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Q.1 In which year did UNESCO recognize Durga Puja as an Intangible Cultural Heritage?

A. 2023
B. 2015
C. 2019
D. 2021

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) 2021.

Explanation:

• **Durga Puja**, the grand festival celebrating the victory of **Goddess Durga** over the demon **Mahishasura**, was recognized by **UNESCO** as an **Intangible Cultural Heritage** of humanity in **2021**.

• This recognition highlights the cultural, religious, and social significance of Durga Puja, particularly in **Bengal**, where it is celebrated with grandiosity, artistic expression, and community participation.

Information Booster:

• The **Durga Puja** festival involves elaborate **rituals**, **decorations**, and the creation of **pandals** (temporary structures for worship), as well as **cultural performances**, **art exhibitions**, and **processions**.

• The festival not only has religious importance but also serves as a **social event**, bringing people together across communities.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Durga Puja** is celebrated across India and in other parts of the world, but it is particularly grand in **West Bengal**, **Bangladesh**, and **Odisha**.

• UNESCO's recognition emphasizes **Durga Puja's role** in promoting **communal harmony**, **tradition**, and **artistic expression**.

Q.2 What is the purpose of the two-day Hands-on Training Workshop on the e-SAKSHI Portal held in June 2024?

A. To demonstrate biometric tracking of MPLAD assets
B. To train officials on the revised fund flow procedure under MPLAD Scheme
C. To launch a new e-commerce platform for district development
D. To train MPs in drafting local development plans

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) To train officials on the revised fund flow procedure under MPLAD Scheme.

Explanation:

• The **e-SAKSHI Portal** workshop was aimed at providing **hands-on training** to officials regarding the **revised fund flow procedure** under the **MPLAD Scheme (Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme)**.

• The training focuses on ensuring the **efficient and transparent** management of funds allocated under the MPLAD scheme, which allows Members of Parliament (MPs) to recommend developmental projects in their constituencies.

Information Booster:

• The **MPLAD Scheme** enables MPs to contribute towards the **local development** of their constituencies by recommending specific projects for **funding**.

• The **e-SAKSHI Portal** is part of the initiative to ensure better **accountability** and **tracking** of these projects, improving the fund disbursement process.

Q.3 Which of the following statements based on the Union List entries is/are correct?

1. The Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on lotteries conducted by both the Central and State governments.
2. Matters related to the incorporation and regulation of cooperative societies are included in the Union List.
3. The Reserve Bank of India, foreign exchange, and currency are all under the legislative domain of the Union.
4. Parliament can make laws regarding corporations whose activities are not limited to one State, excluding universities.

A. Only 1, 3, and 4
B. Only 2 and 3
C. Only 1 and 4
D. All four statements 1,2,3 and 4 are correct

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Only 1, 3, and 4.

Explanation:

• Statement 1 is correct: The Parliament has the exclusive power to legislate on lotteries conducted by both the central and state governments.

• Statement 2 is incorrect: Cooperative societies are included in the Concurrent List, not the Union List.

• Statement 3 is correct: The Reserve Bank of India, foreign exchange, and currency are all under the jurisdiction of the Union government.

• Statement 4 is correct: The Parliament has the authority to legislate on corporations whose activities are not limited to one state.

Schedules and Articles Related to Federalism in India:

• **Article 1**: Defines India as a **Union of States** and ensures the federal structure.

• **Article 246**: Details the distribution of powers between the Union and States, which is categorized into **Union List**, **State List**, and **Concurrent List** under the **Seventh Schedule**.

• **Seventh Schedule**:

· **Union List**: Matters on which only the **Central Government** can legislate, e.g., **defense**, **foreign affairs**, and **banking**.

· **State List**: Matters on which only the **State Government** can legislate, e.g., **police**, **public health**, and **education**.

· **Concurrent List**: Matters on which both the Union and State governments can legislate, e.g., **criminal law**, **marriage**, and **bankruptcy**.

Q.4 Which ISRO centers participate in the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme?

A. ISRO Headquarters, Space Applications Centre, National Remote Sensing Centre, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre
B. Space Physics Laboratory, National Remote Sensing Centre, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Physical Research Laboratory
C. Physical Research Laboratory, Space Applications Centre, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, ISRO Satellite Centre
D. Space Application Centre (SAC), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Space Applications Centre, National Remote Sensing Centre

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Space Application Centre (SAC), Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Space Applications Centre, National Remote Sensing Centre.

Explanation:

• The **Space Applications Centre (SAC)**, **Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS)**, and **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)** are key **ISRO centers** that contribute to **earth observation**, **climate research**, and environmental monitoring, which are integral to the **International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP)**.

• These centers are involved in **remote sensing** and **geospatial data** collection that aids in global research on **climate change**, **environmental conservation**, and the study of **earth systems**.

History and Facts about ISRO:

• **ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)**, founded in **1969** by **Dr. Vikram Sarabhai**, is the **space agency of India**, and has become one of the world's leading space organizations.

• **ISRO's First Satellite Launch**: India's first satellite, **Aryabhata**, was launched in **1975** with the help of the **Soviet Union**.

• ISRO has developed significant capabilities in **satellite communication**, **weather forecasting**, **remote sensing**, and **space exploration**.

• The **Chandrayaan-1 mission** in **2008** was India's first mission to the **moon** and successfully confirmed the presence of **water molecules** on the lunar surface.

• **Mangalyaan**: ISRO's **Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM)**, launched in **2013**, made India the **first Asian country** to reach Mars orbit and the **fourth space agency** in the world to do so.

• ISRO's **PSLV** (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) has become **world-renowned** for its efficiency and low-cost missions, allowing the agency to launch satellites for both India and **other countries**.

Key Contributions and Projects:

· ISRO has launched **over 300 satellites** in **multiple missions**, contributing to **global space research**.

· The **IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System)** provides India with **regional GPS-like capabilities** and serves various applications like **navigation**, **mapping**, and **disaster management**.

· ISRO's **Gaganyaan Mission** aims to send **Indian astronauts** into space, further advancing India's space exploration capabilities.

Q.5 Which government body was responsible for implementing the Technology Mission on Oilseeds?

A. Ministry of Defense
B. Ministry of Commerce
C. Ministry of Education
D. Ministry of Agriculture

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Ministry of Agriculture.

Explanation:

• The **Technology Mission on Oilseeds** was launched by the **Ministry of Agriculture** in **1986-87** to improve **oilseed production** in India.
• The mission aimed to **increase domestic production** of **edible oils**, reduce dependency on imports, and enhance the livelihoods of farmers.
• It focused on improving **technology** in the **production** and **processing** of oilseeds like **groundnut**, **soybean**, and **rapeseed**.

Information Booster:

• The mission was successful in enhancing the **productivity** of oilseeds, making India one of the largest **oilseed producers** globally.
• The program was later integrated into the broader **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm** to further boost domestic oil production.

Q.6 Read the statements given below:
Statement 1: The Constitution of India divides the legislative subjects into 3 lists, namely the Centre, State, and Concurrent List.
Statement 2: The subject of 'Protection of wild animals and birds' is transferred to the Concurrent list from the State list by the 42nd Amendment Act.
Statement 3: Only the Parliament of India can make laws on the subjects under the Concurrent List.
Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Only Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Explanation:

• **Statement 1** is correct: The **Constitution of India** divides legislative subjects into three lists: the **Union List**, **State List**, and **Concurrent List** (Article **246**).
• **Statement 2** is correct: The subject of **'Protection of wild animals and birds'** was moved to the **Concurrent List** from the **State List** by the **42nd Amendment Act** of **1976**.
• **Statement 3** is incorrect: Both the **Parliament** and **State Legislatures** can make laws on subjects in the **Concurrent List**. If there is a conflict, the law made by **Parliament** prevails (Article **254**).

Information Booster:

• The **Union List** contains subjects on which only the **Central Government** can legislate, such as **defense**, **foreign affairs**, and **banking**.
• The **State List** contains subjects on which only the **State Governments** can legislate, such as **police**, **public health**, and **education**.
• The **Concurrent List** contains subjects on which both the **Union** and **State governments** can legislate, such as **criminal law**, **marriage**, and **bankruptcy**.

Related Articles and Amendments:

• **Article 246**: Deals with the **distribution of legislative powers** between the Union and the States.
• **Article 254**: Provides that in case of a conflict between Union and State laws in the Concurrent List, the **Union law** will prevail.
• **42nd Amendment Act (1976)**: This amendment was significant for shifting the **'Protection of wild animals and birds'** to the **Concurrent List**, enhancing the central government's role in wildlife protection.

Q.7 Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read and mark the correct options:
Assertion (A): The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, promotes e-filing and virtual trials to expedite the justice delivery system.
Reason (R): The integration of technology aims to reduce case pendency and enhance accessibility to justice.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

• **Assertion (A)** is true: The **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNS), 2023**, aims to reform India's **criminal justice system** by introducing **e-filing**, **virtual trials**, and other **technological innovations**. This is aimed at reducing the delays in the justice delivery system.
• **Reason (R)** is true: By incorporating **technology**, the BNS seeks to reduce the **pendency of cases** and ensure more **efficient** and **accessible justice**, particularly benefiting marginalized sections of society.
• The **integration of technology** enables remote hearings and **virtual trials**, making the judicial process more transparent and inclusive.

Additional Facts about BNS:

• **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita** is a significant step towards **modernizing the judicial system**.
• The **e-filing** system and **virtual trials** were introduced to help **reduce backlogs** of cases, a persistent issue in India's **overburdened** judicial system.
• The **BNS** aims to bring **equity** in justice by ensuring that people have **better access** to the courts through **digital platforms**.

Q.8 Consider the following statements regarding the Ghaghara River system:
1. The Ghaghara originates from the Mapchachungo glacier in the Himalayas.
2. It forms a deep gorge at Shishapani before entering the plains.
3. It merges with the Ganga at Allahabad after receiving the Sarda River.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Only 1 and 2.

Explanation:

• **Statement 1** is correct: The **Ghaghara River** originates from the **Mapchachungo Glacier** in the **Tibetan Plateau**, in the **Himalayas**, and flows through **Nepal** and northern India.
• **Statement 2** is correct: The river forms a **deep gorge at Shishapani**, which is a significant geological feature in the region.
• **Statement 3** is incorrect: The **Ghaghara** does not merge with the **Ganga at Allahabad**. Instead, it merges with the **Ganges River** near **Chhapra** in **Bihar**, after receiving the **Sarda River**.

Additional Information about Rivers:

· **Ghaghara River**:
· Originates from the **Mapchachungo Glacier** in the Himalayas, flows through **Nepal**, and enters India through the **Kushinagar** region.
· It is a **tributary** of the **Ganga** and contributes significantly to the river system in Bihar.
· **Ganga River**:
· Originates from the **Gangotri Glacier** and flows through northern India into Bangladesh.
· It is one of the **longest rivers** in the world, serving as a lifeline for millions of people in India.
· **Sarda River**:
· Originates in the **Uttarakhand** hills and joins the **Ghaghara** in **Bihar**, contributing to the water flow of the Ghaghara River.

Q.9 Kathak is a classical dance form that developed in which region of India?

A. Southern India
B. Northern India
C. Eastern India
D. Western India

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Northern India.

Explanation:

• **Kathak** is a classical dance form that originated in **Northern India**, particularly in the regions of **Uttar Pradesh**, **Rajasthan**, and **Madhya Pradesh**.
• Kathak, which means "storytelling" in Sanskrit, is known for its **intricate footwork**, **spins**, and expressive movements.
• It was originally a form of **temple dance** and later evolved to be performed in the royal courts, especially under the patronage of the **Mughal emperors**.

Information Booster:

• Kathak is one of the **eight classical dance forms of India**.
• It combines **narrative storytelling** with **rhythmic footwork** and **expressive gestures**, making it unique among Indian classical dances.

Additional Knowledge:

classical dance forms and some of their prominent **exponents**:

Dance Form	Region	Prominent Exponents
Kathak	Northern India	**Birju Maharaj**, **Shovana Narayan**
Bharatanatyam	Southern India	**Rukmini Devi Arundale**, **Sonal Mansingh**, **Padma Subrahmanyam**
Kathakali	Kerala (South)	**Mavilakku Krishnan Nair**, **Chakyar Brothers**
Odissi	Eastern India	**Kelucharan Mohapatra**, **Sanjukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh**
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	**Vempati Chinna Satyam**, **Swapna Sundari**
Manipuri	Northeast India	**Pandit Radharam Manik**
Mohiniyattam	Kerala	**Minakshi Srinivasan**, **Dr. Kanak Rele**

Q.10 Which of the following is not a Maharatna company as of 2024?

A. Hindustan Copper Limited
B. National Thermal Power Corporation Limited
C. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
D. Steel Authority of India Limited

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Hindustan Copper Limited.

Explanation:

• As of 2024, Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is not a Maharatna company.
• Maharatna status is a prestigious recognition given to certain public sector enterprises in India, allowing them greater autonomy in decision-making.
• The companies in the options that have Maharatna status are:
· National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)
· Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)
· Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

Information Booster:

• The Maharatna status allows a company to make investment decisions up to ₹5,000 crores without government approval.
• Hindustan Copper Limited has not yet been granted Maharatna status, though it is a significant player in the mining sector.

Q.11 Which Indian state was the first to benefit from the Green Revolution?

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Punjab.

Explanation:

• **Punjab** was the first state in India to benefit from the **Green Revolution**, which started in **1960s**.
• The **Green Revolution** involved the introduction of **high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds**, modern irrigation techniques, and the use of **chemical fertilizers**.
• **Punjab** was the pioneer in adopting these agricultural technologies, resulting in a significant increase in the production of **wheat** and **rice**.
• The state became the **breadbasket** of India, helping the country achieve **self-sufficiency** in food production by the **1970s**.

Information Booster:

• The **Green Revolution** was initiated under the leadership of **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan** in the **1960s**.
• The Green Revolution began in **Punjab** in **1966** and extended to other states like **Haryana** and **Uttar Pradesh** by the **1970s**.
• By the **1980s**, India had achieved **food self-sufficiency**, largely due to the success of the Green Revolution.

Additional Knowledge:

• The **Green Revolution** is credited with transforming India's agricultural sector, but its benefits were not uniformly distributed, as some areas lagged behind in adopting modern techniques.
• The revolution was largely focused on **wheat and rice**, while crops like **millets** and **pulses** were neglected.

Q.12 Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

A. Plasmolysis - Gain of water by plant cell
B. Cell wall - Composed mainly of protein
C. Cellulose - Provides structural strength to plant cells
D. Plasma membrane - Located outside the cell wall

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Cellulose - Provides structural strength to plant cells.

Explanation:

• **Cellulose** is the primary **structural component** of the **plant cell wall**. It provides rigidity and helps plants maintain their shape and resist turgor pressure.

• The **cell wall** is made mostly of **cellulose** (a carbohydrate polymer), not proteins. This gives the plant its strength and ability to grow upright.

Information Booster:

• **Other Important Facts about Cells**:

· **Plasmolysis** (Option a): Refers to the process where a plant cell loses water and the **cell membrane** pulls away from the **cell wall** due to osmotic pressure. It occurs when the cell is placed in a **hypertonic solution** (higher solute concentration outside the cell).

· **Cell Wall** (Option b): The cell wall is primarily composed of **cellulose**, not protein. While proteins like **collagen** are important in animal cells, plants rely on cellulose for structure.

· **Plasma Membrane** (Option d): In plant cells, the **plasma membrane** is located **inside the cell wall**, not outside. The **plasma membrane** is a selectively permeable membrane that regulates the entry and exit of materials in and out of the cell.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Eukaryotic vs. Prokaryotic Cells**: In **eukaryotic cells**, the presence of **membrane-bound organelles** like the **nucleus** and **mitochondria** sets them apart from **prokaryotic cells** (e.g., **bacteria**), which lack such organelles.

• The **mitochondria** in **eukaryotic cells** are often referred to as the **"powerhouses"** of the cell, as they produce **ATP** through cellular respiration.

• The **endoplasmic reticulum** (ER) comes in two types: **rough ER** (with ribosomes, involved in protein synthesis) and **smooth ER** (involved in lipid synthesis).

Q.13 **Which of the following plateaus is located in the northeastern part of India?**

A. Malwa Plateau
B. Deccan Plateau
C. Chota Nagpur Plateau
D. Shillong Plateau

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Shillong Plateau.

Explanation:

• The **Shillong Plateau** is located in the **northeastern part of India**, primarily in **Meghalaya**. It is part of the **Eastern Himalayas** and is known for its scenic beauty, hills, and rich biodiversity.

• The Shillong Plateau is an elevated region and serves as a **geological formation** separating the **Brahmaputra Valley** and **Bay of Bengal** drainage systems.

Information Booster:

• **Chota Nagpur Plateau** (Option c): This plateau is located in the **eastern part** of India, mainly in **Jharkhand**, **Bihar**, and **Odisha**, and is known for its **mineral resources**.

• **Deccan Plateau** (Option b): Located in the **southern** part of India, covering areas like **Maharashtra**, **Karnataka**, and **Andhra Pradesh**.

• **Malwa Plateau** (Option a): Located in the **central** region of India, primarily in **Madhya Pradesh**.

Q.14 **The cell uses internal compartmentalization to manage its complexity. Which of the following best reflects this idea?**

A. Organelles in eukaryotic cells float freely without any specific role.
B. Prokaryotic cells use multiple membranes to isolate cell activities.
C. Eukaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles that separate different functions.
D. All cellular functions occur in the same space without any separation.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Eukaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles that separate different functions.

Explanation:

• **Eukaryotic cells** have **internal compartmentalization** through **membrane-bound organelles** such as the **nucleus, mitochondria**, and **endoplasmic reticulum**, which separate different cellular functions.

• This allows for more **efficient management** of the cell's **complexity** and ensures that **specialized tasks** can be carried out in different areas of the cell without interference.

Information Booster:

• **Prokaryotic Cells** (Option b) lack membrane-bound organelles, and their internal functions take place in the **cytoplasm**.

• **Membrane-bound organelles** in eukaryotic cells allow for **specialization** and **organization**, critical for processes like **DNA replication**, **energy production**, and **protein synthesis**.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Nucleus**: In **eukaryotic cells**, the **nucleus** houses the **genetic material (DNA)** and is essential for regulating cell functions like **growth**, **division**, and **differentiation**.

• **Mitochondria**: Known as the **powerhouse** of the cell, **mitochondria** produce **ATP**, which provides energy for the cell's activities.

• **Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)**: The **rough ER** is involved in **protein synthesis**, while the **smooth ER** is involved in **lipid synthesis** and detoxification processes.

Q.15 **Which AQI range corresponds to "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups"?**

A. 101-150
B. 151-203
C. 0-50
D. 51-100

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) 101-150.

Explanation:

• The **Air Quality Index (AQI)** is a scale used to measure and report air quality.

• The AQI range **101-150** is categorized as **"Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups"**, which means that people with pre-existing respiratory or heart conditions, children, and the elderly may experience adverse health effects, while the general population may not be as affected.

• This range suggests that air quality is **moderately polluted**, and individuals with respiratory issues should avoid prolonged exposure.

Information Booster:

• AQI is categorized into several ranges:

· **0-50**: **Good** - Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.

· **51-100**: **Moderate** - Air quality is acceptable; however, some pollutants may be a concern for a few sensitive individuals.

· **151-200**: **Unhealthy** - Everyone may begin to experience health effects, and sensitive groups may experience more severe health effects.

· **201-300**: **Very Unhealthy** - Health warnings of emergency conditions.

· **301-500**: **Hazardous** - Serious health effects for everyone.

Q.16 **Which of the following is considered the oldest known civilization of the Indian subcontinent?**

A. Gupta Empire
B. Maurya Civilization
C. Indus Valley Civilization
D. Vedic Civilization

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Indus Valley Civilization.

Explanation:

• The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, is the oldest known civilization of the Indian subcontinent.

• It flourished around 2500 BCE to 1900 BCE in what is now modern-day Pakistan and parts of India, particularly in the Indus River basin.

• The civilization is known for its advanced urban planning, drainage systems, and well-organized cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

Information Booster:

• Gupta Empire (a): Known for its cultural achievements, the Gupta Empire flourished from the 4th to the 6th century CE, long after the Indus Valley Civilization.

• Maurya Civilization (b): The Maurya Empire, founded by Chandragupta Maurya in c. 322 BCE, was significant in Indian history but came after the Indus Valley.

• Vedic Civilization (d): The Vedic Civilization emerged after the Indus Valley Civilization, around 1500 BCE.

Q.17 What was the key scientific objective of Chandrayaan-3?

A. To demonstrate a safe lunar landing and rover operation
B. To study Mars' atmosphere
C. To measure gravitational waves
D. To orbit the Moon

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct answer is: (a) To demonstrate a safe lunar landing and rover operation.**

Explanation:

• The **Chandrayaan-3 mission** by **ISRO** was focused on demonstrating **India's capability** to achieve a **safe lunar landing** and operate a **rover** on the Moon's surface.

• It was designed to build upon the success of **Chandrayaan-1** and the lessons learned from the **Chandrayaan-2** mission. The rover's primary task was to explore the **lunar surface** and send valuable data back to Earth.

Information Booster:

• **Chandrayaan-1** (2008) was India's first lunar mission, which discovered **water molecules** on the Moon.

• **Chandrayaan-2** (2019) included an orbiter, lander, and rover, but the lander lost communication during the descent.

• **Chandrayaan-3** aimed to successfully land on the Moon and demonstrate operational capabilities in lunar exploration.

Q.18 Who became Indian Navy's first woman fighter pilot streamer on 3 July 2025?

A. Bina Kumar
B. Vidya Singh
C. Neha Sharma
D. Aastha Poonia

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Aastha Poonia.

Explanation:

• **Aastha Poonia** became the **Indian Navy's first woman fighter pilot streamer** on **3 July 2025**, marking a historic achievement in Indian defense forces.

• This milestone reflects the growing **gender inclusivity** in India's armed forces, particularly in the combat roles traditionally dominated by men.

Information Booster:

• **Indian Navy**: Aastha Poonia's achievement is a significant step for **women's empowerment** in the military, following the **Indian Air Force's** earlier induction of women into combat roles.

• **Women Fighter Pilots**: India has been gradually integrating more women into **combat roles** across the **armed forces**, with other services following suit.

Q.19 Which constitutional amendment is known as the "Mini Constitution"?

A. 52nd Amendment
B. 44th Amendment
C. 42nd Amendment
D. 24th Amendment

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) 42nd Amendment.

Explanation:

• The **42nd Constitutional Amendment**, passed in **1976**, is known as the **"Mini Constitution"** because it introduced extensive changes to the Indian Constitution.

• The amendment increased the power of the **central government**, reduced the powers of the **judiciary**, and **subordinated** the **Directive Principles of State Policy** to the **Fundamental Rights**.

• It also introduced **Fundamental Duties** for the first time under **Article 51A**, which outlines the duties of Indian citizens to respect the Constitution and contribute to national harmony.

Information Booster:

• The **42nd Amendment** also **curtailed** the role of the judiciary in matters related to the enforcement of the **Fundamental Rights**.

• It introduced the **concept of "equality before law"** in the administration of justice and the **prevention of political interference** in the **legal system**.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Fundamental Duties**: Under **Article 51A**, there are **11 Fundamental Duties** for citizens, added by the 42nd Amendment. Here is a table of **Fundamental Duties** as listed in **Article 51A**:

Article/Clause	Fundamental Duty
51A[a]	To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
51A[b]	To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
51A[c]	To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
51A[d]	To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
51A[e]	To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
51A[f]	To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
51A[g]	To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
51A[h]	To develop the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
51A[i]	To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
51A[j]	To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
51A[k]	Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Q.20 India's primary interest in developing Chabahar Port is to:

A. Establish a direct naval base for military operations in the Persian Gulf.
B. Gain direct access to Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing Pakistan.
C. Develop a new tourism hub for its citizens.
D. Export agricultural products exclusively to Iran.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Gain direct access to Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing Pakistan.
Explanation:
• **Chabahar Port**, located in **Iran**, is strategically significant for **India**, as it provides **direct access** to Afghanistan and **Central Asia**, allowing India to bypass Pakistan's land routes.
• India has invested in **developing Chabahar Port** to enhance **trade routes**, secure **energy supplies**, and establish its presence in the **Persian Gulf** region.
• The port also offers India a more secure alternative for transporting goods to landlocked Afghanistan and other central Asian countries, fostering stronger economic and strategic ties.
Information Booster:
• **Chabahar Port** is considered part of India's **"Look East" policy**, aimed at increasing connectivity with the **Middle East**, **Central Asia**, and **Afghanistan**.
• India is developing the port with the help of Iran, with plans for **trade corridors**, **infrastructure development**, and **investment** in the region. The development of the port is seen as a **counterbalance** to **China's influence** in the region, especially in the **Gwadar Port** in **Pakistan**.

Q.21 In which state is the folk music tradition of "Zikir" popular?

A. Assam
B. Gujarat
C. Odisha
D. Rajasthan

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Assam.
Explanation:
• The Zikir is a traditional folk music form that is particularly popular in the state of Assam.
• It is often associated with the Bhakti movement and is performed in Sattras (Vaishnavite monasteries) and during religious and cultural gatherings.
• The Zikir tradition is deeply rooted in Assamese culture and often involves devotional songs that are sung in praise of Lord Krishna and other deities.
Information Booster:
• Assam: The Zikir is part of the Neo-Vaishnavism tradition, founded by Srimanta Sankardev, and is performed during Borgeet (devotional songs), Nam Kirtan, and other religious ceremonies.
• Gujarat (Option b): Known for its Garba and Dandiya dances, but Zikir is not a part of Gujarat's traditional music.
• Odisha (Option c): While Odisha has its own rich tradition of music, including Odissi and Gotipua, it is not known for Zikir.
• Rajasthan (Option d): Famous for its Ghoomar, Kalbeliya, and Marwari music, but not Zikir.
Additional Knowledge:
• Zikir is often accompanied by Khol (a type of drum), Taal, and other traditional instruments, creating a rhythmic and melodic atmosphere during performances.

