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Q.1 Identify the following constitutional attributes with their respective democratic values:

Column A

a) Fundamental Duties

b) Equal voting rights conscience

c) Local self-government provisions responsibilities

d) Religious freedom assurance

Column B

i.Grassroots democracy

ii. Respect for individual

iii. Recognition of citizens'

iv. Principle of universal franchise

A. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
B. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
C. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-i
D. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii**
Explanation:
• **Fundamental Duties → Recognition of citizens' responsibilities (iii)**
• **Equal voting rights → Principle of universal franchise (iv)**
• **Local self-government provisions → Grassroots democracy (i)**
• **Religious freedom → Respect for individual conscience (ii)**

Information Booster:
• Fundamental Duties → Added by **42nd Amendment, 1976** (Part IV-A, Article 51A).
• Universal Adult Franchise → Article 326 (equality in voting rights).
• Local self-government → 73rd & 74th Amendments (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj & Municipalities.
• Religious Freedom → Articles 25–28 guarantee freedom of religion in India.
• Together, these reflect the democratic and secular ethos of the Constitution.

Q.2 Which of the following best captures the broader geopolitical shift triggered by the decisive defeat of the Nawab of Carnatic's forces in their confrontation with European powers?

A. It revealed systemic vulnerabilities in native military structures, prompting European companies to transition from trade to political hegemony.
B. It disillusioned European companies, resulting in a strategic withdrawal from inland military affairs.
C. It consolidated indigenous authority, forcing European traders into commercial treaties under local oversight.
D. It established a stable dual-administrative system between Indian principalities and foreign chartered companies.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) It revealed systemic vulnerabilities in native military structures, prompting European companies to transition from trade to political hegemony.
Explanation:
• The decisive defeat of the Nawab of Carnatic's forces during the Carnatic Wars (18th century) exposed weaknesses of Indian rulers in modern warfare.

• European companies, especially the British East India Company, realized their military superiority.

• This shifted their role from being merely trading entities to becoming political and territorial powers in India.
Information Booster:

• Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) fought between British and French with Indian rulers' support.

• **Key battle**: Battle of Wandiwash (1760) → British defeated French, ending French ambitions in India.

• Native rulers lacked unified command, modern weapons, and disciplined standing armies.

• The British gained Bengal after Battle of Plassey (1757) and consolidated at Battle of Buxar (1764).

• This marked the beginning of British political hegemony in India.

Q.3 Which Mauryan ruler is credited with the establishment of the spy system in his empire?

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Chandragupta Maurya**
Explanation:
· Chandragupta Maurya, guided by **Chanakya (Kautilya)**, established a strong **espionage system** in the Mauryan Empire.
· The spy system was detailed in **Arthashastra**, which mentions spies in disguise (ascetics, merchants, beggars).
· This helped in maintaining law, order, and administrative control.
Information Booster:
· Mauryan Empire founded in **321 BCE** by Chandragupta Maurya.
· Capital → **Pataliputra**.
· Chanakya was the chief advisor and architect of Mauryan administration.
· Espionage ensured internal security and curbed conspiracies.
· Mauryan administration had **central, provincial, and village-level control**.

Additional Knowledge:
· **Bindusara** → Son of Chandragupta; expanded empire to Deccan.
· **Brihadratha** → Last Mauryan ruler; killed by Pushyamitra Shunga.
· **Ashoka** → Known for Kalinga War, Dhamma policy, and spread of Buddhism, not spy system.

Q.4 **Which Pala ruler is known for founding the great Buddhist university at Vikramashila?**

A. Dharmapala
B. Mahipala I
C. Gopala I
D. Devapala

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Dharmapala
Explanation:
• Dharmapala (c. 770–810 CE), the second ruler of the Pala dynasty, founded the Vikramashila University in Bihar.

• It became a major center of Buddhist learning, especially for Tantric Buddhism (Vajrayana).

• Vikramashila was established as a counterpart to Nalanda University.

• It attracted scholars from India and abroad, especially Tibet.

• Famous teachers like Atisha Dipankara studied and taught here.
Information Booster:

• Vikramashila had six colleges and more than 100 teachers and 1,000 students.

• It played a vital role in spreading Buddhism to Tibet and Southeast Asia.

• The Pala rulers were known as great patrons of Buddhism and education.

• Dharmapala also revived Nalanda University.

• The university was later destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji in the 12th century.
Additional Knowledge:

Mahipala I : • Reigned later (10th–11th century); known for reviving Pala power after decline but not linked to Vikramashila.
Gopala I : • Founder of the Pala dynasty; established the rule in Bengal but not associated with Vikramashila.
Devapala : • Extended the Pala Empire to its greatest territorial extent; patronized Buddhism but did not found Vikramashila.

Q.5 **What was the primary impact of the 'License Raj' system on industrial growth in India before 1991?**

A. It created entry barriers, hindered expansion, and fostered inefficiency.
B. It led to efficient resource allocation and increased competition.
C. It ensured balanced regional development and prevented monopolies.
D. It promoted rapid industrial diversification and innovation.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) It created entry barriers, hindered expansion, and fostered inefficiency**
Explanation:
· The **License Raj** (1947–1991) was a system where **government approval was required** for starting and expanding industries.
· It created **bureaucratic hurdles**, **restricted competition**, and **limited industrial growth**.
· Many businesses faced **delays, corruption, and inefficiency** due to excessive licensing requirements.
· This system **stifled innovation** and discouraged private investment until economic reforms in 1991.
Information Booster:
· Introduced after independence to **regulate industry and protect small enterprises**.
· Required **permits, licenses, and quotas** for production and expansion.
· Led to the emergence of a **controlled and monopolistic business environment**.
· Encouraged **import substitution policies** to reduce foreign dependency.
· Abolished after **1991 liberalization reforms** to boost industrial growth.

Q.6 **Which of the following best describes the primary objective of a government's fiscal policy?**

A. To control the money supply and interest rates.
B. To promote international trade and maintain a favorable balance of payments.
C. To influence aggregate demand and economic activity through government spending and taxation.
D. To regulate the stock market and financial institutions.

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) To influence aggregate demand and economic activity through government spending and taxation
Explanation:
· Fiscal policy refers to the **use of government expenditure and taxation** to influence overall economic activity.
· Its primary objectives are to stabilize the economy, control inflation/deflation, promote growth, and ensure equitable income distribution.
Information Booster:
· Fiscal policy tools: **Taxation, Public Expenditure, Public Borrowing, and Deficit Financing**.
· Expansionary fiscal policy → increases demand (used during recession).
· Contractionary fiscal policy → reduces demand (used during inflation).
· Managed by the **Ministry of Finance** in India.
· Works in coordination with **monetary policy (RBI)** for economic stability.
Additional Knowledge:
· **(a) Control of money supply & interest rates** → Role of **Monetary Policy**, not fiscal policy.
· **(b) Promote international trade & balance of payments** → Mainly covered under **Trade Policy**.
· **(d) Regulate stock market & financial institutions** → Role of **SEBI** and RBI's supervisory functions, not fiscal policy.

Q.7 **What is the role of the Speaker in case of a tied vote in the Lok Sabha election?**

A. Decides based on personal preference
B. Votes to break the tie
C. Does not participate

D. Refers the decision to the President

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Votes to break the tie
Explanation:
· In the Lok Sabha, if there is a **tie during voting**, the **Speaker exercises a casting vote** to break the deadlock.
· The Speaker normally does not vote in the first instance but only when a tie occurs.
Information Booster:
· Provision: **Article 100(1) of the Constitution**.
· Casting vote is a special privilege of the **Presiding Officer** (Speaker in Lok Sabha, Chairman in Rajya Sabha).
· Ensures smooth functioning of the House and avoids legislative deadlock.
· Speaker's decision on casting vote is **final and binding**.
· This practice is followed in many **parliamentary democracies**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **(a) Decides based on personal preference** → Incorrect; Speaker votes only through the **casting vote**, not preference.
· **(c) Does not participate** → Incorrect; Speaker does participate in case of tie.
· **(d) Refers the decision to the President** → Incorrect; President has **no role** in day-to-day voting of Lok Sabha.

Q.8 **Which article provides for the appointment of Governors in India?**

A. Article 170
B. Article 154
C. Article 155
D. Article 168

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Article 155
Explanation:
• Article 155 of the Indian Constitution provides that the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President of India.

• The Governor acts as the constitutional head of the state, similar to the President at the Union level.

• Appointment is made for a term of 5 years but holds office at the pleasure of the President.
Information Booster:

• **Article 153** → Governor for each state (same person can be appointed for two or more states).

• **Article 154** → Executive power of the state vested in the Governor. • Article 156 → Tenure of the Governor (5 years, subject to President's pleasure).

• **Article 161** → Governor's power to grant pardons, reprieves, etc.

• **Article 163** → Governor acts on aid and advice of Council of Ministers (except discretionary powers).
Additional Knowledge:

• **Article 170** → Deals with composition of State Legislative Assemblies.

• **Article 168** → Concerns the constitution of State Legislature (Legislative Assembly & Legislative Council).

Q.9 **Which constitutional features in India are linked to the Australian Constitution?**
A) Freedom of trade and commerce
B) Joint sitting of the two Houses
C) Federal structure with strong Centre
D) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

A. Only B
B. A and B both
C. A and C both
D. Only A

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) A and B both**
Explanation:
· From the **Australian Constitution**, India borrowed:
· **Freedom of trade and commerce** (Article 301–307).
· **Provision for Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament** (Article 108).
· Other features like a **strong Centre** came from Canada, and **Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court** came from the Government of India Act, 1935.
Information Booster:
· India's Constitution borrowed provisions from many countries.
· **USA** → Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review.
· **UK** → Parliamentary system, Rule of Law.
· **Canada** → Federal structure with strong Centre.
· **Ireland** → DPSPs, Nominated members in Rajya Sabha.
· **Australia** → Trade & Commerce freedom, Joint Sitting.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Option A (Freedom of trade & commerce)** → From Australia (correct).
· **Option B (Joint sitting of Houses)** → From Australia (correct).
· **Option C (Federal structure with strong Centre)** → From Canada.
· **Option D (Advisory jurisdiction of SC)** → From Government of India Act, 1935.

Q.10 **According to the Law of Periods, the square of a planet's time period is proportional to:**

A. The square of its distance from the sun
B. The cube of the semi-major axis of its orbit
C. The square root of its orbital radius
D. The product of its mass and orbital speed

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) The cube of the semi-major axis of its orbit
Explanation:
• According to Kepler's Third Law (Law of Periods), the square of the orbital period (T^2) of a planet is proportional to the cube of the semi-major axis (a^3) of its elliptical orbit around the Sun.
· Mathematically: $T^2 \propto a^3$
· This law explains the relationship between a planet's distance from the Sun and the time it takes to complete one revolution.
Information Booster:

· Kepler formulated this law in 1609–1619 based on Tycho Brahe's observations.
· Semi-major axis is the longest radius of an ellipse.
· Law applies to all planets in the Solar System and also to satellites around any star.
· Helps in calculating orbital periods of artificial satellites.
· Forms the basis for modern celestial mechanics and space exploration calculations.

Q.11 Name the state which is the largest producer of lignite coal?

A. Maharashtra
B. Gujarat
C. Rajasthan
D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Tamil Nadu**
Explanation:
· Tamil Nadu is the **largest producer of lignite coal** in India.
· Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) in Cuddalore district is the major producer.
· Lignite is also called **brown coal** and is mainly used for power generation.
Information Booster:
· Tamil Nadu contributes **over 50% of India's lignite production**.
· Major lignite mines: **Neyveli, Jayamkondam**.
· Lignite has **lower carbon content** than bituminous coal.
· India's total coal reserves: **~361 billion tonnes** (as per GSI 2023).
· Coal types in India → Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite, Peat.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Maharashtra** → Known more for bituminous coal (Wardha Valley).
· **Gujarat** → Has lignite reserves in Kutch and Bhavnagar but not the largest.
· **Rajasthan** → Lignite found in Barmer and Bikaner districts, ranks after TN.

Q.12 The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) as stipulated by the Constitution is:

A. 530 members
B. 552 members
C. 550 members
D. 545 members

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) 552 members
Explanation:
· Article **81 of the Indian Constitution** fixed the **maximum strength of Lok Sabha at 552**.
· It includes **530 members from states**, **20 from Union Territories**, and **2 nominated members** from the Anglo-Indian community (the latter provision was abolished by the **104th Constitutional Amendment, 2019**).
Information Booster:
· Current strength (2025): **543 elected members** (530 from states + 13 from UTs).
· First Lok Sabha (1952) had **489 members**.
· Lok Sabha term = **5 years**, unless dissolved earlier.
· Presiding officer = **Speaker of Lok Sabha**.
· Lok Sabha is also called the **Lower House** or **House of the People**.

Q.13 The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) focuses on:

A. Enhancing development in underdeveloped districts
B. Improving governance in urban areas
C. Developing industrial clusters in backward regions
D. Providing subsidies to small-scale industries

Answer: A

Sol: **Correct Answer:**(a) Enhancing development in underdeveloped districts
Explanation:

· The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP), launched by the Government of India in 2018, aims to transform underdeveloped districts by improving key development sectors.
· The focus is on convergence of government schemes, collaboration among district administrations, and rapid improvement in performance across various development indicators.
Information Booster:

· The program targets 117 districts initially identified as backward or underdeveloped, spanning multiple states.
· Key areas of focus include health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion, skill development, and basic infrastructure.
· The ADP uses a data-driven approach and a district-wise ranking system to track progress and ensure accountability.
Additional Knowledge:

· The ADP is implemented in partnership with NITI Aayog, state governments, and local administrations.
· The initiative emphasizes sustainable development by addressing gaps in public service delivery and boosting socio-economic growth in lagging districts.
· The program promotes best practices replication across districts to accelerate overall development.

Q.14 Which of Rutherford's experimental observations led him to conclude that the positive charge of an atom is concentrated in a very small region?

A. Electrons were found to orbit the nucleus in specific energy levels.
B. A very small fraction of a-particles rebounded almost backwards.
C. Most a-particles followed a straight path through the gold foil,
D. A small fraction of a-particles were deflected by small angles.

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer: (b) A very small fraction of α-particles rebounded almost backwards**
Explanation:
· In **Rutherford's gold foil experiment**, most **α-particles** passed through the foil, but **a very small fraction rebounded almost backwards**.
· This led Rutherford to conclude that the **positive charge of the atom is concentrated in a very small, dense region**, which he called the **nucleus**.
· The rest of the atom is mostly empty space, allowing most α-particles to pass through without deflection.
Information Booster:
· The experiment disproved the **plum pudding model** of the atom, which suggested that positive charge was spread throughout the atom.
· The **nuclear model of the atom** was proposed, where electrons orbit a **tiny, dense, positively charged nucleus**.

Q.15 Which recent mission by ISRO aims to study the Sun from the Lagrange point L1?

A. Aditya-L1
B. Chandrayaan-3
C. Shukrayaan-1
D. Mangalyaan

Answer: A

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (a) Aditya-L1

Explanation:

· **Aditya-L1** is India's first space-based mission to study the **Sun**.
· It was launched by ISRO in **September 2023** and is placed at **Lagrange point 1 (L1)**, about 1.5 million km from Earth.
· L1 provides a continuous, uninterrupted view of the Sun without Earth's shadow.

Information Booster:

· Aditya-L1 carries **7 payloads** to study solar corona, solar wind, magnetic fields, and space weather.
· It will help in understanding the impact of solar activities on **Earth's climate and satellites**.
· It is comparable to NASA's *SOHO Mission*.
· The name *Aditya* means **Sun** in Sanskrit.
· ISRO's first dedicated solar observatory mission.

Additional Knowledge:

· **(b) Chandrayaan-3** → ISRO's lunar mission (2023), achieved India's first soft landing on the Moon's south pole.
· **(c) Shukrayaan-1** → Planned ISRO mission to **Venus**, yet to be launched.
· **(d) Mangalyaan** → Also called **Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM-1)**, launched in 2013 to study Mars.

Q.16 What was the first published poetry collection by Vinod Kumar Shukla?

A. Lagbhag Jai Hind
B. Kavita se Lambi Kavita
C. Aakash Dharti Ko Khatakta Hai
D. Woh Aadmi Chala Gaya

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Lagbhag Jai Hind

Explanation:

· Vinod Kumar Shukla, a renowned Hindi poet and novelist, published "Lagbhag Jai Hind" as his first poetry collection.
· His work is known for modernist style, simplicity, and philosophical undertones.
· This collection marked his entry into contemporary Hindi literature.

Information Booster:

· Vinod Kumar Shukla was born in 1937 in Rajnandgaon (now in Chhattisgarh).

. He received the Sahitya Akademi Award (2003) for his novel "Deewar Mein Ek Khidki Rehti Thi."
· Known for blending poetry and prose, giving a unique lyrical quality to his works.
· He is a significant figure in Nayi Kavita (New Poetry) movement in Hindi literature.
· His poetry often explores everyday life, human emotions, and social realities.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Kavita se Lambi Kavita** → A later poetry work, not first.
· **Aakash Dharti Ko Khatakta Hai** → Published after his debut.
• **Woh Aadmi Chala Gaya** → Short story collection, not poetry.

