlights the futility of bestowing wisdom/treasure where it will be wasted.
Example: "Explaining advanced poetry to students who haven't learned basic metre yet is like casting pearls before swine."
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Throw good money after bad:** Continue investing in a hopeless cause.
· **Preach to the choir:** Try to persuade those who already agree.
· **Beat a dead horse:** Waste effort on a settled/pointless matter.
· **Pearls of wisdom:** Valuable pieces of advice.

Q.198 **Arrange the parts to form a correct sentence:**
(1) The athlete trained relentlessly.
(2) He overcame several injuries.
(3) He qualified for the finals.
(4) He inspired young players.

A. 2-1-3-4
B. 1-2-3-4
C. 1-2-4-3
D. 1-3-24

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.

· **Logical chronology:** (1) training → (2) overcoming injuries → (3) qualifying for the finals → (4) inspiring young players. This traces effort → obstacles → achievement → impact.

· **Cause → Effect:** Relentless training plausibly precedes and enables recovery from injuries; these together make qualification likely, which then leads to inspiration for others.

· **Pronoun consistency:** Sentence 1 establishes the subject ("The athlete"); subsequent "He" in 2–4 correctly refers back to the athlete.

· **No temporal mismatches:** None of the sentences contain adverbials ("then," "afterward") that would contradict the 1→2→3→4 sequence.

· **End focus:** Public influence ("inspired young players") sensibly comes last as the broader consequence of the earlier accomplishments.

Q.199 Ind the synonym of 'Encumbrance'.

A. Offend
B. Obstacle
C. Ignore
D. Disinterest

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct synonym of the given word is (b) Obstacle.**

Encumbrance — meaning (हिंदी अर्थ): Encumbrance means a **burden, hindrance, or impediment**—something that **obstructs** progress or adds an onerous load. In law, it can mean a **claim or liability** on property that limits use. (Hindi: बोझ/अवरोध/बाधा; विधिक संदर्भ: भार/दावा).

Example (given word): The outdated regulations are an **encumbrance** to innovation.

Obstacle — meaning (हिंदी अर्थ): An **obstacle** is **something that blocks one's way or progress**; a barrier or hindrance. (Hindi: बाधा/अवरोध).

Example (answer word): Lack of funds became the biggest **obstacle** to the project.

Synonyms: burden, hindrance, impediment, obstruction.

Antonyms: aid, assistance, advantage, asset.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(a) Offend:** to insult or cause displeasure (Hindi: अपमान करना/ख़फ़ा करना).

· **(c) Ignore:** to pay no attention; disregard (Hindi: अनदेखा करना).

· **(d) Disinterest:** lack of interest or concern (Hindi: उदासीनता/निर्लिप्तता).

Q.200 Choose the antonym of 'vindicate'.

A. Exonerate
B. Accuse
C. Defend
D. Justify

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Accuse**.

Given word: 'vindicate' — To clear someone from blame, suspicion, or doubt; to justify or prove right. (Hindi: दोषमुक्त करना, औचित्य सिद्ध करना).

Example: New evidence helped **vindicate** the scientist after years of controversy.

Correct answer word: 'accuse' — To charge someone with a fault or crime; to allege wrongdoing. (Hindi: आरोप लगाना). It is the semantic opposite of "vindicate," which removes blame.

Example: The manager **accused** the vendor of breaching the contract.

Synonyms (of vindicate): exonerate, absolve, justify, exculpate.

Antonyms (of vindicate): accuse, blame, incriminate, condemn.

Meanings of the other options:

· **(a) Exonerate:** To officially free from blame; absolve (Hindi: निर्दोष ठहराना/दोषमुक्त करना).

· **(c) Defend:** To protect from harm or justify against criticism (Hindi: रक्षा करना/सबस्ती देना).

· **(d) Justify:** To show or prove to be right or reasonable (Hindi: औचित्य सिद्ध करना).