Q.22 The concept of "opportunity cost" in economics refers to:

A. The value of the next best alternative forgone when a choice is made.
B. The cost incurred in the past that cannot be recovered.
C. The cost of all alternatives that are not chosen.
D. The monetary cost of the most expensive alternative.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) The value of the next best alternative forgone when a choice is made.
Explanation:
• **Opportunity cost** refers to the **value of the next best alternative** that must be given up when a choice is made.
• It is a fundamental concept in economics that helps explain how resources (time, money, effort) are allocated to maximize benefits.
• By choosing one option, the **opportunity cost** is the benefit that could have been gained from the next best alternative.
Information Booster:
• Opportunity cost is relevant in all decision-making processes, such as whether to invest in a project or spend time on a different activity.
• It's not just the monetary cost but also includes **time, effort, or enjoyment** lost by not choosing the next best alternative.

Q.23 What was the recommendation regarding entry of foreign banks in India?

A. Allow foreign banks to operate freely
B. Restrict foreign banks to urban areas
C. Ban foreign banks in India
D. Encourage foreign banks to expand operations in India

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Encourage foreign banks to expand operations in India.
Explanation:
• The entry of foreign banks into India was encouraged to foster greater competition, improve banking services, and bring in international banking expertise.
• The government, along with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has facilitated the operations of foreign banks in India, allowing them to enhance the banking environment in the country.
Information Booster:
• RBI Regulations: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set regulations for foreign banks to ensure that they comply with Indian banking laws, such as maintaining capital adequacy ratios, following anti-money laundering norms, and ensuring fair lending practices.
• Entry of Foreign Banks: Foreign banks are allowed to operate in India either by opening branches or setting up wholly owned subsidiaries. In some cases, they are allowed to acquire domestic banks, further integrating global financial systems with India's economy.
Additional Knowledge:
• History of RBI and Banking in India:
· The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established in 1935 as a part of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It began as a private bank but was nationalized in 1949 to align with India's economic policies.
· Indian Banking Sector Development: After Independence, India saw the nationalization of several major banks, starting with 14 major commercial banks in 1969 under then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This aimed to increase the government's control over the banking sector and promote financial inclusion.
· Liberalization: The 1991 economic reforms brought liberalization to India, allowing more private and foreign banks to enter the market, leading to increased competition and modernized banking infrastructure.
· Foreign Bank Presence: Foreign banks like HSBC, Citibank, and Standard Chartered are major players in India today, contributing significantly to sectors such as investment banking, corporate banking, and retail banking.

Q.24 Which temple, built by the Chandela dynasty in the 10th-11th centuries, is known for its exquisite sculptures?

A. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
B. Brihadeeswarar Temple
C. Sun Temple, Modhera
D. Lingaraja Temple

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple.
Explanation:
• The **Kandariya Mahadeva Temple**, located in **Khajuraho** (Madhya Pradesh), was built by the **Chandela dynasty** in the 10th-11th centuries.
• It is famous for its **exquisite sculptures** that adorn the temple's walls, depicting various **mythological scenes, deities, and celestial beings**.
• The temple is dedicated to **Lord Shiva** and is considered a masterpiece of **Indian architecture** and **art**.
• It is part of the **Khajuraho Group of Monuments**, which is a UNESCO **World Heritage Site** and is renowned for its stunning **northern Indian temple architecture**.

Information Booster:
• The **Khajuraho temples** are known for their **sculptural beauty**, with intricate carvings depicting both **religious themes** and **erotic art**, symbolizing the temple's celebration of life.
• The **Chandela dynasty**, which ruled between the **9th and 13th centuries**, built many temples in the **Khajuraho region**, making it an important cultural and architectural site in Indian history.

Q.25 **What are the streams of charged particles ejected by the Sun into space called?**

A. Sunspots
B. Solar wind
C. Solar flares
D. Coronal loops

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Solar wind.
Explanation:
• The solar wind consists of charged particles, primarily electrons and protons, that are ejected from the Sun into space.
• These particles travel across the solar system at high speeds and can have significant effects on space weather and the Earth's magnetic field, often causing phenomena like the aurora borealis (Northern Lights).
• Solar wind plays a key role in the interaction between the Sun and the planets, including the Earth.
Information Booster:
• The solar wind is primarily driven by the Sun's corona, which is the outermost layer of the Sun's atmosphere. The corona's temperature is much higher than that of the Sun's surface, allowing particles to escape into space.
• Sunspots (Option a) are dark patches on the Sun's surface, caused by magnetic activity, but they are not charged particle streams.
• Solar flares (Option c) are intense bursts of energy and radiation from the Sun, not streams of charged particles.
• Coronal loops (Option d) are large, arching loops of solar material, typically associated with magnetic fields, and are different from the solar wind.
Additional Knowledge:
• The solar wind interacts with Earth's magnetic field, causing geomagnetic storms, which can disrupt satellites, GPS systems, and power grids.
• The speed of the solar wind can vary but typically ranges from 300 to 800 km/s.

Q.26 **Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Rash Behari Bose?**

A. He founded Indian Independence League in Tokyo in 1942.
B. He was an important figure in the Ghadar Movement and in the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj.
C. He was honoured with the prestigious title 'Order of the rising sun'.
D. He was independent India's first Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) He was independent India's first Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army.
Explanation:
Independent India's first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa, who took on the role after the country's independence in 1947.
• **Rash Behari Bose** was a revolutionary figure in India's fight for independence. Mohan Singh was its initial founder and commander. Subhas Chandra Bose was the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army (INA) from 1943 until its end.
• **Rash Behari Bose** played a key role in the **Ghadar Movement** and the **Indian Independence League** but did not hold the position of Commander-in-Chief in independent India.
Information Booster:
• **Ghadar Movement**: Rash Behari Bose was one of the key figures in the **Ghadar Movement**, which aimed at overthrowing British rule by revolutionary means.
• **Indian Independence League**: Rash Behari Bose founded the **Indian Independence League** in **Tokyo** in **1942**, which later played a role in organizing the **Azad Hind Fauj (INA)** under **Subhas Chandra Bose**.
• **Order of the Rising Sun**: Rash Behari Bose was conferred with the **Order of the Rising Sun** by **Japan** for his efforts in the Indian independence movement.

Q.27 **What is the role of the Foreigners' Tribunal in the NRC (National Register of Citizens) process?**

A. To conduct the Census
B. To issue voter ID cards
C. To deport illegal immigrants
D. To verify citizenship claims of individuals excluded from the NRC

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) To verify citizenship claims of individuals excluded from the NRC.
Explanation:
• The **Foreigners' Tribunal** plays a crucial role in the **NRC process** by verifying the **citizenship claims** of individuals who have been **excluded from the final list of the National Register of Citizens**.
• The tribunal assesses whether a person can prove that they are a **citizen of India** or not, and it has the authority to **determine the legality of their stay** in India.
• If an individual is declared an **illegal immigrant**, they can be deported or sent to detention centers.
Information Booster:
• The **NRC** is a register of Indian citizens in the state of **Assam**, and the process aims to identify illegal immigrants who have entered India, particularly from neighboring **Bangladesh**.
• The **Foreigners' Tribunal** is part of a **judicial system** where **appeals** and claims of citizenship are processed in a **fair manner**.

Q.28 **Which countries are members of BIMSTEC?**

A. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand
B. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand
C. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand
D. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand.
Explanation:
• BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) is a regional organization comprising countries from South Asia and Southeast Asia.
• It includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. These seven countries collaborate on various sectors such as trade, technology, and environmental sustainability.
Information Booster:
• Pakistan and Maldives: Neither Pakistan nor Maldives is a member of BIMSTEC.
• BIMSTEC's Purpose: The main objective of BIMSTEC is to enhance regional connectivity and cooperation among member countries in multiple areas like trade, energy, tourism, and agriculture.
Additional Knowledge:
• BIMSTEC was established in 1997 and serves as a bridge between South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Q.29 **The Nehru Cup, a prominent international football tournament in India, was last held in which year?**

A. 2007
B. 2012
C. 2015

D. 2018

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) 2012.
Explanation:
• The Nehru Cup was a significant international football tournament in India, named after Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.
• The tournament was last held in 2012, and since then, no further editions have taken place.
• The Nehru Cup was aimed at improving the sport's popularity in India and increasing football's visibility on the global stage.
Information Booster:
• 2012 Edition: The 2012 Nehru Cup saw India winning the tournament for the second consecutive time under coach Wim Koevermans. The tournament featured countries from Asia and beyond, and India defeated Cameroon in the final.
• The tournament was held at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi, and it was one of the most memorable editions due to India's performance.
Additional Knowledge:
• History: The Nehru Cup was first introduced in 1982 as a tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru. The inaugural edition was played in New Delhi and was part of the Asian Games preparations.
• Past Champions: Over the years, countries such as India, Syria, and Egypt won the cup. However, India has been the most successful nation in the tournament, winning it a total of four times.
• Decline: The tournament experienced a decline after 2012, with the lack of consistent support and growing competition from other regional tournaments such as the SAFF Championship and AFC Asian Cup.
• Impact: Despite the hiatus, the Nehru Cup played a pivotal role in developing football in India, improving infrastructure, and enhancing the sport's image at both regional and international levels.

Q.30 **Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)?**
1. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita introduces community service as a punishment for minor offences.
2. The scope of summary trials has been limited to only serious offences under the new law.
3. The reformative approach aims to ensure societal reintegration of offenders.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) 1 and 3 only.
Explanation:
• The **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)**, introduced as part of the **criminal law reform** in India, focuses on improving the **justice system** with a **reformative approach**.
• **Statement 1** is correct: The **BNS** introduces **community service** as an alternative punishment for **minor offences**, promoting rehabilitation.
• **Statement 2** is incorrect: The **scope of summary trials** has been **expanded**, not limited, to include both **minor and serious offences** under the new law.
• **Statement 3** is correct: The **BNS** adopts a **reformative approach**, focusing on **societal reintegration** of offenders rather than just punishment.
Information Booster:
• The **BNS** is a part of India's ongoing efforts to overhaul its **criminal justice system** to make it more **humane**, **effective**, and **efficient**.
• The law aims to create a **restorative justice** system that **focuses on rehabilitation** and **reintegration of offenders** into society.
• The **BNS** also includes provisions for reducing prison overcrowding by offering alternatives to incarceration for minor crimes.
Additional Knowledge:
• **BNS** is a part of the broader **criminal law reform** initiated in India, addressing the need for modernization and streamlining of processes in the judicial system.

Q.31 **Which Indian-American author wrote The Namesake, later adapted into a film?**

A. Kiran Desai
B. Jhumpa Lahiri
C. Arundhati Roy
D. Chetan Bhagat

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Jhumpa Lahiri.
Explanation:
• **Jhumpa Lahiri**, an Indian-American author, wrote the novel **The Namesake**, which was later adapted into a critically acclaimed film in **2006**.
• The novel explores themes of **identity**, **immigration**, and the challenges faced by first-generation immigrants in the United States.
Information Booster:
• **Kiran Desai** (Option a) is another acclaimed author known for her novel **The Inheritance of Loss**, which won the **Booker Prize** in 2006.
• **Arundhati Roy** (Option c) is famous for her novel **The God of Small Things**, which won the **Booker Prize** in 1997.
• **Chetan Bhagat** (Option d) is a popular Indian author known for novels like **Five Point Someone** and **2 States**, but he is not the author of **The Namesake**.

Q.32 **What was the role of the University Grants Commission (UGC), established in 1956?**

A. To regulate trade agreements
B. To promote agricultural development
C. To manage industrial policies
D. To oversee and fund higher education institutions in India

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) To oversee and fund higher education institutions in India.
Explanation:
• The **University Grants Commission (UGC)** was established in **1956** by an Act of Parliament with the aim to **coordinate, determine, and maintain** the standards of **higher education** in India.
• UGC's key role includes **disbursing funds** to universities and colleges, ensuring the **quality of education**, and regulating **academic policies** in the higher education sector.
• It also ensures that educational institutions comply with certain **academic standards** and **infrastructure norms**.
Information Booster:
• The **UGC** also monitors the **accreditation** process of universities and plays a role in regulating courses and curriculum at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
• The UGC is responsible for conducting the **National Eligibility Test (NET)** for determining eligibility for university-level teaching jobs.

Q.33 **Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Western Coastal Plains?**

A. Mangrove forests
B. High rainfall
C. Large deltas
D. Lagoons and backwaters

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Lagoons and backwaters.
Explanation:
• The **Western Coastal Plains** are characterized by features like **lagoons** and **backwaters**, particularly in states like **Kerala** and **Goa**.
• These coastal plains are formed by the **Arabian Sea** and are known for their **calm waters** and **rich biodiversity**.
• The **backwaters** of **Kerala** are particularly famous for their **natural beauty**, tourism, and unique ecosystem.
Information Booster:

• **Mangrove forests** (Option a) are found in coastal areas but are more characteristic of **estuaries** and **delta regions** like the **Sundarbans** in **West Bengal**.
• **High rainfall** (Option b) does occur along the Western Ghats and Western Coastal Plains, particularly in **Kerala**, but it is not as defining as the presence of **lagoons and backwaters**.
• **Large deltas** (Option c) are more common along the **Eastern Coastal Plains** (e.g., **Mahanadi** and **Godavari** deltas).

Q.34 Which level of the Panchayati Raj system operates at the village level?

A. Panchayat Samiti
B. Zila Parishad
C. Gram Panchayat
D. Gram Sabha

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Gram Panchayat.
Explanation:
• The **Gram Panchayat** is the **lowest level** of the **Panchayati Raj system** and operates at the **village level**. It is responsible for **local governance** and community welfare, including **education, health**, and **infrastructure** development.
• The Gram Panchayat is directly elected by the people of the village and is empowered to make decisions on issues concerning the village. It is a **self-governing body** at the grassroots level.
Related Articles, Parts, and Amendments:
• **Article 243**: This article in the **Constitution of India** mentions the **establishment of Panchayats** at various levels: **Gram Panchayat** (village level), **Panchayat Samiti** (block level), and **Zila Parishad** (district level).
• **Article 243B**: Provides for the **constitution of Panchayats** at the **village, intermediate, and district levels**, as per the **Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992**.
Related Amendments:
· **73rd Amendment Act (1992)**: The **73rd Constitutional Amendment** provided for the **constitutional recognition** of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It mandates that **Gram Panchayats**, **Panchayat Samitis**, and **Zila Parishads** be established in rural areas for **decentralized governance**.
· It also ensures **direct elections** at each level of Panchayats and gives them the authority to handle **local governance** functions.
Additional Information:
• **Gram Sabha** (Option d) is a **body** of **all adult members** of the village and serves as the **general assembly** for decision-making. It discusses and approves the **Gram Panchayat's activities** and decisions.
• The **Panchayati Raj system** was introduced to promote **decentralized governance**, ensure **participation** of people in local decision-making, and improve **accountability** at the grassroots level.

Q.35 Consider the following two statements, labeled Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Evaluate them and choose the appropriate answer from the given options.
Assertion (A): India's participation in the Asian Winter Games 2025 will be unique, as it will be the first time the government has provided full financial support.
Reason (R): The government's objective is to enhance India's presence and performance in winter sports by ensuring fair and meritocratic athlete selection.

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

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct answer is: (c) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**
Explanation:
· **Assertion (A)** is **true**: India's participation in the **Asian Winter Games 2025** in **Harbin, China** is historic as, for the **first time**, the **Government of India** will **fully fund** the Indian contingent's participation. This was confirmed by the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS)**.
· **Reason (R)** is also **true** and explains the assertion correctly: The decision for full funding stems from the government's strategic aim to **promote winter sports**, **ensure fair selection based on merit**, and **build global competitiveness**. The support is part of the broader vision to diversify India's sporting profile and boost excellence.
Information Booster:
· **Host City**: The **10th Asian Winter Games** will be held in **Harbin, China** from **February 7 to 14, 2025**.
· **First Full Funding**: This is the **first time ever** India's entire winter sports contingent will be funded by the **Government of India**, not the athletes or private federations.
· **Previous Participation**: India has participated in past Asian Winter Games but funding was **partial or private**, limiting athlete inclusion.
· **Athletes' Training**: Selection will be based on training under the **Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)** and **Khelo India** framework.
· **Disciplines**: India is expected to participate in events like **alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, figure skating, and snowboarding**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Why other options are incorrect**:
· *(a)* is incorrect because **Reason is true**.
· *(b)* is incorrect because **R clearly explains A**, tying policy to purpose.
· **Winter Sports Push**: The government has also committed to **developing infrastructure in Ladakh, Himachal, and Jammu & Kashmir** to promote winter sports.
· **Asian Winter Games 2017**: Held in **Sapporo and Obihiro, Japan**, India sent a smaller, self-funded contingent.
· **Global Strategy**: India aims to expand representation beyond traditional sports by investing in niche disciplines like winter sports and fencing.
· **Policy Initiative**: This move aligns with India's **Sports Policy Vision 2047**, which aims at **broad-based sports excellence** across diverse climatic regions.

Q.36 At what orientation does a rotating coil in a uniform magnetic field generate the maximum induced EMF?

A. When the coil's plane is at 45° to the magnetic field lines
B. When the magnetic flux through the coil is maximum
C. When the coil's plane is perpendicular (90°) to the magnetic field lines
D. When the coil's plane is parallel to the magnetic field lines

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) When the coil's plane is parallel to the magnetic field lines.
Explanation:
• the maximum induced EMF occurs when the plane of the coil is parallel to the magnetic field lines, not when it's perpendicular to them.
• When the plane of the coil is parallel to the magnetic field, the magnetic flux through the coil is maximum (or zero if using the flux formula involving sine), but the rate of change of magnetic flux is zero. This results in zero induced EMF, not the highest EMF. The highest EMF is induced when the normal to the plane of the coil is parallel to the magnetic field, causing the magnetic flux to change at its maximum rate.
Information Booster:
• The induced EMF follows **Faraday's Law of Induction**, which states that **EMF = -dΦ/dt**, where Φ is the magnetic flux. The rate of change of flux is highest when the coil's orientation changes most rapidly with respect to the magnetic field.

Q.37 What does the term "checkmate" refer to in chess?

A. End of game
B. Invalid move
C. A draw
D. A win

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) End of game.
Explanation:
• **Checkmate** is a term in chess that signifies the **end of the game**.
• It occurs when a player's **king** is placed in **check** (under threat of capture), and there is **no legal move** left to escape the check.

• **Checkmate** results in **victory** for the player who delivers it, and the game ends immediately.

Information Booster:

• **Sports Terminology**: Here's a table summarizing some common **chess-related terminology**:

Term	Definition
Check	The king is under direct threat of capture.
Checkmate	The king is in check and cannot escape, ending the game.
Stalemate	A situation where a player has no legal move and the game ends in a draw.
En Passant	A special pawn capture move that can only occur immediately after a pawn moves two squares forward from its starting position.
Castling	A move that involves the king and one of the rooks, aimed at improving king safety.

Q.38 **What shape does a population pyramid take for a rapidly growing population?**

A. Inverted triangle shape
B. Circular shape
C. Triangular shape
D. Rectangular shape

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Triangular shape.
Explanation:
• A triangular shape in a population pyramid indicates a rapidly growing population.
• This shape is characterized by a wide base (representing a high birth rate) and a narrow top (representing a smaller elderly population), which is typical of countries with high birth rates and young populations.
Information Booster:
• Inverted Triangle Shape (a): An inverted triangle usually represents a declining population, where the elderly population is larger than the younger generation.
• Circular Shape (b): A circular shape is uncommon in population pyramids and does not typically represent demographic trends.
• Rectangular Shape (d): A rectangular shape suggests a stable or slow-growing population, with roughly equal proportions across age groups.

Q.39 **Which of the following was a major effect of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment?**

A. It abolished the Directive Principles of State Policy.
B. It increased the tenure of the Lok Sabha and introduced Fundamental Duties
C. It introduced Fundamental Rights for citizens.
D. It reduced the term of the Lok Sabha to four years

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) It increased the tenure of the Lok Sabha and introduced Fundamental Duties.
Explanation:
• The 42nd Constitutional Amendment, passed in 1976, brought several significant changes to the Indian Constitution.
• Among its major effects were:
· Increase in the tenure of the Lok Sabha from 5 years to 6 years.
· Introduction of Fundamental Duties under Article 51A, which enumerates the duties of citizens to respect the Constitution and promote harmony in the country.
Information Booster:
• The amendment made the Directive Principles of State Policy subordinate to Fundamental Rights, meaning the state's obligation to fulfill these principles could be seen in the light of individual rights.
• The amendment also curtailed the power of the judiciary in certain matters, marking a significant shift in the balance of power between the legislature and the judiciary.
Additional Knowledge:
• The 42nd Amendment is often referred to as the "mini-Constitution" because of the wide range of changes it introduced.
• Another important change was the shift in the balance of power, giving the central government more authority over state governments, particularly in matters related to emergency provisions.
• This amendment was later partly reversed by the 44th Amendment (1978), which restored the Lok Sabha's term to 5 years and made other key changes.

Q.40 **Which Pratihara ruler successfully repelled Arab invasions in North-Western India?**

A. Mihira Bhoja
B. Nagabhata I
C. Rajyapala
D. Vatsaraja

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Nagabhata I.
Explanation:
• **Nagabhata I** was a ruler of the **Pratihara dynasty** who is famous for successfully repelling the **Arab invasions** in the **north-western part of India**.
• He fought the **Arab invaders** in the **8th century**, particularly during the **Battle of Rajasthan** around **730 AD**, where he halted the progress of **Arab forces** who had previously made inroads into India.
• Nagabhata I's defense ensured the **survival of Hindu kingdoms** in the region and prevented the spread of **Islamic influence** in north-western India at that time.
Information Booster:
• **Mihira Bhoja (Option a)**: Mihira Bhoja was another prominent ruler of the **Pratihara dynasty** who succeeded Nagabhata I, and his reign was marked by military conquests and the expansion of the Pratihara empire.
• **Rajyapala (Option c)**: Rajyapala was a later Pratihara ruler, but he is not specifically known for repelling the Arab invasions.
• **Vatsaraja (Option d)**: Vatsaraja was also a Pratihara ruler, but he faced defeat against the combined forces of the **Rashtrakutas** and the **Arab invaders** during his reign.

Q.41 **Which body is responsible for resolving disputes related to the election of the President of India?**

A. Election Commission
B. Supreme Court
C. Lok Sabha
D. Rajya Sabha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Supreme Court.
Explanation:
• Disputes related to the **election of the President of India** are resolved by the **Supreme Court of India** as per **Article 71** of the **Indian Constitution**.
• The **Election Commission** (Option a) is responsible for conducting the **presidential elections** but is not authorized to resolve disputes.

• **Lok Sabha** (Option c) and **Rajya Sabha** (Option d) are the legislative bodies of **Parliament** and do not handle election disputes.

Related Articles:

· **Article 71**: This article of the **Indian Constitution** specifically deals with disputes related to the **election of the President** and how such disputes should be resolved, stating that the **Supreme Court** shall have the power to resolve such disputes.

· **Article 324**: It provides the **Election Commission of India** the authority to oversee elections, including the **presidential elections**, but not the resolution of disputes.

· **Article 53**: Deals with the executive powers vested in the **President of India**.

Q.42 Which confederation of Sultanates defeated the Vijayanagara Empire in the Battle of Talikota?

A. Rajput Confederacy
B. Mughal Empire
C. Bahmani Sultanate
D. Deccan Sultanates

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Deccan Sultanates.

Explanation:

• The **Battle of Talikota** was fought in **1565** between the **Vijayanagara Empire** and the **Deccan Sultanates**, a confederation of five Muslim Sultanates in the Deccan region of India.

• The Deccan Sultanates, consisting of **Bijapur**, **Golconda**, **Ahmadnagar**, **Bidar**, and **Berar**, decisively defeated the Vijayanagara forces under **Aliya Rama Raya**, leading to the collapse of the Vijayanagara Empire's power and the destruction of its capital, **Hampi**.

• The defeat resulted in the **plundering of Hampi**, and the decline of one of India's most prosperous empires, signaling the end of **Hindu dominance** in southern India for several centuries.

Information Booster:

• **Vijayanagara Empire**: Founded in **1336**, the **Vijayanagara Empire** reached its peak under rulers like **Krishnadevaraya** and was known for its military strength, prosperity, and contributions to **art, literature, and architecture**.

• **Battle of Talikota**: The battle occurred due to long-standing rivalries and tensions between the **Vijayanagara Empire** and the Sultanates of the Deccan. The Sultanates formed a **temporary alliance** to defeat the Vijayanagara forces.

• **Tactics**: The **Deccan Sultanates** made use of **strategic alliances** and superior military tactics, including the **use of elephants** and artillery, to defeat the Vijayanagara army. The **death** of **Aliya Rama Raya** during the battle led to the disarray and eventual retreat of the Vijayanagara forces.

Additional History and Facts on the Given Options:

(a) Rajput Confederacy:

• The **Rajput Confederacy** refers to a loose alliance of **Rajput kingdoms** in northern India during medieval times, primarily in regions like **Rajasthan** and **Madhya Pradesh**.