Q.17 How can NISAR provide valuable information for understanding the relationship between fluid injection and earthquake?

A. By tracking changes in ground surface elevation associated with pumping and injection
B. By measuring seismic activity in real time
C. By monitoring water table levels
D. By analyzing satellite imagery of earthquake damage

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) By tracking changes in ground surface elevation associated with pumping and injection

Explanation:

• NISAR (NASA–ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) is an Earth observation satellite set to launch in 2024–25.

• It uses L-band and S-band radar to measure minute changes in Earth's surface elevation.

• These measurements help study how fluid injection/extraction (e.g., groundwater, oil, gas) affects stress buildup that may trigger earthquakes.

Information Booster:

• NISAR = joint mission of NASA & ISRO, first radar satellite with dual-frequency (L & S band).

• Applications: earthquake studies, landslides, glacial movements, soil moisture, vegetation.

• It can detect ground deformation with centimeter-level accuracy.

• Mission life: at least 3 years.

• Cost shared by both ISRO and NASA.

Q.18 Which of the following correctly represents the chronological order of human development during gestation?

A. Embryo Zygote Fetus
B. Fetus Embryo Zygote
C. Zygote Embryo Fetus
D. Zygote Fetus Embryo

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Zygote → Embryo → Fetus

Explanation:

• The process of human development begins with the formation of a zygote after fertilization.

• The zygote undergoes multiple cell divisions and develops into an embryo during the first 8 weeks.

• After about the 9th week until birth, the developing organism is referred to as a fetus.

• Thus, the correct developmental sequence is: Zygote → Embryo → Fetus.

• This sequence is universally accepted in embryology and human biology.
Information Booster:

• **Zygote:** A single cell formed by the union of sperm and egg (diploid stage).

• **Embryo:** Stage from 2-cell division to 8 weeks, characterized by organ formation (organogenesis).

• **Fetus:** Stage from 9 weeks to birth, where growth and functional development occur.

• Human gestation lasts about 40 weeks (9 months).

• The placenta supports the embryo/fetus with nutrients and oxygen.

Q.19 **Which year was the first World Happiness Report published?**

A. 2012
B. 2016
C. 2010
D. 2005

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) 2012**
Explanation:
· The **first World Happiness Report** was published in **2012** by the **United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN-SDSN)**.
· It measures happiness based on factors like GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom, generosity, and corruption.
Information Booster:
· Finland ranks **1st** in recent Happiness Reports (2018–2025 consistently).
· India ranked **126th in 2024** World Happiness Report.
· The report is released annually on **20th March (World Happiness Day)**.
· Initiated by economist **Jeffrey Sachs**.
· Highlights importance of **well-being** alongside economic growth.

Q.20 **In which decade did India experience a negative growth rate in population?**

A. 1901-1911
B. 1931-1941
C. 2001-2011
D. 1911-1921

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) 1911-1921**
Explanation:
· During **1911–1921**, India recorded a **negative population growth rate (-0.31%)**.
· This was due to famines, influenza epidemic of 1918, poverty, and poor healthcare.
· Hence, this decade is called the **"Demographic Divide"** in Indian population history.
Information Booster:
· 1911–21 → Population fell from 25.2 crore to 25.1 crore.
· The **1918 influenza pandemic** alone killed ~1.2–1.7 crore people in India.
· 1921 census → Known as the **"Year of Great Divide."**
· After 1921, India's population growth showed a consistent rise.
· First census in India conducted in **1872** (non-synchronous), synchronous census began in **1881**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **1901–1911** → Growth rate was positive (5.75%).
· **1931–1941** → Growth rate 14.22%, first signs of rapid growth.
· **2001–2011** → Growth rate 17.64%, though declining compared to 1991–2001 (21.54%).

Q.21 **Which government scheme aims to phase out unfit and polluting vehicles from India's roads to reduce emissions and boost automotive industry recycling?**

A. Smart City Mission
B. Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme
C. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan
D. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme
Explanation:
· The **Voluntary Vehicle Fleet Modernisation Programme (VVMP)**, also called the **Vehicle Scrappage Policy (2021)**, aims to phase out unfit and polluting vehicles.
· It reduces vehicular pollution, promotes road safety, and encourages recycling in the automotive sector.
Information Booster:
· Announced in **Budget 2021–22** by Finance Minister.
· Policy applies to **private vehicles older than 20 years** and **commercial vehicles older than 15 years** (if unfit).
· Vehicles must undergo **fitness tests** at Automated Fitness Centres.
· Scrapping incentives include **tax rebates, discounts on new vehicles, and scrap value benefits**.
· Helps reduce fuel imports, pollution, and boosts the **circular economy** in the auto industry.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Smart City Mission** → Launched in **2015**, aims to develop **100 smart cities** with modern infrastructure, smart governance, and better urban services.
· **National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP)** → Launched in **2013**, promotes electric & hybrid vehicles, supported by the **FAME scheme (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles)**.
· **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** → Launched in **2000** to provide **all-weather rural road connectivity**, implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Q.22 **Given below are the statements in assertion and reason. Choose the correct options:**
Assertion (A): AFI has incorporated WADA's 2014 anti-doping rules into its constitution.
Reason(R): Any updates to WADA rules are automatically binding on all athletes and affiliated units in AFI.

A. A is true, but R is false.
B. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
Explanation:
· The **Athletics Federation of India (AFI)** has adopted **WADA's 2014 anti-doping rules** into its constitution.
· Once incorporated, **any updates made by WADA automatically apply** to all athletes and affiliated units under AFI, ensuring uniformity in anti-doping regulations.
Information Booster:
· **WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency)** was established in **1999** to promote, coordinate, and monitor anti-doping in sports.
· AFI is the governing body for athletics in India.
· India also has the **National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)** for domestic enforcement.
· WADA publishes a **Prohibited List** annually.
· Strict anti-doping measures aim to ensure **fair play** and protect athletes' health.

Q.23 Which of the following initiatives was launched by the BRICS countries?

A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
B. The New Development Bank (NDB)
C. The World Trade Organization (WTO)
D. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) The New Development Bank (NDB)**
Explanation:
· The **New Development Bank (NDB)** was established by **BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)** in **2014** during the Fortaleza Summit.
· It aims to fund **infrastructure and sustainable development projects** in BRICS and other emerging economies.
· Headquarters: **Shanghai, China**.
Information Booster:
· NDB was formerly called the **BRICS Development Bank**.
· Authorized capital: **USD 100 billion**.
· First regional office: **Johannesburg, South Africa (2017)**.
· Current President (2025): **Dilma Rousseff** (Former President of Brazil).
· India's KV Kamath was the **first president** of the bank.
Additional Knowledge:
· **NATO** → Military alliance formed in **1949**, mainly Western countries led by the USA.
· **WTO** → Established in **1995**, regulates international trade.
· **IMF** → Founded in **1944 (Bretton Woods Conference)**, provides financial assistance and stability to member countries.

Q.24 Which of the following statements best explains why certain regions exhibit high population density?

A. Regions offering fertile land, favorable climates, abundant natural resources, and robust economic opportunities are more likely to have high population densities.
B. High population density is predominantly found in areas with poor infrastructure and limited access to essential services.
C. Regions with limited natural resources tend to have Areas with scarce natural resources have higher population concentrations because of greater competition for few materials.
D. Areas characterized by mountainous terrain and arid climates often support dense populations because of their challenging living conditions.

Answer: A

Sol: **Correct Answer:(a) Regions offering fertile land, favorable climates, abundant natural resources, and robust economic opportunities are more likely to have high population densities.**
Explanation:
· Population density is largely influenced by **natural, economic, and social factors**.
· Areas with **fertile land** and **favorable climates** support **agriculture**, which sustains larger populations.
· Availability of **natural resources** and **economic opportunities** attracts people for employment and trade, leading to higher population concentrations.
Information Booster:
· Examples of high population density regions include:
· **Gangetic Plains** in India (fertile soil and water resources)
· **Nile Delta** in Egypt (rich alluvial soil and irrigation potential)
· **Urban centers** with economic opportunities like **Mumbai** and **Tokyo**.
· Favorable conditions reduce mortality rates and support **sustainable human settlements**.

Q.25 If a person view the Earth from above the North Pole, he will observe that the Earth rotates in:

A. Anti-clockwise
B. No rotation
C. Random spin
D. Clockwise

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **Anti-clockwise**
Explanation:
· The Earth rotates from west to east.
· Viewed from above the **North Pole**, this movement appears **anti-clockwise**.
· This rotation causes day and night and makes the Sun appear to rise in the east and set in the west.
Information Booster:
· Earth completes one rotation in ~23 hrs 56 min (sidereal day).
· Rotation axis tilted at 23.5°, responsible for seasons along with revolution.
· Earth's rotation speed at equator ≈ 1670 km/hr.
· Viewed from above the **South Pole**, Earth's rotation appears **clockwise**.
· The rotation is uniform and has been slowing down very slightly over time.

Q.26 What does a lower GPI score indicate?

A. Higher level of peace
B. Greater military strength
C. Higher risk of war
D. Better environmental practices

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Higher level of peace**
Explanation:
· GPI stands for **Global Peace Index**, published by the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP).
· A **lower GPI score** means a country is more peaceful.
· It measures peace based on indicators like crime rates, political instability, terrorism, and militarization.

Information Booster:

· GPI ranks ~163 countries annually.
· Factors: ongoing domestic & international conflict, safety & security, militarization.
· Iceland has consistently ranked as the most peaceful country.
· India's rank is usually in the middle range, due to internal conflicts and border issues.
· The index helps policymakers understand peace trends worldwide.

Q.27 **Consider the following statements:**
Statement I: Land and agriculture fall under the State List.
Statement II: Marriage laws and adoption fall under the Concurrent List.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. Only Statement I is correct
B. Only Statement II is correct
C. Both statements I and II are correct
D. Neither statement I nor II is correct

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct answer is (c) Both statements I and II are correct**
Explanation:
• **Land and agriculture** are subjects listed in the **State List (List II)** under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
• **Marriage, divorce, infants and minors, adoption, wills, intestacy and succession** are listed under the **Concurrent List (List III)**—allowing both Parliament and State legislatures to make laws.

• The Concurrent List allows uniformity in personal laws while enabling regional adaptations.

• The Constitution provides flexibility and distribution of powers through this three-list structure.

• States have the exclusive right to legislate on land and agriculture, unless national interest requires central intervention.
Information Booster:
• The **Seventh Schedule** of the Indian Constitution divides powers between Union and States into three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent.

• Parliament has overriding powers in case of conflict between State and Union laws on Concurrent subjects (Article 254).

• Examples from the State List: Police, Public Health, Land, Agriculture, Local Governments.

• Examples from the Concurrent List: Education, Forests, Marriage, Criminal law, Adoption.

• This federal structure ensures local autonomy while allowing national coherence.

Q.28 **In May 2024, India signed a long-term agreement for the operation of Chabahar Port. What is the duration of this agreement?**

A. 20 years
B. 10 years
C. 99 years
D. 5 years

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (b) 10 years
Explanation:
· In May 2024, India and Iran formalized a longterm agreement under which India would equip and operate the Shahid Beheshti terminal at Chabahar Port for a period of 10 years.
· An official release from the Indian government confirms this duration, stating the contract commenced from the signing date on 13 May 2024 and remains valid for 10 years.
Information Booster:

· This is India's first-ever port operation abroad, marking a significant milestone in its maritime diplomacy and regional strategy.
· India Ports Global Limited (IPGL) will invest approximately US $120 million in equipping the terminal, alongside a US $250 million line of credit to Iran for infrastructure improvements.
· The port plays a critical role in the International NorthSouth Transport Corridor (INSTC), allowing India to bypass Pakistan and access Afghanistan and Central Asia through Iran.

Q.29 **Which of the following best reflects the scarcity problem in economics?**

A. Limited wants and unlimited resources
B. Unlimited wants and unlimited resources
C. Limited resources and unlimited wants
D. Equal wants and equal resources

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Equal wants and equal resources
Explanation:

· The scarcity problem in economics is not about abundance but about how to allocate limited resources efficiently.
· When wants are equal but resources are also equal, the central problem of choice and prioritization emerges, highlighting the essence of economics — deciding how to use scarce resources.

Information Booster:

- Scarcity is the fundamental economic problem faced by all societies.
- It arises because resources are scarce and have alternative uses.
- Leads to the concept of opportunity cost and economic efficiency.
- Economics studies how societies make choices under scarcity.
- Scarcity exists in land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.

Q.30 **Under which ministry does the National Productivity Council operate?**

A. Ministry of Education
B. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
C. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
D. Ministry of Agriculture

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct answer is (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

Explanation:

· The National Productivity Council (NPC) is an autonomous organization functioning under the **Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT)**, which is part of the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**, Government of India.

· NPC was established in **1958** and conducts research and provides consultancy in productivity-related fields like industrial engineering, agribusiness, quality management, energy management, environmental management, and more.

Information Booster:

· NPC promotes a **productivity culture** across industries, aiming to enhance efficiency and competitiveness.

· It is also a **constituent member of the Tokyobased Asian Productivity Organization (APO)**, aligning with international productivity and efficiency standards.

· Headquartered in **New Delhi**, NPC operates through multiple regional offices to extend its impact across the country.

Additional Knowledge:

· *(*a) **Ministry of Education** – The Ministry of Education handles policies related to school and higher education; **not** responsible for NPC.

· (c) **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** – Focuses on welfare of marginalized groups; **not** associated with NPC.

· (d) **Ministry of Agriculture** – Oversees matters related to agriculture and farmers; **not** linked to NPC.

Q.31 **As per Chapter I (Preliminary) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, which of the following is not applicable under the Act?**

A. Hearings before a District Magistrate
B. Affidavits submitted before court officer
C. Trials before Military Court (Court-Martial)
D. Proceedings before Civil Judge Court

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct answer is (b) Affidavits submitted before court officer**

Explanation:

· Chapter I of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (in Section 1) clearly states that the Act applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courtsmartial, but **does not apply to affidavits presented to any Court or officer**, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator.

Therefore:

· **Hearings before a District Magistrate** (a courtrelated judicial proceeding) are covered under the Act.

· **Trials before Military Courts (Courtsmartial)** are explicitly included in the applicability.

· **Proceedings before Civil Judge Courts** (regular civil courts) are also judicial proceedings and fall under the Act's purview.

· Only **affidavits submitted before a court officer** are expressly excluded.

Information Booster:

· The exclusion of affidavits ensures that nonjudicial administrative documents or statements made outside the formal context of a judicial "proceeding before a Court" are not governed by the evidentiary rules set out in the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam.

· This distinction preserves the integrity and clarity of what qualifies as judicial evidence under the new statute, separating it from procedural or administrative filings that may not follow court trial formats.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Hearings before a District Magistrate**: Such hearings are considered judicial proceedings, hence governed by the Act.

· **Trials before Military Courts (Courtsmartial)**: Specifically included as per the Act.

· **Proceedings before Civil Judge Courts**: Standard judicial proceedings, clearly within the Act's coverage.

Q.32 **Which classical dance form is associated with the state of Kerala?**

A. Kathak
B. Kuchipudi
C. Kathakalli
D. Sattriya

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

· Kathakali is a classical dance-drama form of **Kerala**.

· Known for its elaborate costumes, colorful makeup, facial expressions, and storytelling based on Hindu epics.

· It combines dance, music, and acting, making it a highly visual art form.

Information Booster:

· Kerala is home to both Kathakali and Mohiniyattam.

· Kathakali originated in the 17th century.

· Performances are traditionally held at temples and festivals.

· Themes mainly from Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Puranas.

· UNESCO recognizes several Indian classical dances as intangible cultural heritage.

Additional Knowledge:

· Kathak → Originated in North India, associated with storytelling by Kathakars.

· Kuchipudi → Classical dance of Andhra Pradesh.

· Sattriya → Classical dance of Assam, introduced by saint Srimanta Sankardev.

Q.33 **Evaluate the following about Carnatic instruments and choose the correct option:**
Statement 1: The Mridangam is a melodic percussion instrument used to outline the raga.
Statement 2: Nadaswaram is a double-reed instrument traditionally played in temples and weddings.

A. Only 1
B. Only 2
C. Both 1 and 2 are correct
D. Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct answer is (b) Only 2**

Explanation:

• **Statement 1 is incorrect** – The **Mridangam** is a **rhythmic percussion instrument**, not a melodic one. It keeps **tala (rhythm)** in Carnatic music, not **raga (melody)**.

• **Statement 2 is correct** – The **Nadaswaram** is a **double-reed wind instrument** often played at **temples, religious festivals, and weddings**, and is considered auspicious.

Information Booster:

• Mridangam provides **rhythmic accompaniment** to vocal and instrumental performances.

• It has two drum heads that produce distinct bass and treble sounds.

• Nadaswaram is among the **loudest non-brass acoustic instruments**.

• It is often accompanied by the **Thavil**, another percussion instrument.

• Nadaswaram players are highly respected in South Indian musical tradition.

Q.34 The Western Coastal Plains are narrower compared to the Eastern Coastal Plains because:

A. They receive less rainfall
B. They are less populated
C. They are older in formation
D. They are bordered by the Western Ghats

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer:(d) They are bordered by the Western Ghats**

Explanation:

· The **Western Coastal Plains** are **narrower** than the Eastern Coastal Plains because they are **sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea**.
· The presence of the **Western Ghats** limits the width of the coastal plains on the western side of India.