• The Rajputs were known for their **martial traditions**, their significant role in the defense of India from **Muslim invaders** during the **Delhi Sultanate** and **Mughal** periods.

(b) Mughal Empire:

• The **Mughal Empire** (1526–1857), founded by **Babur**, was one of the largest and most powerful empires in Indian history.

• **Akbar**, **Shah Jahan**, and **Aurangzeb** were some of the most notable rulers of the empire.

• The Mughal Empire was at its peak in the 16th and 17th centuries and had a **major influence on Indian culture, architecture**, and governance..

(c) Bahmani Sultanate:

• The **Bahmani Sultanate** (1347–1527) was a significant medieval Muslim kingdom in the **Deccan Plateau**.

• Established by **Alauddin Bahman Shah**, the kingdom was initially strong, but it eventually fractured into the **Deccan Sultanates** in the 15th century, shortly after its decline.

• While the **Bahmani Sultanate** did engage in military conflicts with the Vijayanagara Empire, it was the **Deccan Sultanates** (the successors to the Bahmani Sultanate) that were involved in the **Battle of Talikota**.

• The Bahmani Sultanate played a crucial role in the **early conflicts** between the Vijayanagara Empire and the Sultanates of the Deccan but was not the force that delivered the final blow to Vijayanagara in 1565.

(d) Deccan Sultanates:

• The **Deccan Sultanates** were a **confederation of five Sultanates**: **Bijapur**, **Golconda**, **Ahmadnagar**, **Bidar**, and **Berar**.

• These Sultanates were former provinces of the **Bahmani Sultanate** and formed alliances to challenge the **Vijayanagara Empire**.

• In **1565**, they defeated the **Vijayanagara Empire** at the **Battle of Talikota**, which led to the collapse of the Vijayanagara capital **Hampi**.

• The **Deccan Sultanates** continued to exist independently for several decades, but their unity eventually dissolved, and they became part of larger political movements, such as the rise of the **Mughal Empire** in the Deccan.

Q.43 What is the name of India's first reusable hybrid rocket launched by a Tamil Nadu-based startup?

A. AGNI-V
B. RAKSHA-1
C. VAYU-1
D. RHUMI-1

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) RHUMI-1.

Explanation:

• **RHUMI-1** is **India's first reusable hybrid rocket** launched by a Tamil Nadu-based startup, **Skyroot Aerospace**.

• The **RHUMI-1** was designed to be a **small-scale** rocket and is part of India's growing **private space industry**.

• This marks a significant milestone for **India's space tech startups**, which are working to build **affordable and sustainable** space technology.

Information Booster:

• **Skyroot Aerospace** is a **private Indian space startup** that has made strides in developing **affordable** and **reusable rockets**.

• The **AGNI-V** (Option a) is an **intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM)**, not a rocket.

• **RAKSHA-1** (Option b) is not associated with a rocket launch in the space sector.

• **VAYU-1** (Option c) is also not the name of a hybrid rocket in India's space program.

Q.44 Which of these is not a feature of Indian federalism?

A. Independent Judiciary
B. Written Constitution
C. Dual Citizenship
D. Division of Powers

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct answer is: (c) Dual Citizenship.**

Explanation:

• **Indian federalism** is characterized by a **single citizenship** system, meaning **Indian citizens** hold only **one citizenship**, which is Indian. There is **no dual citizenship** in India, unlike some federal countries where dual citizenship exists for the state and national levels.

• India follows a **unitary federal structure** with a **strong central government**, and it does not allow its citizens to hold citizenship at both the central and state levels.

Information Booster:

• **Independent Judiciary** (Option a): Article **50** of the Constitution of India ensures an **independent judiciary**, which acts as a crucial check on the powers of the executive and legislature.

• **Written Constitution** (Option b): India has a **written Constitution** (Article **368**) that clearly defines the relationship between the Union and State governments.

• **Division of Powers** (Option d): The Constitution divides powers between the Union and the States into three lists: the **Union List**, the **State List**, and the **Concurrent List** (Article **246**).

Additional Knowledge:

• **Articles Related to Federalism**:

· **Article 1**: Defines India as a **Union of States**.

· **Article 246**: Deals with the **distribution of legislative powers** between the Union and the States.

· **Article 368**: Provides the procedure for the **amendment of the Constitution**, reflecting India's **federal nature**.

Q.45 The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) focuses on:

A. Developing industrial clusters in backward regions
B. Providing subsidies to small-scale industries

C. Improving governance in urban areas
D. Enhancing development in underdeveloped districts

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Enhancing development in underdeveloped districts.

Explanation:

• The **Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)**, launched by the **Government of India** in **2018**, focuses on accelerating the development of **underdeveloped districts** across India.
• The program aims to improve **key socio-economic indicators** such as **education, healthcare, nutrition, infrastructure**, and **economic growth** in these districts.
• It focuses on **inclusive growth** and addressing disparities between **regions**.

Information Booster:

• **ADP's Objective**: The goal is to bridge the gap between **high-performing districts** and the **backward districts**, fostering **sustainable development** across the country.
• **Districts** are selected based on their **performance** in various indicators such as **health**, **education**, **gender equality**, and **economic development**.

Q.46 Which major reform was introduced in the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020?

A. Replacement of the 10+2 system with a 5+3+3+4 structure
B. Elimination of private schools
C. Compulsory Sanskrit education
D. Mandatory board exams for all grades

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Replacement of the 10+2 system with a 5+3+3+4 structure.

Explanation:

• One of the major reforms in the **National Education Policy (NEP)**, 2020, is the **replacement of the traditional 10+2 system** with a **5+3+3+4 structure** for school education.
• This new structure focuses on **early childhood care and education (ECCE)** and a **holistic approach** to learning.
· **5 years**: Foundational stage (ages 3–8)
· **3 years**: Preparatory stage (ages 8–11)
· **3 years**: Middle stage (ages 11–14)
· **4 years**: Secondary stage (ages 14–18)
· • This reform aims to make education more **inclusive, flexible**, and **skills-oriented**.

Information Booster:

• The **NEP 2020** also promotes the teaching of **multiple languages**, **vocational education**, and the **use of technology** in education.
• **Compulsory Sanskrit education** (Option c) is not a reform under the NEP.
• The NEP does not mandate **mandatory board exams for all grades** (Option d), but it seeks to reduce the stress of exams by introducing a **more flexible system**.

Q.47 Which of the following phenomena occurs when a wave passes through a narrow slit?

A. Refraction
B. Reflection
C. Absorption
D. Diffraction

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Diffraction.

Explanation:

• **Diffraction** occurs when a **wave** (such as light, sound, or water waves) passes through a narrow slit or around an obstacle.
• The wave **spreads out** after passing through the slit, and the amount of diffraction increases as the size of the slit decreases relative to the wavelength of the wave.
• This is a key principle in **wave theory** and can be observed in various scenarios, such as the bending of light through a narrow aperture.

Information Booster:

• **Refraction (Option a)**: Refraction is the bending of a wave as it passes from one medium to another, such as light moving from air to water.
• **Reflection (Option b)**: Reflection occurs when a wave bounces back from a surface, like light reflecting off a mirror.
• **Absorption (Option c)**: Absorption occurs when a wave is absorbed by a material, converting the wave's energy into another form, such as heat.

Q.48 What is the primary purpose of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016?

A. To regulate stock market investments
B. To promote foreign direct investment
C. To simplify the process of resolving financial distress in businesses
D. To provide protection for startups from financial harassment

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) To simplify the process of resolving financial distress in businesses.

Explanation:

• The **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)**, 2016, was enacted to establish a **streamlined and time-bound** process for dealing with **corporate insolvency** and **bankruptcy** in India.
• The primary purpose of the IBC is to provide a **mechanism for the resolution of stressed assets** and to help businesses recover from **financial distress**, while also ensuring that creditors get their due.
• The IBC aims to reduce the **delay in bankruptcy proceedings** and **improve the ease of doing business** in India.

Information Booster:

• The **IBC** has been a **game-changer** for businesses in India, offering a structured process for dealing with **non-performing assets (NPAs)** and distressed companies.
• It also provides **legal protection** for businesses undergoing resolution and has led to the establishment of the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)** to regulate the processes.

Q.49 Given below are the Assertion and Reason, choose the correct options regarding both the statements.
Assertion (A): Seasonal agricultural practices, such as stubble burning, have no significant impact on AQI levels in India.
Reason (R): Stubble burning is a controlled practice that doesn't release substantial pollutants into the atmosphere.

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

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- **Assertion (A)** is false because **seasonal agricultural practices like stubble burning significantly increase air pollution in India**, especially in northern states like Punjab and Haryana during post-harvest periods. These practices sharply worsen the **Air Quality Index (AQI)**, leading to smog and health hazards.

- **Reason (R)** the sense that **stubble burning is a controlled agricultural practice**, but the statement "doesn't release substantial pollutants" is **incorrect in context**, because even controlled burning releases large amounts of **particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), CO, NOx, and greenhouse gases**.

Information Booster:

- Stubble burning contributes to **40–50% of seasonal air pollution** in Delhi and surrounding regions.
- Major pollutants include **PM2.5, PM10, CO, NOx, SO2**, and volatile organic compounds.
- Air pollution due to stubble burning is **seasonal**, peaking in **October–November**.
- Government initiatives like **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana** and **crop residue management machinery subsidies** aim to reduce this practice.
- AQI levels can reach **severe category (>300)** during peak stubble burning periods.

Additional Knowledge:

- Stubble burning is **easy and cheap for farmers**, but its environmental impact is severe.
- Alternatives include **mulching, bio-decomposers, and mechanical residue management**.
- Meteorological conditions like **low wind and temperature inversion** worsen pollutant concentration.

Q.50 Which of the following statements is/are correct?
Statement I: A bank's main liability is the deposits it holds.
Statement II: Open Market Operations involve buying and selling government bonds.
Statement III: The Bank Rate is the rate at which RBI lends to commercial banks.

A. Only Statement III is correct
B. I, II and III all three statements are correct
C. Only Statements I and II are correct
D. Only Statements II and III are correct

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) I, II and III all three statements are correct.
Explanation:
• **Statement I**: A bank's main **liability** is indeed the **deposits** it holds, as the money deposited by customers is a liability for the bank.
• **Statement II**: **Open Market Operations (OMO)** refer to the **buying and selling of government securities** by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** in the open market to regulate liquidity in the economy.
• **Statement III**: The **Bank Rate** is the rate at which the **RBI** lends to **commercial banks** against approved securities. It is one of the tools of **monetary policy** to control inflation and money supply.
Information Booster:
• **RBI's Role**: The **Reserve Bank of India** uses various tools such as **repo rates**, **reverse repo rates**, and **bank rates** to manage the **money supply** and influence **interest rates** in the economy.

Q.51 What number will be present in place of the question mark?
4, 18, 48, 100, 180, ?

A. 294
B. 254
C. 374
D. 375

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
4, 18, 48, 100, 180, ?
Logic: $n\cdot(n+1)^2$
$1\times2^2 = 4$,
$2\times3^2 = 18$,
$3\times4^2 = 48$,
$4\times5^2 = 100$,
$5\times6^2 = 180$
next is $6\times7^2 = 6\times49 =$ **294**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.52 In each of these questions, a number series is given. In each series, only one number is wrong number. Find out the wrong number.
2, 7, 25, 108, 531, 3193

A. 3193
B. 531
C. 25
D. 108

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
2, 7, 25, 108, 531, 3193
Logic: miltiply by (2, 3, 4, 5, ...) + (3, 4 , 5, 6,...)
$2 \times 2 + 3 = 7$
$7 \times 3 + 4 = 25$
$25 \times 4 + 5 = 105 \neq 108$
$105 \times 5 + 6 = 531$
$531 \times 6 + 7 = 3193$
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.53 A shop sells pens at INR 10 each and notebooks at INR 40 each. After a 10% discount on notebooks.A customer buys 3 pens and 2 notebooks. What is the total cost?

A. INR 96
B. INR 108
C. INR 114
D. INR 102

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
SP of each Pen = INR 10
SP of each Notebook = INR 40
Discount given on Notebook = 10%

To Find:
Total cost of 3 Pens and 2 Notebooks
Formula Used:
Discount formulas:
Discount = Marked Price × Discount Rate
Discounted Price = Marked Price − Discount
Solution:
Discounted notebook price = 40 − 10% of 40 = 40 − 4 = ₹36.
Total Cost = (3 × 10) + (2 × 36) = 30 + 72 = ₹102.
Pens cost ₹30 in total; notebooks cost ₹72 after discount. Sum = ₹102 => Option D (INR 102).

Q.54 **In a certain code, "GAME" is written as "ICOG". How will "PLAY" be written in the same code?**

A. RNCA
B. RODC
C. RNDC
D. RNDA

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
"GAME" → "ICOG"; Find code for "PLAY"
Logic: Add +2 to every letter

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

G +2 → I, A +2 → C, M +2 → O, E +2 → G
Apply to PLAY:
P +2 → R
L +2 → N
A +2 → C
Y +2 → A
PLAY→ **RNCA**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.55 **In a row of 8 seats, how many ways can 3 people sit next to each other?**

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

Answer: B

Sol: Think of the 3 people as one block.
This block can sit in 6 places (like seats 1–3, 2–4, ..., 6–8).
Inside the block, the 3 people can sit in 3! = 6 ways.
So total = 6 × 6 = **36**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.56 **If + means,-, ÷ means,+, - means ×, and × means ÷ then, what is 30-5+10÷5 ?**

A. 150
B. 145
C. 155
D. 160

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
If + means -, ÷ means,+, - means ×, and × means ÷ then

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

New Equation: 30 × 5 - 10 + 5 = ?
150 - 10 + 5 = ?
155 - 10 = ?
? = 145
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.57 **All metals are good conductors of electricity. Copper is a metal. Which conclusion can be drawn?**

A. Copper is not a conductor
B. Copper is a metal only
C. Copper is a poor conductor
D. Copper is a good conductor

Answer: D

Sol: **Statement:**
All metals are good conductors of electricity.
Copper is a metal.
Solution:
Since copper belongs to the group of metals, and all metals are good conductors, it must also be a good conductor.
So, Copper is a **good** conductor.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.58 If 3x+y=12 and x-y=4 what is the value of x ?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
3x+y=12 and x-y=4
To find: Value of x
Solution:
Adding both equations:
We get,
$3x + y + x - y = 12 + 4$
$4x = 16$
$x = 4$

Hence Option B is the correct answer.

Q.59 **Rohit is planning a special dinner to celebrate his wife's 40th birthday. She enjoys cozy, informal gatherings and loves Indian street food more than fancy, high-end dining. Which of the following restaurants would be the best fit for her?**

A. Spice Symphony features contemporary Indian fusion cuisine with an upscale modern ambiance and a focus on creative plating.
B. Tandoori Trails is a fine-dining restaurant specializing in North Indian kebabs and rich curries with sophisticated decor.
C. Royal Rasoi offers an elegant dining experience with traditional Rajasthani royal cuisine served in a palace-like setting.
D. Chaat Chowk serves a variety of popular Indian street foods like pani puri, pav bhaji, and aloo tikki in a casual, vibrant, and bustling atmosphere reminiscent of Mumbai's famous street stalls.

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
She prefers cozy, informal gatherings and loves Indian street food rather than fancy, high-end dining.
Logic:
Pick the option that offers a casual vibe and street-food menu; eliminate any fine-dining/upscale settings.
Explanation:
Option A – Spice Symphony: Upscale fusion with emphasis on creative plating — too fancy.
Option B – Tandoori Trails: Fine-dining with sophisticated décor — formal, not cozy street-food feel.
Option C – Royal Rasoi: Elegant, palace-like setting — grand and formal, not informal.
Option D – Chaat Chowk: Serves pani puri, pav bhaji, aloo tikki, etc., in a casual, vibrant, bustling atmosphere like Mumbai street stalls — exactly her style. (This is correct)
Hence Option D is the correct answer.

Q.60 **Find the next term in the given letter series: ZZPQPQPQ, PZZPQPQP, PQZZPQPQ, PQPZZPQP, PQPQZZPQ, _____ .**

A. PQPQPZZP
B. PQPQZZPQ
C. ZZPQPQPQ
D. PZZPQPQP

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Logic that follows: The block "ZZ" slides one position to the right at each step (occupying pairs 1–2, then 2–3, then 3–4, and so on).
The position where ZZ used to start is filled with letters that alternate P, Q, P, Q, ... starting with P.
Applying this to the series:
ZZ at 1–2 → ZZPQPQPQ
ZZ at 2–3; fill left position with P → PZZPQPQP
ZZ at 3–4; fill left position with Q → PQZZPQPQ
ZZ at 4–5; fill left position with P → PQPZZPQP
ZZ at 5–6; fill left position with Q → PQPQZZPQ
ZZ at 6–7; fill left position with P → PQPQPZZP
So the next term is PQPQPZZP (Option A).
Hence option a is the correct answer.

Q.61 **Meera has 70% in B.Sc., M.Sc. completed, 3 years Maths teaching experience, 25 years old, ready for probation. What should be done?**

A. Refer Meera to Vice Principal
B. Reject Meera
C. Select Meera directly
D. Before Meera to Principal

Answer: C

Sol: Let's analyze Meera's profile based on typical eligibility criteria:
70% in B.Sc. – Good academic record
M.Sc. completed – Higher qualification achieved
3 years Maths teaching experience – Relevant experience
25 years old – Age is appropriate
Ready for probation – Willingness to join under standard terms
She meets all the criteria for selection.
So, **Select Meera directly**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.62 **Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.**
Statement: **"Advertisements on social media have more reach than print media."**
Conclusions:
I. Social media is more effective than print media for advertising.
II. Print media is obsolete.

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Statement:**
"Advertisements on social media have more reach than print media."
Conclusions:
I. Social media is more effective than print media for advertising.
From the statement, it is directly implied that social media advertising has greater reach, which means it is more effective than print media => **Conclusion I follows.**
II. Print media is obsolete.
But nothing is mentioned about print media being obsolete. The statement only compares reach, not existence => **Conclusion II does not follow.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.63 **Fill in the blank: 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, ____**

A. 840
B. 960
C. 720
D. 600

Answer: C

Sol: **Given Series:**
1, 2, 6, 24, 120, ___
Logic: This is a factorial series.
1 = 1!
2 = 2!
6 = 3!
24 = 4!
120 = 5!
Next = 6! = **720**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.64 **Fill in the blank:**
6, 24, 60, 120, _____

A. 170
B. 210
C. 110
D. 200

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
6, 24, 60, 120, ?
Logic: Each term = n × (n+1) × (n+2)
Solution:
6 = 1×2×3
24 = 2×3×4
60 = 3×4×5
120 = 4×5×6
Next = 5×6×7 = **210**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.65 **Ravi walks 20 m North , right 30 m , again right 20 m . Which direction now?**

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Ravi walks 20 m North , right 30 m , again right 20 m .

Ravi is facing **South**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.66 **In each of the following questions, two numbers are given which follow a certain logical or arithmetic relationship. Identify the same pattern and apply it to find the missing number in the second pair. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives.**
15: 30 :: 25 :?

A. 40
B. 35
C. 45
D. 50

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
15 : 30 :: 25 : ?
Logic:
The second number is obtained by multiplying the first number by 2.
15 × 2 = 30
Similarly,
25 × 2 = **50**
Thus, the correct option is (d).

Q.67 **B is to E as D is to:**

A. I
B. H
C. G
D. F

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
B → E
Logic: 1st +3 = 2nd

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

B + 3 → E
Similarly,
D + 3 = **G**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.68 **In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given below two words. Identity the word that shares a similar sematic relationship with the given pair. Choose the msot appropriate option from the four choices given below.**
Surgeon : Scalpel : : Sculptor : ?

A. Chisel
B. Plaster
C. Brush
D. Hammer

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Surgeon : Scalpel :: Sculptor :
Logic:
Profession : primary precision tool used in that profession.
Explanation:
A surgeon's specific cutting instrument is a scalpel; similarly, a sculptor's primary cutting/shaping tool is a chisel.
Plaster (B) is a material, not the tool.
Brush (C) is a painter's tool.
Hammer (D) is used with a chisel but isn't the precise cutting implement parallel to a scalpel.
Hence, A (Chisel) is the most appropriate.

Q.69 **Find the ODD one out.**

A. Cube
B. Sphere
C. Cylinder
D. Cone

Answer: A

Sol: (A) Cube – only flat surfaces, no curved surface.
(B) Sphere – curved surface, no edges or corners.
(C) Cylinder – curved surface + flat circles.
(D) Cone – curved surface + flat circle + a corner.
Odd one: Cube (A), because it has **no curved** surface.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.70 **Which of the following conclusions can be logically drawn from the statement?**
"All apples are fruits. Some fruits are sour."

A. Some fruits may not be apples.
B. Some apples are not fruits.
C. All sour things are fruits.
D. All apples are sour.

Answer: A

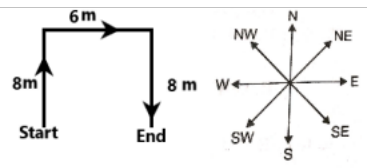
Sol: **Statement:**
All apples are fruits.
Some fruits are sour.
(A) Some fruits may not be apples.
Correct, because "all apples are fruits" does not mean all fruits are apples.
(B) Some apples are not fruits.
Wrong, because it clearly says all apples are fruits.
(C) All sour things are fruits.
Wrong, we only know some fruits are sour, not that everything sour must be fruit.
(D) All apples are sour.
Wrong, nothing about all apples being sour.
So, **Some fruits may not be apples.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.71 **Ravi walked 8 meters north, turned right and walked 6 meters, turned right again and walked 8 meters. In which direction is he now facing?**

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

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
Ravi walked 8 meters north, turned right and walked 6 meters, turned right again and walked 8 meters.



Ravi is facing **South**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.72 In a group of 20 people, Anil is ranked 5th from the top. What is his rank from the bottom?

A. 15th
B. 17th
C. 16th
D. 14th

Answer: C

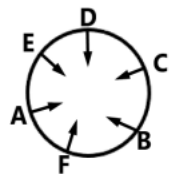
Sol: **Given:**
There are 20 people in the group.
Anil is ranked 5th from the top.
Use the formula:
Rank from bottom = Total number of people − Rank from top + 1
20−5+1=16th
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.73 Six people, A-F, are sitting in a circle facing centre. A is second to the left of B. C is opposite A. D is between C and E. Who is to the immediate right of B ?

A. F
B. D
C. C
D. A

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Six people A-F are sitting in a circle.
A is second to the left of B.
C is opposite A.
D is between C and E.



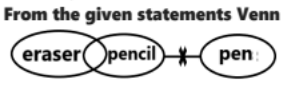
C is immediate right of B.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.74 Statements:
1. No pens are pencils.
2. Some pencils are erasers.
Conclusions:
I. Some erasers are not pens.
II. No pens are erasers.

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Statements:**
1. No pens are pencils.
2. Some pencils are erasers.
From the given statements Venn diagram will be:



Conclusions:
I. Some erasers are not pens. (**Follow,** " as No pens are pencils. so some erasers will not be pens")
II. No pens are erasers. (**Not follow,** no relation is given between pens and erasers.)
So, **Only I follows.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.75 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. FHJL
B. KMOQ
C. PRTV
D. ACED
E.WYAC

A. ACED
B. FHJL
C. PRTV
D. KMOQ

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a)
Odd one out: ACED
Logic: each next letter is exactly two places ahead in the alphabet (i.e., skip one letter).
Wrapping from Y → A is allowed.

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

In each option:

FHJL: F→H (+2), H→J (+2), J→L (+2) Correct
KMOQ: K→M (+2), M→O (+2), O→Q (+2) Correct
PRTV: P→R (+2), R→T (+2), T→V (+2) Correct
WYAC: W→Y (+2), Y→A (+2, wrap after Z), A→C (+2) Correct
ACED: A→C (+2), C→E (+2), E→D (−1) This is incorrect.
Why ACED doesn't belong:

It breaks the consistent "+2 each step" pattern at the end (E to D goes backward), so ACED is the only one not following the rule.

Q.76 **If Neha is facing south and turns 90◦ to her left, then 180◦ to her right, and finally 90◦ to her left again, which direction is she facing now?**

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Neha faces South → turns 90° left, then 180° right, then 90° left.
Now, we check step-by-step.
South —(90° left)→ East —(180° right)→ West —(90° left)→ South.

So, the following direction is: South.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.77 **Observe the following incomplete letter sequence carefully. A specific pattern governs the order and repetition of the letters. Choose the option that best fills the blanks to complete the sequence logically and symmetrically. ab_dcb_ab_dc_a**

A. cabc
B. ccab
C. caca
D. cacb

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
a b _ d c b _ a b _ d c _ a
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): c a b c
a b **c** d c b **a** / a b **b** d c **c** a
Option (b): c c a b
a b **c** d c b **c** / a b **a** d c **b** a

Option (c): c a c a
a b **c** d c b **a** / a b **c** d c **a** a

Option (d): c a c b
a b **c** d c b **a** / a b **c** d c **b** a
(It is a logical repeating pattern: "a b c d c b a" repeated.)