Information Booster:

· The **Western Coastal Plains** run along **Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, and Gujarat**, and are typically **10–50 km wide**.
· In contrast, the **Eastern Coastal Plains** (along **Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu**) are **much wider (up to 100 km or more)** due to the absence of high mountain ranges on the east.

Additional Knowledge:

· The Western Ghats are **older mountains**, steep and continuous, causing rivers to be short and fast-flowing, which contributes to the narrow plains.
· The **Eastern Coastal Plains** are formed by **deposition of sediments** by rivers from the Eastern Ghats, making them broader and more fertile.

Q.35 Read the below statements:
Statement I: The Sixth Five-Year Plan aimed at income growth and modernization of technology through various schemes.
Statement II: The Third Five-Year Plan failed due to various factors such as wars, rupee devaluation and food crisis.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A. Both statements I and II are incorrect
B. Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
C. Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
D. Both statements I and II are correct

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer: (d) Both statements I and II are correct**

Explanation:

· The **Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–1985)** focused on poverty alleviation, modernization of technology, strengthening infrastructure, and achieving self-reliance in food and energy.
· The **Third Five-Year Plan (1961–1966)** aimed at making India self-reliant but failed due to the **1962 Indo-China war, 1965 Indo-Pak war, severe drought, food shortages, and rupee devaluation**.

Information Booster:

· Third Five-Year Plan target growth: **5.6%**, achieved only **2.4%**.
· Indo-China war (1962) & Indo-Pak war (1965) drained resources.
· Rupee devalued in **1966** to address foreign exchange crisis.
· Sixth Plan average growth: **5.7%** (target 5.2%).
· Sixth Plan launched **IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme)** in 1980.

Q.36 What was the recommendation of the Narasimham Committee-II regarding public sector banks?

A. Reduce lending by public sector banks
B. Increase government ownership in public sector banks
C. Merge and consolidate public sector banks
D. Privatize all public sector banks

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Merge and consolidate public sector banks

Explanation:

· The Narasimham Committee-II (1998), headed by M. Narasimham, recommended merging and consolidating public sector banks to create strong and globally competitive banks.
· The idea was to reduce the number of weaker banks and have a few large banks with international presence.
· It also suggested reducing government equity in banks to 33% and strengthening banking reforms.

Information Booster:

• **Narasimham Committee-I (1991)** → Introduced financial sector reforms like prudential norms, income recognition, and capital adequacy.
• **Narasimham Committee-II (1998)** → Focused on bank consolidation and reducing NPAs.
· Recommended setting up of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) to handle bad loans.
· Suggested phasing out of directed credit programmes.
· Advocated for greater autonomy of RBI in monetary policy.

Q.37 The Battle of Samugarh was fought between Aurangzeb and which Mughal prince?

A. Jahangir
B. Murad Baksh
C. Shah Jahan
D. Dara Shikoh

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **D) Dara Shikoh**

Explanation:

- **The Battle of Samugarh (1658)** was fought between **Aurangzeb** and his elder brother **Dara Shikoh** during the **Mughal War of Succession**.
- It was a crucial battle in the fight for the Mughal throne after their father, **Shah Jahan**, fell ill.
- **Aurangzeb**, supported by his brothers **Murad Baksh** and **Shuja**, defeated **Dara Shikoh**, leading to Dara's eventual execution and Aurangzeb's accession to the throne.

Information Booster:

- The battle took place near **Agra**, and **Aurangzeb's victory** marked a turning point in the **Mughal dynasty**.
- **Dara Shikoh** was a patron of **Sufism** and had a more liberal view compared to his brothers.
- **Murad Baksh** and **Shuja** were also important figures in the war, but they aligned with **Aurangzeb**.
- **Samugarh** was one of the key battles in the **Mughal War of Succession** that significantly affected the course of the empire.
- After his victory, **Aurangzeb imprisoned his father** and ruled for the next 49 years.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Jahangir** → Father of Shah Jahan; he died in **1627**, long before the battle of Samugarh.

- **Shah Jahan** → The Mughal emperor at the time, but too ill to participate in the war.
- **Murad Baksh** → A key ally of **Aurangzeb** in the battle, later imprisoned by Aurangzeb.

Q.38 **Which Article of the Constitution deals with the extent of executive power of the Union?**

A. Article 78
B. Article 75
C. Article 52
D. Article 73

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct answer is (d) Article 73**
Explanation:
• Article 73 defines the **extent of the executive power of the Union**, stating that it extends to matters on which Parliament has the power to make laws.

• It includes subjects in the **Union List** and concurrent subjects where the law made by Parliament prevails.

• It ensures separation of powers between Union and State governments. • Provides the framework for the Union Government's authority in administrative matters.

• The article plays a crucial role in **federal governance structure**.
Information Booster:

• Article 73(1)(a) specifically restricts Union executive power to not encroach upon matters in the State List unless expressly provided by the Constitution or a parliamentary law.

• It complements Article 162, which deals with the **executive power of the States**.

• Helps in **demarcating functional areas** of Centre and States.

• Acts as a reference in disputes between Union and State powers.

• Article 73 is part of Chapter I – Executive, in Part V of the Constitution.
Additional Knowledge:

Article 78
· Relates to the duties of the Prime Minister regarding communication with the President.
Article 75
· Deals with the appointment, tenure, and responsibilities of Ministers, including the Prime Minister.
Article 52
· Establishes the position of the President of India as the executive head of the Union.

Q.39 **Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:**
Assertion (A): The jaherthan plays a central role in the sacrificial rituals of Erok Sim.
Reason (R): The jaherthan is a sacred grove believed to be inhabited by spirits, including Jaherera, the Lady of the Sacred Grove.

A. Both A and R are correct, but R does not explain A.
B. Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.
C. A is correct, but R is incorrect.
D. A is incorrect, but R is correct.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct answer is (b) Both A and R are correct, and R correctly explains A.**
Explanation:
· **Assertion (A)** is correct because the **Jaherthan**—the sacred grove—is indeed central to the Santal sacrificial rituals, including those performed during festivals like **Erok Sim**, where deities from the grove are propitiated. The grove is where communal rituals and sacrifices occur, affirming its pivotal role in such ceremonies.
· **Reason (R)** is also correct. The **Jaher Era** (or Jaher Ayo) is the chief goddess of the sacred grove. She, along with other deities, symbolically inhabits the grove and presides over the welfare of the village, making the grove a sacred abode.
· Moreover, R *does* explain A: the grove's centrality (A) is directly due to its identity as the abode of the sacred deity (R)—the goddess Jaher Era—justifying the grove's ritual importance.
Information Booster:
· The **Jaherthan**—also known as the sacred grove—is a designated spiritual site near Santal villages. It serves as the dwelling for several village deities, represented by stones or trees, and it remains undisturbed except during festivals.
· **Jaher Era**, or Jaher Ayo, is the principal goddess of the grove, associated with protection, fertility, and communal welfare. Her presence sanctifies the grove and underpins the rituals conducted there.
· During key festivals— **Erok Sim** (sowing festival), **Baha** (flower festival), **Sohrae**, **Hariar Sim**, and **Janthar**—sacrificial offerings (like fowl, goat, etc.) are made to Jaher Era and other deities of the Jaherthan, underscoring the grove's ritual centrality.
Additional Knowledge:
· The **sacred grove** (Jaherthan) is a vital feature in Santal socio-religious life—not only as a ritual site but also as a symbol of identity and a meeting place for community events like marriages and ancestral rites.
· During festivals, the grove becomes the stage for dramatic rituals: mediums are possessed, communal sacrifices are offered, and even women—who are usually excluded—participate in select rituals like the flower festival. All these actions highlight the grove's profound cultural significance.
· Alongside Jaher Era, other deities associated with the grove include **Moreko-Turuiko**, **Gosae Era**, **Maran Buru**, etc., forming a pantheon worshipped through communal rites.

Q.40 **Which Indian plateau is formed primarily by volcanic activity?**

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

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct answer is (D) Deccan Plateau**
Explanation:

- The **Deccan Plateau** is primarily formed by volcanic activity, particularly due to the **Deccan Traps**, a series of large volcanic basalt formations created by massive volcanic eruptions around **66 million years ago**.
- These volcanic eruptions covered vast areas of the plateau with thick layers of basalt, making it one of the largest volcanic provinces in the world.
- The Deccan Plateau is located in **southern India** and spans across several states, including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.

Information Booster:

- **Deccan Traps**: The term "traps" refers to the layered nature of the basaltic rock formations, which were formed by repeated volcanic eruptions over millions of years.
- This volcanic origin gives the plateau its **fertile soil** and its characteristic topography, with broad, flat surfaces and deep river valleys.
- The Deccan Plateau plays a significant role in India's agriculture and is rich in mineral resources.

Additional Knowledge:
Malwa Plateau

- *Formed mainly by* **sedimentary** rocks and not volcanic activity.

Shillong Plateau

- Composed primarily of **pre-Cambrian rocks** and **hills**; not associated with volcanic activity.

Chota Nagpur Plateau

- Primarily formed by **igneous and metamorphic rocks**, but not primarily by volcanic activity.

Q.41 **Consider the following statements about Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves:**
1.These caves are near Bhubaneswar and were meant for Jain monks.
2.All caves are shaped like flowers and are carved from independent boulders.
3. Each cave has multiple shrines dedicated to different Buddhist deities.
Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct answer is (a) Only 1**
Explanation:
• The **Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves** are located near **Bhubaneswar in Odisha** and date back to the **1st century BCE**, built during the reign of **King Kharavela** of the Mahameghavahana dynasty.
• These caves were **primarily excavated for Jain monks** and contain Jain symbols, inscriptions, and sculptures.
• **Statement 1 is correct:** The caves were intended for Jain ascetics and are among the earliest examples of Jain rock-cut architecture.

• **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The caves are not "flower-shaped" nor carved from separate boulders. They are hewn out of hill faces, not detached rocks.

• **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The caves are **not Buddhist**; they are specifically **Jain** in nature with no shrines dedicated to Buddhist deities.
Information Booster:

• Udayagiri means "Sunrise Hill" and contains notable caves like **Rani Gumpha**, **Hathi Gumpha**, and **Bagh Gumpha**.

• The **Hathi Gumpha inscription** of King Kharavela is a major historical source for early Jain history.

• Sculptures depict **Tirthankaras**, royal processions, and scenes from Jain mythology.

• Caves show early experiments in **rock-cut architecture** and planning.

• Some caves served as **monastic residences (cells)** with minimalistic interiors for ascetics.

Q.42 **How did the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 extend the legal abortion framework in India?**

A. Increased gestational limit for termination to 24 weeks for special cases
B. Restricted abortion access only to married women
C. Allowed termination solely on the discretion of healthcare providers
D. Made abortion legal for all pregnancies up to 30 weeks

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct answer is (a) Increased gestational limit for termination to 24 weeks for special cases**
Explanation:
• The **Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021** extended the upper limit for legal abortion from **20 weeks to 24 weeks** for **special categories of women** (e.g., survivors of rape, incest, and other vulnerable women).

• It introduced the requirement of **one medical opinion up to 20 weeks** and **two opinions from registered medical practitioners between 20–24 weeks**.

• The amendment also provided for the constitution of **Medical Boards** in each state to assess cases involving fetal abnormalities beyond 24 weeks.

• It replaced the word "married women" with "any woman", thereby ensuring access for **unmarried women** as well. • The Act ensured **confidentiality of the identity** of women seeking abortion.
Information Booster:

• Originally, the MTP Act of 1971 allowed abortion only up to **20 weeks**, with strict conditions.

• The 2021 amendment broadened reproductive rights and improved access to safe abortions.

• This was a significant step toward **gender equity and reproductive autonomy**.

• The law also ensures that abortion decisions can be made in cases of **fetal abnormalities** even beyond 24 weeks (with medical board approval).

• The term "any woman or her partner" includes **unmarried and divorced women**, offering greater inclusivity.

Q.43 **What makes Dr. Avesh Kumar Tyagi's contributions in Atomic Energy distinct from conventional research output, as per his Vigyan Shri citation?**

A. Strategic innovation in both materials and process R&D

B. Discovery of a new radioactive element
C. Advances in isotopic separation only
D. Development of radiation therapy devices

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Strategic innovation in both materials and process R&D**

Explanation:

· As per his **Vigyan Shri citation**, Dr. Avesh Kumar Tyagi's distinct contribution lies in **strategic innovation** in both **materials research** and **process R&D** in the field of atomic energy.
· His work goes beyond conventional research output, focusing on applied innovations with national importance.

Information Booster:

· Vigyan Shri is part of the **Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar** announced in 2024 to honor excellence in science & technology.
· Recognizes scientists contributing to strategic, fundamental, and applied research.
· Atomic Energy research in India is primarily carried out under **DAE (Department of Atomic Energy)**.
· India's atomic energy program focuses on nuclear power, radiation applications, and strategic research.
· Innovations in both **materials & process R&D** strengthen India's self-reliance in nuclear technology.

Q.44 **In which country, the first Commonwealth Games held?**

A. France
B. Africa
C. India
D. Canada

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Canada

Explanation:

· The first Commonwealth Games (then called the British Empire Games) were held in Hamilton, Canada in 1930.
· A total of 11 countries participated with around 400 athletes competing in 6 sports.
· Since then, the Games are held every four years (except during World War II).

Information Booster:

· The Games were renamed British Empire and Commonwealth Games (1954–1966), later Commonwealth Games (1978 onwards).
· Motto: "Humanity – Equality – Destiny".
· The 2022 Commonwealth Games were held in Birmingham, UK.
· The 2026 edition will be hosted in Victoria, Australia.
· India first hosted the Games in 2010 (Delhi).

Additional Knowledge:

· India → Hosted once (2010, New Delhi).
· Canada → Hosted 4 times (1930, 1954, 1978, 1994).

Q.45 **The new criminal laws aim to replace British-era laws with a focus on:**

A. Political advantages
B. Religious governance
C. Corporate laws
D. Justice delivery and citizen rights

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Justice delivery and citizen rights**

Explanation:

· The new criminal laws — **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (2023)** — replace colonial-era IPC, CrPC, and Evidence Act.
· Aim: ensure **speedy justice**, protect **citizens' rights**, and strengthen the justice delivery system.
· They focus on modernization, technology use, and victim-centric justice.

Information Booster:

· Old British laws: IPC (1860), CrPC (1898/1973), Evidence Act (1872).
· New laws effective from **July 1, 2024**.
· Key features: definition of terrorism, mob lynching punishments, zero FIR, forensic evidence mandatory.
· Emphasis on **women's safety**, cybercrimes, and digital evidence.
· Aim to make justice system **people-centric** instead of **colonial control-oriented**.

Q.46 **The 3-point line in basketball is drawn at what distance from the basket in international competitions?**

A. 6.25 meters
B. 7.25 meters
C. 5.75 meters
D. 6.75 meters

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer: (d) 6.75 meters**

Explanation:

· In **international basketball competitions (FIBA rules)**, the **3-point line** is drawn at a distance of **6.75 meters** from the basket.
· This distance was changed from **6.25 m to 6.75 m in 2010** to standardize international play closer to NBA rules.

Information Booster:

· **NBA 3-point line**: 7.24 m (23 ft 9 in) at the top of the arc, 6.7 m (22 ft) at corners.
· **WNBA & NCAA women**: 6.32 m.
· **NCAA men**: 6.75 m (same as FIBA since 2019).
· 3-point line introduced in **FIBA (1984)**, **NBA (1979)**.
· Purpose: To encourage long-range shooting and spread out defense.

Q.47 **Read the given below statements carefully and choose the correct option:**
Assertion (A): The Chambal River is known for its badland topography called the Chambal ravines.
Reason (R): The Chambal flows through a deep gorge and eroded terrain before joining the Yamuna.

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

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

• **Chambal River**, a tributary of the Yamuna, flows through **ravine-ridden badlands**, particularly in parts of **Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh**.

• These **Chambal ravines** are steep, rugged, and deeply incised, formed due to **intense gully erosion** caused by rainwater runoff and river action.

• The river **carves deep gorges and passes through eroded terrain**, which directly results in the formation of the **badland topography**. • Hence, the reason (R) **accurately explains** the assertion (A).

Information Booster:

• The Chambal region is notorious for **soil erosion**, creating highly dissected and infertile landforms.

• It is a classic example of **fluvial erosion** and **gully development** in semi-arid regions.

• This topography significantly affects **agriculture and settlement** in the region.

• Chambal also forms a part of the **Yamuna River Basin** and merges with the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.

• The **Chambal Valley Project** was initiated to control erosion and promote land reclamation.

Q.48 Consider the following statements:

1. A solar eclipse- The Moon caste a shadow on Earth when it comes between the Sun and Earth.
2. A lunar eclipse- During the new moon phase, the Moon passes through the Earth's shadow. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct answer is (b) 1 only**

Explanation:

• **Statement 1 is correct** – A **solar eclipse** occurs when the **Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun**, casting a shadow on Earth and blocking the Sun's light partially or fully.

• **Statement 2 is incorrect** – A **lunar eclipse** occurs during the **full moon phase**, not the new moon. It happens when the **Earth comes between the Sun and Moon**, and the Moon passes through Earth's shadow.