So, the following pattern is: a b c d c b a / a b c d c b a
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.78 **Which number does not belong:**

A. 123
B. 213
C. 212
D. 312

Answer: C

Sol: **Logic**: |1st − 3rd| = middle digit):
(a) 123 → |1−3| = 2 (middle = 2)
(b) 213 → |2−3| = 1 (middle = 1)
(c) 212 → |2−2| = **0 (middle = 1)**
(d) 312 → |3−2| = 1 (middle = 1)
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.79 **If Roll numbers starting with ' A ' are assigned to the Science stream, ' B ' to the Commerce stream, and ' C ' to the Arts stream, which of the following students belong to the commerce stream?**

A. B2745
B. A3572
C. C3489
D. A1258

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Roll number prefixes → A = Science, B = Commerce, C = Arts.
Now, we check each options.

Option (a): B2745

Starts with B → Commerce

Option (b): A3572
Starts with A → Science

Option (c): C3489
Starts with C → Arts

Option (d): A1258
Starts with A → Science

So, the student belonging to the Commerce stream is B2745.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.80 **The sum of the ages of A and B is 46 years. Five years ago, the ratio of their ages was 4 : 5. What is B's current age?**

A. 21 Years
B. 20 years
C. 24 years
D. 25 years

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
Sum of the ages of A and B = 46
Ratio of their ages 5 years ago = 4 : 5
Solution:
Five years ago,
Let the age of A = 4x
and age of B = 5x
Present Sum of the ages A and B
$4x + 5 + 5x + 5 = 46$
$9x = 36$
$x = 4$

Present age of B = $5x + 5 = 5 \times 4 + 5 = 25$
Hence option D is the correct answer.

Q.81 **In each of the following question, a pair of words (letter sequences) is given on the left-hand side of the double colon (::), which follows a certain alphabetical pattern. Identify the logic in the first pair and apply the same logic to the third word to find the correct corresponding word from the options.**
FOX: FPY :: JAR : ?

A. KCS
B. JBS
C. IAR
D. OEI

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
FOX : FPY :: JAR : ?
Logic: Keep the 1st letter same, add +1 to 2nd and 3rd letters.

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

FOX : FPY
F → F (same)
O +1 → P
X +1 → Y
So, FOX → FPY
Now apply to JAR:
J → J (same)
A +1 → B
R +1 → S
So, JAR → **JBS**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.82 **Anita is ranked 15th from the top in a class of 45 students. Sita is ranked 20th from the bottom. How many students are there between Anita and Sita?**

A. 10
B. 9
C. 11
D. 12

Answer: A

Sol: **Gievn:**
Total students = 45
Anita = 15th from top
Sita = 20th from bottom
sol.
Sita from top = (45 – 20 + 1) = 26th
Students between them = (26 – 15 – 1) = **10**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.83 **In a contest of participants, if Amit is ranked 30th from the top and 21st from the bottom, what is the total number of participants in the contest?**

A. 52
B. 49
C. 51
D. 50

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**
Amit's rank from top = 30
Amit's rank from bottom = 21
To Find: Total No of participants
Logic:
Total participants = (Rank from top) + (Rank from bottom) − 1.
Solution:
Total = 30 + 21 − 1 = 50

Hence, Option D (50) is the correct answer.

Q.84 **Identify the number that is unlike the rest:**

A. 19
B. 17
C. 13
D. 21

Answer: D

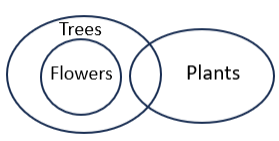
Sol: **Given:**
19, 17, 13, 21
Logic:
Three numbers are **prime**; one is **composite**.
Solution:
19 → prime
17 → prime
13 → prime
21 → **composite (3 × 7)** → unlike the rest
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.85 **Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.**
Statements: All flowers are trees. Some trees are plants.
Conclusions:
I. Some flowers are plants.
II. All flowers are plants.

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

Answer: A

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



Conclusions:

I. Some flowers are plants. (Not follow, "Some trees are plants" does not ensure any of those trees are flowers.)
II. All flowers are plants. (Not follow, no statement links all flowers to plants; all flowers are trees trees but trees → plants is only "some".)
So, Neither I nor II follows.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.86 **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?**
BRISK : DTKUM
CLOUD : ENQWF
FLAME: HNCOG
GRANT : HVCRV
HOUSE : JQWUG

A. FLAME: HNCOG
B. CLOUD : ENQWF
C. GRANT : HVCRV
D. BRISK : DTKUM

Answer: C

Sol:

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

Logic: Each code is formed by shifting letters **+2** ahead in the alphabet
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): **FLAME – HNCOG (Follow)**
F (+2) = H, L (+2) = N, A (+2) = C, M (+2) = O, E (+2) = G
Option (b): **CLOUD – ENQWF (Follow)**
C (+2) = E, L (+2) = N, O (+2) = Q, U (+2) = W, D (+2) = F
Option (c): **GRANT – HVCRV (Not Follow)**
G (+2) = I (but here given H, mismatch), R (+2) = T (but here given V, mismatch), A (+2) = C, N (+2) = P (but here given R, mismatch), T (+2) = V (correct)
Option (d): **BRISK – DTKUM (Follow)**
B (+2) = D, R (+2) = T, I (+2) = K, S (+2) = U, K (+2) = M
Thus, option (c) **GRANT – HVCRV** is the odd one out because it breaks the +2 logic right at the first letter itself.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.87 In the following question, a pair of words is given in capital letters, followed by five answer options consisting of word pairs. Choose the option in which the relationship between the two words most closely matches the relationship between the given pair.
PROFLIGATE : FRUGALITY
1. Mendacious: Truth
2. Ubiquitous : Presence
3. Punctilious: Detail
4. Gregarious : Sociable
5. Insipid : Bland

A. Uniquitous : Presence
B. Insipid : Bland
C. Punctilious : Detail
D. Mendacious : Truth

Answer: D

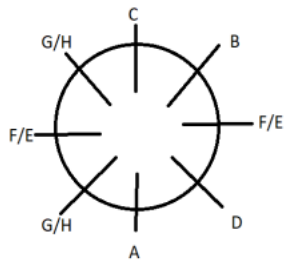
Sol: **Given:**
PROFLIGATE : FRUGALITY
Logic:
Relationship is antonymy—profligate (extravagant, wasteful) is the opposite trait of frugality (economy/thrift). It's an adjective set against the noun naming the opposite quality.
Explanation:
A. Ubiquitous : Presence — not opposite; presence is related but not an antonym (and the noun form matching would be ubiquity).
B. Insipid : Bland — synonyms, not opposites.
C. Punctilious : Detail — describes attentiveness to detail; not an opposite pair.
D. Mendacious : Truth — antonyms (lying vs truth); mirrors adjective vs opposite noun.
Hence option d is the correct answer.

Q.88 Eight friends (A to H) are sitting around a circular table. B is third to the right of A.D is second to the left of B.C is not an immediate neighbor of A or D. F is sitting opposite to E. Only one person is sitting between G and H. Who is sitting between G and H?

A. C
B. D
C. F
D. A

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
8 around a circle.
B is 3rd to the right of A.
D is 2nd to the left of B.
C is not an immediate neighbour of A or D.
F is opposite E.
To find: Who sits between G and H?
From the given information the Possible seating arrangement will be



Now, there are two possibilities for person who is sitting between G and H that is either F or E.
Since E is not in the options F is the correct answer.

Q.89 Pointing to a woman, Ravi says, "She is the daughter of the only son of my father." How is the woman related to Ravi?

A. Daughter
B. Cousin
C. Uncle
D. Brother

Answer: A

Sol: Given: Ravi says, "She is the daughter of the only son of my father."

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / 0	Female
+/ □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference Of Generation



We can see from the diagram that woman is the daughter of Ravi.
Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Q.90 In a 20 L mixture the ratio of juice to water is 3:2. How much juice is in the mixture?

A. 10 L
B. 8 L
C. 12 L
D. 14 L

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Total Mixture = 20 L
Ratio of Juice and Water = 3: 2
To find:
Quantity of Juice in mixture
Solution:
Let the Quantity of Juice = 3x
and the quantity of water = 2x
Now,
$3x + 2x = 20$
$5x = 20$
$x = 4$
Quantity of Juice = $3x = 3 \times 4 = 12L$
Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Q.91 In each of these questions, a number series is given. In each series, only one number is wrong number. Find out the wrong number. 4,12,42,196,1005,6066,42511.

A. 12
B. 196
C. 42
D. 1005

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Series = 4, 12, 42, 196, 1005, 6066, 42511
Logic:
Each term should follow multiply by k then add k^2 where k = 2,3,4,5,6,7
Explanation (check step-by-step):
$4 \times 2 + 2^2 = 8 + 4 = 12$
$12 \times 3 + 3^2 = 36 + 9 = 45 \neq 42$
42 is wrong here.
Using the correct term 45 we can see,
$45 \times 4 + 4^2 = 180 + 16 = 196$
$196 \times 5 + 5^2 = 980 + 25 = 1005$
$1005 \times 6 + 6^2 = 6030 + 36 = 6066$
$6066 \times 7 + 7^2 = 42462 + 49 = 42511$

Hence, option C 42 is the correct answer.

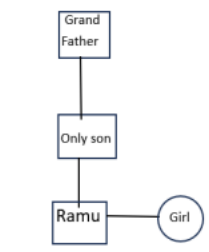
Q.92 Ramu said, "She is the daughter of the only son of my grandfather." How is Ramu related to the girl?

A. Father
B. Cousin
C. Uncle
D. Brother

Answer: D

Sol: Given - Ramu said, "She is the daughter of the only son of my grandfather."

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



Hence, Ramu is the Brother of the girl.
Option D is the correct answer.

Q.93 Scenario:
Karthik has the following profile:
Education: B.Sc. with 64% and M.Sc. in Chemistry (passed)
Experience: No teaching experience yet
Age: 23 years
Preference: Open to probationary roles
Eligibility Criteria for the Position:
Minimum Age: 24 years
Maximum Age: 30 years
Educational Qualification: At least M.Sc. in Chemistry
Experience: Minimum 2 years in the relevant field
Probationary Roles: Open to candidates with less than 5 years of experience
Minimum Marks in B.Sc.: 65%
Decision:
Based on the provided information, what is the most appropriate decision regarding Karthik's eligibility for the position?

A. Candidate is to be selected
B. Information is inadequate
C. Candidate is not to be selected
D. Case is to be referred to Principal

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Karthik — Age: 23; Education: B.Sc. 64% and M.Sc. (Chemistry, passed); Experience: 0 years; Open to probationary roles.
Logic:
Compare each eligibility criterion with Karthik's profile:
Age (Min 24, Max 30): Karthik is 23 → Fails (below minimum).
Educational Qualification (≥ M.Sc. in Chemistry): Has M.Sc. Chemistry → Pass.
Experience (≥ 2 years relevant): Has 0 years → Fails.
Probationary roles (open if <5 years experience): True, but does not waive the minimum 2 years requirement → still Fails.
Minimum B.Sc. marks (≥ 65%): Has 64% → Fails.
Explanation:
There are multiple hard disqualifications (age below minimum, experience below minimum, B.Sc. marks below minimum).
Since the information is sufficient and clearly shows ineligibility, selection or referral isn't appropriate. Candidate is not to be selected.
Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Q.94 **A player holds 15 cards of four suits, of which eight are red and seven are black. The number of diamonds is twice the number of spades, and the number of hearts is equal to the number of diamonds. How many clubs does he hold?**

A. 5
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Total cards = 15; Red = 8 (Hearts + Diamonds), Black = 7 (Spades + Clubs).
Diamonds = 2 × Spades; Hearts = Diamonds.
Logic:
Let Spades = S => Diamonds = 2S and Hearts = 2S.
Red: H + D = 2S + 2S = 4S = 8 => S = 2.
Then Diamonds = 4, Hearts = 4.
Black: Spades + Clubs = 7 => 2 + Clubs = 7 => Clubs = 5.
He has 4 Hearts, 4 Diamonds, 2 Spades, so Clubs must be 5 to make 7 black cards.
Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Q.95 **Input: 85 kite 23 lamp 62 brush**
Step 1: brush 85 kite 23 lamp 62
Step 2: brush 85 kite 62 23 lamp
Step 3: brush 85 kite 62 lamp 23
Which of the following describes the logic best?

A. Placing smallest word first; largest number second
B. Placing words alphabetically from left and numbers in descending order
C. Words on odd positions and numbers on even positions
D. Alphabetically placing words from start; numbers in increasing order from end

Answer: B

Sol: **Given -**
Input: 85 kite 23 lamp 62 brush
Step I: brush 85 kite 23 lamp 62 — (place the alphabetically first word brush at the start)
Step II: brush 85 kite 62 23 lamp — (place the next largest number 62 so numbers go in descending order)
Step III: brush 85 kite 62 lamp 23 — (place the next word lamp so words go in alphabetical order)
Logic = Numbers are arranged in decreasing order and words are arranged in alphabetical order, in an alternating sequence (word, number, word, number, ...).
According to options, option (B) will follow: Placing words alphabetically from left and numbers in descending order.

Q.96 **Input: blue 42 rose 71 violet 13 orange**
Which of the following would be Step 3 if the logic is:
Step 1: Alphabetical arrangement of words from left
Step 2: Numbers arranged in descending order from the end?

A. Blue orange rose violet 42 71 13
B. Blue orange rose violet 71 42 13
C. Blue orange rose violet 71 13 42
D. Orange violet rose blue 71 42 13

Answer: B

Sol: Given - Input: blue 42 rose 71 violet 13 orange
Step 1: Alphabetical arrangement of words from left
Step 2: Numbers arranged in descending order from the end
Logic = words are placed from the left in alphabetical order, and numbers are placed from the right in descending order, in alternate steps.
Step I: blue orange rose violet 42 71 13 - (Arrange words in alphabetical order from the left)
Step II: blue orange rose violet 71 42 13 - (Arrange numbers in descending order from the right end)
Step III: blue orange rose violet 71 42 13 - (No further moves needed; arrangement complete)
According to options, option (b) will follow.

Q.97 **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.**
FROST : ITQSR :: CHALK : ?

A. KLPOR
B. GHOCK
C. FJCLI
D. HITME

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

FROST → ITQSR

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:

Shift each letter (left to right) by fixed offsets: +3, +2, +2, 0, −2.

(F→I = +3, R→T = +2, O→Q = +2, S→S = 0, T→R = −2)

(apply to CHALK):

C(+3)→ F, H(+2)→ J, A(+2)→ C, L(+0)→ L, K(−2)→ I

So, CHALK → FJCLI

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Q.98 **Find the next term in the given letter series: AAGHGHGH, GAAHGHGH, GHAAGHGH, GHGAAHGH, GHGHAAGH, _____ .**

A. GHGHGHAA
B. GAAHGHGH
C. AAGHGHGH
D. GHGHGAAH

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

AAGHGHGH, GAAHGHGH, GHAAGHGH, GHGAAHGH, GHGHAAGH, ___

Logic:

The block "AA" shifts one position to the right in each successive term (wrapping through the base alternating pattern GHGHGHGH).

Explanation:

Positions of AA by term → (1–2), (2–3), (3–4), (4–5), so next is (5–6),

GHGHAAGH → GHGHGAAH.

Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

Q.99 **P,Q,R,T, and U are sitting in a row. Q is to the right of P but left of R. T is to the right of R but left of U. Who is exactly in the middle?**

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Q is to the right of P but left of R.

T is to the right of R but left of U.

From the given information the seating arrangement will be



Hence, R is in the middle of the row.

Option C is the correct answer.

Q.100 **Input: dance, apple, zebra, kite, fan, bottle**
Step I: apple, dance, zebra, kite, fan, bottle
Step II: apple, bottle, dance, zebra, kite, fan
Step III: apple, bottle, dance, fan, zebra, kite
Step IV: apple, bottle, dance, fan, kite, zebra
Question: What is the logic followed in the above arrangement?

A. Descending alphabetical order left to right
B. Alphabetical arrangement from right to left
C. Largest word to left, smallest word to right in alternating steps
D. Ascending alphabetical order with one word rearranged in each step

Answer: D

Sol: **Given –** Input: dance, apple, zebra, kite, fan, bottle

Step I: apple, dance, zebra, kite, fan, bottle – (place the alphabetically smallest word at the left)

Step II: apple, bottle, dance, zebra, kite, fan

Step III: apple, bottle, dance, fan, zebra, kite

Step IV: apple, bottle, dance, fan, kite, zebra

Logic = Arrange the list in ascending (A→Z) alphabetical order, fixing one word in its correct position per step (left to right).

According to options, option (D) will follow.

Hence option D is the correct answer.

Q.101 **What is the central idea of the passage?**

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Good public transport networks are the pillars of urban sustainability. Buses, trams, and metro lines can transport big groups of passengers without relying so much on private cars-and therefore eliminating traffic snarls and emissions. Integrated fares across modes of travel make it easy to move around: one ticket could pay for bus, train, and bike-share travel. Spending money on exclusive lanes and priority signaling also makes them faster and more dependable. Nonetheless, constructing and retaining such infrastructure requires capital and long-term vision. Equity issues are also important: lines need to serve low-income communities along with commercial hubs so that all citizens have a benefit. Finally, when properly planned, public transportation promotes economic efficiency, social mobility, and a cleaner city.

A. Public transport is outdated in modern cities
B. Investment in roads for private vehicles is more practical
C. A strong public transport system is essential for sustainable and inclusive cities
D. Public transport is mostly beneficial for tourists

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
The passage argues that robust public transport networks (buses, trams, metros) are "pillars of urban sustainability," reduce congestion and emissions, work best when fares are integrated, and need investment, planning, and equity-focused coverage. This directly frames strong, well-planned public transport as essential for cities that are both sustainable (environmentally and economically) and inclusive (serving low-income communities as well as commercial hubs).
Explanation of context of passage
The author outlines benefits (less reliance on private cars, fewer traffic snarls, lower emissions), enablers (integrated fares, exclusive lanes, priority signaling), requirements (capital and long-term vision), and equity aims (serving low-income areas). The concluding line ties these to economic efficiency, social mobility, and cleaner cities—hallmarks of sustainable, inclusive urbanism.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Public transport is outdated in modern cities*: The passage presents public transport as modern and vital, not outdated.
· (b) *Investment in roads for private vehicles is more practical*: The author highlights the drawbacks of private-car reliance (snarls, emissions) and advocates investment in transit priority, not roads for cars.
· (d) *Public transport is mostly beneficial for tourists*: The focus is on residents and equity across communities, not tourism.

Q.102 **According to the passage, integrated fare systems:**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Good public transport networks are the pillars of urban sustainability. Buses, trams, and metro lines can transport big groups of passengers without relying so much on private cars-and therefore eliminating traffic snarls and emissions. Integrated fares across modes of travel make it easy to move around: one ticket could pay for bus, train, and bike-share travel. Spending money on exclusive lanes and priority signaling also makes them faster and more dependable. Nonetheless, constructing and retaining such infrastructure requires capital and long-term vision. Equity issues are also important: lines need to serve low-income communities along with commercial hubs so that all citizens have a benefit. Finally, when properly planned, public transportation promotes economic efficiency, social mobility, and a cleaner city.

A. Create financial burden for low-income riders
B. Make switching between travel modes easier
C. Are only for long-distance travel
D. Encourage use of private vehicles

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
The passage states, "Integrated fares across modes of travel make it easy to move around: one ticket could pay for bus, train, and bike-share travel." This clearly means integrated fares simplify transfers and mode changes.
Explanation of context of passage
Integrated fares are presented as a design feature that improves user experience and system efficiency by removing friction between buses, trains, and shared micromobility, thereby encouraging public transport use.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Create financial burden for low-income riders*: The passage never claims integrated fares raise costs; it implies convenience, not burden.
· (c) *Are only for long-distance travel*: The example includes local modes (bus, train, bike-share), not exclusively long-distance.
· (d) *Encourage use of private vehicles*: The whole argument is the opposite—integrated fares encourage public, not private, transport.

Q.103 **As per the passage, what is needed to maintain strong public transport?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Good public transport networks are the pillars of urban sustainability. Buses, trams, and metro lines can transport big groups of passengers without relying so much on private cars-and therefore eliminating traffic snarls and emissions. Integrated fares across modes of travel make it easy to move around: one ticket could pay for bus, train, and bike-share travel. Spending money on exclusive lanes and priority signaling also makes them faster and more dependable. Nonetheless, constructing and retaining such infrastructure requires capital and long-term vision. Equity issues are also important: lines need to serve low-income communities along with commercial hubs so that all citizens have a benefit. Finally, when properly planned, public transportation promotes economic efficiency, social mobility, and a cleaner city.

A. Minimal regulation
B. Frequent tech upgrades
C. Sufficient funding and long-term planning
D. Higher taxes on private vehicles

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
The passage says, "constructing and retaining such infrastructure requires capital and long-term vision." "Capital" corresponds to sufficient funding, and "long-term vision" corresponds to long-term planning.
Explanation of context of passage
After listing benefits and operational improvements (lanes, signals, fares), the author stresses that durability and reliability come from sustained investment and strategic planning horizons.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Minimal regulation*: Regulation isn't mentioned as a lever; funding and planning are.
· (b) *Frequent tech upgrades*: Technology may help, but the passage doesn't name it as the core requirement; funding and long-term vision are.
· (d) *Higher taxes on private vehicles*: Not discussed. The emphasis is on investing in transit, not penalizing cars via taxation.

Q.104 **How does public transport contribute to equity?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Good public transport networks are the pillars of urban sustainability. Buses, trams, and metro lines can transport big groups of passengers without relying so much on private cars-and therefore eliminating traffic snarls and emissions. Integrated fares across modes of travel make it easy to move around: one ticket could pay for bus, train, and bike-share travel. Spending money on exclusive lanes and priority signaling also makes them faster and more dependable. Nonetheless, constructing and retaining such infrastructure requires capital and long-term vision. Equity issues are also important: lines need to serve low-income communities along with commercial hubs so that all citizens have a benefit. Finally, when properly planned, public transportation promotes economic efficiency, social mobility, and a cleaner city.

A. By keeping fares high
B. By focusing only on commercial zones
C. By connecting low-income communities with wealthy areas,
D. By offering free rides on weekends

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
The passage states, "Equity issues are also important: lines need to serve low-income communities along with commercial hubs so that all citizens have a benefit." This describes connecting underserved neighborhoods with economic centers, enabling access to jobs and services.
Explanation of context of passage
Equity is framed as geographic coverage that includes low-income areas, ensuring mobility and opportunity—key components of social inclusion and mobility.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *By keeping fares high*: High fares reduce access; the passage never advocates this.
· (b) *By focusing only on commercial zones*: The passage says the opposite—coverage must include low-income communities *along with* commercial hubs.
· (d) *By offering free rides on weekends*: Not mentioned; equity is about comprehensive, everyday access, not a limited-time concession.

Q.105 **What is the tone of the passage?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Good public transport networks are the pillars of urban sustainability. Buses, trams, and metro lines can transport big groups of passengers without relying so much on private cars-and therefore eliminating traffic snarls and emissions. Integrated fares across modes of travel make it easy to move around: one ticket could pay for bus, train, and bike-share travel. Spending money on exclusive lanes and priority signaling also makes them faster and more dependable. Nonetheless, constructing and retaining such infrastructure requires capital and long-term vision. Equity issues are also important: lines need to serve low-income communities along with commercial hubs so that all citizens have a benefit. Finally, when properly planned, public transportation promotes economic efficiency, social mobility, and a cleaner city.

A. Skeptical
B. Analytical and supportive
C. Neutral
D. Aggressive

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
The author systematically presents reasons, mechanisms, and outcomes (analytical) while clearly endorsing well-planned public transport for sustainability and equity (supportive). Phrases like "pillars of urban sustainability" and the closing benefits indicate positive advocacy grounded in reasoning.
Explanation of context of passage
The passage balances evidence (reduced emissions, integrated fares, priority lanes), prerequisites (capital, vision), and equity considerations, culminating in benefits—an analytical structure with a supportive stance toward public transit.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Skeptical*: There's no doubt-casting or questioning of transit's value.
· (c) *Neutral*: The passage is not merely descriptive; it argues in favor of robust public transport.
· (d) *Aggressive*: The tone is reasoned and constructive, not hostile or confrontational.

Q.106 Use the appropriate for of the verb to complete the sentence. (1)
In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.
The truth of the self-conscious individual lies not in its immediate certainty, but in the dialectical movement of its becoming. Consciousness, in its pursuit of knowledge, initially assumes that its object is something external and independent. Yet, through the labour of experience, it discovers that this object is not truly separate but _____(1) by consciousness itself.
The apparent duality of subject and object is thus sublated in the dialectic, revealing that knowledge is not the passive reception of an external truth but an active process in which consciousness shapes and _____ (2) its own reality.
This movement unfolds through a series of contradictions, in which each stage of consciousness, believing itself to have attained certainty, encounters its own inadequacy. The master-slave dialectic exemplifies this: self-consciousness seeks recognition from another, yet in asserting its dominance over the other, it paradoxically _____ (3) its own freedom.
The master, in reducing the slave to a mere instrument, deprives himself of a fully realized recognition. Meanwhile, the slave, through labour and self-transformation, attains a deeper awareness of autonomy, demonstrating that freedom is not given but achieved through negation and _____ (4). Spirit (Geist) emerges as the reconciliation of these conflicts-not a static substance but a dynamic process of self-realization. Spirit unfolds historically, manifesting itself (5) in institutions, culture, and philosophy, gradually moving toward absolute knowing. This historical progression is not linear but dialectical, driven by the negation of old forms and the emergence of new ones.