Information Booster:

• **Solar eclipse** types: Total, Partial, Annular, and Hybrid.

• Solar eclipses are only visible from specific areas on Earth due to the Moon's small shadow.

• **Lunar eclipse** is visible from anywhere on the nighttime side of the Earth.

• Lunar eclipses occur less frequently than solar eclipses but last longer.

• The Earth's shadow consists of two parts: **umbra (full shadow)** and **penumbra (partial shadow)**.

Q.49 Which of the following best describes the main purpose of developing Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in agriculture?

A. To reduce the cost of manual weeding and irrigation only
B. To improve crop yield, pest resistance, and nutritional quality
C. To eliminate the need for fertilizers and pesticides entirely
D. To grow crops only in artificial laboratory environments

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer: (b) To improve crop yield, pest resistance, and nutritional quality**

Explanation:

· The primary purpose of **GMOs in agriculture** is to introduce desirable traits such as **higher yield, resistance to pests and diseases, tolerance to drought/salinity, and improved nutritional content**.

· Example: **Bt cotton** (pest-resistant), **Golden Rice** (vitamin A enriched).

Information Booster:

· GM crops are developed through **biotechnology and genetic engineering**.

· First commercial GMO crop: **Flavr Savr tomato (1994, USA)**.

· India: **Bt Cotton** is the only commercially approved GM crop.

· **GEAC (Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee)** regulates GMOs in India.

· Benefits include reduced pesticide use, improved productivity, and addressing malnutrition.

Q.50 Prime Minister Narendra Modi paid tribute to Thiru K. Kamaraj on his birth anniversary. He is remembered for his contributions to which of the following areas?

A. Trade liberalization and digital governance
B. Freedom struggle and social welfare governance
C. Industrialization and foreign policy
D. Literature and environmental reforms

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Freedom struggle and social welfare governance**

Explanation:

· **Thiru K. Kamaraj (1903–1975)** was a prominent Indian politician from Tamil Nadu.

· He actively participated in the **Indian freedom struggle** and later became the **Chief Minister of Madras State (now Tamil Nadu)**.

· Known as the **"Kingmaker"**, he focused on **education, social welfare, and rural development** programs.

· His policies led to the establishment of **schools, mid-day meal schemes, and promotion of literacy**.

Information Booster:

· Kamaraj played a key role in **promoting education for all** in Tamil Nadu.

· Introduced **free mid-day meal schemes** for school children.

· Actively participated in the **Quit India Movement (1942)**.

· Served as the **President of the Indian National Congress** (1964–1967).

· Instrumental in **recommending Indira Gandhi** as the Prime Minister in 1966.

Q.51 What should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following alphanumeric series?
2A-50, 5Z-46, 8B-42, 11Y-38, ?

A. 14C-34
B. 14X-34
C. 14F-30
D. 14D-34

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
Series: 2A-50, 5Z-46, 8B-42, 11Y-38, ?

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:
Left-side numbers increasing by 3. → Next = 14.
Right-side numbers decreasing by 4. → next = 34.
Alphabets: A, Z, B, Y → pattern alternates between forward and reverse order. After A → Z, then B → Y, the next must be C.
So, combining the number and alphabet pattern the next term is 14C-34.
Thus, the correct option is: (a) 14C-34

Q.52 A train 150 m long passes a pole in 10 seconds. What is its speed in km/h?

A. 60 km/h
B. 54 km/h
C. 48 km/h
D. 45 km/h

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
Train length = 150 m
Time to pass a pole = 10 seconds
We need to find speed in km/h.
Logic:
$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Distance covered = 150 m (equal to the train's length).
Time = 10 seconds.
Here the train length = 150 m.
When the train passes a pole, it covers a distance equal to its **own length**.
Time taken = 10 seconds.
$$\text{Speed} = \frac{150}{10} = 15\text{m/s}$$
Convert m/s into km/h:
We know:
$1m/s = 3.6km/h$
So,
$15 \times 3.6 = 54km/h$
Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.53 Which of these actions shows poor judgment in handling a disagreement with a friend?

A. Talking calmly to resolve it
B. Ignoring the friend permanently
C. Taking time to cool off
D. Writing a letter to express your feelings

Answer: B

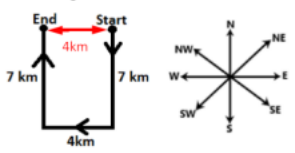
Sol: **Given**:
Disagreement with a close friend, need to identify the action that shows poor judgment.
Logic: Constructive ways to handle conflict include calm communication, taking time to cool off, or expressing feelings through writing. These methods encourage resolution and understanding.
Talking calmly helps resolve misunderstandings.
Taking time to cool off prevents impulsive reactions.
So, Ignoring the friend permanently avoids resolution, harms the friendship, and shows unwillingness to address the problem.
Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.54 Kiran walks 7 km south, then turns to her right and walks 4 km. She again turns to her right and walks 7 km. How far is she from her starting point?

A. 0 km
B. 11 km
C. 7 km
D. 4 km

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**
Kiran walks 7 km south, then turns right and walks 4 km, then again turns right and walks 7 km. We need to find her distance from the starting point.
From the given information Direction will be shown bellow:



So, Kiran starting point to end distance is 4 km.
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.55 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?

1. **MNOP : NMOP**
2. **ABCD : BACD**
3. **FGHI : GFHI**
4. **STUV : TSUV**
5. **WXYZ : XYWZ**

A. MNOP : NMOP
B. ABCD : BACD
C. WXYZ : XYWZ
D. STUV : TSUV

Answer: C

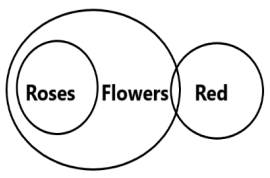
Sol: **Given**
MNOP : NMOP
ABCD : BACD
FGHI : GFHI
STUV : TSUV
WXYZ : XYWZ
Logic In the first four pairs, the transformation is done by swapping the first two letters and last two letter in same position.
Let's check:
MNOP → NMOP (M and N swapped)
ABCD → BACD (A and B swapped)
FGHI → GFHI (F and G swapped)
STUV → TSUV (S and T swapped)
WXYZ → XYWZ **(First two letter not swapping. Y and Z swapped, which is different from the pattern)**
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.56 Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.
Statements:
I. All roses are flowers.
II. Some flowers are red.
Conclusions:
I. Some roses are red.
II. All red things are flowers.

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

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**
Statements:
All roses are flowers.
Some flowers are red.
From the given information Venn Diagram will be:



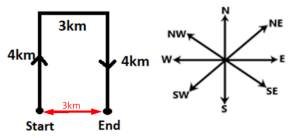
Conclusions:
I. Some roses are red: **(Does not follow)** No direct relation between red and roses.
II. All red things are flowers: **(Does not follow)** When we know Some flowers are red then not possible all red things are flowers.
So, Neither I nor II follows.
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.57 A man walks 4 km north, then turns right and walks 3 km. Then turns right again and walks 4 km. What is the shortest distance from his starting point?

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**
A man walks 4 km north, then turns right and walks 3 km, then turns right again and walks 4 km.
From the given information direction will be:



So, The shortest distance from the starting point is 3km
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.58 If + means –, – means ×, × means ÷, and ÷ means +, then what is:
28 – 4 ÷ 8 + 16

A. 104
B. 112
C. 108
D. 100

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
28 – 4 ÷ 8 + 16

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

SignMeans

\+ -

\- ×

× ÷

÷ +

After change the sign equation will be:
28 × 4 + 8 − 16
= 112 + 8 − 16
= 120 − 16
= 120 − 16 = **104**
Thus, the correct option is**: (a)**

Q.59 If 4 workers can complete a job in 12 days, how many days will 6 workers take to complete the same job?

A. 8 days
B. 7 days
C. 6 days
D. 9 days

Answer: A

Sol: Given:
Number of workers (W_1) = 4
Days to complete the job (D_1) = 12 days
Number of new workers (W_2) = 6
So,
$W_1 \times D_1 = W2 \times D_2$
Where, D_2 is the number of days taken by the new workers
Calculation:
$4 \times 12 = 6 \times D_2$
$= 48 = 6 \times D_2$
$= 48/6 = D_2$
$= D_2 = 8$ Days
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.60 If READ = 79 and DEAR = 79, Then what is the code for DARE?

A. 87
B. 86
C. 88
D. 79

Answer: D

Sol: Given
READ = 79 , DEAR = 79
DARE = ?

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: Sum of opposite letter - 1 = code
Opposite Letter positions:
READ = 79
9 + 22 + 26 + 23 = 80
80 - 1 = 79
DEAR = 79
23 + 22 + 26 + 9 = 80
80 - 1 = 79
Similarly,
DARE = ?
23 + 26 + 9 + 22 = 80
80 - 1 = 79
So, DARE = 79
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.61 "All birds fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins fly." The flaw is:

A. Hasty generalization
B. Irrelevant conclusion
C. Circular reasoning
D. False premise

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**

Argument:

"All birds fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins fly."

Since the initial premise is false, the conclusion derived from it is not logically sound, even though the argument's structure (a syllogism) is valid in form.

The conclusion that "penguins fly" is factually incorrect because it is based on a false starting point.

The flaw in the argument "All birds fly. Penguins are birds. Therefore, penguins fly." is a false premise.

Circular reasoning: Incorrect, as the conclusion is not a mere repetition of a premise.

False premise: Correct, because the flaw lies in assuming "All birds fly," which is factually wrong.

Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.62 **A word-and-number arrangement machine rearranges a given input following a specific rule in each step. The rule involves moving the alphabetically smallest word to the leftmost side and the numerically largest number to the rightmost side in each step. The process continues until all words are arranged in alphabetical order at the left end, and all numbers in descending order at the right end.**

Input: Apple 41 Orange 62 85 Mango Banana 19

Question: What is the final (last) arrangement?

A. Apple Banana Mango Orange 85 62 41 19
B. Banana Apple Mango Orange 85 62 41 19
C. Banana Mango Apple Orange 85 62 41 19
D. Apple Banana Orange Mango 85 62 41 19

Answer: A

Sol: **Input:**

Apple 41 Orange 62 85 Mango Banana 19

Logic: The rearrangement rule is to move the "alphabetically smallest word" to the leftmost side and the "numerically largest number" to the rightmost side in each step.

Let's check:

Step 1: Find the alphabetically smallest word (Apple) and the numerically largest number (85).

Apple Banana 41 Orange 62 Mango 19 85

Step 2: Find the next smallest word (Banana) and the next largest number (62).

Apple Banana 41 Orange Mango 19 85 62

Step 3: Find the next smallest word (Mango) and the next largest number (41).

Apple Banana Mango Orange 19 62 85 41

Step 4: Find the last word (Orange) and the last number (19).

Apple Banana Mango Orange 62 85 41 19

The final arrangement, with all words arranged in alphabetical order at the left end, and all numbers in descending order at the right end, is:

Apple Banana Mango Orange 62 85 41 19

The final arrangement, with all words arranged in alphabetical order at the left end, and all numbers in descending order at the right end, is:

"Apple Banana Mango Orange 62 85 41 19".

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.63 **Rohan walks 10 meters towards the North. Then he turns right and walks 5 meters. Again, he turns right and walks 10 meters. In which direction is he now from his starting point?**

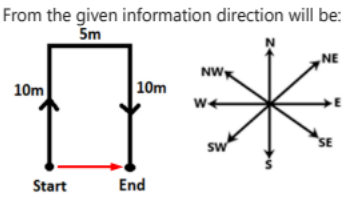
A. North
B. South
C. East
D. West

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**

Rohan walks 10 meters towards the North. Then he turns right and walks 5 meters. Again, he turns right and walks 10 meters.

From the given information direction will be:



So, Rohan is now **East** from his starting point.

Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.64 **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.**

MAVERICK : CONFORMITY

1. Iconoclast : Tradition
2. Dilettante : Expertise
3. Ascetic : Indulgence
4. Demagogue : Populace
5. Altruist : Selfishness

A. Altruist : Selfishness
B. Ascetic : Indulgence
C. Demagogue : Populace
D. Iconoclast : Tradition

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**

MAVERICK : CONFORMITY

Logic A maverick is someone who resists or rejects conformity.

The relationship is one of opposition: an individual who opposes a norm or standard.

Let's check options:

Iconoclast : Tradition

→ an iconoclast is someone who attacks or rejects traditional beliefs. This directly parallels maverick vs conformity.

Dilettante : Expertise

→ describes lack of skill, not opposition.

Ascetic : Indulgence

→ describes denial, not resistance to a social norm.

Demagogue : Populace

→ describes influence, not opposition.

Altruist : Selfishness

→ value-based contrast, but not behavior vs norm.

So, the closest match is "Iconoclast : Tradition."

Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.65 **In a queue, Ram is 10th from the front and 15th from the back. How many people are in the queue?**

A. 26

B. 27
C. 24
D. 25

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Ram is 10th from the front and 15th from the back.
Logic: When the same person's position is given from the front and back, the total number of people is calculated as: (**Position from front + Position from back) – 1**
= (10 + 15) – 1 = 24.
So, there are 24 people are in the queue.
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.66 Which one is different from the others?

A. 121
B. 189
C. 169
D. 144

Answer: B

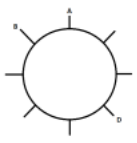
Sol: **Given**
Numbers: 121, 189, 169, 144
Logic: Perfect square number.
121 = a perfect square
169 = a perfect square
144 = a perfect square
189 = not a perfect square
So, All numbers except 189 are perfect squares.
Hence, 189 is the odd one out.
Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.67 Eight people - A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are sitting around a circular table, all facing outward.
D is third to the right of A
B is opposite D
G is immediate neighbor of both D and F
C sits to the immediate right of F
E is third to the right of B
Who is sitting to the immediate right of E?

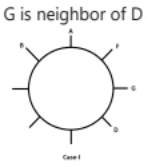
A. D
B. B
C. C
D. A

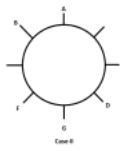
Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
Eight people — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H — are sitting around a circular table, all facing **outward.**
Conditions:
D is third to the right of A.
B is opposite D.
G is immediate neighbor of both D and F.
C sits to the immediate right of F.
E is third to the right of B.
From the given information arrangement will be:
Place A, then find D (3rd to the right of A) → D
B is opposite D

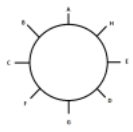


G is neighbor of D and F





Final arrangement will be:
C sits to the immediate right of F.



So, D is sitting **immediately to the right of E**
Thus, the correct option is:**(a) D**

Q.68 In each of the following questions, 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.
RED : RFE :: TOP : ?

A. GAG
B. TPQ
C. KAK
D. MOM

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Analogy: RED : RFE :: TOP : ?

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: First letter remains the same, Second and Third letter shifted by +1.

RED : RFE

First letter remains the same (R → R).

Second letter is shifted by +1 (E → F).

Third letter is shifted by +1 (D → E).

Similarly,

TOP: ?

T → T (same)

O → P (+1)

P → Q (+1)

So, TOP becomes TPQ.

Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.69 **Input: 8 cake 12 bag 5 apple**
Step 1: 5 apple 8 cake 12 bag
Step 2: 5 apple 8 bag 12 cake
What is the logic applied?

A. Numbers in ascending order; words in reverse alphabetical order
B. Numbers and words are paired and sorted
C. Numbers in descending order; words in reverse order
D. Numbers in ascending order; words in alphabetical order

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**

Input: 8 cake 12 bag 5 apple

Steps:

Step 1: 5 apple 8 cake 12 bag

This shows the numbers are sorted in ascending order. Now, let's examine the words.

The words are "apple", "cake", and "bag". Alphabetical order for these words would be "apple", "bag", "cake".

Step 2: 5 apple 8 bag 12 cake

In this step, the words are re-arranged to follow alphabetical order: "apple", "bag", "cake".

So, The process involves pairing each number with a word, then arranging first by number in ascending order and then reordering the words alphabetically. This results in the final sequence where both conditions are satisfied.

Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.70 **Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.**
Statements:
All chairs are furniture.
Some furniture are tables.
Conclusions:
I. Some tables are chairs.
II. All chairs are tables.

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

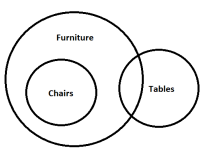
Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

All chairs are furniture.

Some furniture are tables.

From the given statement Venn diagram will be:



Conclusions:

I. Some tables are chairs **(Does not follow)** because no direct relations between chairs and tables is given.

II. All chairs are tables **(Does not follow)** No relations between chairs and tables is given.

So, Neither I nor II follows.

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.71 **In each of these questions, a number series is given. In each series, only one number is wrong number. Find out the wrong number.**
5, 11, 21, 43, 86, 171

A. 172
B. 86
C. 5
D. 43

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Series: 5, 11, 21, 43, 86, 171

Logic: The series alternates between multiplying by 2 and adding 1, then multiplying by 2 and subtracting 1.

5 × 2 + 1 = 11

11 × 2 − 1 = 21

21 × 2 + 1 = 43

43 × 2 − 1 = **85** (but the series shows 86)

85 × 2 + 1 = 171

So, the wrong number is **86.**

Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.72 **X is to U as N is to:**

A. K
B. J
C. L
D. M

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

X is to U as N is to ?