A. Mediating
B. Mediated
C. Mediates
D. has mediated

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is 'Mediated' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• 'Mediated' (past participle/adjectival form of "mediate") means "brought about or effected through an intervening agency or process." It fits a passive construction: "the object is not truly separate but **mediated by** consciousness itself."
• As per the context, the word 'mediated' fits in very well & hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **Mediating** – present participle/gerund; would suggest an active role of the "object" rather than being acted upon; ungrammatical after "but" in this passive frame.
• **Mediates** – simple present active; needs a subject performing the action ("consciousness mediates …"), not "object is … mediates by."
• **has mediated** – present perfect active; again requires a subject-auxiliary structure ("it has mediated …"), not a passive complement after "but."
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings/structures and do not fit the passive, contextual requirement of the sentence.

Q.107 Choose the suitable option to complete the sentence. (2)
In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.
The truth of the self-conscious individual lies not in its immediate certainty, but in the dialectical movement of its becoming. Consciousness, in its pursuit of knowledge, initially assumes that its object is something external and independent. Yet, through the labour of experience, it discovers that this object is not truly separate but _____(1) by consciousness itself.
The apparent duality of subject and object is thus sublated in the dialectic, revealing that knowledge is not the passive reception of an external truth but an active process in which consciousness shapes and _____ (2) its own reality.
This movement unfolds through a series of contradictions, in which each stage of consciousness, believing itself to have attained certainty, encounters its own inadequacy. The master-slave dialectic exemplifies this: self-consciousness seeks recognition from another, yet in asserting its dominance over the other, it paradoxically _____ (3) its own freedom.
The master, in reducing the slave to a mere instrument, deprives himself of a fully realized recognition. Meanwhile, the slave, through labour and self-transformation, attains a deeper awareness of autonomy, demonstrating that freedom is not given but achieved through negation and _____ (4). Spirit (Geist) emerges as the reconciliation of these conflicts-not a static substance but a dynamic process of self-realization. Spirit unfolds historically, manifesting itself (5) in institutions, culture, and philosophy, gradually moving toward absolute knowing. This historical progression is not linear but dialectical, driven by the negation of old forms and the emergence of new ones.

A. Transforms
B. Interrupts
C. Interrupt
D. Disabuses

Answer: A

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is 'Transforms' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• 'Transforms' (3rd-person singular present of "transform") means "changes in form, nature, or character." It parallels "shapes": "consciousness **shapes and transforms** its own reality."
• As per the context, the word 'transforms' fits in very well & hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **Interrupts** – means "breaks the continuity of"; semantically mismatched with the constructive process described; also the (b) and (c) options duplicate the same verb.
• **Interrupts** – duplicate of (b) with the same issue.
• **Disabuses** – means "persuades someone that a belief is mistaken"; typically takes a human object ("disabuses someone"), so "consciousness … disabuses its own reality" is ill-formed in context.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the constructive, parallel structure with "shapes."

Q.108 Use the appropriate form of the verb "Undermine" (3)
In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.
The truth of the self-conscious individual lies not in its immediate certainty, but in the dialectical movement of its becoming. Consciousness, in its pursuit of knowledge, initially assumes that its object is something external and independent. Yet, through the labour of experience, it discovers that this object is not truly separate but _____(1) by consciousness itself.
The apparent duality of subject and object is thus sublated in the dialectic, revealing that knowledge is not the passive reception of an external truth but an active process in which consciousness shapes and _____ (2) its own reality.
This movement unfolds through a series of contradictions, in which each stage of consciousness, believing itself to have attained certainty, encounters its own inadequacy. The master-slave dialectic exemplifies this: self-consciousness seeks recognition from another, yet in asserting its dominance over the other, it paradoxically _____ (3) its own freedom.
The master, in reducing the slave to a mere instrument, deprives himself of a fully realized recognition. Meanwhile, the slave, through labour and self-transformation, attains a deeper awareness of autonomy, demonstrating that freedom is not given but achieved through negation and _____ (4). Spirit (Geist) emerges as the reconciliation of these conflicts-not a static substance but a dynamic process of self-realization. Spirit unfolds historically, manifesting itself (5) in institutions, culture, and philosophy, gradually moving toward absolute knowing. This historical progression is not linear but dialectical, driven by the negation of old forms and the emergence of new ones.

A. Undermines
B. Were undermine
C. Undermined
D. are undermining

Answer: A

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is 'Undermines' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• 'Undermines' (3rd-person singular present) means "weakens or erodes." It matches the general-present analytical tone: "in asserting its dominance … it paradoxically **undermines** its own freedom."
• As per the context, the word 'undermines' fits in very well & hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **Were undermine** – ungrammatical combination (plural past auxiliary + base verb) and wrong agreement with singular "self-consciousness/it."

• **Undermined** – past tense; would break the present-tense generalization of the argument.
• **are undermining** – present continuous plural; mismatches number and aspect.
• Thus, all the other given options are grammatically or contextually unsuitable.

Q.109 Use the appropriate word according to the context of the passage. (4)

In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.
The truth of the self-conscious individual lies not in its immediate certainty, but in the dialectical movement of its becoming. Consciousness, in its pursuit of knowledge, initially assumes that its object is something external and independent. Yet, through the labour of experience, it discovers that this object is not truly separate but _____(1) by consciousness itself.
The apparent duality of subject and object is thus sublated in the dialectic, revealing that knowledge is not the passive reception of an external truth but an active process in which consciousness shapes and _____ (2) its own reality.
This movement unfolds through a series of contradictions, in which each stage of consciousness, believing itself to have attained certainty, encounters its own inadequacy. The master-slave dialectic exemplifies this: self-consciousness seeks recognition from another, yet in asserting its dominance over the other, it paradoxically _____ (3) its own freedom.
The master, in reducing the slave to a mere instrument, deprives himself of a fully realized recognition. Meanwhile, the slave, through labour and self-transformation, attains a deeper awareness of autonomy, demonstrating that freedom is not given but achieved through negation and _____ (4). Spirit (Geist) emerges as the reconciliation of these conflicts-not a static substance but a dynamic process of self-realization. Spirit unfolds historically, manifesting itself (5) in institutions, culture, and philosophy, gradually moving toward absolute knowing. This historical progression is not linear but dialectical, driven by the negation of old forms and the emergence of new ones.

A. Yield
B. Justification
C. Detachment
D. Retraction

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is 'Detachment' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• 'Detachment' (noun) denotes "a state of objective distance or disinterestedness; disengagement from immediacy." In Hegelian-style development, freedom is achieved through negation and a reflective **detachment** from immediacy that enables self-overcoming.
• As per the context, the word 'detachment' fits in very well & hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **Yield** – as noun/verb ("produce/give way"); "negation and yield" is semantically awkward in this philosophical frame.
• **Justification** – "reasoning that defends a belief/action"; this is about giving reasons, not the experiential process of liberation.
• **Retraction** – "withdrawal of a statement/claim"; too narrow and specific; doesn't capture the dialectical self-transformation at stake.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the philosophical process being described.

Q.110 . Identify the type of the pronoun. (5)

In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, followed by five words labeled (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5). Choose the word that fills the blank appropriately in the context of the passage.
The truth of the self-conscious individual lies not in its immediate certainty, but in the dialectical movement of its becoming. Consciousness, in its pursuit of knowledge, initially assumes that its object is something external and independent. Yet, through the labour of experience, it discovers that this object is not truly separate but _____(1) by consciousness itself.
The apparent duality of subject and object is thus sublated in the dialectic, revealing that knowledge is not the passive reception of an external truth but an active process in which consciousness shapes and _____ (2) its own reality.
This movement unfolds through a series of contradictions, in which each stage of consciousness, believing itself to have attained certainty, encounters its own inadequacy. The master-slave dialectic exemplifies this: self-consciousness seeks recognition from another, yet in asserting its dominance over the other, it paradoxically _____ (3) its own freedom.
The master, in reducing the slave to a mere instrument, deprives himself of a fully realized recognition. Meanwhile, the slave, through labour and self-transformation, attains a deeper awareness of autonomy, demonstrating that freedom is not given but achieved through negation and _____ (4). Spirit (Geist) emerges as the reconciliation of these conflicts-not a static substance but a dynamic process of self-realization. Spirit unfolds historically, manifesting itself (5) in institutions, culture, and philosophy, gradually moving toward absolute knowing. This historical progression is not linear but dialectical, driven by the negation of old forms and the emergence of new ones.

A. Possessive pronoun
B. Demonstrative pronoun
C. Reflexive pronoun
D. Interrogative pronouns

Answer: C

Sol: The (5) item in the sentence is the pronoun 'itself', which makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• 'Itself' is a **reflexive pronoun** used when the subject and the object refer to the same entity ("Spirit ... manifesting **itself** ..."). It marks that Spirit is both the agent and the one in which the manifestation occurs.
• As per the context, identifying 'itself' as a reflexive pronoun fits in very well & hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given options and why they are incorrect:
• **Possessive pronoun** – shows ownership (e.g., "its," "mine," "ours"), not reflexivity.
• **Demonstrative pronoun** – points out specific things (e.g., "this," "that," "these," "those").
• **Interrogative pronouns** – used to ask questions (e.g., "who," "what," "which," "whom").
• Thus, all the other options denote different pronoun types and do not match 'itself' in the sentence.

Q.111 What is the primary focus of the passage?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Wildlife conservation has increased in importance since governments and NGOs have realized that locals are vital guardians of the environment. Instead of mandating top-down orders, successful initiatives recruit villagers to protect threatened species, serve as informants, and generate income from ecotourism. In other parts of Africa and Asia, community rangers are taught tracking and first aid, while women's organizations produce handicrafts out of sustainable forest products. These programs not only restrict poaching but also create ownership and pride in the maintenance of biodiversity. There are still obstacles, however: low funding levels, humanwildlife conflict, and uncertain land-use rights can undo success. Continued dialogue between stakeholders and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms are essential in guaranteeing that conservation outcomes are directed to community well-being.

A. Criticize eco-tourism for harming wildlife
B. Describe the role of communities in conservation
C. Explain how poachers operate
D. Advocate for stricter government enforcement

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
The passage centers on how local communities are central to modern wildlife conservation. It explains that governments/NGOs now partner with villagers—training community rangers, engaging women's groups to make sustainable handicrafts, and tapping ecotourism—so protection efforts become locally owned and economically rewarding. It also notes real-world hurdles (funding, human–wildlife conflict, land rights) and stresses dialogue and benefit-sharing, all of which revolve around community roles.
Explanation of context of passage
Overall, the paragraph contrasts older "top-down" approaches with participatory, community-based conservation. It showcases practical ways locals contribute and outlines conditions needed for success.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) The passage does not attack ecotourism; it cites ecotourism as a positive income source that supports conservation, not something that harms wildlife.
· (c) There is no description of poachers' methods; the focus is on community participation, training, and benefits.
· (d) Rather than calling for stricter enforcement from above, it emphasizes moving away from "top-down orders" toward community-led strategies and equitable benefit-sharing.

Q.112 In context, the phrase "top-down regulations" most nearly means:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Wildlife conservation has increased in importance since governments and NGOs have realized that locals are vital guardians of the environment. Instead of mandating top-down orders, successful initiatives recruit villagers to protect threatened species, serve as informants, and generate income from ecotourism. In other parts of Africa and Asia, community rangers are taught tracking and first aid, while women's organizations produce handicrafts out of sustainable forest products. These programs not only restrict poaching but also create ownership and pride in the maintenance of biodiversity. There are still obstacles, however: low funding levels, humanwildlife conflict, and uncertain land-use rights can undo success. Continued dialogue between stakeholders and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms are essential in guaranteeing that conservation outcomes are directed to community well-being.

A. Rules created by local villagers
B. Policies imposed by higher authorities
C. Guidelines developed by scientists
D. Suggestions from tourists

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
"Top-down" refers to directives that originate from central or higher authorities and flow downward to local actors. The passage explicitly contrasts "mandating top-down orders" with recruiting villagers, signaling a shift from externally imposed rules to community-driven action.
Explanation of context of passage
The author highlights a strategic pivot: instead of government/NGO edicts handed down to communities, conservation works best when locals co-create and lead efforts.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Rules created by local villagers are "bottom-up," the opposite of "top-down."
· (c) Scientists may draft guidelines, but the term in context is about authority and imposition, not scientific authorship.
· (d) Tourist suggestions are informal and lack regulatory authority; they are not "top-down regulations."

Q.113 **According to the passage, which activity helps villagers earn income?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Wildlife conservation has increased in importance since governments and NGOs have realized that locals are vital guardians of the environment. Instead of mandating top-down orders, successful initiatives recruit villagers to protect threatened species, serve as informants, and generate income from ecotourism. In other parts of Africa and Asia, community rangers are taught tracking and first aid, while women's organizations produce handicrafts out of sustainable forest products. These programs not only restrict poaching but also create ownership and pride in the maintenance of biodiversity. There are still obstacles, however: low funding levels, humanwildlife conflict, and uncertain land-use rights can undo success. Continued dialogue between stakeholders and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms are essential in guaranteeing that conservation outcomes are directed to community well-being.

A. Poaching endangered species
B. Crafting handicrafts from sustainable products
C. Clearing forests for agriculture
D. Mining minerals

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
The passage states that women's organizations produce handicrafts from sustainable forest products and that ecotourism generates income. These are cited as examples of livelihood opportunities tied to conservation.
Explanation of context of passage
By linking income (handicrafts, ecotourism) with protection duties (tracking, first aid, guarding species), the passage shows how economic incentives strengthen community stewardship.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Poaching is portrayed as something these programs restrict; it is illegal and not an endorsed income source.
· (c) Clearing forests undermines biodiversity and is not supported here.
· (d) Mining is not mentioned; it typically conflicts with conservation aims in such contexts.

Q.114 **Which challenge is NOT mentioned as affecting community conservation?**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Wildlife conservation has increased in importance since governments and NGOs have realized that locals are vital guardians of the environment. Instead of mandating top-down orders, successful initiatives recruit villagers to protect threatened species, serve as informants, and generate income from ecotourism. In other parts of Africa and Asia, community rangers are taught tracking and first aid, while women's organizations produce handicrafts out of sustainable forest products. These programs not only restrict poaching but also create ownership and pride in the maintenance of biodiversity. There are still obstacles, however: low funding levels, humanwildlife conflict, and uncertain land-use rights can undo success. Continued dialogue between stakeholders and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms are essential in guaranteeing that conservation outcomes are directed to community well-being.

A. Human-wildlife conflicts
B. Inadequate funding
C. Climate change
D. Unclear land-use rights

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
The passage lists three obstacles explicitly: low (inadequate) funding, human–wildlife conflict, and uncertain (unclear) land-use rights. Climate change is not named among the cited challenges.
Explanation of context of passage
After describing successful community-led practices, the author tempers optimism by noting concrete, on-the-ground constraints that can derail outcomes, then prescribes dialogue and fair benefit-sharing as remedies.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Human–wildlife conflict is directly mentioned as an ongoing obstacle.
· (b) Low funding levels are explicitly noted.
· (d) Uncertain land-use rights are named as a factor that can undo success.

Q.115 **The tone of the passage is best described as:**
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Wildlife conservation has increased in importance since governments and NGOs have realized that locals are vital guardians of the environment. Instead of mandating top-down orders, successful initiatives recruit villagers to protect threatened species, serve as informants, and generate income from ecotourism. In other parts of Africa and Asia, community rangers are taught tracking and first aid, while women's organizations produce handicrafts out of sustainable forest products. These programs not only restrict poaching but also create ownership and pride in the maintenance of biodiversity. There are still obstacles, however: low funding levels, humanwildlife conflict, and uncertain land-use rights can undo success. Continued dialogue between stakeholders and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms are essential in guaranteeing that conservation outcomes are directed to community well-being.

A. Pessimistic
B. Promotional
C. Objective
D. Sarcastic

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
The tone is balanced and informative: it outlines benefits of community-based conservation, gives concrete examples, acknowledges real challenges, and suggests practical measures (dialogue, benefit-sharing). This even-handed treatment is characteristic of an objective tone.
Explanation of context of passage
The writer neither oversells nor dismisses community conservation. Instead, they present evidence, limitations, and conditions for success in a measured way.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Pessimistic would emphasize failures and bleak outcomes; here, successes and solutions are highlighted alongside challenges.
· (b) "Promotiona" (likely "promotional") would sound like advocacy or marketing; the passage doesn't cheerlead—it analyzes and qualifies.
· (d) Sarcastic requires irony/ridicule, which is absent from the straightforward, expository style.

Q.116 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
It is high time you start studying seriously.

A. studying seriously
B. It is high time
C. No error

D. you start

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.
Detailed explanation: After the expression **"It is (high/about) time + subject"**, we normally use the **simple past** (the mandative/subjunctive past) to express a **present** recommendation/urgency about something overdue. Therefore, "It is high time **you started** studying seriously" is correct—not "you start." (Hindi gist: "अब बहुत हो चुका—तुम्हें अब पढ़ाई शुरू कर देनी चाहिए" का भाव व्यक्त करने के लिए past form 'started' प्रयुक्त होता है।)
Grammatical rule used:
· Structure: *It is (high/about) time + subject + **V2** (simple past)* to express present urgency/overdue action.
· Compare: *It's time to + V1* when the subject is implicit/same.
Example:
· Correct: *It's high time we **left** for the station.*
· Incorrect: *It's high time we **leave** for the station.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· You may also see the **subjunctive** base form after *It's time* in very formal or certain dialects, but standard exam usage prefers the **simple past** (V2).
· With an infinitive: *It's time **to** start. / It's time **for you to** start.*

Q.117 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence. The man is blind of one eye.**

A. with one eye
B. by one eye
C. in one eye
D. from one eye

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **in one eye**.
Explanation: In standard English, the adjective **blind** takes the preposition **in** when referring to the affected organ: *blind **in** one eye / blind **in** the left eye.* "Blind of one eye" is archaic/non-standard today. "With," "by," and "from" do not idiomatically express the idea of impairment of a body part in this construction.
Grammatical rule used: With adjectives denoting physical impairment (blind, deaf, lame, paralyzed), we use **in + body part** to indicate the locus of impairment (e.g., *deaf **in** one ear*, *lame **in** one leg*).
Example: *She is **deaf in** one ear but hears perfectly with the other.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· **Blind to** means "unaware/insensible to" (*blind to the risks*), not physical blindness.
· Older usage like "blind of one eye" appears in historical texts but is not preferred in modern standard usage.

Q.118 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.**
Each of the candidates have submitted their documents for verification.

A. had submitted their document
B. No substitution required
C. has submitted their documents
D. is submitted their documents

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **has submitted their documents**.
Explanation: With **each of + plural noun**, the **grammatical subject is singular**, so the verb must be **singular** (**has**, not **have**). The pronoun **their** is acceptable in modern standard English as a **singular, gender-neutral** determiner/pronoun referring back to **each** (instead of "his or her"). "Documents" remains plural because, in verification contexts, each candidate typically submits multiple documents.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Subject–Verb Agreement:** *each / every / either / neither* → **singular verb**.
· **Singular they:** Acceptable in modern usage: *Each student must bring **their** ID.*
· **Example:** *Each of the players **has** submitted **their** forms.*
· **Information booster:** Very formal styles may prefer *his or her*, but most contemporary exam boards and style guides accept **singular they** for inclusivity and concision.

Q.119 **Identify the word that is not correctly spelled.**

A. Aberration
B. Discrepancy
C. Surveliance
D. Insurmountable

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Surveillance**" — meaning **close observation** or **systematic monitoring** of people/places/activities, often for security or research. *(Hindi: निगरानी, पर्यवेक्षण)* It derives from French *sur* (over) + *veiller* (to watch).
Example: *The museum is under 24-hour surveillance to protect the exhibits.*
Meanings of all the given options:
· **(a) Aberration:** a deviation from what is normal/expected; an anomaly or departure from the usual course. *(Hindi: सामान्य मार्ग से विचलन / अपवाद)*
· **(b) Discrepancy:** a lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts; inconsistency. *(Hindi: असंगति / अंतर)*
· **(c) Surveliance (✗) → Surveillance (✓):** systematic observation/monitoring. *(Hindi: निगरानी / पर्यवेक्षण)*
· **(d) Insurmountable:** too great to be overcome; impossible to surmount. *(Hindi: अजेय / दुर्जेय)*

Q.120 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) to submit (B) asked him (C) the report (D) the manager

A. DBAC
B. BACD
C. DBCA
D. DCAB

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Explanation (why DBAC):
· **D (the manager)** provides the **subject**.
· **B (asked him)** supplies the **finite verb + indirect object** ("asked" + "him").
· **A (to submit)** is the **infinitive of purpose** complementing "asked him".
· **C (the report)** is the **direct object** of the infinitive (*submit what? → the report*).
· Final sentence: **"The manager asked him to submit the report."**
· This respects standard **S + V + IO + non-finite purpose + DO** ordering and yields a grammatical, natural English sentence.

Q.121 Identify the antonym of 'Quell'.

A. Suppress
B. Calm
C. Silence
D. Agitate

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (d) **Agitate**.
Given word 'Quell': To put an end to something by force; to subdue or silence; also to pacify or allay (fear, unrest). *(Hindi: दमन करना/शांत करना/थाम देना)*
Example: The police were deployed to **quell** the riots before they spread.
Correct answer word 'Agitate': To stir up public feeling, excite, or provoke; to disturb or make someone anxious. *(Hindi: भड़काना/उत्तेजित करना/व्याकुल करना)*
Example: Irresponsible speeches can **agitate** the crowd and escalate tensions.
Synonyms (for 'quell'): suppress, subdue, quash, pacify.
Antonyms (of 'quell'): agitate, incite, provoke, foment.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (a) **Suppress**: To forcibly put an end to; to prevent development. *(Hindi: दबाना/रोकना)*
· (b) **Calm**: To make quiet or tranquil; free from agitation. *(Hindi: शांत करना/शांत)*
· (c) **Silence**: To cause to be quiet; to stop from expressing. *(Hindi: चुप करा देना/मौन कर देना)*

Q.122 Choose the correct one-word substitution for:
A place where aircraft are kept

A. Dockyard
B. Depot
C. Hangar
D. Barracks

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Hangar**.
Explanation (हिंदी अर्थ): *Hangar* is a large building/structure at an airport where aircraft are housed, serviced, or repaired (विमान-शाला/विमान-भंडार). It protects aircraft from weather and provides maintenance space.
Example: The engineers towed the jet into the **hangar** for routine maintenance.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Dockyard**: A place where ships are built, repaired, or docked (जहाज़-गोदी/जहाज़-मरम्मतशाला).
· **(b) Depot**: A storage or transit station for goods/vehicles; a warehouse or bus/rail base (गोदाम/डिपो).
· **(d) Barracks**: Buildings used to house soldiers (सैनिक छावनी/बैरेक).

Q.123 Find the antonym of 'Wilt'.

A. Cruel
B. Merciless
C. Revive
D. Strict

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **Revive**.
Given word ('Wilt'): To **wilt** means to become limp, weak, or to lose freshness and vigor—commonly used for plants that droop due to lack of water; figuratively, for people losing energy or confidence. *(Hindi: मुरझाना, कुम्हला जाना, निर्बल पड़ना)*
Example: Without water for days, the leaves began to **wilt** in the afternoon heat.
Correct answer word ('Revive'): To **revive** means to restore life, strength, or consciousness; to become active or flourishing again. *(Hindi: पुनर्जीवित करना/होना, स्फूर्ति लौटना)*
Example: A little shade and water helped the plant **revive** by evening.
Synonyms (Wilt): wither, droop, languish, flag.
Antonyms (Wilt): revive, flourish, bloom, perk up.
Meanings of the other options:
· **(a) Cruel:** Willfully causing pain or suffering; unkind. *(Hindi: क्रूर, निर्दयी)*
· **(b) Merciless:** Showing no mercy; pitiless. *(Hindi: निर्दयी, निष्ठुर)*
· **(d) Strict:** Demanding that rules are obeyed; rigid. *(Hindi: सख्त, कठोर)*
These are qualities of behavior/attitude, not opposites of "wilt."

Q.124 Change the following from active to passive:
People believe that the company will launch the new product before the end of this fiscal year.

A. The company believes to launch the product before the end of the fiscal year.
B. The new product is believed to be launched before the fiscal year ends.
C. It has been believed that the new product will launch this year.
D. It is believed that the company will launch the new product before the end of this fiscal year.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d).
Explanation: With impersonal subjects like **people say/think/believe**, the most natural passive is the **impersonal passive**: **It is believed that + clause**. We retain the future construction **will launch** in the that-clause: *It is believed that the company will launch…*
Rules of conversion (believe/say/think type):
Active: People + believe/think/say + **that** + S + V …
Passive (impersonal): It is believed/ thought/ said that + S + V …
Alternate (personal) passive: S (of that-clause) + **is believed/ thought/ said** + **to** + **V** (tense adjustments needed).
Structure:
· **Active voice:** *People believe that S + will + V1 …*
· **Passive voice (impersonal):** *It is believed that S + will + V1 …*
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) *The company believes to launch…* — **believe + to-infinitive** is not used with **company** as the **experiencer of its own action** here; also wrong re-casting of the original meaning.
· (b) *The new product is believed to be launched…* — awkward/less idiomatic; the **to be launched** pattern suggests a scheduled state; better is *the company is believed to launch…* if using the personal passive.
· (c) *It has been believed…* — present perfect passive conveys **ongoing belief up to now**, which **alters the aspect/meaning**; the original is a general present belief.

Q.125 Select the synonym of Cacophony.