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: First letter position - 3 = Next letter
X is the 24th letter of the alphabet.
U is the 21st letter.
Relation: 24 − 3 = 21 → shift backward by 3.
N is the 14th letter.
14 − 3 = 11th letter.
So, N = K
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.73 **Find the number that doesn't belong:**

A. 103
B. 111
C. 109
D. 107

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Numbers are 103, 111, 109, 107.
Logic: Eeach number is prime or composite.
103 is a prime number (divisible only by 1 and 103).
109 is a prime number (divisible only by 1 and 109).
107 is a prime number (divisible only by 1 and 107).
The number **111 is composite.**
111 is not prime because it is divisible by 3 (111 = 3 × 37).
Thus, the correct option is: (b) 111

Q.74 **Scenario:**
Priyanka: B.Sc. with 82%, M.Sc. in Chemistry
Experience: 3 years
Age: 26 years
Eligibility Criteria:
Age: 25–30
M.Sc. in Chemistry
Minimum 2 years experience
Open to probation if <5 years experience
What is the most appropriate decision regarding Priyanka's eligibility?

A. Priyanka is not eligible due to her age exceeding the maximum limit.
B. Priyanka is eligible for the position as she meets all the criteria.
C. Priyanka is eligible only if she agrees to a probationary role.
D. Priyanka is not eligible due to insufficient experience

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**
Candidate: Priyanka
B.Sc. with 82%, M.Sc. in Chemistry
Experience: 3 years
Age: 26 years
Eligibility criteria:
Age: 25–30
M.Sc. in Chemistry
Minimum 2 years' experience
If <5 years' experience → probation
Logic
Age check: 26 → within the required range of 25–30.
Education check: M.Sc. in Chemistry → meets the qualification.
Experience check: 3 years → above the minimum of 2 years.
Probation condition: Less than 5 years' experience requires probation → Priyanka has 3 years, so this applies.
So, Priyanka satisfies the age, qualification, and experience requirements. The only condition is that with less than 5 years of experience, she will have to join on probation.
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.75 **Sameer has 67% in B.Sc. and a completed M.Sc. He is 31 years old and has 5 years of experience. Ready for probation.**
What is the correct decision?

A. Selected
B. Insufficient Data
C. Refer to Principal
D. Refer to Vice Principal

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: Sameer has 67% in B.Sc. and a completed M.Sc. He is 31 years old and has 5 years of experience. Ready for probation.
Explanation:
Without the selection criteria, we cannot determine whether Sameer qualifies or whether the case should be referred. Therefore, the information provided is not enough to make a decision.
So, **Insufficient Data** is the correct decision.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.76 **In a class of 41 students, Ramesh is ranked 21st from the top. What is his rank from the bottom?**

A. 22
B. 21
C. 30

D. 20

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Total students = 41
Ramesh's rank from the top = 21
Logic: To find rank from the bottom, subtract the rank from the top from the total number of students and then add 1.
So, (41 - 21) + 1
= 20 + 1
= 21
So, Ramesh's rank from the bottom is 21.
Thus, the correct option is: **(b)**

Q.77 **Six people A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting in a row. B is to the right of A but to the left of C. E sits between D and A. B is third from the right end. Who is the third right of D?**

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

Answer: A

Sol: **1. Information Given:**
Total persons = 6
B is 3rd from right → position = 4th from left
2. Formula Used:
Arrange positions from left to right (1 to 6)
3. Explanation:

Positions:
1 2 3 4 5 6

B is 3rd from right → position 4

Now:
A < B < C

So possible:
A at 2, B at 4, C at 5

Now:
E is between D and A

So:
D – E – A must be consecutive

Since A is at 2 → possible:
D at 1, E at 2 ❌ (A already at 2)

Try:
A at 3

Then:
B at 4
C at 5

Now:
D – E – A → positions 1, 2, 3

So:
D at 1, E at 2, A at 3 ✔

Remaining:
F at 6

Final arrangement:
1 2 3 4 5 6
D E A B C F
B is the third right of D.

Final Answer:
(A)

Q.78 **In a class of 30 students, Priya is ranked 12th from the top. What is her rank from the bottom?**

A. 17th
B. 19th
C. 18th
D. 16th

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**
Total number of students = 30
Priya's rank from the top = 12
We need to find Priya's rank from the bottom.
Formula: Rank from bottom = (Total students − Rank from top) +1
So, Rank from bottom (30 - 12) + 1 = 19
Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.79 **Complete the series: 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, ?**

A. 80
B. 76
C. 75
D. 81

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
Series is 6, 11, 21, 36, 56, ?
Logic: Number increase +5, +10, +15, +20...
Let's check:
6 + 5 = 11
11 + 10 = 21
21 + 15 = 36
36 + 20 = 56
So, the next term should be +25.
56 + 25 = **81**
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.80 **Statement: Ethical behavior fosters trust, but profitability often relies on operational efficiency as well.**
Conclusion I: Ethical behavior is not sufficient for profitability.
Conclusion II: Operational efficiency is required for trust.
Which conclusion follows?

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**
Statement: Ethical behavior fosters trust, but profitability often relies on operational efficiency as well.
Conclusions:
I. Ethical behavior is not sufficient for profitability. - True (Because, the statement says that profitability "often relies on operational efficiency as well." The word "as well" indicates that operational efficiency is another necessary factor, meaning ethical behavior alone is not enough to ensure profitability.)
II. Operational efficiency is required for trust. - False (Because, the statement links ethical behavior to trust, stating that "Ethical behavior fosters trust." It does not establish any connection between operational efficiency and trust.)
Therefore, only Conclusion I logically follows.
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.81 **In how many ways can 6 people be seated around a round table?**

A. 120
B. 240
C. 360
D. 480

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Number of people (n) = 6
Formula used:
The number of ways to arrange 'n' distinct objects in a circle is (n-1)!
Calculation:
Number of ways = (6-1)! = 5!
= 5 × 4 × 3 × 2 × 1 = 120
So, Number of ways = 120
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.82 **If 6 workers complete a job in 15 days. How many days will 9 workers take assuming the same work rate?**

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Number of workers W_1= 6
Days to complete the job D_1 = 15 days
Number of new workers W_2 = 9
Formula used:
W1 x D1 = W2 × D2
Where, D_2 is the number of days taken by the new workers
Calculation:
6 × = 9 × D_2
90 = 9 × D_2
90/9 = D_2
D_2= 10
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.83 **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.**
LIGHT : MJGHW :: HEAVY : ?

A. IFAVB
B. HISAT
C. JENZQ
D. GPIDB

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
LIGHT : MJGHW :: HEAVY : ?

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: The pattern is +1, +1, 0, 0, +3 applied sequentially to the alphabetical letters.
LIGHT : MJGHW
L → M (+1)
I → J (+1)

G → G (0)
H → H (0)
T → W (+3)
Similarly,
HEAVY: ?
H → I (+1)
E → F (+1)
A → A (0)
V → V (0)
Y → B (+3)
So, **HEAVY: IFAVB**
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.84 **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.**
58214 : 70436 :: 73928 : ?

A. 86140
B. 85130
C. 95140
D. 95130

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**
Analogy problem:
58214 : 70436 :: 73928 : ?
Logic: Each digit is increased by 2, using modulo 10 if the sum exceeds 9.
First pair: 58214 → 70436
Compare digit by digit:
5 → 7 (+2)
8 → 0 (+2, modulo 10)
2 → 4 (+2)
1 → 3 (+2)
4 → 6 (+2)
Applying the same
73928: ?
7 → 9
3 → 5
9 → 1 (since 9+2=11 → 1)
2 → 4
8 → 0 (since 8+2=10 → 0)
So, 73928 : 95140.
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.85 **Find the different term:**

A. 49
B. 64
C. 90
D. 81

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
49, 64, 90, 81 in options
Logic: Three numbers are perfect squares and one is not.
49 is 7^2 → perfect square.
64 is 8^2 → perfect square.
90 is not a perfect square (since $9^2 = 81$ and $10^2 = 100$, 90 lies in between).
81 is 9^2 → perfect square.
So, **90** is not a perfect square number.
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.86 **Fill in the blank:**
4, 12, 6, 18, 9, —

A. 18
B. 27
C. 36
D. 12

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Series is 4, 12, 6, 18, 9, ?
Logic: The pattern alternates between multiplying by 3 and dividing by 2.
4 × 3 = 12
12 ÷ 2 = 6
6 × 3 = 18
18 ÷ 2 = 9
So, the next term is: 9 × 3 **= 27**
Thus, the correct option is: **(b)**

Q.87 **If 4 workers can complete a task in 8 days, how many days will 8 workers take to complete the same task?**

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

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
Number of workers (W_1) = 4
Days to complete the job (D_1) = 8 days
Number of new workers (W_2) = 8

Formula used:

$W_1 \times D_1 = W_2 \times D_2$

Where, D_2 is the number of days taken by the new workers

Calculation:

$4 \times 8 = 8 \times D_2$

$32 = 8 \times D_2$

$32/8 = D_2$

$D_2 = 4$ Days

Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.88 **In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.**
Echo: Sound :: Reflection: ?

A. Mirror
B. Refraction
C. Light
D. Image

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**

Echo : Sound :: Reflection : ?

Logic: Echo is the result of sound bouncing off a surface, and reflection is the result of a medium bouncing off a surface.

Echo: Sound → Echo is the result of a sound wave bouncing back.

Similarly,

Reflection: Light → Reflection is the result of a light wave bouncing back.

Mirror → the surface where reflection happens, not the element.

Refraction → bending of light, different phenomenon.

Light → correct, as reflection occurs with light just as echo occurs with sound.

Image → the result of reflection, not the phenomenon itself.

Thus, the correct option is:(c)

Q.89 **A train travels 180 km at a uniform speed. If the speed had been 15 km/h more, it would have taken 1 hour less to cover the same distance. What is the original speed of the train?**

A. 60 km/h
B. 45 km/h
C. 75 km/h
D. 30 km/h

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**

Distance travelled by train = 180 km

Original speed = x km/h

Increased speed = x+15 km/h

Condition: The faster journey takes 1 hour less than the original.

Let's check:

Let the original speed be **x km/h**

→ Time taken = 180 / x

→ Increased speed = x + 15

→ Time taken = 180 / (x + 15)

Applying the formula for speed we get:

180/x − 180/(x + 15) = 1

Now solve:

$$\frac{180(x+15)-180x}{x(x+15)} = 1$$

$$\frac{180x+2700-180x}{x(x+15)} = 1$$

$$x(x+15) = 2700$$

$x(x+15) = 2700$

$x^2+15x = 2700$

$x^2- 15x - 2700 = 0$ (Factoring the quadratic equation)

$(x + 60) - (x - 45) = 0$

Speed can not be negative.

So, x=45, the equation holds true.

Therefore, the original speed of the train is 45 km/h.

Thus, the correct option is: **(b) 45 km/h**

Q.90 **A is the father of B, and B is the mother of C. How is A related to C?**

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**

A is the father of B.

B is the mother of C.

From the given information Family Tree will be:



So, A is the grandfather of C (specifically maternal grandfather).

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

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

Q.91 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?

1. SMILE: TNKLI
2. BRING: CSJOH
3. FLOUR: GMPVS
4. HOUSE: IPVTF
5. TRUTH: USVUI

A. TRUTH: USVUI
B. HOUSE: IPVTF
C. FLOUR: GMPVS
D. SMILE: TNKLI

Answer: D

Sol: Given

1. SMILE: TNKLI
2. BRING: CSJOH
3. FLOUR: GMPVS
4. HOUSE: IPVTF
5. TRUTH: USVUI

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: The logic followed here is a consistent +1 shift in alphabetical position for each letter.
SMILE: TNKLI
SMILE → T(+1), N(+1), **K(+2)**, L(0), I(+4). **Not Follow**
BRING: CSJOH
BRING → C(+1), S(+1), J(+1), O(+1), H(+1).
FLOUR: GMPVS
FLOUR → G(+1), M(+1), P(+1), V(+1), S(−1).
HOUSE: IPVTF
HOUSE → I(+1), P(+1), V(+1), T(+1), F(+1).
TRUTH: USVUI
TRUTH → U(+1), S(+1), V(+1), U(+1), I(+1).
So, SMILE: TNKLI Not follow
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.92 Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.
Statement: "Online learning has increased student participation."
Conclusions:
I. Students did not participate in physical classes.
II. Technology helps in engaging students.

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

Answer: A

Sol: Given:
Statement: "Online learning has increased student participation."
Conclusions:
I. Students did not participate in physical classes. **(Does not Follow**, because lack of participation in physical classes is not stated)
II. Technology helps in engaging students. **(Follow,** because online learning, which uses technology, led to higher participation)
So, Only Conclusion II follows.
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.93 Complete the series: 2, 6, 14, 30, 62, ?

A. 120
B. 122
C. 124
D. 126

Answer: D

Sol: Given
Series: 2, 6, 14, 30, 62, ?
Logic: differences are 4, 8, 16, 32...
6 − 2 = 4
14 − 6 = 8
30 − 14 = 16
62 − 30 = 32
So, Next difference = 64.
Adding 64 to the last term: (62 + 64) = **126**.
Hence, the missing number is 126.
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

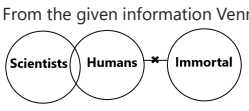
Q.94 No humans are immortal. Some humans are scientists.
Which of the following conclusions can be made?

A. All humans are immortal
B. All scientists are mortal
C. Some scientists are not immortal

D. Some scientists are not humans

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
No humans are immortal.
Some humans are scientists.
From the given information Venn diagram will be:



I. All humans are immortal. False (This directly contradicts the first statement, "No humans are immortal.")
II. All scientists are mortal. False (The statements do not provide enough information to definitively conclude that all scientists are mortal. So we do not say that "All scientists are mortal".)
III. Some scientists are not immortal. **True** (Since "No humans are immortal" and "Some humans are scientists," it logically follows that the group of scientists who are humans must not be immortal. This is a definite conclusion.)
IV. Some scientists are not humans. False (The statements only confirm that some scientists are humans, not that any are non-human. This conclusion cannot be drawn.)
Thus, the correct option is: (c)

Q.95 **Input: 93 box 27 pink 46 green 18**
Step 1: box 93 27 pink 46 green 18
Step 2: box 93 green 27 pink 46 18
Step 3: box 93 green 46 27 pink 18
Step 4: box 93 green 46 pink 27 18
What will be Step 5?

A. Box green 93 46 pink 27 18
B. Box 93 green 46 pink 18 27
C. Box 93 green 46 pink 27 18
D. Green 46 pink 27 18 box 93

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**
Input sequence: 93 box 27 pink 46 green 18
Step 1: Swap 1st two elements
→ box 93 27 pink 46 green 18 (First alphabetically smallest word "box" is placed first)
Step 2: Bring last word forward
→ box 93 green 27 pink 46 18 (Next smallest word "green" is placed after it)
Step 3: Bring next last number forward
→ box 93 green 46 27 pink 18 (Next largest number "46" is placed in descending order)
Step 4: Bring next last word forward
→ box 93 green 46 pink 27 18
The pattern alternates: word (alphabetical) → number (descending).
Step 5: Bring next last number forward
→ **box 93 green 46 pink 18 27**
So, After arranging according to the alternating sequence of words and numbers, Step 5 becomes:
box 93 green 46 pink 18 27
Thus, the correct option is: **(b)**

Q.96 **What should come in the place of question mark (?) in the following alphanumeric series?**
10M-30, 15O-27, 20K-24, 25Q-21, ?

A. 32K-22
B. 315-18
C. 33J-18
D. 30I-18

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**
Series: 10M-30, 15O-27, 20K-24, 25Q-21, ?

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

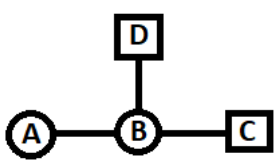
Logic
Numbers after the hyphen: 30, 27, 24, 21 → decrease by 3 each step → next = 18.
Numbers before the letters: 10, 15, 20, 25 → increase by 5 each step → next = 30.
Letters: M(13), O(15), K(11), Q(17).
The differences are +2, −4, +6, −8 (alternating signs with increasing magnitude).
From Q(17), apply −8 = 9 → I.
By combining the patterns:
Left part = 30I.
Right part = 18.
So, the next term is 30I-18.
Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.97 **A and B are sisters. C is the brother of A. D is the father of C. How is D related to B?**

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**
A and B are sisters.
C is the brother of A.
D is the father of C.
From the given information Family tree will be:



So, D is the father of B.