A. Harmony
B. Discord
C. Order
D. Silence

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Discord**.
Given word—Cacophony: A harsh, jarring mixture of sounds; unpleasant noise; dissonance (हिंदी: कर्णकटु ध्वनि/विकट कोलाहल).
Example: *The traffic created a cacophony that drowned out our conversation.*
Correct answer—Discord: Lack of harmony; dissonance in sound or agreement; a clash of tones or opinions (हिंदी: असंगति/कलह/बे-सुरापन).
Example: *Discord among the instruments made the rehearsal difficult to endure.*
Synonyms (for *cacophony*): discord, dissonance, din, clamor.
Antonyms: harmony, euphony, melody, consonance.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Harmony:** a pleasing combination of sounds; agreement (हिंदी: संगति/सामंजस्य).
· **(c) Order:** arrangement or regularity; absence of confusion (हिंदी: व्यवस्था/क्रम).
· **(d) Silence:** complete absence of sound (हिंदी: मौन/शांतता).

Q.126 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
They said, "They had a very good habit."

A. They told that we had a very good habit.
B. They told that they had had a very good habit.
C. They told that they had a very good habit.
D. They told that we had had a very good habit.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is **(b) They told that they had had a very good habit.**
Explanation: The reporting verb **said** (past) triggers backshifting in reported speech. The original clause "They **had** a very good habit" is **simple past**; on conversion it becomes **past perfect → had had** (first *had* = auxiliary; second *had* = main verb "possess"). The pronoun **they** remains **they** since there's no change of viewpoint indicated.
Rule highlights:
· Direct → Indirect: **said/told + that + clause** (backshift tense when reporting verb is past).
· **Simple Past → Past Perfect** (e.g., *had → had had* when "have" is the main verb).
· Pronouns change only if the point of view/time/person changes.
Note: In strict grammar, **told** generally takes an object (*told me/us*). However, among the given options, (b) alone preserves the required tense backshift (**had had**) and correct pronoun, so it is the best/accepted answer here.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **(a)** Changes pronoun to **we** (unwarranted) and keeps only **had** (no backshift).
· **(c)** Keeps **had** (simple past) instead of **had had** (past perfect).
· **(d)** Uses **we** (incorrect shift of viewpoint), though **had had** is tense-wise fine.

Q.127 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"The chef will prepare the meal by noon."

A. The meal will be prepared by the chef by noon.
B. The chef will be prepared the meal.
C. The meal would be prepared by noon.
D. The meal will prepared by the chef by noon.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (a).
Explain the rules of conversion from active to passive or passive to active with structure in detail.
Structure:
· **Active voice:** Subject + **will** + V_1 + Object + (adverbials)
· **Passive voice:** Object + **will be** + V_3 + (by + Subject) + (adverbials)
· Applying the rule:
· Active: **The chef** (S) + **will prepare** (V) + **the meal** (O) + **by noon** (adverbial).
· Passive: **The meal** (O → S) + **will be prepared** (will + be + past participle) + **by the chef** (agent) + **by noon** (adverbial retained).
· Options (b) and (d) are ungrammatical in form; (c) changes the modal (**would ≠ will**) and omits the agent and precise time relation.

Q.128 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
1. He has inspired millions through his speeches and writings.
2. He came to be known as the "Missile Man of India" for his contributions.
3. In the year 2002, he became the President of India.
4. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam worked as a scientist at ISRO for forty years.

A. 1234
B. 4231
C. 4312
D. 2431

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) 4231** is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why this order is correct (chronology & cohesion):
· **4 → Career foundation:** *"Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam worked as a scientist at ISRO for forty years."* — Introduces the subject and establishes his professional base.
· **2 → Epithet from contributions:** His ISRO work logically **leads to** the title *"Missile Man of India."* The nickname arises **because of** the contributions mentioned in (4).
· **3 → Peak public office:** After recognition, the narrative moves to a milestone: **2002 Presidency**, which chronologically follows his scientific acclaim.
· **1 → Lasting impact:** Concludes with his broader **influence and inspiration** through speeches/writings—an effect that spans post-Presidency and rounds off the paragraph with legacy.
Why other orders fail:
· **(a) 1234:** Starts with impact before introducing who he is or why he's notable; lacks logical build-up.
· **(c) 4312:** Jumps from ISRO → Presidency → inspiration → title; the epithet in (2) should precede (3) as it stems from scientific work.
· **(d) 2431:** Begins with the epithet without context, places ISRO after it (reverse causality), then Presidency, then inspiration—less coherent than 4231.

Q.129 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
1. The advancements in science led by figures like Copernicus, Galileo and Descartes also questioned its established views of the universe.
2. It encouraged the growth of secularism and individualism, drawing inspiration from the classical works of ancient Greece and Rome.
3. The invention of the printing press further accelerated this shift, making books more accessible and promoting literacy and individual thinking.
4. The Renaissance ushered in a new era that questioned the monopoly of the Roman Catholic Church on knowledge and spiritual guidance.

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

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why 4-2-1-3?
· **(4)** provides the **broad theme** (Renaissance challenging Church monopoly) — a natural topic sentence.

· **(2)** adds the **ideational shift** (secularism/individualism from classical sources) that follows the Renaissance challenge.
· **(1)** brings in **scientific advancements** (Copernicus, Galileo, Descartes) as a **specific dimension** questioning established views.
· **(3)** closes with the **enabler/accelerator** (printing press) that spreads ideas through accessibility and literacy, logically the concluding cause for diffusion.

Q.130 **Select the one-word term for: "Someone who is consistently excluded or ignored by a community due to lack of trust or popularity."**

A. Dissenter
B. Noble
C. Pariah
D. Loyalist

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Pariah**.
Explanation: Pariah means an outcast — a person who is socially shunned or ostracized by a community (बहिष्कृत/अछूत/तिरस्कृत व्यक्ति). Such a person is excluded from normal social acceptance or privileges.
Example: After the scandal, he became a **pariah** in political circles.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Dissenter:** One who disagrees with the majority or official opinion (असहमत/मतभेद रखने वाला).
· **(b) Noble:** A person of high rank or admirable moral qualities (कुलीन/उदार/महान).
· **(d) Loyalist:** A person who remains loyal to a cause, ruler, or government (निष्ठावान समर्थक/राजभक्त).

Q.131 **Choose the sentence that uses a homonym of the highlighted word:**
The lead pipes were replaced due to safety concerns.

A. The general will lead the troops into battle.
B. Exposure to lead can cause health issues in children.
C. The old house still had lead in its plumbing system.
D. They tested the soil for traces of lead.

Answer: A

Sol: The sentence that uses a homonym is option (a) **lead** (/li:d/, verb: "to guide")—a different word in meaning and pronunciation from the highlighted **lead** (/lɛd/, noun: the metal "सीसा").
Explanation (detailed): In the highlighted sentence, *lead* is a **noun** meaning a heavy, toxic metal used in old pipes. In option (a), *lead* is a **verb** meaning "to guide/command," a different lexical item that shares spelling (a homograph) but differs in sound and meaning (a heteronym), hence a homonymal use.
Context note: Options (b), (c), and (d) all use *lead* as the **metal**—same meaning as the highlighted word—so they do **not** demonstrate the homonym.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (b) *lead* = the toxic **metal** (सीसा) — same sense as highlighted.
· (c) *lead* = the **metal** in plumbing — same sense as highlighted.
· (d) *lead* = testing soil for **metal** contamination — same sense as highlighted.

Q.132 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
They said that they had already completed their homework.

A. They said, "We already completed their homework."
B. They said, "We have completed our homework."
C. They said, "We have already completed homework of ours."
D. They said, "We have already completed our homework."

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (d).
Explanation: The indirect sentence uses **past perfect** ("had already completed"), which normally backshifts from **present perfect** in direct speech when the reporting verb is in the past ("said"). While converting back to direct speech, we **restore the original tense**: *present perfect* → "have already completed". **Pronoun shift** is also required: "their" (3rd person in reported speech) becomes **"our"** (1st person) to reflect the original speakers ("They said, 'We…'"). The adverb **"already"** remains as is.
Rules of conversion (key points):
· Reporting verb in past → backshift in indirect (e.g., *have completed → had completed*). Reverse this when restoring direct speech.
· Change of **person**: 3rd person "their" → 1st person "our" to match the original speaker.
· **Punctuation** in direct speech: comma after reporting clause + quotation marks around the reported clause.
· **Example (rule):** Indirect: *She said that she had finished her work.* → Direct: *She said, "I have finished my work."*
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) "their" is wrong; speakers would say **our**. Also "already completed their homework" mismatches person reference.
· (b) Missing **"already"**, which is present in the original meaning.
· (c) Awkward/unidiomatic phrasing "homework of ours"; standard is **our homework**.

Q.133 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
I am not used with this kind of work.

A. to this kind of work
B. about this kind of work
C. at this kind of work
D. for this kind of work

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **to this kind of work**.
Explanation: The expression is **be used to + noun/gerund**, meaning "be accustomed to." Here, "this kind of work" is a noun phrase, so the correct preposition is **to**, not "with." Hence, "I am not used **to** this kind of work."
Grammatical rule used:
· **used to + V1** = past habit/state (e.g., I used to play).
· **be used to + noun/gerund** = be accustomed to (e.g., I am used to playing/heat/noise).
· **Example:**
· She **is used to** early mornings. / He **is not used to** speaking in public.
· **Information booster / exceptions:** After **be used to**, you can place either a noun (**noise**) or a gerund (**working**). Do **not** confuse it with **used to + V1** indicating an earlier habit that no longer continues.

Q.134 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
1. Franklin hypothesized that lightning was a form of electrical discharge.
2. Franklin flew a kite made of a silk string and attached a metal key to it during a storm.
3. He wanted to prove this by conducting an experiment to capture the electrical charge from a thunderstorm.
4. As the storm approached, the kite was struck by lightning, and the metal key conducted the electrical charge.

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

D. 1-4-3-2

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
- **1** states the **hypothesis** (lightning = electrical discharge), which naturally precedes any action.
- **3** expresses the **purpose/plan** to test the hypothesis ("He wanted to prove this by conducting an experiment...").
- **2** provides the **method** of the experiment (flying a kite with a metal key during a storm).
- **4** gives the **result/outcome** (lightning strikes; charge is conducted), completing a coherent scientific narrative: **hypothesis → intent → method → result (1-3-2-4).**

Q.135 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) should follow (B) traffic rules (C) strictly (D) everyone

A. DABC
B. DCAB
C. DBCA
D. DACB

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
- **D (everyone)** provides the **subject**.
- **A (should follow)** gives the **modal + main verb**.
- **B (traffic rules)** is the **object** of the verb "follow."
- **C (strictly)** is an **adverb** modifying how the action should be done.
- Final sentence: **"Everyone should follow traffic rules strictly."**
- This follows the natural English order **Subject → Modal/Verb → Object → Adverbial**.

Q.136 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He has much works to finish.

A. a lot of work
B. plenty works
C. many works
D. lot of tasks

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **a lot of work**.
Explanation: "Work" in the sense of tasks/assignments is an **uncountable noun**, so it does **not** take a plural "works."
Also, in affirmative sentences, **a lot of** is the most natural quantifier with uncountable nouns ("a lot of work").
"Much work" is grammatically possible but sounds formal/stiff in everyday usage; the error in the original is the **plural** "works," not just the quantifier.
Grammatical rule used: Uncountable nouns (advice, furniture, information, luggage, homework, work) don't take plural forms and pair with quantifiers like **much/a lot of/plenty of** (not numbers).
Example: She has **a lot of homework**, so she can't come out tonight.
Info booster / exceptions:
- **Works** is correct when it means artistic/literary creations ("the collected **works** of Shakespeare") or industrial facilities ("iron **works**"). It is **not** used for everyday "tasks."
- In negative/interrogatives, **much** is common: "He doesn't have **much work** left," "Do you have **much work**?"

Q.137 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.**
If I was you **, I would consult a specialist.**

A. No substitution required
B. am you
C. would be you
D. were you

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **were you**.
Explanation: The sentence expresses an unreal/hypothetical condition (I am not you). In such *subjunctive* or contrary-to-fact conditionals, English uses **were** with all persons after *if* (If I **were**..., If he **were**..., etc.). Hence, "If I **were** you, I would consult a specialist" is the grammatically correct, idiomatic structure.
Grammatical rule used:
- **Subjunctive mood in unreal conditionals**: *If + subject +* ***were*** *, subject + would +* V_1.
- With the verb **be**, the form **were** is used for all persons to indicate unreality/hypothesis.
Example: *If she* ***were*** *here, we* ***would*** *start immediately.*
Information booster / exceptions:
- Other triggers for the past subjunctive **were**: *wish, if only, as if/as though* (e.g., *I wish he* ***were*** *taller*).

Q.138 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence. He told that when they had reached the station, the train had already left.**

A. He said, "When we have reach the station, the train had already left."
B. He said, "When we reached the station, the train had already left."
C. He said, "When we were reaching the station, the train was already leaving."
D. He said, "When we reach the station, the train has already left."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).
Explanation: Turning the reported statement into direct speech requires restoring the original wording and correct tense sequence. The time relation is: **reaching** happened first; **leaving** was already completed. Hence in direct speech: **simple past** in the time clause ("we reached") + **past perfect** in the main clause ("had already left"). Pronoun shift **they → we** is natural because the speaker includes himself. The reporting verb "said" is standard for introducing direct quotes.
Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct):
- Replace the conjunction *that* with quotation marks after a suitable reporting verb (often *said*).
- Adjust **pronouns** to reflect the original speaker's viewpoint (they → we).
- Maintain **sequence of tenses** to preserve time relations: earlier past action → **past perfect**; later/point past action → **simple past**.
Why others are incorrect:
- (a) "have reach" → wrong verb form; also tense mismatch.
- (c) Progressive pair ("were reaching/was leaving") changes the meaning to simultaneous ongoing actions, not a completed-before relation.
- (d) Present tenses ("reach/has left") misrepresent past-time context and sequence.

Q.139 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
He asked me whether I had taken the medications.

A. He said, "Whether you take the medications?"

B. He said, "Did you take the medications?"
C. He said, "Did I take the medications?"
D. He said, "Did you took the medications?"

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).
Explanation: A **yes/no** indirect question with **whether/if + past perfect (had taken)** often backshifts from a **simple past question** in direct speech: **"Did you take…?"** → **… whether I had taken.…** When restoring to direct speech:
· Use **question word order** with auxiliary **did**: **Did you take …?**
· Keep correct **pronouns**: *you* → *I* (in indirect) and **back to** *you* (in direct).
· Maintain **simple past** (*did take*) rather than incorrect forms.
Rules of conversion (Questions):
· **Direct → Indirect (yes/no):** reporting verb (asked) + **if/whether** + **subject** + **tense** (backshift if reporting verb past) + **no question order**.
· **Indirect → Direct:** re-introduce **question order** and **auxiliary** (Do/Did/Has…), restore **pronouns/time** to original perspective.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) Uses **"Whether"** inside direct question — **unidiomatic**; we use **if/whether** in indirect, not in direct yes/no questions.
· (c) Changes pronoun to **I** — alters the **speaker's role**; wrong sense.
· (d) **"Did you took"** — tense error (auxiliary **did** requires base verb **take**, not **took**).

Q.140 **Select the synonym of Pinnacle.**

A. Base
B. Decline
C. Bottom
D. Peak

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Peak**.
Given word 'Pinnacle': The highest point of development or achievement; a summit or acme. *(Hindi: शिखर/चरम बिंदु)*
Example: Winning the international award was the **pinnacle** of her career.
Correct answer word 'Peak': The topmost point or maximum level of something; summit. *(Hindi: शिखर/चोटी)*
Example: The athlete reached the **peak** of his performance in the final match.
Synonyms: apex, acme, zenith, summit.
Antonyms: nadir, base, bottom, low point.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (a) **Base**: Lowest part or foundation of something. *(Hindi: आधार/निचला भाग)*
· (b) **Decline**: A gradual loss or deterioration. *(Hindi: गिरावट/पतन)*
· (c) **Bottom**: The lowest point or part. *(Hindi: तल/सबसे नीचे का भाग)*

Q.141 **Select the correct spelling of a word meaning 'a long adventurous journey'.**

A. Odessay
B. Odyssey
C. Odessy
D. Oddysey

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correctly spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Odyssey**" — It means a long, adventurous journey, often filled with notable experiences or challenges; it can also refer to a series of wanderings marked by many changes of fortune. (Hindi: **लंबी साहसिक यात्रा**, **रोमांचक भ्रमण**)
Example: After quitting his job, Raghav began a year-long **odyssey** across the mountains of Central Asia.

Q.142 **Select the synonym of Obsequious.**

A. Defiant
B. Aggressive
C. Proud
D. Submissive

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Submissive**.
Obsequious: showing excessive eagerness to please; servile, fawning, sycophantic in order to gain favor. (Hindi: चापलूस / खुशामदी / दासवत).
Example: *The manager surrounded himself with **obsequious** assistants who agreed with everything he said.*
Submissive: inclined or ready to submit to authority; meekly obedient or compliant. (Hindi: आज्ञाकारी / विनम्र / आत्मसमर्पी).
Example: *Her **submissive** tone suggested she would follow the instructions without protest.*
Synonyms: servile, fawning, sycophantic, subservient.
Antonyms: assertive, defiant, independent, domineering (as an opposite tendency).
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Defiant:** boldly resisting authority or opposition. (Hindi: अवज्ञाकारी / उद्दंड).
· **(b) Aggressive:** ready or likely to attack; forceful, pushy. (Hindi: आक्रामक).
· **(c) Proud:** having a high opinion of oneself; feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction. (Hindi: गर्वित / अभिमानी).

Q.143 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
The behaviour of these students leave much to be desired.

A. leave much
B. The behaviour
C. of these students
D. to be desired

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation: The **subject** is **"The behaviour"** (singular, uncountable), so the verb must be **singular**: **"leaves,"** not "leave."
The prepositional phrase **"of these students"** does not affect subject-verb agreement. Correct sentence: **"The behaviour of these students leaves much to be desired."**
Grammatical rule used: In **Subject + of + Noun** structures, the verb agrees with the **head noun before "of"** (here, **behaviour**). Uncountable/singular nouns take **singular** verbs (behaviour **leaves**, furniture **is**, information **is**).
Example: *The quality of the apples **is** excellent.* (*quality* = head, singular)
Info booster / exceptions: Be careful with **collective nouns** (team, committee): singular in British English unless emphasizing individuals; but **behaviour** is unequivocally singular/uncountable in this sense and requires a singular verb.

Q.144 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The hall is being decorated by the staff."

A. The staff is decorating the hall.
B. The staff is being decorated the hall.
C. The staff decorate the hall.
D. The hall is decorating the staff.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is **(a) The staff is decorating the hall.**
Explain the rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with structure (in detail):
· Identify the tense/aspect in the passive: **is being decorated** = **Present Continuous Passive** (*am/is/are + being + V³*).
· Move the agent (the phrase after **by**) to the subject position: **by the staff → The staff** (subject).
· Keep the same tense/aspect in active: **Present Continuous Active** (*am/is/are + V-ing*).
· Retain the original object after the verb: **the hall**.
· Ensure subject–verb agreement: with the collective noun **staff**, exams commonly accept singular agreement when treated as a single unit → **is decorating**. (Note: In British usage, **staff** can also be plural — *The staff are…*—but you must select from the given options; (a) matches tense and structure correctly.)
Structure:
· **Passive Voice (Present Continuous):** *Object* + am/is/are + **being** + V³ + (by + *Agent*)
· *The hall* **is being decorated** *(by the staff).*
· **Active Voice (Present Continuous):** *Subject (Agent)* + am/is/are + V-ing + *Object*
· *The staff* **is decorating** *the hall.*
Example (parallel):
· Passive: *The rooms **are being cleaned** by the housekeepers.*
· Active: *The housekeepers **are cleaning** the rooms.*
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **(b) The staff is being decorated the hall.** — Ungrammatical hybrid: mixes passive auxiliary (**is being**) with an active object; correct active should be **is decorating**.
· **(c) The staff decorate the hall.** — **Simple Present** (habitual), not **Present Continuous**; changes the aspect and does not reflect the passive "is being…".
· **(d) The hall is decorating the staff.** — Reverses semantic roles (nonsensical) and changes meaning.

Q.145 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Rajesh says to Malini, "We did not like the dance last year."

A. Rajesh tells Malini that they had not liked the dance the previous year.
B. Rajesh tells Malini that they did not like the dance the previous year.
C. Rajesh told Malini that they did not like the dance last year.
D. Rajesh told Malini that they had not liked the dance the previous year.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).
Explanation: The reporting verb is in the **present** ("says to"), so we generally **do not backshift the tense** of the reported clause. "Did not like" (simple past) remains **did not like**. Also, **"says to"** → **"tells"** in indirect speech. Pronoun **we** → **they** (as the reporter is a third person and "we" does not include the reporter). Time phrase "last year" may remain or be adapted to **"the previous year"** for clarity—both are acceptable with a present reporting verb; the option uses the adapted form, which is fine.
Rules of conversion (Statement):
· **say to** → **tell** (say to + person is re-expressed as tell + person).
· Keep tense when reporting verb is present: **Present reporting** → **no backshift**.
· Adjust **pronouns/time/place** as per context.
· **Quotation marks** removed; **that-clause** used.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) Uses **had not liked** (past perfect) — an unnecessary backshift with a present reporting verb.
· (c) Changes **says** to **told** and keeps **last year**; though formable in another context, it **doesn't match** the given present reporting verb.
· (d) Changes reporting verb to past and backshifts — again **not aligned** with the original.

Q.146 **Fill in the blank with an appropriate adverb.**
The food is ___ good.

A. cautiously
B. extremely
C. boldly
D. annually

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(b) extremely**.
" **Extremely**" is a degree adverb that intensifies adjectives (e.g., *extremely good, extremely cold*). Here it modifies the adjective "good" to express a high degree of quality. *(Hindi: अत्यंत/बेहद)*
Example: The dessert was **extremely** good.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) cautiously:** Manner adverb modifying verbs (e.g., *drive cautiously*), not degree of an adjective. *(Hindi: सावधानीपूर्वक)*
· **(c) boldly:** Manner adverb describing the way an action is performed (e.g., *speak boldly*). *(Hindi: निडरता से/साहसपूर्वक)*
· **(d) annually:** Frequency/time adverb (once a year), unsuitable before an adjective like "good." *(Hindi: वार्षिक रूप से)*

Q.147 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He is good____ mathematics.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **at**.
Explanation: The fixed collocation is **good at + subject/skill** (good at maths, good at chess, good at cooking). It expresses competence or proficiency. (Hindi: गणित में अच्छा / निपुण).
Example: *She is **good at** mathematics and often helps her friends with calculus.*
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) by:** indicates agency/instrument ("by train," "by him"); doesn't collocate with "good". (Hindi: द्वारा).
· **(b) to:** marks direction/recipient ("to the park," "good to someone" = kind); not for ability. (Hindi: को / तक).
· **(c) in:** sometimes used for performance within a context (*good in class/exams*), but with a **subject/skill**, standard usage is **good at**. (Hindi: में).
Information booster:
· **good at** + activity/subject/tool (*good at coding / algebra / the violin*).
· **good with** + instruments/people (*good with children / numbers*).
· **good in** + context/situation (*good in interviews / in class*).

Q.148 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
"A facility equipped with instruments for studying stars, planets, and other celestial bodies"

A. Observatory
B. Planetarium
C. Greenhouse
D. Archive

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Observatory** (वेधशाला).
An **observatory** is a scientific facility/installation fitted with telescopes and other instruments for observing celestial objects and events (Hindi: वेधशाला—खगोलीय पिंडों का अवलोकन केंद्र).
Example: *The mountain-top **observatory** recorded the comet's trajectory throughout the night.*
Meanings of the given other options:
· (b) **Planetarium** (तारामंडल): A theatre/dome where the **night sky is projected** for education/entertainment; not primarily an instrumented research facility.
· (c) **Greenhouse** (हरितगृह): A glass-enclosed structure for **growing plants** under controlled conditions.
· (d) **Archive** (अभिलेखागार): A place for **storing and preserving records/documents**.

Q.149 **Which sentence contains a word that is spelled incorrectly?**

A. The scientist explained the hypothesis behind the experiment clearly.
B. The new hybrid model of the car is both fuel-efficient and stylish.
C. The therapist used hypnosis to help the patient recall past memories.
D. It's important to maintain hygenc practices to prevent illness.

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the **incorrectly** spelt sentence.
Correct spelling is: " **hygienic** practices" — *hygienic* means clean and sanitary; it relates to maintaining health by preventing disease through cleanliness. *(Hindi: स्वच्छतापूर्ण, स्वास्थ्यकर)*
Example: Doctors emphasize **hygienic** practices like regular handwashing.
Meanings of all the given options:
· **(a)** *hypothesis* — a proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence. *(Hindi: परिकल्पना)*
· **(b)** *hybrid* — something made by combining two different elements; in cars, a vehicle using two power sources. *(Hindi: संकर)*
· **(c)** *hypnosis* — a trance-like state of focused attention and increased suggestibility. *(Hindi: सम्मोहन)*
· **(d)** *hygienic* (correct form) — conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease; clean. *(Hindi: स्वच्छतापूर्ण/स्वास्थ्यकर)*

Q.150 **Identify the word in this sentence that contains an error.**
The keys are inside the table drawer.

A. keys
B. drawer
C. table
D. inside

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: While **inside** is not inherently wrong, the **idiomatic** and preferred preposition for routine location with containers like drawers is **in**: "The keys are **in** the table drawer." We typically reserve **inside** for emphatic contrast of interior vs exterior (*inside vs outside*) or when entering a space, whereas neutral location takes **in**.
Grammatical rule used: Use **in** for general location within bounded areas/containers (in a box, in a room, in a drawer). Use **inside** when you need contrast or emphasis on the interior (*Stay inside the house*).
Example: *Your passport is **in** the top drawer. / It's raining; please stay **inside** the house.*
Information booster: In formal written English, avoid " **inside of**" for simple location. Prefer **in** (*in the drawer*). **Within** can be used in formal contexts of limits (*within the box/limits*), but not typically for everyday placement like keys in a drawer.

Q.151 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
One must keep his promises.

A. One
B. No error
C. must keep
D. his promises

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation: The indefinite pronoun **"one"** must be followed by the **possessive "one's,"** not "his/her." Therefore, the correct sentence is: **"One must keep one's promises."** The pronoun-antecedent agreement requires consistency in person; mixing **one ... his** is considered a mismatch in formal English.
Grammatical rule used: Maintain **person and number consistency** with indefinite pronouns: *one → one's*, *someone → their* (in modern usage), etc.
Example: *One should mind **one's** manners in public.*
Info booster / exceptions: In contemporary English, **singular they** is widely used for gender neutrality (*"Everyone should keep **their** promises"*), but when the sentence starts with **one**, the traditional, most formal pairing is **one's**.

Q.152 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The soldier laid down his life ____ the nation.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **for**.
Explanation: The fixed and idiomatic expression is **"lay down one's life for (someone/something)"**, meaning to **sacrifice one's life in the service or defence of** that person/cause. Hence, **for the nation** (राष्ट्र के लिए) is the only correct collocation.
Example: *Countless heroes have laid down their lives **for** the country.*
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **to** — indicates direction/purpose but not sacrifice; *life to the nation* is unidiomatic.
· (b) **by** — denotes means/agent; not suitable with **lay down one's life**.
· (c) **with** — indicates accompaniment/instrument; does not express **beneficiary/cause**.

Q.153 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The beggar was blind ___ one eye.

A. in
B. at

C. on
D. by

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **in**.
Explanation: With senses/organ-specific loss or defect, standard usage is **"blind in one eye"**, **"deaf in one ear."** *(Hindi: एक आँख से अन्धा)* The preposition **in** marks the affected organ.
Example: After the accident, he was **blind in one eye**.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(b) at**: used for location/time/target, not physical impairment. *(पर)*
· **(c) on**: used for surface contact/days, not this idiomatic impairment phrase. *(पर/ऊपर)*
· **(d) by**: indicates agency/method/means, not suitable here. *(द्वारा/से)*
Information booster (Prepositions with physical conditions):
· **deaf in one ear**, **lame in one leg**, **weak in the knees** are idiomatic with **in**.
· Archaic/rare: **blind of one eye** exists in older usage but is not standard in modern exams.

Q.154 **Choose the antonym of 'magnanimous':**

A. Noble
B. Petty
C. Forgiving
D. Generous

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Petty**.
Magnanimous: A person who is large-hearted, generous in forgiving insults or injuries; noble in mind and heart; free from pettiness (Hindi: उदार, महान-हृदय, क्षमाशील).
Example: *Despite the harsh criticism, she remained **magnanimous** and even praised her opponent's efforts.*
Correct answer word — Petty: Small-minded, mean-spirited, concerned with trivial or spiteful matters; ungenerous (Hindi: छोटा-दिल, क्षुद्र, संकीर्ण).
Example: *It is **petty** to hold a grudge over such a minor mistake.*
Synonyms (of magnanimous): generous, noble, benevolent, big-hearted.
Antonyms (of magnanimous): petty, mean, grudging, small-minded.
Meanings of other options:
· (a) **Noble**: high-minded, morally elevated (Hindi: उच्च, महान).
· (c) **Forgiving**: willing to pardon; not resentful (Hindi: क्षमाशील).
· (d) **Generous**: liberal in giving; kind (Hindi: उदार).

Q.155 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Roshan says, "I have completed my homework."

A. Roshan said that he had completed his homework.
B. Roshan says that he had completed his homework.
C. Roshan says that he has completed his homework.
D. Roshan said that he has completed his homework.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect speech is **(c) Roshan says that he has completed his homework.**
Explanation: The reporting verb **says** is in the **simple present**, so there is **no backshift** of tense. The first person pronoun **I** changes to **he** to match the subject **Roshan**. The present perfect **have completed** remains **has completed** (agreement with **he**). Quotation marks are removed and **that** is inserted.
Rules of conversion (Direct → Indirect when reporting verb is present):
· If the reporting verb is **in present/future**, the **tense of the reported speech generally remains the same**.
· **Pronouns** change according to person and number to maintain reference.
· **Punctuation**: remove commas/quotes; introduce **that** for statements.
Structure:
· **Direct**: S + say/says + " + S′ + have/has + V_3 + ... + "
· **Indirect**: S + say/says + that + S'' + has/have + V_3 + ...
Example:
· Direct: She says, "I have finished the project."
· Indirect: She says that she has finished the project.
Note (Backshift when reporting verb is past):
· If it were **Roshan said, "I have completed my homework,"** the correct indirect form would be **Roshan said that he had completed his homework.**

Q.156 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence. "The letters were delivered by the postman."**

A. The postman had delivered the letters.
B. The postman delivers the letters.
C. The postman has delivered the letters.
D. The postman delivered the letters.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d) **The postman delivered the letters.**
Explain the rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with structure in detail:
· **Identify tense:** "were delivered" = **Simple Past Passive**.
· **Structure:**
· **Passive Voice:** *Object* + **was/were** + V3 + (by + *Agent*)
· "The letters **were delivered** (by the postman)."
· **Active Voice:** *Subject* + V2 + *Object*
· "The postman **delivered** the letters."
· **Steps:** Move the agent ("the postman") to subject position, keep the tense as **Simple Past** (V2 = delivered), and place the original subject ("the letters") as the object.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) had delivered** = Past Perfect, not Simple Past.
· **(b) delivers** = Simple Present, tense change.
· **(c) has delivered** = Present Perfect, tense change.

Q.157 **What does the idiom 'Take to task' mean?**

A. Scold
B. Congratulate
C. Reward
D. Praise

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: 'Take to task' — To reprimand or **scold** someone for a fault or mistake; to call them to account. *(Hindi: कड़ी फटकार लगाना, अनुशासनात्मक रूप से टोकना)*
Example: The manager **took the team to task** for missing the deadline.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

· **Haul someone over the coals:** To reprimand severely. *(Hindi: कड़ी डाँट पिलाना)*

· **Dress someone down:** To scold sharply. *(Hindi: जमकर डाँटना)*

· **Call someone out:** To challenge or criticize publicly. *(Hindi: खुलकर टोकना/आलोचना करना)*

Q.158 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Rashmi said to Reshma, "Mahima was dancing on the floor when she was called by her mother."

A. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had danced on the floor when she had been called by her mother.
B. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had been danching on the floor when was called by her mother.
C. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had been dancing on the floor when she had been called by her mother.
D. Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima was dancing on the floor when she was called by her mother.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (c).

Explanation of conversion:

· **Reporting verb**: *said to* → **told** (add an object).

· **Conjunction**: introduce **that**.

· **Backshift of tenses** (since reporting verb is in the past):

· Past Continuous (*was dancing*) → **Past Perfect Continuous** (*had been dancing*).

· Simple Past Passive (*was called*) → **Past Perfect Passive** (*had been called*).

· **Pronouns/Time**: remain consistent; *she* continues to refer to **Mahima** in context.

· Hence: **Rashmi told Reshma that Mahima had been dancing on the floor when she had been called by her mother.**

Rules of conversion (Direct → Indirect):

· *say to + person* → **tell + person**; *say that* → possible when no indirect object.

· Backshift: Present → Past; Past → Past Perfect; Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous; *was/were + V3* → *had been + V3* in passive.

· Keep logical sequence of tenses across main and subordinate clauses introduced by **when/while**.

Structure:

· **Direct:** S + said to + O, "S + was V-ing ... when S + was V3 ...."

· **Indirect:** S + told + O + that + S + **had been** V-ing ... when S + **had been** V3 ....

Example:

Direct: *He said, "I was reading when the lights went out."*

Indirect: *He said that he had been reading when the lights had gone out.*

Q.159 **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.**
Delegate

A. nominate
B. detain
C. create
D. possess

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) **nominate**.

Word Meaning:

Delegate (verb): to assign responsibility or authority to another person (किसी को काम सौंपना)

It can also be a noun: a person chosen or elected to represent others.

Example (verb): The manager delegated the task to his assistant.

Example (noun): She is a delegate to the UN conference.

Synonym: Nominate – to appoint someone to a duty or position (नामित करना)

Example: He was nominated to represent the company at the conference.

Synonyms: assign, authorize, designate, nominate.

Antonyms: retain, hold, deny, keep.

Meanings of Other

· (b) **Detain**: to hold someone back, often legally (रोकना)

· (c) **Create**: to make or bring into existence (बनाना)

· (d) **Possess**: to own or have (स्वामित्व होना)

Only "nominate" aligns with the idea of delegating authority or responsibility.

Q.160 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The police looked ____the matter.

A. into
B. for
C. by
D. at

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **into**.

Explanation: The phrasal verb **look into** means "to investigate or examine carefully" — exactly what the police do with a case or matter. (Hindi: जाँच करना, गहराई से जांचना)

Example: The committee will **look into** the allegations before taking action.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

· **(b) for**: **look for** = to search for something/someone (Hindi: खोजना); not used with "the matter."

· **(c) by**: **look by** is not a standard phrasal verb (Hindi: प्रचलित प्रयोग नहीं).

· **(d) at**: **look at** = to direct one's eyes toward; sometimes "consider," but with "the matter" in police context, **look into** (investigate) is precise (Hindi: देखना/विचार करना, पर जाँच नहीं).

Q.161 **What does the idiom 'Go the extra mile' mean?**

A. Work half-heartedly
B. Work harder than expected
C. Stay idle
D. Leave midway

Answer: B

Sol:

Option **(b)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

Given Idiom (Go the extra mile): To make a special additional effort beyond what is required or expected; to put in extra time, energy, or care to achieve a goal or help someone. *(Hindi: अपेक्षा से अधिक मेहनत/प्रयास करना; अतिरिक्त प्रयास करना)*

Example: The teacher **went the extra mile** by providing personalized feedback to every student.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

· **Bend over backwards**: to make a great effort to help/please someone.

· **Pull out all the stops**: to do everything possible to achieve something.

· **Leave no stone unturned**: to try every possible course of action.

· **Go above and beyond**: to do more than what is required.

Q.162 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
She tied the belt tightly around her _____ .

A. waste
B. weist
C. west
D. waist

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **waist**.

Explanation: *Waist* means the **part of the human body between the ribs and hips** (Hindi: कमर). The sentence speaks of tying a belt, which naturally goes around the **waist**, not "waste/west."

Example: *The tailor measured her **waist** before stitching the dress.*

Why other options are incorrect:

· (a) **waste**: unwanted material; misuse/spend carelessly (Hindi: कचरा/अपव्यय).

· (b) **weist**: non-standard/incorrect spelling; no valid common English word for this context.

· (c) **west**: direction opposite east (Hindi: पश्चिम).

Q.163 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The house is cleaned by her every morning before breakfast.

A. She is cleaning the house every morning before breakfast.
B. She cleaned the house every morning before breakfast.
C. She cleans the house every morning before breakfast.
D. She was cleaning the house every morning before breakfast.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (c) **She cleans the house every morning before breakfast.**

Explain the rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with structure:

· Identify the tense/aspect in the passive sentence. Here: **is cleaned** = **Simple Present Passive** (am/is/are + V^3).

· Move the **agent** after *by* to the subject position and change the **object pronoun** to **subject pronoun**: *her* → **she**.

· Keep the **tense** the same when converting: Simple Present Passive → **Simple Present Active**.

· Maintain **adverbials of frequency/time** ("every morning before breakfast") in the sentence; their position can remain at the end (or before the main verb in some styles) but meaning must stay intact.

· Ensure **subject–verb agreement** in simple present: third person singular → verb + **s/es** (**cleans**).

Structure:

· **Passive Voice (Simple Present):** *Object* + am/is/are + V^3 + (by + *Agent*) + Adverbials

· "The house **is cleaned** (by her) every morning before breakfast."

· **Active Voice (Simple Present):** *Subject* + V^1(s/es) + *Object* + Adverbials

· " **She cleans** the house every morning before breakfast."

Example (parallel):

· Passive: "The room **is vacuumed** by the attendant daily."

· Active: "The attendant **vacuums** the room daily."

Why the other options are incorrect:

· **(a) She is cleaning… → Present Continuous** (is + V-ing) expresses an ongoing action, not a **habitual** action. The adverbial "every morning" signals habit; use **simple present**.

· **(b) She cleaned… → Simple Past**, which shifts the time frame to finished past actions; the original shows a **present habitual** routine.

· **(d) She was cleaning… → Past Continuous**, again mismatching the tense/aspect and the habitual meaning.

Quick tip: For habitual truths/routines signaled by adverbs like **always, often, every day/morning**, prefer **Simple Present** in active voice; in passive, this maps to **am/is/are + V^3**.

Q.164 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She is junior than me.

A. She is
B. junior than
C. No error
D. me

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.

Detailed explanation of error: After adjectives of comparison denoting **rank/status/quality**—such as **senior, junior, superior, inferior, prior, posterior, anterior, preferable**—the preposition **"to"** (not "than") is used. Hence, it should be **"She is junior to me."**

Grammatical rule used:

· Certain adjectives take **preposition "to"** rather than "than": *senior to, junior to, superior to, inferior to, prior to, preferable to.*

· When comparing persons by position/rank, we do **not** use "than."

Example:

· *Rita is senior **to** me in this department.*

· *This method is preferable **to** that one.*

Information booster:

· Note that **"elder/older"** typically takes **"than"** (*She is older than me*), but **"senior/junior"** take **"to."**

Q.165 **Choose the antonym of 'tangible':**

A. Invisible
B. Real
C. Intangible
D. Definite

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **Intangible**.

Given word—Tangible: Something that can be touched or perceived by the senses; real, concrete, and measurable (हिंदी: स्पृश्य/मूर्त/ठोस).

Example: *We need tangible results to justify the investment.*

Correct answer—Intangible: Something that cannot be touched physically; lacking physical substance; abstract; not easily measured (हिंदी: अमूर्त/अस्पृश्य).

Example: *Trust is an intangible asset for any organization.*

Synonyms (for *tangible*): palpable, concrete, material, touchable.

Antonyms (for *tangible*): intangible, abstract, immaterial, incorporeal.

Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Invisible:** not able to be seen (हिंदी: अदृश्य).
· **(b) Real:** actually existing; not imagined (हिंदी: वास्तविक).
· **(d) Definite:** clearly stated or decided; not vague (हिंदी: निश्चित/स्पष्ट).

Q.166 **Choose the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:**
(A) very interesting (B) is reading (C) books (D) fiction

A. BDCA
B. BADC
C. BCAD
D. BACD

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· Sequence **BDCA → "Is reading fiction books very interesting?"**
· **B ("is reading")** provides the auxiliary **is** placed before the subject to form a **yes/no interrogative**.
· **D + C ("fiction books")** makes a natural noun phrase; **"reading fiction books"** (gerund phrase) functions as the **subject**.
· **A ("very interesting")** is the **subject complement** (predicate adjective) after **be**.
· Structure: **Be (aux) + Subject (gerund phrase) + Complement (AdjP)** → *Is [reading fiction books] [very interesting]?* (Add "?" to mark interrogation.)
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) BADC → "is reading very interesting fiction books"**: fragment; lacks an explicit subject before the verb **is**.
· **(c) BCAD → "is reading books very interesting fiction"**: jumbling; treats **fiction** as predicate noun and misplaces **very interesting**.
· **(d) BACD → "is reading very interesting books fiction"**: ill-formed predicate; "books fiction" is not a valid complement.
Info booster (useful rules):
· **Yes/No questions with *be*** : **Be + Subject + Complement** (e.g., *Is swimming difficult?*).
· **Gerund phrase as subject**: *Reading fiction books* can act as a singular subject.
· **Noun phrase order**: adjective-like noun (**fiction**) + head noun (**books**) → *fiction books*.

Q.167 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence. The teacher explained him the topic.**

A. taught him the topic
B. told him the topic
C. explained the topic to him
D. explained to him the topic

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **explained the topic to him**.
Explanation: The verb **explain** does **not** take a double object (*explain someone something* is wrong). The correct pattern is **explain + object + to + person** or **explain to + person + object**. Hence, "explained **the topic to him**" is the most natural and standard correction.
Grammatical rule used:
· Verbs like **explain, describe, suggest** require a **preposition "to"** before the indirect object: **explain something to someone**.
· Contrast with verbs that take double objects (**give/tell/teach/show**): *give him the book*, *tell her the truth* (no preposition needed).
Example:
· Correct: *The guide explained the route to us.*
· Incorrect: *The guide explained us the route.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· Acceptable variant order: **explain to + person + object** (option (d) *explained to him the topic* is grammatically possible but is **less idiomatic** in standard exam style; (c) is preferred).
· With **tell**, a double object is fine (*told him the topic*), but **meaning differs** from "explain" (tell = inform; explain = make clear with reasons).
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **taught him the topic** — changes the verb's meaning (teach ≠ explain).
· (b) **told him the topic** — grammatical, but **tell ≠ explain** (loss of nuance).
· (d) **explained to him the topic** — possible, but (c) is the **standard, more idiomatic** correction in exams.

Q.168 **Identify the word in this sentence that contains an error.**
She arrived to the office early this morning.

A. to
B. morning
C. arrived
D. office

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The verb **arrive** takes the preposition **at** for specific/smaller places and **in** for larger areas (cities/countries). We **do not** use "arrive **to**" in standard usage for locations. The sentence should read: **"She arrived at the office early this morning."**
Grammatical rule used:
· **arrive at** + point/small place: *arrive at the office/station/door*.
· **arrive in** + large area: *arrive in Delhi/India/Europe*.
· **reach** takes **no preposition**: *She reached the office early.*
· **Example:** *They arrived at the airport on time. / She arrived in Mumbai last night.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· With **abstract nouns**, use **arrive at**: *arrive at a decision/conclusion*.
· "Arrive to" may appear in older/literary registers with infinitives (*arrived to find*...), but **not** for location marking in contemporary standard English.

Q.169 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
"Property inherited from one's father"

A. Matrimony
B. Patrimony
C. Autocracy
D. Testimony

Answer: B

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (b) **Patrimony**.
Patrimony means property or estate inherited from one's father or male ancestors; by extension, any heritage handed down. (Hindi: पैतृक संपत्ति / पितृसंपत्ति).
Example: *After his father's demise, Arjun managed the **patrimony** with great care.*
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Matrimony:** marriage; the state of being married. (Hindi: विवाह).
· **(c) Autocracy:** government by a single person with absolute power. (Hindi: एकतंत्र / तानाशाही शासन).
· **(d) Testimony:** a formal statement of evidence; witness statement. (Hindi: गवाही / साक्ष्य).

Q.170 Choose the correct meaning of Idiom "To oil the hinges of silence".

A. To bribe someone to remain quiet
B. To prevent secrets from being exposed
C. To gradually break uncomfortable silence
D. To speak diplomatically in tense moments

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: *To oil the hinges of silence* — **Meaning**: to keep someone silent by giving money or favour; to "grease" the situation so that no sound (disclosure) occurs. *(Hindi: किसी को चुप रहने के लिए रिश्वत/अनुग्रह देना; मुँहबन्दी कराना).*
Example: The whistleblower was offered hush money to oil the hinges of silence before the report was published.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Grease someone's palm**: to bribe someone. *(हाथ गर्म करना/रिश्वत देना)*
· **Hush money**: money paid to keep someone from revealing information. *(मुँहबन्दी की रकम)*
· **Keep under wraps**: to keep something secret. *(गोपनीय रखना)*

Q.171 Find the incorrect part of the sentence:
She is more smarter than her sister.

A. No error
B. more smarter
C. She is
D. than her sister

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Explanation: This is a **double comparative**. With short adjectives like *smart*, we form the comparative by adding **–er** (*smarter*), **not** by using *more* + –er. Hence, the correct sentence is: **She is smarter than her sister.**
Grammatical rule used: Use **–er / –est** with most one-syllable (and some two-syllable) adjectives (*fast → faster*). Use **more/most** with longer adjectives (*more intelligent*). **Do not combine** *more* with the **–er** form (*more smarter, most fastest* are incorrect).
Example: Incorrect: *This road is more narrower.* ✔ Correct: *This road is narrower.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· Some two-syllable adjectives can take either form (e.g., *cleverer / more clever*; exam preference often favors one form consistently—stick to **one**, not both).
· With adjectives that **do not** take –er (e.g., *intelligent*, *beautiful*), use **more** (*more intelligent*, *more beautiful*).

Q.172 Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?
1. Feminism began as a fight for women's suffrage and then expanded to include social discrimination, workplace inequalities and reproductive rights.
2. Nevertheless, the movement received significant support from progressive thinkers who believed in gender equality and the dismantling of patriarchal structures.
3. Conservatives viewed the feminist movement as threatening to family values, with fears that women would abandon traditional roles as wives and mothers.
4. The evolution of feminism has been a transformative journey, reflecting changing societal attitudes and the struggles for gender equality.

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

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **4** is the topic sentence introducing the **evolution of feminism** in general terms—broad, thematic opener.
· **1** naturally follows as it **chronologically** sketches the movement's early aims (suffrage) and its later expansion—supporting detail for the "evolution."
· **3** introduces **opposition** (conservatives' fears), providing a balanced discourse after the developmental account in (1).
· **2** begins with the contrast marker **"Nevertheless,"** which **resolves** (3) by presenting counter-support from progressives; cohesion via concessive linkage makes **3 → 2** the best pair.
· Thus, **4-1-3-2** yields a coherent progression: overview → history/expansion → resistance → countervailing support.

Q.173 Select the one-word term for:
"A brief note or explanation added alongside a diagram or passage to provide clarity or context."

A. Annotation
B. Footnote
C. Glossary
D. Caption

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Annotation**.
Explanation (हिंदी अर्थ): *Annotation* means a brief explanatory note or comment added to a text, image, or diagram to clarify meaning or provide context (टिप्पणी/व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी). It highlights or explains specific parts for better understanding.
Example: The professor added **annotations** to the manuscript to clarify complex theories.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(b) Footnote**: A note placed at the bottom of a page giving additional information or citation (पाद-टिप्पणी).
· **(c) Glossary**: An alphabetical list of terms with definitions, usually at a book's end (शब्द-सूची).
· **(d) Caption**: A brief title or explanation under a picture or illustration (शीर्षक/चित्र-विवरण).

Q.174 Select the correct synonym of Modify.

A. Create
B. Alter
C. Hide
D. Destroy

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Alter**.
Given word: Modify — to change something partially or slightly, often to improve it or make it more suitable; to make adjustments without completely transforming its nature. (Hindi: परिवर्तन/संशोधन करना.)
Example (given word): The editor asked the author to **modify** a few paragraphs for clarity.
Correct answer word: Alter — to change or make different in character or detail; to adjust or revise something from its original form. (Hindi: बदलना/परिवर्तित करना.)
Example (correct answer): You may need to **alter** the dress so that it fits better.
Synonyms: change, **alter**, adjust, amend.
Antonyms: preserve, maintain, retain, keep.
Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(a) Create**: to bring into existence; to produce something new. (Hindi: सृजित करना/निर्माण करना)
· **(c) Hide**: to conceal; to keep out of sight. (Hindi: छिपाना/गोपित करना)
· **(d) Destroy**: to ruin completely; to put an end to. (Hindi: नष्ट करना/ध्वस्त करना)

Q.175 **Rearrange the following steps of the Union Budget preparation in the correct order:**
P. The finance minister presents the budget in Parliament
Q. The Ministry of Finance collects estimates from various ministries
R. The budget is passed by both houses of Parliament
S . The Cabinet approves the final draft of the budget

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

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **Q** → First, the Ministry of Finance **collects estimates** from various ministries; without inputs/receipts-expenditure statements, drafting cannot start.
· **S** → These inputs are consolidated and the **Cabinet approves** the final draft before any public presentation.
· **P** → The **Finance Minister presents** the Budget in Parliament (traditionally in the Lok Sabha).
· **R** → Finally, after debate and voting, the **Budget is passed by both Houses** of Parliament.
This sequence reflects a logical administrative **(collection → approval → presentation → passage)** flow.

Q.176 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
He has saw the movie three times already.

A. movie
B. three
C. already
D. saw

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: In the present perfect tense we use **has/have + past participle (V3)**. The verb after "has" must be **seen** (V3), not **saw** (V2). Therefore, the correct sentence is: **"He has seen the movie three times already."** "Already" is commonly used with the present perfect to show that the action happened sooner than expected.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Present Perfect = has/have + V3 (past participle)** to express an action that has occurred at an indefinite time before now or continues up to the present.
· Time expressions often used: *already, yet, ever, never, just, recently, lately, so far*.
Example:
· Incorrect: *She has ate breakfast.*
· Correct: *She has **eaten** breakfast.*
Information booster:
· Do **not** combine *has/have* with V2 forms (*went, saw, did*). Always use V3 (*gone, seen, done*).
· With **be** in perfect tenses: *has been*, not *has was*.

Q.177 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
Neither Ram nor his brothers is reliable.