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

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

Q.98 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.

aa_bbc_aa bb_aaab_ca

A. bbbb
B. aaab
C. cccc
D. aacb

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

aa_bbc_aa bb_aaab_ca

Let's check:

Option A: bbbb

aab/bbc/baa/bbb/aaa/bbc/a

Option B: aaab

aaa/bbc/aaa/bba/aaa/bbc/a

Option C: cccc

aac/bbc/caa/bbc/aaa/bcc/a (**Follow pattern aaa bbc aaa)**

Option D: aacb

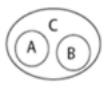
aaa/bbc/aaa/bbc/aaa/bbc/a

Thus, the correct option is: (d)

Q.99 Which of the following correctly represents the relationship between:
A. Vegetation
B. Jupiter
C. Earth

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: A. Vegetation B. Jupiter C. Earth



A circle for **Earth**, with a smaller circle inside it for **Vegetation**. A separate, non-overlapping circle for **Jupiter**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.100 In the following questions, which one set of letters/numbers when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it?

d_e_f_12g_16h_20i_24

A. ef8ghi
B. gh8iji
C. fg8hii
D. de8fgi

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:

d _ e _ f _ 12 g _ 16 h _ 20 i _ 24

Let's check options:

Option A: ef8ghi

d/ e e/ f f/ 8 12 /g g /16 /h h /20 /i i/ 24

Logic = letters are in sequence (d, e, f, g, h, i) and numbers are in sequence of increasing by 4 (8, 12, 16, 20, 24)

Option B: gh8iji

d g e h f 8 12 g i 16 h j 20 i i 24- not followed

Option C: fg8hii

d f e g f 8 12 g h 16 h i 20 i i 24 not followed

option d: de8fgi

d d e e f 8 12 g f 16 h g 20 i i 24 not followed

Thus, the correct option is: **(a)**

Q.101 (1)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into daily life, debates around its ethical use are growing louder. Machines now make decisions that were once the (1)_____ of human judgment- from recommending medical treatments to scanning resumes. While AI offers speed and efficiency, it lacks moral (2)_____ raising concerns about bias, accountability, and transparency. Critics argue that without strict ethical frameworks, AI could reinforce social inequalities or even make harmful choices with no clear line of (3)_____ Developers face the challenge of embedding values

into code-yet whose values should apply? In multicultural societies, defining what is "right" is rarely (4)_____ Some suggest collaborative oversight involving ethicists, technologists, and policymakers. Others warn that regulation must evolve faster than innovation to prevent misuse. In the race to build smarter systems, the real question remains: can we create machines that are not just intelligent, but also (5)_____?

A. domain
B. version
C. burden
D. process

Answer: A

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **domain**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Domain**' = a field/area of activity or authority; "the sphere over which control or expertise is exercised" (Hindi: क्षेत्र/परिधि/विषय-क्षेत्र). The fixed collocation **"once the domain of human judgment"** is idiomatic and precise.
• As per the context, the sentence contrasts earlier human-only decisions with today's machine decisions; hence, 'domain' is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect (with Hindi meanings):
• **version** — a particular form/variant of something (Hindi: संस्करण). ⟶ Does not convey an area of exclusive control.
• **burden** — a load, duty, or responsibility that is heavy (Hindi: भार/दायित्व). ⟶ The line isn't about load but about a sphere of judgment.
• **process** — a series of actions or steps (Hindi: प्रक्रिया). ⟶ Refers to method, not ownership/sphere; the set phrase is not "process of human judgment."
• Thus, all the other words differ in meaning and do not fit the fixed expression "the domain of human judgment."

Q.102 (2)
In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.
As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into daily life, debates around its ethical use are growing louder. Machines now make decisions that were once the (1)_____ of human judgment-from recommending medical treatments to scanning resumes. While AI offers speed and efficiency, it lacks moral (2)_____ raising concerns about bias, accountability, and transparency. Critics argue that without strict ethical frameworks, AI could reinforce social inequalities or even make harmful choices with no clear line of (3)_____ Developers face the challenge of embedding values into code-yet whose values should apply? In multicultural societies, defining what is "right" is rarely (4)_____ Some suggest collaborative oversight involving ethicists, technologists, and policymakers. Others warn that regulation must evolve faster than innovation to prevent misuse. In the race to build smarter systems, the real question remains: can we create machines that are not just intelligent, but also (5)_____?

A. clarity
B. depth
C. instinct
D. reasoning

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **instinct**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Instinct**' = an inborn, intuitive sense guiding behavior without deliberate reasoning; here, **moral instinct** means an **innate ethical compass** (Hindi: सहज प्रवृत्ति/आंतरिक प्रवृत्ति).
• As per the context, the line "While AI offers speed and efficiency, it **lacks moral instinct**" captures that machines **do not possess intrinsic values or conscience**, which triggers concerns about bias and accountability; hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect (with Hindi meanings):
• **clarity** — clearness, lucidity (Hindi: स्पष्टता). ⟶ Not the missing quality being highlighted; AI can even be clear but still amoral.
• **depth** — profundity, complexity (Hindi: गहराई). ⟶ Irrelevant to the ethical "compass" in question.
• **reasoning** — logical thinking/inference (Hindi: तर्क/विवेचन). ⟶ AI can simulate reasoning; the sentence stresses lack of **moral** intuition, not logic.
• Thus, other choices don't express the **innate ethical sense** the sentence contrasts with AI's capabilities.

Q.103 (3)
In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.
As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into daily life, debates around its ethical use are growing louder. Machines now make decisions that were once the (1)_____ of human judgment-from recommending medical treatments to scanning resumes. While AI offers speed and efficiency, it lacks moral (2)_____ raising concerns about bias, accountability, and transparency. Critics argue that without strict ethical frameworks, AI could reinforce social inequalities or even make harmful choices with no clear line of (3)_____ Developers face the challenge of embedding values into code-yet whose values should apply? In multicultural societies, defining what is "right" is rarely (4)_____ Some suggest collaborative oversight involving ethicists, technologists, and policymakers. Others warn that regulation must evolve faster than innovation to prevent misuse. In the race to build smarter systems, the real question remains: can we create machines that are not just intelligent, but also (5)_____?

A. argument
B. command
C. accountability
D. conduct

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **accountability**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Accountability**' = the state of being answerable or responsible for outcomes (Hindi: जवाबदेही).
• As per the context, "make harmful choices with **no clear line of accountability**" is a natural, widely used phrase in tech-ethics discourse, pointing to who is answerable for AI-driven decisions; hence, it is correct.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect (with Hindi meanings):
• **argument** — a reasoned claim/dispute (Hindi: तर्क/विवाद). ⟶ Not about responsibility lines.
• **command** — order/instruction (Hindi: आदेश). ⟶ Doesn't capture answerability after harm.
• **conduct** — behavior/way of acting (Hindi: आचरण). ⟶ Concerns behavior, not who must answer for outcomes.
• Thus, only 'accountability' aligns with "clear line of ..." to signal responsibility.

Q.104 (4)
In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.
As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into daily life, debates around its ethical use are growing louder. Machines now make decisions that were once the (1)_____ of human judgment-from recommending medical treatments to scanning resumes. While AI offers speed and efficiency, it lacks moral (2)_____ raising concerns about bias, accountability, and transparency. Critics argue that without strict ethical frameworks, AI could reinforce social inequalities or even make harmful choices with no clear line of (3)_____ Developers face the challenge of embedding values into code-yet whose values should apply? In multicultural societies, defining what is "right" is rarely (4)_____ Some suggest collaborative oversight involving ethicists, technologists, and policymakers. Others warn that regulation must evolve faster than innovation to prevent misuse. In the race to build smarter systems, the real question remains: can we create machines that are not just intelligent, but also (5)_____?

A. visible
B. consistent
C. obvious
D. universal

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **universal**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Universal**' = applicable to or shared by all; accepted everywhere (Hindi: सार्वभौमिक/सार्वत्रिक).
• As per the context, "In multicultural societies, defining what is 'right' is **rarely universal**" means **rarely agreed upon by everyone**, which perfectly fits the ethical-pluralism idea in the passage.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect (with Hindi meanings):
• **visible** — able to be seen (Hindi: दृश्य). ⟶ Not about agreement/applicability across groups.
• **consistent** — steady, uniform over time (Hindi: सुसंगत/स्थिर). ⟶ Not the notion of "accepted by all."
• **obvious** — easily perceived/clear (Hindi: स्पष्ट/प्रत्यक्ष). ⟶ Something can be clear yet not universally agreed upon.
• Thus, only 'universal' conveys "accepted by everyone," matching the sentence's meaning.

Q.105 . (5)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into daily life, debates around its ethical use are growing louder. Machines now make decisions that were once the (1)_____ of human judgment-from recommending medical treatments to scanning resumes. While AI offers speed and efficiency, it lacks moral (2)_____ raising concerns about bias, accountability, and transparency. Critics argue that without strict ethical frameworks, AI could reinforce social inequalities or even make harmful choices with no clear line of (3)_____ Developers face the challenge of embedding values into code-yet whose values should apply? In multicultural societies, defining what is "right" is rarely (4)_____ Some suggest collaborative oversight involving ethicists, technologists, and policymakers. Others warn that regulation must evolve faster than innovation to prevent misuse. In the race to build smarter systems, the real question remains: can we create machines that are not just intelligent, but also (5)_____?

A. controlled
B. obedient
C. ethical
D. productive

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **ethical**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Ethical**' = conforming to accepted standards of morality/right conduct (Hindi: नैतिक).
• As per the context—"In the race to build smarter systems, the real question remains: can we create machines that are not just intelligent, but also **ethical**?"—the contrast is between **intelligence** and **morality**, so 'ethical' is the precise completion.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect (with Hindi meanings):
• **controlled** — regulated, restrained (Hindi: नियंत्रित). ⟶ Governance is different from inherent morality.
• **obedient** — compliant, dutiful (Hindi: आज्ञाकारी). ⟶ Obedience to commands ≠ moral rightness.
• **productive** — yielding output/benefit (Hindi: उत्पादक). ⟶ Efficiency doesn't guarantee ethical conduct.
• Thus, only 'ethical' completes the intended contrast and the core question of AI ethics.

Q.106 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 1.**

In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Progress in digital technology has (1) _____ transformed contemporary life. From artificial intelligence to smartphones, technologies are (2) _____ transforming industries and societies. But with speed comes (3) _____ , as numerous workers are left uncertain about their future jobs. To adapt to this disruption, people need to be (4) _____ , constantly renewing their (5) _____to stay competitive.

A. marginally
B. sporadically
C. occasionally
D. drastically

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **drastically**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Drastically**' is an adverb meaning "to a very great or extreme degree; profoundly" (Hindi: अत्यधिक/कठोर रूप से). It intensifies the verb phrase "has transformed," showing the sweeping impact of digital technology on life.
• As per the context, the word 'drastically' fits in very well because the sentence talks about the large-scale, sweeping change digital technology has brought to contemporary life; hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **marginally** — "slightly; by a small amount" (Hindi: अल्प रूप से/सीमांत रूप से). ⟶ Too weak for the scale of change described.
• **sporadically** — "at irregular intervals; only in a few places" (Hindi: छिटपुट रूप से). ⟶ Describes frequency, not magnitude of transformation.
• **occasionally** — "now and then; sometimes" (Hindi: कभी-कभी). ⟶ Again frequency-based, not intensity.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the intensity required by the context of the sentence.

Q.107

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 2.
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Progress in digital technology has (1) _____ transformed contemporary life. From artificial intelligence to smartphones, technologies are (2) _____ transforming industries and societies. But with speed comes (3) _____ , as numerous workers are left uncertain about their future jobs. To adapt to this disruption, people need to be (4) _____ , constantly renewing their (5) _____to stay competitive.

A. hesitantly
B. rarely
C. accidentally
D. Invariably

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **invariably**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Invariably**' is an adverb meaning "always; in every case; without exception" (Hindi: हमेशा/निरंतर/अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से). It modifies "are transforming," conveying that across sectors, technologies **consistently** drive transformation.
• As per the context, 'invariably' emphasizes the universality and regularity of technological impact on industries and societies; hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **hesitantly** — "with reluctance or pause" (Hindi: झिझकते हुए). ⟶ Contradicts the confident, ongoing nature of transformation.
• **rarely** — "not often" (Hindi: कदाचित्/कम ही). ⟶ Opposite of the intended idea of widespread, regular change.
• **accidentally** — "by chance; unintentionally" (Hindi: अनजाने में/दुर्घटनावश). ⟶ Suggests chance, not systemic, ongoing change.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context of consistent technological transformation.

Q.108

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 3.
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Progress in digital technology has (1) _____ transformed contemporary life. From artificial intelligence to smartphones, technologies are (2) _____ transforming industries and societies. But with speed comes (3) _____ , as numerous workers are left uncertain about their future jobs. To adapt to this disruption, people need to be (4) _____ , constantly renewing their (5) _____to stay competitive.

A. celebration
B. incentive
C. harmony
D. disruption

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **disruption**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Disruption**' is a noun meaning "disturbance or interruption to an event, process, or system; upheaval" (Hindi: विघटन/अव्यवस्था).
• As per the context, with the **speed** of technological change comes **disruption**, which explains why many workers feel uncertain about their future jobs; hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **celebration** — "the action of marking a significant event with festivities" (Hindi: उत्सव). ⟶ Does not align with job uncertainty.
• **incentive** — "a thing that motivates or encourages" (Hindi: प्रोत्साहन). ⟶ Positive motivator, not a consequence causing uncertainty.
• **harmony** — "agreement/peaceful coexistence" (Hindi: सामंजस्य). ⟶ Opposite of the turmoil implied.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the causal link with worker uncertainty.

Q.109

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 4.
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Progress in digital technology has (1) _____ transformed contemporary life. From artificial intelligence to smartphones, technologies are (2) _____ transforming industries and societies. But with speed comes (3) _____ , as numerous workers are left uncertain about their future jobs. To adapt to this disruption, people need to be (4) _____ , constantly renewing their (5) _____to stay competitive.

A. proactive
B. stubborn
C. reactive
D. adaptable

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **adaptable**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Adaptable**' is an adjective meaning "able to adjust to new conditions; flexible" (Hindi: अनुकूलनीय/लचीला).
• As per the context, to cope with technological **disruption**, people must be **adaptable**, able to adjust and upskill; hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **proactive** — "creating or controlling a situation by causing something to happen rather than responding" (Hindi: पूर्व-सक्रिय/सक्रिय पहल करने वाला). ⟶ Positive trait, but the sentence stresses capacity to **adjust**, which "adaptable" captures more precisely.
• **stubborn** — "having or showing dogged determination not to change" (Hindi: हठी/जिद्दी). ⟶ Counterproductive in a changing environment.
• **reactive** — "acting in response to a situation rather than creating it" (Hindi: प्रतिक्रियात्मक). ⟶ Suggests late response; less suitable than the forward-flexible "adaptable."
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the need for flexible adjustment emphasized by the sentence.

Q.110

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank number 5.
In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank:
Progress in digital technology has (1) _____ transformed contemporary life. From artificial intelligence to smartphones, technologies are (2) _____ transforming industries and societies. But with speed comes (3) _____ , as numerous workers are left uncertain about their future jobs. To adapt to this disruption, people need to be (4) _____ , constantly renewing their (5) _____to stay competitive.

A. strategies
B. diversions
C. obstacles
D. competencies

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **competencies**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Competencies**' are "the abilities/skills and knowledge that enable effective performance" (Hindi: दक्षताएँ/क्षमताएँ).
• As per the context, individuals need to **renew their competencies** to remain competitive in a rapidly changing job market; hence, it is the correct option.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **strategies** — "plans of action to achieve a goal" (Hindi: रणनीतियाँ). ⟶ You usually **revise** or **change** strategies; the collocation "renewing their strategies" is less natural for personal upskilling than "competencies."
• **diversions** — "distractions; entertainment" (Hindi: ध्यान-भंग/मनोरंजन). ⟶ Opposite of what's needed to stay competitive.
• **obstacles** — "things that block one's way; hurdles" (Hindi: बाधाएँ/अवरोध). ⟶ Not something one "renews."
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the idea of upgrading one's skills to stay competitive.

Q.111 Which of the following correctly identifies the tense used predominantly in the first paragraph?
Read the passage and answer the questions:
As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies continue to proliferate across every sector of human activity, the ethical implications of their deployment have become a matter of urgent concern. Once relegated to the realm of speculative fiction, AI now permeates decision-making in fields as diverse as healthcare, finance, education, and criminal justice. While proponents argue that AI can increase efficiency, reduce human bias, and democratize access to services, critics warn of the potential for algorithmic discrimination, erosion of privacy, and the deepening of existing social inequalities.
At the heart of the debate lies a fundamental tension between technological progress and moral responsibility. Machines, no matter how sophisticated, lack consciousness and intrinsic values; they merely execute instructions based on data inputs and programmed algorithms. Thus, when an AI system makes a life-altering decision-such as denying a loan application or predicting a defendant's likelihood of reoffending it is not the machine itself that is accountable, but the human architects behind its creation and training.
Moreover, the opacity of many AI systems, often referred to as the "black box" problem, poses a significant ethical challenge. When even developers cannot fully explain how a machine arrived at a given outcome, the prospect of ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability becomes deeply problematic. Addressing these concerns will require not only technical innovations, such as explainable AI, but also rigorous interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, ethicists, policymakers, and the public.

A. Past perfect
B. Present continuous
C. Present perfect continuous
D. Present simple

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d) Present simple.
Right-answer explanation: The first paragraph states general facts and ongoing realities: "AI **now permeates** decision-making…," "proponents **argue**…," "critics **warn**…." These verbs are in the **present simple**, the tense commonly used for universal truths, habitual actions, and general statements. Although the line "the ethical implications… **have become** a matter of urgent concern" uses **present perfect** once (to show change up to the present), the **predominant** or main tense throughout is present simple.
Context of the passage: The paragraph frames AI's current, widespread presence and the ongoing debate around its ethics, which suits the present simple to describe broad, present-day realities.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Past perfect** (had + V3) is not used and would describe an action completed before another past action.
· (b) **Present continuous** (am/is/are + V-ing) like "are proliferating/permeating" is not the dominant form here.
· (c) **Present perfect continuous** (have/has been + V-ing) does not appear in the paragraph.