A. Neither Ram
B. is reliable
C. No error
D. nor his brothers

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation of error: With '**neither ... nor**', the **verb agrees with the subject nearest to it** (proximity rule). Here, the nearer subject is **"his brothers"** (plural). Therefore, the verb must be **plural**: *"are reliable,"* not *"is reliable."*
Corrected sentence: *Neither Ram nor his brothers **are** reliable.*
Grammatical rule used:
· When subjects are joined by **either...or / neither...nor**, the verb agrees in **number and person with the subject closest to it**.
· If one subject is singular and the other plural, place the plural subject near the verb to ensure a plural verb.
Example:
· *Neither the teacher nor the students **were** present.*
· *Neither the students nor the teacher **was** present.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· With **mixed persons** (1st, 2nd, 3rd), the verb agrees with the nearest subject, but pronoun order in coordinated subjects often follows courtesy order (2nd–3rd–1st) in formal style; agreement still follows proximity.
· If the coordinated subjects form a **single idea** or refer to the **same person/thing**, a singular verb may be used (not applicable here).

Q.178 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
The labourers said to the contractor, "Did you ask the manager when we are going to receive our remuneration that has been pending for the last three months?"

A. The labourers asked the contractor if he asked the manager when they were going to receive their remuneration that had been pending for the previous three months.
B. The labourers asked the contractor if he had asked the manager when they are going to receive their remuneration that was pending for the previous three months.
C. The labourers asked the contractor if had he asked the manager when they are going to receive their remuneration that was pending for the last three months.
D. The labourers asked the contractor if he had asked the manager when they were going to receive their remuneration that had been pending for the previous three months.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (d).
Rules of conversion (applied here):
1. **Reporting verb "said to" → "asked"** (interrogative).
2. **Yes/No question** → introduce **if/whether**; maintain embedded **wh-clause** ("when ...").
3. **Backshift of tenses** because the reporting verb is past (**said**):
· **Did you ask → if he had asked** (past perfect).
· **we are going to receive → they were going to receive** (present progressive of "be going to" backshifts to past progressive).
· **has been pending → had been pending** (present perfect → past perfect).
4. **Pronoun changes**: **you → he**, **we → they**, **our → their**.
5. **Time expression**: **the last three months → the previous three months**.
Why the other options are wrong:
· (a) uses **if he asked** (simple past) instead of **had asked** (past perfect) after "Did you ask...?" and keeps backshift inconsistent.
· (b) keeps **they are going** (no backshift) and uses **was pending** (should be **had been pending**).
· (c) misorders **if had he asked** (incorrect interrogative word order in indirect speech) and lacks proper backshift elsewhere.

Q.179 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
It is believed that the minister will announce the new reforms next week.

A. People think the reforms have already been announced.
B. People believe that the minister will announce the new reforms next week.
C. The new reforms are announced by the minister.
D. It was believed that the reforms would be announced.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).
Explanation: The original sentence uses an **impersonal passive** construction: *"It is believed that ..."* To convert to active, we introduce a general/indefinite subject such as **People** (or "They/Experts/Observers") and keep the that-clause intact: **People believe that the minister will announce the new reforms next week.** This preserves tense (present simple passive **is believed** → present simple active **believe**) and meaning.
Structure:
· **Active voice:** Subject (People) + **believe** + that + [subject + will + base verb].
· **Passive voice (impersonal): It + is + past participle (believed) + that + [clause]**.
Rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with "It is said/believed/thought that ..."
1. Replace the dummy subject **It** with a generic subject (**People/They/Experts**).
2. Change the passive reporting verb (**is believed/said/thought**) to its active counterpart (**believe/say/think**) in the correct tense.
3. Retain the **that-clause** unchanged in content and future form (**will announce** stays **will announce**).
Example:
· Passive: *It is said that the show will be cancelled.*
· Active: *People say that the show will be cancelled.*
Information booster: In formal writing, the impersonal passive ("It is believed/said...") is often preferred to avoid specifying the agent; in tests, converting to active typically calls for a generic plural subject like **People**.

Q.180 **Choose the correct meaning of Idiom "Bite the bullet".**

A. Endure something painful
B. Make a bold plan
C. Speak without thinking
D. Tell a secret

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: "Bite the bullet"
Meaning: To **force oneself to face or endure** a painful, difficult, or unpleasant situation with courage and resolve; to accept hardship and carry on. *(Hindi: दाँत भींचकर सहना / कड़वी गोली निगलना)*
Example: *I hate going to the dentist, but I'll **bite the bullet** and book the appointment.*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Grin and bear it:** सहते हुए मुस्कुराना—endure something unpleasant without complaining.
· **Face the music:** परिणामों/आलोचना का सामना करना—accept the unpleasant consequences.
· **Take it on the chin:** हिम्मत से सहना—endure criticism or hardship bravely.
· **Swallow the bitter pill:** कड़वा सच/कठिनाई को स्वीकार करना—accept an unpleasant fact or situation.

Q.181 **What does the idiom 'Not one's cup of tea' mean?**

A. Impossible task
B. Very easy
C. Something disliked
D. Something enjoyable

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Not one's cup of tea — It means **something one does not like, enjoy, or feel suited to**; an activity or thing that is not to someone's taste or preference. (Hindi: पसंद की चीज़ न होना, मनपसंद न होना)
Example: Horror movies are **not my cup of tea**; I prefer comedies.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Fish out of water** — Feeling uncomfortable or out of place. (Hindi: असहज महसूस करना)
· **Rub someone the wrong way** — To irritate or annoy someone. (Hindi: चिढ़ाना/खीज दिलाना)
· **Hit the spot** — To be exactly right or satisfying. (Hindi: मन भा जाना/बिल्कुल उपयुक्त होना)
· **Up one's alley** — Well suited to one's tastes/skills (opposite sense). (Hindi: पसंद के अनुरूप)

Q.182 **Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?**
1. It cut off oxygen and prevented the usual decay caused by air, moisture, and bacteria.
2. The excavation of Pompeii provided a remarkably well-preserved glimpse into life in ancient Rome.
3. When the eruption occurred, a thick layer of hot ash and pumice rapidly buried the town.
4. Unlike other ruins, Pompeii remained frozen in time due to Mount Vesuvius' sudden eruption.

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

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **(2)** introduces the topic with the result of **excavation**—a neutral, broad opening: a well-preserved glimpse into Roman life.
· **(4)** explains *why* preservation was exceptional: Pompeii remained "frozen in time" due to the sudden eruption—linking the result to its cause.
· **(3)** provides the concrete **event detail** of the eruption: rapid burial by ash and pumice.
· **(1)** gives the **mechanism**: the ash layer cut off oxygen, preventing decay—this must follow (3) because the pronoun " **It**" refers to the ash/pumice deposit mentioned in (3).
· Thus, the coherent causal chain is **Result → Reason → Event → Mechanism** = **2-4-3-1**.

Q.183 **Fill in the blank with appropriate parts of speech.**
We spent an ____ day at school yesterday

A. enjoyable
B. enjoying
C. enjoyment
D. enjoyed

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **enjoyable**.
Explanation: We need an adjective to modify the noun **day**. **Enjoyable** is an adjective meaning "pleasant; giving pleasure or satisfaction" (आनंददायक/मनोरंजक). Hence, "an enjoyable day" is the natural, grammatically correct collocation.
Example: We had an **enjoyable** picnic by the lake.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) enjoying:** Present participle/gerund (क्रियावाचक संज्ञा/वर्तमान कृदन्त). "An enjoying day" is unidiomatic; *enjoying* normally describes a person ("enjoying the show"), not the day.
· **(c) enjoyment:** Noun (आनंद/आनंद-प्राप्ति). "An enjoyment day" is incorrect; a noun cannot directly premodify **day** here.
· **(d) enjoyed:** Past participle (भूत कृदन्त). "An enjoyed day" is unnatural; we might say "a **much-enjoyed** day," but *enjoyed* alone is not idiomatic before **day**.

Q.184 **Choose the antonym of 'affluent':**

A. Wealthy
B. Rich
C. Destitute
D. Prosperous

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **Destitute**.
Given word (Affluent): Affluent means very wealthy; having an abundance of money, possessions, or other material goods. It suggests prosperity and easy access to resources and comforts. *(Hindi: समृद्ध, धनवान)*
Example: The **affluent** neighborhood has well-maintained parks and schools.
Correct answer word (Destitute): Destitute means lacking the basic necessities of life—so poor that one is deprived of food, shelter, or clothing. It conveys extreme poverty and absence of resources. *(Hindi: अत्यंत दरिद्र, निराधार)*
Example: After the disaster, many families were left **destitute** and in need of urgent assistance.
Synonyms (of affluent): wealthy, prosperous, well-off, opulent.
Antonyms (of affluent): destitute, impoverished, penniless, needy.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Wealthy**: having a great deal of money, resources, or assets (Hindi: धनी, संपन्न)
· **(b) Rich**: possessing large amounts of money or valuable possessions; abundant (Hindi: अमीर, समृद्ध)
· **(d) Prosperous**: successful and flourishing, especially financially (Hindi: समृद्ध, उन्नत)

Q.185 **What is the place for ammunition and weapons called?**

A. Gallery
B. Library
C. Arsenal
D. Laboratory

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Arsenal**.
Explanation: An **arsenal** is a storehouse, depot, or facility where arms, ammunition, and military equipment are kept and often manufactured or maintained. (Hindi: शस्त्रागार/हथियार भंडार.)
Example: The city's **arsenal** supplies weapons and ammunition to nearby military bases.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Gallery**: a room or building for displaying art or for spectators. (Hindi: चित्रशाला/दीर्घा)
· **(b) Library**: a place where books and other informational materials are kept for reading/borrowing. (Hindi: पुस्तकालय)
· **(d) Laboratory**: a room/place equipped for scientific experiments or research. (Hindi: प्रयोगशाला)

Q.186 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"The manager will approve the application."

A. The application has been approved.
B. The application will be approved by the manager.
C. The application was being approved.
D. The application is approved by the manager.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (b).
Explanation: The active sentence is in **Simple Future** tense: *will + base verb*. To convert to passive, use **will + be + V3** and make the object the new subject.
· **Active:** *The manager (S) will approve (V) the application (O).*
· **Passive:** *The application (S) **will be approved** (V3) by the manager (by + agent).*
Structure:
· **Active voice:** Subject + **will** + V1 + Object
· **Passive voice:** Object (now Subject) + **will be** + V3 (+ by + Original Subject)
Examples:
· Active: *They will announce the results tomorrow.*
· Passive: *The results **will be announced** tomorrow.*
· Active: *We will send the documents next week.*
· Passive: *The documents **will be sent** next week.*
Information booster:
· With **modals** (can, may, must, should, will, shall, might, could), passive = **modal + be + V3**.
· The **"by + agent"** phrase is optional if the agent is unknown or unnecessary: *The application will be approved (soon).*

Q.187 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The soldiers died ___ their country.

A. in
B. at
C. by
D. for

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **for**.
Explanation: In idiomatic English we say "die **for** one's country," where **for** expresses purpose/benefit or in whose cause something is done. (Hindi: **for = के लिए**.) Hence, "The soldiers died **for** their country" conveys sacrifice on behalf of the nation.
Example: Many martyrs have died **for** their motherland.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(a) in**: "in" (में) denotes location/area ("die **in** battle," "in war"), but the sentence needs purpose/benefit, not mere location.
· **(b) at**: "at" (पर) marks a point/place ("at the border"), not purpose/benefit; "died **at** their country" is wrong.
· **(c) by**: "by" (द्वारा) shows agency/means; we don't say "died **by** their country." For cause we use "of/from" (died of cancer) or for purpose "for."

Q.188 **Choose the sentence that uses a homonym of the highlighted word:**
He had to* tear *the envelope to open it.

A. The comedian caused the audience to **tear** up with laughter.
B. He found a small **tear** in the corner.
C. Please don't **tear** the paper again.
D. She used tape to fix the **tear** on the bag.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct sentence using a homonym is (a).
Explanation: In the stem, **tear** (pronounced /teər/) means *to rip*. In option (a), **tear up** uses **tear** (pronounced /tɪər/) meaning *to begin to cry; produce tears* (हिंदी: आँसू आ जाना). Same spelling, different meaning and pronunciation → a classic **homonym/homograph** case.
Why the others are not correct:
· **(b) a small tear** = a *rip* (noun), semantically the same root meaning as the stem (rip), not a different lexical meaning.
· **(c) don't tear the paper** = the same verb *to rip* as the stem.
· **(d) fix the tear** = noun *rip* again.
· Hence, only (a) genuinely shifts to the "tears in the eyes" meaning.

Q.189 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
***He* denied to help me.**

A. help to me
B. for helping me
C. helping me
D. to helping me

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **helping me**.
Explanation: After **deny**, we use a **gerund (-ing form)** or a **that-clause**, not an infinitive. Therefore, *He denied helping me* is idiomatic and grammatically correct. The verb *deny* takes objects like *denying wrongdoing / denying stealing the money*, not *deny to + V1*.
Grammatical rule used: *deny + gerund / deny + (that)-clause.*
Example: *She denied taking the documents. / He denied that he knew the plan.*
Information booster (common verbs followed by gerund): admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, miss, postpone, risk, suggest, recommend, practice, appreciate, etc.

Q.190 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Mischievous
B. Mischievious
C. Mischeivous
D. Mishevious

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the **correctly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Mischievous**" — adjective meaning "fond of causing or showing playful mischief; teasingly troublesome; sometimes causing minor harm" (शरारती/उत्पाती).
Example: The **mischievous** child hid behind the curtain and giggled.
Parts of speech note (same-word spelling set): *Mischievous* is an **adjective**. The other options are incorrect spellings of the **same adjective**.

Q.191 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: The groceries are delivered to the house by the shopkeeper every evening.**

A. The shopkeeper delivers the groceries to the house every evening.
B. The groceries were delivered to the house by the shopkeeper.
C. The shopkeeper had delivered the groceries to the house.
D. The groceries are being delivered to the house every evening.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (a).
Explanation: The original is in **simple present passive**: *are delivered* (be + past participle) with the agent in a *by*-phrase (*by the shopkeeper*). To change to **active**, make the agent the subject (**The shopkeeper**), keep the tense in simple present (**delivers**), and retain the object and adverbials (*the groceries … every evening*). Thus: **"The shopkeeper delivers the groceries to the house every evening."**
Rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with structure in detail.
Structure:
· **Passive Voice (simple present):** Subject (receiver) + *am/is/are* + V^3 + (by + agent) + modifiers.
· **Active Voice (simple present):** Subject (doer) + V^1(s/es) + Object + modifiers.
Active voice: *The shopkeeper delivers the groceries to the house every evening.*
Passive voice: *The groceries are delivered to the house by the shopkeeper every evening.*
Example (rule illustration):
· Passive: *Letters are written by Riya every day.*
· Active: *Riya writes letters every day.*
Information booster: In habitual/general truths, keep the **same tense** in conversion. Remove the *by*-phrase if the agent is unknown/irrelevant; otherwise make it the active subject.

Q.192 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He said me a lie.

A. told me a lie
B. said to me lie
C. told me lie
D. said lie

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **told me a lie**.
#Explanation:# In standard usage, **tell** takes a person as its indirect object without **to** ("tell **me** something"), while **say** generally takes either quoted speech or a content clause and, if a person is mentioned, it requires **to** ("say **to me**"). Also, the natural collocation is **"tell a lie / tell the truth."** Hence, "He **told me a lie**" is idiomatic and grammatical.
Grammatical rule used:
· **say**: say + "something" (+ **to** + person) → *He said, "Stop." / He said to me that…*
· **tell**: tell + person + "something" (no **to** before the person) → *He told me a story / He told me that…*
· **Example:** *She **told me the truth** , but later she **said to me** that she regretted it.*
· **Information booster:** Fixed phrases include **tell a lie / tell the truth / tell a story / tell the time**. We do **not** say *"say me a lie"* or *"told to me a lie."*

Q.193 Select the most appropriate homonym.
The old fort was **taken by storm**.

A. Assault
B. Tornado
C. Rain
D. Breeze

Answer: A

Sol: The correct homonym of the given word in context is (a) **Assault**.
Given word (storm): In this sentence, **storm** is used metaphorically to mean **a sudden, forceful attack** (not a weather event). (Hindi: **आकस्मिक आक्रमण/धावा**)
Example: The army took the city **by storm**, overwhelming the defenses.
Correct answer word (assault): Assault means a **violent or forceful attack**, often sudden and determined, aimed at seizing control. (Hindi: **आक्रमण**, **आकस्मिक हमला**)
Example: The fort fell after a fierce **assault** on its main gate.
Synonyms (contextual): attack, onslaught, raid, charge.
Antonyms: defense, protection, guard, repulse.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(b) Tornado**: A violent rotating column of air; a whirlwind. (Hindi: **बवंडर**)
· **(c) Rain**: Water droplets falling from clouds. (Hindi: **बारिश**)
· **(d) Breeze**: A light gentle wind. (Hindi: **समीर/हल्की हवा**)

Q.194 Choose the antonym of 'commend':

A. Praise
B. Approve
C. Criticize
D. Applaud

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **criticize**.
Given word: 'commend' — meaning (सराहना करना, प्रशंसा करना**)**
To **commend** means to praise formally or officially; to speak favorably of someone's actions, qualities, or work. It often implies public approval or endorsement.
Example: *The manager **commended** the team for meeting the deadline.*
Correct answer word: 'criticize' — meaning (आलोचना करना**)**
To **criticize** means to find fault with or express disapproval of something or someone, often by pointing out shortcomings or mistakes. It stands in direct semantic opposition to praising/commending.
Example: *Reviewers **criticized** the film for its weak storyline.*
Synonyms (for 'commend'): praise, applaud, laud, extol.
Antonyms (of 'commend'): criticize, censure, condemn, denounce.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Praise:** to express warm approval or admiration (प्रशंसा करना).
· **(b) Approve:** to accept or regard as satisfactory; to sanction (मंज़ूर करना).
· **(d) Applaud:** to show approval by clapping or acclaim; to praise (तालियाँ बजाकर सराहना करना).

Q.195 Select the synonym of Vigilant.

A. Inattentive
B. Sleepy
C. Alert
D. Careless

Answer: C

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (c) **Alert**.
Given word (Vigilant): Vigilant means keeping careful watch for possible danger or difficulties; being attentive and on guard. It implies sustained, deliberate awareness. *(Hindi: चौकस, सतर्क)*
Example: The guards remained **vigilant** throughout the night to prevent any breach.
Correct answer word (Alert): Alert means quick to notice and respond to potential problems or threats; watchful and attentive. It often stresses readiness for action. *(Hindi: सावधान, चौकन्ना)*
Example: Drivers must stay **alert** on foggy roads.
Synonyms: watchful, attentive, observant, wary.
Antonyms: negligent, careless, inattentive, oblivious.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Inattentive**: not paying attention; negligent (Hindi: असावधान, अन्यमनस्क)
· **(b) Sleepy**: needing sleep; drowsy (Hindi: नींद से भरा, उनींदा)
· **(d) Careless**: not giving sufficient attention or thought; negligent (Hindi: लापरवाह, बेपरवाह)

Q.196 Transform the following sentence into active voice.
The royal sword is said to have been transferred to a new museum where it would have been preserved properly.

A. Someone is said to transfer the royal sword to a new museum where they would have preserved it properly.
B. Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword to a new museum which they would have preserved it properly.
C. Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword to a new museum where they would preserve it properly.
D. Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword to a new museum where they would have preserved it properly.

Answer: D

Sol:
The correct active voice of the given sentence is (d).
Explanation:
1. In the original, the core action **"transferred"** is expressed with a **perfect passive infinitive**: *to have been transferred*. To change this into active voice while keeping the evidential/reporting frame **"is said"**, we introduce an **indefinite subject** (e.g., *someone/they*) and convert the passive infinitive to a **perfect active infinitive**: *to have transferred*. Hence, **"Someone is said to have transferred the royal sword ..."**
2. The relative clause *"where it would have been preserved properly"* is also passive. Its active equivalent uses an indefinite subject (*they* = museum authorities) and the **conditional perfect active**: **"where they would have preserved it properly."**
3. Option **(d)** matches both these requirements exactly: it preserves tense/aspect (**perfect** in the reporting infinitive and **conditional perfect** in the relative clause) and correctly shifts both passive segments to active.
4. **Grammatical rules used (with structure):**
5. **Reporting verbs + passive pattern + infinitive**
a. Passive reporting frame: **Subject + be + past participle (said/believed/thought) + to + infinitive**
i. Passive perfect infinitive (of main verb): **to have been + V_3**
b. Active reframe with indefinite agent: **Someone/They + be + past participle (said/...) + to have + V_3**
c. Example pattern: *The painting is believed **to have been stolen** → Someone is believed **to have stolen** the painting.*
6. **Passive → Active in subordinate clause (conditional perfect):**
a. Passive: **it + would have been + V_3 (by them)**
b. Active: **they + would have + V_3 + it**
c. Example: *it would have been preserved (by them) → they would have preserved it.*
7. **Example (parallel conversion):**
8. Passive: *The documents are thought **to have been leaked** where they **would have been destroyed** afterward.*
9. Active: *Someone is thought **to have leaked** the documents where **they would have destroyed** them afterward.*
Why other options are incorrect:
(a) *is said to transfer* → Wrong aspect. The source uses **perfect** (*to have been transferred*), indicating a **completed** action; simple infinitive *to transfer* loses completion.

(b) Contains a **relative-clause error** and redundancy: *"which they would have preserved it properly"* (double object "which ... it"). Also, "which" is unsuitable for a **place**; **where** is required.
(c) Downgrades the clause from **conditional perfect** (*would have preserved*) to **simple conditional** (*would preserve*), changing the time/aspect relation and not fully mirroring *"would have been preserved."*
Information booster / tips:
When the **agent is unknown or not important**, use **someone/they** to convert a passive infinitive to active while keeping the reporting frame (*is said / is believed / is reported*).
Always **preserve tense and aspect** in voice transformation:
a. *to have been* V_3 (perfect passive) ↔ *to have* V_3 (perfect active).
b. *would have been* V_3 (conditional perfect passive) ↔ *would have* V_3 (conditional perfect active).

Q.197 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He is afraid ____snakes.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **of**.
Explanation: The standard collocation is **"afraid of + noun/gerund"** (e.g., *afraid of heights/snakes/flying*). The correct sentence is **"He is afraid of snakes."** (*Afraid of* = भयभीत/डरता है).
Example: *Many children are* ***afraid of*** *the dark.*
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) to**: Preposition "to" doesn't follow *afraid*; *afraid to* is used before a **verb** (e.g., *afraid to speak*), not before a **noun** like *snakes*.
· **(c) with**: *Afraid with* is non-idiomatic in this sense.
· **(d) for**: *Afraid for* means "worried about someone's safety," e.g., *afraid for her children*, which doesn't fit here.
Information booster:
· Common adjective + preposition patterns: *interested in, good at, dependent on, similar to, keen on, fond of, afraid of, proud of.*

Q.198 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.**
The research paper was full of errors because the data is not verified by any expert.

A. has not been verified
B. is not being verified yet
C. No substitution required
D. was not verified

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **was not verified**.
Explanation: The main clause **was full of errors** is in **past simple**, describing a completed past situation.
The cause in the **because**-clause should align with that past timeframe. **Was not verified** is **past simple passive** (be + V^3) and properly indicates that the act of verification did not occur before/around the time the paper existed with errors. Options (a) and (b) place the verification in the present/present perfect, creating tense inconsistency with the clearly past main clause.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Sequence of tenses & passive voice formation:** When the main clause is in past simple for a completed event, the reason/cause is typically expressed in past (often past simple passive: **was/were + past participle**) to maintain temporal consistency.
· **Passive voice structure:** *be (in past: was/were) + past participle* → "was not verified."
Example: *The report failed peer review because the references* ***were not checked*** *carefully.*
Information booster:
· **Data** can be treated as singular (mass noun) in modern usage — "the data **was** analyzed" — especially in general English and many sciences. Traditional usage may prefer plural — "the data **were** analyzed." Exams often accept the singular in such contexts unless a plural verb is explicitly tested.

Q.199 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence. She said that she will go to market later.**

A. shall go
B. could go
C. can go
D. would go

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **would go**.
Explanation: In **indirect (reported) speech**, when the reporting verb is in the **past** ("she said"), the future modal **will** generally backshifts to **would** to express **future-in-the-past**. Therefore, "She said that she **would go** ..." is the correct sequence of tenses. (Note: "to the market" is the more idiomatic phrase for place; however, the tested point here is the modal backshift.)
Grammatical rule used (Reported Speech Backshift):
· If the reporting verb is **past** (said, told, etc.), then:
· **will → would**, **can → could**, **may → might**, **shall → should/would** (context-dependent).
· No backshift is needed for universal truths or when the reporting verb is present.
Example: *He said that he* ***would call*** *me in the evening.*
Information booster:
· Backshift is optional when the reported situation is still true at the time of reporting; however, competitive exams typically **require** backshift after past reporting verbs unless there's a clear reason not to.

Q.200 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
Do you think it is going to ___ this afternoon?

A. reign
B. raign
C. rain
D. rein

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **rain**.
Explanation: The sentence asks about the weather, so the noun/verb **rain** (precipitation) is required. *(Hindi: बारिश/बरसात)* It collocates naturally with *"going to"* for near-future predictions.
Example: The sky is cloudy; it's going to **rain** soon.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(a) reign**: the period or act of ruling as a king/queen. *(शासन/राज)*
· **(b) raign**: incorrect spelling; no such standard English word. *(त्रुटिपूर्ण वर्तनी)*
· **(d) rein**: a strap for controlling a horse; figuratively, control/restraint. *(लगाम/नियंत्रण)*