Q.112

Identify the correct type of sentence used in the line:
"At the heart of the debate lies a fundamental tension between technological progress and moral responsibility."
Read the passage and answer the questions:
As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies continue to proliferate across every sector of human activity, the ethical implications of their deployment have become a matter of urgent concern. Once relegated to the realm of speculative fiction, AI now permeates decision-making in fields as diverse as healthcare, finance, education, and criminal justice. While proponents argue that AI can increase efficiency, reduce human bias, and democratize access to services, critics warn of the potential for algorithmic discrimination, erosion of privacy, and the deepening of existing social inequalities.
At the heart of the debate lies a fundamental tension between technological progress and moral responsibility. Machines, no matter how sophisticated, lack consciousness and intrinsic values; they merely execute instructions based on data inputs and programmed algorithms. Thus, when an AI system makes a life-altering decision-such as denying a loan application or predicting a defendant's likelihood of reoffending it is not the machine itself that is accountable, but the human architects behind its creation and training.
Moreover, the opacity of many AI systems, often referred to as the "black box" problem, poses a significant ethical challenge. When even developers cannot fully explain how a machine arrived at a given outcome, the prospect of ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability becomes deeply problematic. Addressing these concerns will require not only technical innovations, such as explainable AI, but also rigorous interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, ethicists, policymakers, and the public.

A. Compound
B. Complex
C. Simple
D. Compound-Complex

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Simple.

Right-answer explanation: The sentence contains **one independent clause** with subject–verb inversion ("... **lies** a fundamental tension..."). There are **no coordinating** conjunctions joining independent clauses and **no subordinating** conjunctions introducing dependent clauses, so it is structurally a **simple sentence**.

Context of the passage: This line succinctly states the central conflict—progress vs. responsibility—without adding subordinate or coordinate structures.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) **Compound** requires at least two independent clauses joined by a coordinator (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so); not present here.

· (b) **Complex** requires one independent and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause; none appears.

· (d) **Compound-Complex** requires multiple independent clauses plus at least one dependent clause; not the case.

Q.113

What does the word "proliferate" most nearly mean as used in the passage?

Read the passage and answer the questions:

As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies continue to proliferate across every sector of human activity, the ethical implications of their deployment have become a matter of urgent concern. Once relegated to the realm of speculative fiction, AI now permeates decision-making in fields as diverse as healthcare, finance, education, and criminal justice. While proponents argue that AI can increase efficiency, reduce human bias, and democratize access to services, critics warn of the potential for algorithmic discrimination, erosion of privacy, and the deepening of existing social inequalities.

At the heart of the debate lies a fundamental tension between technological progress and moral responsibility. Machines, no matter how sophisticated, lack consciousness and intrinsic values; they merely execute instructions based on data inputs and programmed algorithms. Thus, when an AI system makes a life-altering decision-such as denying a loan application or predicting a defendant's likelihood of reoffending it is not the machine itself that is accountable, but the human architects behind its creation and training.

Moreover, the opacity of many AI systems, often referred to as the "black box" problem, poses a significant ethical challenge. When even developers cannot fully explain how a machine arrived at a given outcome, the prospect of ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability becomes deeply problematic. Addressing these concerns will require not only technical innovations, such as explainable AI, but also rigorous interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, ethicists, policymakers, and the public.

A. Decline slowly
B. Spread rapidly
C. Change unpredictably
D. Improve steadily

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) Spread rapidly.

Right-answer explanation: In "AI technologies continue to **proliferate** across every sector," the context signals **rapid increase/spread** into many fields (healthcare, finance, education, criminal justice). "Proliferate" commonly means **to multiply or expand quickly**.

Context of the passage: The author emphasizes AI's swift, wide adoption, setting up ethical concerns arising from its ubiquity.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) **Decline slowly** is the opposite of "proliferate."

· (c) **Change unpredictably** emphasizes variability, not expansion or increase.

· (d) **Improve steadily** focuses on quality improvement, not spreading/increasing in number or presence.

Q.114

In the context of the passage, the phrase "algorithmic discrimination" most likely refers to:

Read the passage and answer the questions:

As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies continue to proliferate across every sector of human activity, the ethical implications of their deployment have become a matter of urgent concern. Once relegated to the realm of speculative fiction, AI now permeates decision-making in fields as diverse as healthcare, finance, education, and criminal justice. While proponents argue that AI can increase efficiency, reduce human bias, and democratize access to services, critics warn of the potential for algorithmic discrimination, erosion of privacy, and the deepening of existing social inequalities.

At the heart of the debate lies a fundamental tension between technological progress and moral responsibility. Machines, no matter how sophisticated, lack consciousness and intrinsic values; they merely execute instructions based on data inputs and programmed algorithms. Thus, when an AI system makes a life-altering decision-such as denying a loan application or predicting a defendant's likelihood of reoffending it is not the machine itself that is accountable, but the human architects behind its creation and training.

Moreover, the opacity of many AI systems, often referred to as the "black box" problem, poses a significant ethical challenge. When even developers cannot fully explain how a machine arrived at a given outcome, the prospect of ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability becomes deeply problematic. Addressing these concerns will require not only technical innovations, such as explainable AI, but also rigorous interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, ethicists, policymakers, and the public.

A. Computers correcting human mistakes.
B. AI systems treating individuals unfairly based on biased programming.
C. AI systems achieving perfect objectivity.
D. The classification of data without errors.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b) AI systems treating individuals unfairly based on biased programming.

Right-answer explanation: The passage contrasts proponents' hopes (less bias, more access) with critics' worries about " **algorithmic discrimination**," privacy erosion, and inequality. Here, "algorithmic discrimination" means **systematic unfair treatment** produced by biased data, design choices, or training—e.g., loan denials or risk predictions that skew against certain groups.

Context of the passage: The author highlights ethical risks when AI influences consequential decisions; discriminatory outcomes undermine fairness and justice.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) **Correcting human mistakes** is not discriminatory; it suggests improvement.

· (c) **Perfect objectivity** is the ideal proponents claim, not a problem the critics warn about.

· (d) **Error-free classification** describes technical accuracy, not unfairness toward people.

Q.115

According to the passage, what is one major obstacle to ensuring fairness and accountability in AI systems?

Read the passage and answer the questions:

As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies continue to proliferate across every sector of human activity, the ethical implications of their deployment have become a matter of urgent concern. Once relegated to the realm of speculative fiction, AI now permeates decision-making in fields as diverse as healthcare, finance, education, and criminal justice. While proponents argue that AI can increase efficiency, reduce human bias, and democratize access to services, critics warn of the potential for algorithmic discrimination, erosion of privacy, and the deepening of existing social inequalities.

At the heart of the debate lies a fundamental tension between technological progress and moral responsibility. Machines, no matter how sophisticated, lack consciousness and intrinsic values; they merely execute instructions based on data inputs and programmed algorithms. Thus, when an AI system makes a life-altering decision-such as denying a loan application or predicting a defendant's likelihood of reoffending it is not the machine itself that is accountable, but the human architects behind its creation and training.

Moreover, the opacity of many AI systems, often referred to as the "black box" problem, poses a significant ethical challenge. When even developers cannot fully explain how a machine arrived at a given outcome, the prospect of ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability becomes deeply problematic. Addressing these concerns will require not only technical innovations, such as explainable AI, but also rigorous interdisciplinary collaboration between engineers, ethicists, policymakers, and the public.

A. The high cost of building AI models.
B. The limited availability of data scientists.
C. The inability to fully explain how AI systems reach conclusions.
D. The lack of government funding.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) The inability to fully explain how AI systems reach conclusions.

Right-answer explanation: The third paragraph flags the **"black box" problem**—the **opacity** of many AI systems such that even developers cannot fully explain specific outcomes. This opacity impedes **fairness, transparency, and accountability**, making audits and justifications difficult.

Context of the passage: After stressing human accountability, the author argues that true accountability requires **explainability**, motivating efforts like **explainable AI** and cross-disciplinary oversight.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) **High cost** may be practical, but the passage doesn't present it as the major ethical obstacle.

· (b) **Limited availability of data scientists** is not mentioned.

· (d) **Lack of government funding** is not discussed; the focus is on technical opacity and governance, not budget shortfalls.

Q.116 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She is married with a doctor.

A. in a doctor
B. to a doctor
C. by a doctor
D. from a doctor

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct substitution of the highlighted words is** (b) **to a doctor**.
Explanation: With the verb **marry/be married**, the correct preposition introducing the spouse is **to**: be married **to** someone. The phrase **married with** is used in a different sense (to indicate accompaniment/possession), e.g., married with two children (= married and having two children). Therefore, **"She is married to a doctor."** is grammatically correct.
Grammatical rule used:
· **be married + to + person** (spouse)
· **be married + in + year/place** (time/place): married in 2015 / married in Delhi
· **be married + into + family** (joining a family): married into a royal family
· **married with + noun** (accompaniment/possession): married with three kids
· **Example:** Riya is **married to** an engineer.
· **Information booster / exceptions:** In headlines or condensed styles, you may see married **with** only in the "married with kids/pets" sense— **not** for the spouse.

Q.117 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
The doctor advised that he takes rest.

A. must takes rest
B. take rest
C. take the rest
D. should takes rest

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **take rest**.
Explanation: After suggestion/command verbs like advise, suggest, recommend, insist, demand, English often uses the **mandative subjunctive** in a that-clause: **that + subject + base verb**. Hence, "The doctor **advised that he take rest**" (not takes). "Takes" is simple present indicative and is ungrammatical here. "Should" may also be used with the base verb ("should take"), but **never** "should takes."
Grammatical rule used: Verb (advise/recommend/insist) + that + subject + base form (bare infinitive).
Example: "The teacher **suggested that he study** harder." / "They **insisted that she be** present."
Information booster: With these verbs, either the mandative subjunctive or should + base verb is acceptable: "advised that he take…" = "advised that he should take…". Also, an alternate correct structure is the infinitive pattern: "The doctor advised **him to take** rest."

Q.118 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She is my cousin sister.

A. cousin sibling
B. own cousin
C. cousin girl
D. cousin

Answer: D

Sol:
The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **cousin**.
Explanation: In standard English, **cousin** already encodes the kinship relation; adding **sister/brother** is redundant. Thus, "She is my cousin." is the natural, idiomatic form. (Hindi: वह मेरी चचेरी/ममेरी बहन है —English में केवल cousin पर्याप्त होता है, gender अलग से जोड़ना आवश्यक नहीं।)
Grammatical rule used: Avoid **pleonasm/redundancy**—do not duplicate information that a word inherently contains. Kinship terms like cousin don't take gendered complements in standard usage.
Example: Rahul is my **cousin**. (Not: cousin brother)
Info booster / exceptions: In some regional varieties (e.g., informal Indian English), "cousin sister/brother" occurs, but in formal/standard English (and exams), prefer **cousin** alone.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) cousin sibling** — Nonstandard/tautological; "sibling" repeats family relation. (Hindi: भाई-बहन)
· **(b) own cousin** — "Own" is unnecessary; possession already shown by my. (Hindi: स्वयं का)
· **(c) cousin girl** — Ungrammatical/unnatural; gender is not appended this way. (Hindi: लड़की)

Q.119 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
They returned back to their home.

A. returned to house
B. came back to home
C. returned home
D. went back home

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **returned home**.
Explanation: The verb **return** inherently means "come/go back," so adding **back** is redundant (pleonasm). Also, **home** can function as an **adverb of place**; hence, we generally say **return/go/come home** (no preposition needed). "Returned home" is concise, idiomatic, and grammatically correct. "Their" is optional; if emphasis on possession is required, "returned to their home" is acceptable, but the most natural improvement given the options is "returned home."
Grammatical rule used:
· Avoid redundancy: do not pair verbs that already include "back" in their meaning with the adverb **back** (return, revert, retreat).
· **Home** as adverb of place usually takes no preposition: **go/come/return home** (not to home).
Example: After the match, they **returned home** before midnight.
Information booster:
· Standard: **go/come/return home**, **arrive home**.
· Acceptable but different emphasis: **return to their home** (possessive/locational nuance).
· Option (b) has a spelling error "homel"; even if corrected, "came back to home" is non-standard (prefer "came back home").

Q.120 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
She read the story aloud to the class in a calm and steady_____.

A. manner
B. meaner
C. miner
D. manor

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) manner.**
Explanation: Manner means **way/method of doing something; style or mode of conduct** (Hindi: ढंग/तरीका). The preposition **"in a …"** naturally collocates with **manner** to describe how she read—in a calm and steady manner.

Example: He explained the rules in a friendly **manner** so everyone could follow.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) meaner:** comparative of mean (more unkind, more miserly) (Hindi: और अधिक कठोर/कंजूस). ⟶ Not a noun; doesn't fit "in a ...".
· **(c) miner:** a person who works in a mine (Hindi: खान मज़दूर). ⟶ Irrelevant to "in a ...".
· **(d) manor:** a large house/estate (Hindi: हवेली/जायदाद). ⟶ Noun, but meaning mismatches the collocation and context.

Q.121 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She was annoyed _____ the noise.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **by**.
Explanation:
Use **annoyed + by** to show the **cause/agent** of annoyance (a sound, action, event): *She was annoyed **by** the noise.*

- **annoyed + with** → usually a **person**: *She was annoyed **with** her neighbor.*
- **annoyed + at/about** → a **situation or fact**: *He was annoyed **at/about** the delay.*
- **to** doesn't collocate with *annoyed*.

Meanings (quick Hindi hints):

- **by** = *के कारण / द्वारा*
- **to** = *को / तक* (not used here)
- **at** = *पर* (more for situations)
- **with** = *के साथ/से* (mostly for people)

Q.122 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
He said to Renuka, "We must do it now and go there as soon as possible."

A. He told Renuka that they must do it then and go there as soon as possible.
B. He told Renuka that they have to do it now and go there as soon as possible.
C. He told Renuka that they must do it now and go here as soon as possible.
D. He told Renuka that they had to do it then and go there as soon as possible.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (d).
Explanation:
· **Reporting verb change:** said to → **told** (since an object "Renuka" is present).
· **Backshift of modal for obligation: must → had to** (when the reporting verb is in the past and must expresses obligation, it normally changes to had to).
· **Time/place words: now → then**; **there** remains **there** (no "here" in the original).
· **Pronouns:** "we" → **they** (standard backshift to third person from the reporter's perspective).
· Hence: **He told Renuka that they had to do it then and go there as soon as possible.**
Rules of conversion (key points):
1. Reporting verb in past → backshift tenses/modals where applicable (must → had to for obligation).
2. Remove quotation marks; use **that-clause**.
3. Adjust **pronouns** according to sense (speaker/listener/others).
4. **Deictic words** shift: now → then; today → that day; here → there; tomorrow → the next day, etc.
Why others are wrong:
· (a) Keeps **must** (should backshift to had to for obligation).
· (b) Uses **have to** (present) and **now**—no backshift.
· (c) Retains **now** and changes **there → here** (the opposite of required deictic shift).

Q.123 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
They said, "Please bring the basket here."

A. They requested to take the basket here.
B. They requested me to take the basket there.
C. They requested me to bring the basket there.
D. They requested me to bring the basket here.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct indirect speech is (b).**
Rules & explanation:
· **Reporting verb change for requests:** said + please → **requested**.
· **Imperative → infinitive:** "bring ..." → **to bring/take ...** (use to + V1).
· **Person insertion:** Add the person addressed (**me**) after "requested".
· **Deictic shift:** " **here**" (near the original speaker) → **there** in reported speech.
· **Bring → take:** When the reference point shifts away from the speaker's location, **bring** typically becomes **take**.
· Hence: **They requested me to take the basket there.**
· **Extra note:** Avoid (a) because it omits the indirect object (me) and keeps here; (c) keeps bring there—less idiomatic after deictic shift; (d) wrongly retains here.

Q.124 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
He said that this had been in the box.

A. He said, "This was in the box."
B. He said, "This had in the box."
C. He said, "That have in the box."
D. He said that, "It is in the box."

Answer: A

Sol: The correct direct speech is (a) **He said, "This was in the box."**

Explanation of rules (in detail): In converting **indirect → direct**, we **remove "that"**, restore the **original tense before backshift**, and adjust **deictic words** (e.g., that → this, there → here). In reported speech, "This was in the box" became **"that this had been in the box"** by **backshifting**: was → had been. So, reverting to direct speech, **"had been" → "was"**, and **"that/this"** remains **"This"** in the quoted sentence. Options (b), (c), and (d) are ungrammatical or misuse reporting punctuation/tense.

Rules of conversion (summary):

· Direct → Indirect: say + ", " + clause → said that + clause; **simple past → past perfect** often occurs.

· Indirect → Direct: **remove "that"**, reverse backshift **past perfect → simple past**, and restore **deictic terms** (that → this).

· **Example:**

· Direct: He said, "She was here."

· Indirect: He said that she had been there.

Q.125 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The walls are being painted by the workers."

A. The workers painted the walls.
B. The workers were painting the walls.
C. The workers are painting the walls.
D. The workers paint the walls.

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct active voice of the given sentence is (c).

Explanation: are being painted is **present continuous passive** (am/is/are + being + V3). Convert to **present continuous active**: am/is/are + V-ing. So, **"The workers are painting the walls."** preserves both tense and aspect.

Rules of conversion (Present Continuous):

· **Passive:** Object + am/is/are + being + V3 + (by + Subject)

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

Structure:

· **Active voice:** [The workers] **are painting** [the walls].

· **Passive voice:** [The walls] **are being painted by** [the workers].

Example:

· Passive: The song **is being sung** by the choir.

· Active: The choir **is singing** the song.

Info booster: Keep the **same tense and aspect** when converting between voices: continuous ↔ continuous, perfect ↔ perfect, simple ↔ simple.

Q.126 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"He wrote the letter."

A. The letter was written by him.
B. The letter is written by him.
C. The letter wrote by him.
D. The letter had been wrote.

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (a).**

Rules of conversion (Active → Passive):

· Identify **Subject (S)**, **Verb (V)**, **Object (O)**. Active: He (S) wrote (V_2) the letter (O).

· Passive structure for **Simple Past**: **O + was/were + V_3 + (by + agent)**.

· Convert: The letter (O) + was + written (V_3 of write) + by him (agent). → **The letter was written by him.**

· **Structure:**

· **Active voice:** S + V_2 + O → He wrote the letter.

· **Passive voice:** O + **was/were** + V_3 + (by + S) → The letter was written by him.

Why others are wrong:

· **(b)** uses **is** (Present Simple) instead of **was** (Past Simple).

· **(c)** lacks auxiliary **was/were**; ungrammatical.

· **(d)** wrong tense and wrong participle (had been wrote → should be had been written for Past Perfect).

Q.127 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The keys were found by him under the old wooden table.

A. He finds the keys under the old wooden table.
B. He was finding the keys under the old wooden table.
C. He is finding the keys under the old wooden table.
D. He found the keys under the old wooden table.

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct active voice of the given sentence is (d) "He found the keys under the old wooden table."**

Rules for conversion (Passive → Active):

· Identify **agent** in passive (by him) → becomes **subject** (He).

· Identify **verb tense**: were found = **Simple Past Passive** → convert to **Simple Past Active** (found).

· The **object** of the passive (the keys) remains the **object** in active.

· Retain **adverbials** (under the old wooden table).

Structure:

· **Active:** Subject + V2 + Object + Adverbial

· **Passive:** Object + was/were + V3 + (by + Agent) + Adverbial

Example:

· Passive: The window **was broken** by the boys yesterday.

· Active: The boys **broke** the window yesterday.

Info-booster: If the **agent** is unknown/irrelevant, passive voice can omit it (The keys were found under the table.). When the agent matters (as here), convert clearly to active with the agent as subject.

Q.128 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The plants were watered by the gardener every morning."

A. The gardener has watered the plants every morning.
B. The gardener waters the plants every morning.
C. The gardener watered the plants every morning.
D. The gardener is watering the plants every morning.

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct active voice of the given sentence is (c).

Explanation: were watered is **simple past passive** (was/were + V3). Convert to **simple past active** by making the agent the subject and using V2: watered. The adverbial **every morning** (habit in past) remains intact. Hence: **"The gardener watered the plants every morning."**

Rules of conversion (Past Simple):

· **Passive:** Object + was/were + V3 + (by + Subject)
· **Active:** Subject + V2 + Object
Structure:
· **Active voice:** [The gardener] **watered** [the plants] every morning.
· **Passive voice:** [The plants] **were watered** every morning **by** [the gardener].
Example:
· Passive: The streets **were cleaned** by the workers every Sunday.
· Active: The workers **cleaned** the streets every Sunday.
Info booster: If the passive were **present** (are watered), the active would be "**waters**". Because the original uses **were**, the correct tense is **past**.

Q.129 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"The editor has approved the final version."

A. The final version has been approved by the editor.
B. The final version was approved by the editor.
C. The final version was being approved.
D. The final version is approved.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (a) **The final version has been approved by the editor.**
Explanation (rules & structure):
· **Active Voice (Present Perfect):** Subject + has/have + V^3 + object → "The editor **has approved** the final version."
· **Passive Voice (Present Perfect):** Object + has/have + **been** + V^3 (+ by + agent) → "The final version **has been approved** (by the editor)."
· We move the **object** ("the final version") to the subject position, insert **been** after has/have in present perfect, keep the **past participle** (approved), and optionally retain the **agent** with by.
Structure:
· **Active:** Subject (doer) + has/have + Past Participle + Object
· **Passive:** Object (receiver) + has/have + **been** + Past Participle (+ by + Subject)
Example:
· Active: They **have completed** the project.
· Passive: The project **has been completed** (by them).
Information booster:
· Only **transitive** verbs (taking an object) can form passives.
· Tense remains the **same**; aspect markers change by adding **been** in perfect forms and **being** in continuous forms.
· Options (b), (c), (d) shift to **past simple**, **past continuous passive**, or **simple present passive** respectively—hence incorrect here.

Q.130 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The letter has been written by the manager carefully.

A. The manager was writing the letter carefully.
B. The manager will write the letter carefully.
C. The manager is writing the letter carefully.
D. The manager has written the letter carefully.

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct active voice of the given sentence is (d).**
Explanation:
· **Passive (given):** The letter **has been written** by the manager carefully. — **Present Perfect Passive** = has/have + been + V^3.
· To convert to **Active**, make the **agent** (by the manager) the **subject**, keep the **tense** (Present Perfect), retain the **object** and **adverb** placement naturally.
· **Active:** The manager **has written** the letter carefully. — **Present Perfect Active** = has/have + V^3. The adverb **"carefully"** commonly appears **after the object** or **after the main verb**; both are acceptable, but "has written the letter carefully" is the most natural.
Structure:
· **Active Voice:** Subject + has/have + V^3 + Object + (Adverb)
· **Passive Voice:** Object + has/have + been + V^3 + by + Subject + (Adverb)
Example (rule in action):
· Active: She **has completed** the report thoroughly.
· Passive: The report **has been completed** by her thoroughly.
Info booster (adverb placement): In perfect tenses, **manner adverbs** (carefully, thoroughly, patiently) typically appear **after the object** or **after the main verb**; avoid splitting the **has/have + V^3** pair with a long adverbial unless for emphasis.

Q.131 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Reconcile
B. Reconsile
C. Reconeile
D. Reconcil

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) is the correctly spelt word.**
Correct spelling is: " **Reconcile**" — to restore friendly relations; to make two ideas consistent with each other (Hindi: मेल-मिलाप करना; सामंजस्य बिठाना). It is a verb used for settling differences or aligning conflicting facts.
Example: The two departments were finally **reconciled** after a series of meetings.

Q.132 **Which spelling is correct for a leadership role?**

A. Lieutenant
B. Luitenant
C. Lieutanant
D. Leuitenant

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) is the correctly spelt word.**
Correct spelling is: " **Lieutenant**" — a commissioned rank in the armed forces; also used for a **deputy/second-in-command** in civilian contexts (Hindi: उप-अधिकारी/उपनायक, सह-नेता). It denotes a person who acts with or for a leader, often carrying significant responsibility.
Example: The **Lieutenant** briefed the team before the operation.
Parts of speech: Lieutenant is a **countable noun**. It can be used as a **title** before a name (Lieutenant Singh). Abbreviation: **Lt.**
(The variants in options (b), (c), and (d) are non-standard/incorrect spellings of **Lieutenant**.)

Q.133 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
The man said, "Be quiet and listen carefully."

A. The man said to be quiet and to listen carefully.

B. The man ordered them to be quiet and listen carefully.
C. The man asked to be quiet and listen.
D. The man advised them to be quiet.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct indirect speech is (b) "The man ordered them to be quiet and listen carefully."**
Rules of conversion (Imperative → Indirect):
· For **imperatives/commands**, use a reporting verb like **ordered/told/asked/advised** depending on tone.
· Add an **object** after the reporting verb (here, **them**) if the command targets people.
· Convert the imperative verb to **to-infinitive**: "Be quiet and listen carefully" → "to be quiet and (to) listen carefully."
· **No tense backshift** is required for the command itself; punctuation and quotation marks are removed.
· **Why (b) is best:** "ordered" accurately conveys a firm command; includes object "them" and correct **to-infinitive** structure.
Why others are incorrect:
· (a) Lacks the **object** ("them") after "said to" and retains a weak reporting verb; "said" is not idiomatic for issuing a command.
· (c) Missing **object**; "asked" weakens the imperative force and is incomplete.
· (d) "advised" changes the tone (advice ≠ command) and omits the second directive "listen carefully."
Example (rule):
Direct: Teacher said to the class, "Open your books." → Indirect: The teacher **told** the class **to open** their books.
Info-booster: Negative commands take **"not to"**: "Don't speak." → "told him **not to** speak."

Q.134 **Select the correct active form.**
"The article ought to have been revised by the editor."

A. The editor ought to have revised the article.
B. The editor ought to be revising the article.
C. The editor ought to revise the article.
D. The editor must have revised the article.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active voice is (a) **The editor ought to have revised the article.**
Explanation (rules of conversion):
· Passive given: **ought to have been + V^3** (modal of obligation + perfect passive).
· To convert to **active**, move the **agent ("by the editor")** to the subject position, keep the **modal + perfect** aspect, and use **V^3** after **have**: **ought to have revised**.
· Hence: The editor (subject) + ought to have revised (modal perfect active) + the article (object).
Structure:
· **Active voice:** Subject + **ought to have + V^3** + Object.
· **Passive voice:** Object + **ought to have been + V^3** + by + Agent.
Example:
· Passive: The report ought to have been completed by the team.
· Active: The team ought to have completed the report.
Information booster:
· With modals (**must/should/ought to/may/can**), passive perfect forms typically use **have been + V^3**; the active counterpart keeps **modal + have + V^3**.
· Option (b) changes aspect (**be revising** = progressive), (c) changes time reference (**ought to revise** = present/general obligation), and (d) changes the modal (**must ≠ ought to**).

Q.135 **Fill in the blank with the appropriate tense.**
The student ___ his homework yet.

A. have not completed
B. did not complete
C. was not completed
D. has not completed

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) has not completed.**
Explanation: The adverb **yet** (in negatives) strongly signals the **Present Perfect**: **has/have + not + V_3** to show an unfinished action up to the present. Subject **"The student"** is singular, so **has** is required: The student **has not completed** his homework yet. (Hindi: अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया है).
Example: She **has not finished** her project yet.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) have not completed:** Subject–verb disagreement (**have** with singular subject).
· **(b) did not complete:** Simple past; with **yet**, tests prefer Present Perfect to mark relevance up to **now**.
· **(c) was not completed:** Passive voice; also mismatches the active subject "The student."
· **Information booster: Present Perfect** is common with **just, already, yet, ever, never, since, for** to connect past action with the present timeframe.

Q.136 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
Rima said that if she had wings, she would fly in the sky.

A. Rima said, "If I had wings, I would fly in the sky."
B. Rima said, "If I had wings, I will fly in the sky."
C. Rima said, "If I have wings, I would fly in the sky."
D. Rima said, "If I have wings, I will flew in the sky."

Answer: A

Sol: The correct direct speech is (a) **Rima said, "If I had wings, I would fly in the sky."**
Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct):
· **Pronoun change:** she → **I** (to match speaker Rima's original point of view).
· **Tense/condition type:** The reported clause expresses a **hypothetical present** (Second Conditional): If + past simple, would + base verb. In direct speech it naturally reads: "If I **had** wings, I **would fly**...".
· **Modals in conditionals:** "Would" is retained in such hypothetical statements; no backshift is necessary when restoring the original unreal condition.
· **Punctuation:** Insert comma after said and use quotation marks around the reported clause.
· **Example:** Indirect: He said that if he won the lottery, he would travel the world. → Direct: **He said, "If I won the lottery, I would travel the world."**
· **Extra tips:** Universal truths and unreal/hypothetical conditions often **retain** their tense sense when moving between direct and indirect. Avoid errors like "will flew" (wrong tense form) or mixing present in the if-clause with "would" (If I have wings, I would... is incorrect).

Q.137 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
mechanic may be checking the brakes now."

A. The brakes may checked now.
B. The brakes may be being checked now.
C. The brakes may be checking now.
D. The brakes may be check now.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (b) **The brakes may be being checked now.**

Explanation (rules of conversion):

· Identify tense/auxiliaries: **may be checking** = modal (**may**) + **be** + present participle (V-ing) → **progressive with a modal**.

· Passive formation for modal + continuous: **modal + be + being + V3**.

· Subject–object swap: the mechanic (agent) ↔ the brakes (patient).

· So: The brakes **may be being checked** (by the mechanic) **now**. "By the mechanic" may be omitted as the agent is obvious/unimportant.

Structure:

· **Active:** Subject + modal + **be** + V-ing + Object

· **Passive:** Object + modal + **be** + **being** + V3 (+ by + Subject)

Why other options are incorrect:

· (a) Missing " **be being**" and past participle — ungrammatical.

· (c) "The brakes … be checking" → makes the brakes the doer; incorrect.

· (d) "be check" → bare infinitive after "be" is wrong; needs **being checked**.

Q.138 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "O that I were a bird!"

A. She said that she wished she were a bird!
B. She said that she has been a bird.
C. She said that she wanted to be a bird.
D. She said that she was a bird.

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

· The original is an **optative/exclamatory wish** ("O that…!"). In reported speech, **reporting verb** often changes to a sense verb like **"wished/exclaimed with longing/regret"** + **that-clause**.

· **Subjunctive "were"** (unreal present wish) is **retained**: she wished she **were** a bird (not "was").

· Pronoun shift: **I** → **she**; punctuation (!) is dropped in reported form (though option retains it, the core structure is correct).

· Hence: **"She said that she wished she were a bird."**

Rules of conversion (Optative/Exclamatory → Indirect):

· Reporting verb "said" → "wished/exclaimed with sorrow/joy" (sense verb) when emotion/wish is expressed.

· Replace interjection **"O that"** with a **that-clause**.

· Keep **subjunctive** for unreal/hypothetical wishes (were).

· **Example:** "O that I were rich!" → She wished that she were rich.

Q.139 **Transform the following sentence into active voice.**
This law which was passed in the parliament last year should have been reviewed properly by the members of the committee.

A. The parliament should have reviewed the law properly, which the members of the committee passed last year.
B. The members of the committee should have reviewed the law properly, which the parliament passed last year.
C. The law should have reviewed the members of the committee properly which the parliament passed last year.
D. The members of the committee should have reviewed the law properly, which was passed in the parliament last year.

Answer: B

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

Explanation: In passive, "should have been reviewed by the members of the committee" => in active, the **agent** (the members of the committee) becomes the **subject** and the verb shifts to **modal + have + V3**: should have reviewed. The relative clause "which was passed in the parliament last year" can stay passive or be made active: "which the parliament passed last year." Option **(b)** keeps the meaning intact and uses a clear active relative clause.

Rules of conversion (Passive → Active with modals):

· **Passive structure:** Object + modal + have been + V3 + by + Subject (+ modifiers)

· **Active structure:** Subject + modal + have + V3 + Object (+ modifiers)

Structure:

· **Active voice:** [The members of the committee] **should have reviewed** [the law] properly, [which the parliament passed last year].

· **Passive voice:** [The law], [which was passed in the parliament last year], **should have been reviewed** properly **by** [the members of the committee].

Example:

· Passive: The report **should have been submitted** by the secretary.

· Active: The secretary **should have submitted** the report.

Q.140 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Rukmini said to Sanjana, "Why didn't you appear in the UPSC Preliminary Examination last year?"

A. Rukmini asked Sanjana why had she not appeared in the UPSC Preliminary Examination the previous year.
B. Rukmini asked Sanjana why she had not appeared in the UPSC Preliminary Examination the previous year.
C. Rukmini told Sanjana why she had not appeared in the UPSC Preliminary Examination the last year.
D. Rukmini asked Sanjana why she did not appear in the UPSC Preliminary Examination last year.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct indirect speech is (b).**

Explanation (rules of conversion):

· **Reporting verb:** "said to" → **asked** (because the original is an interrogative).

· **Question word retained:** " **Why**" remains; no "if/whether" is used.

· **Backshift of tense:** Simple past "didn't appear" → **past perfect** "had not appeared" (reported speech with past reporting verb).

· **Pronoun change:** "you" (addressing Sanjana) → **she**.

· **Time expression:** "last year" → **the previous year**.

· **Word order:** In **indirect questions**, we use **statement order** (Subject + Verb), **not** inversion. Hence "why **she had not appeared**…", not "why **had she not appeared**…".

· Why others are wrong:

· (a) Wrong inversion (**had she not appeared**).

· (c) Wrong reporting verb (**told**) for a question; also "the last year" is odd—use **the previous year**.

· (d) No backshift (**did not appear**) and "last year" not changed.

Q.141 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
Seldom we have seen such a performance.

A. and we seen
B. did we saw
C. have we seen
D. we had seen

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) have we seen.**

Explanation: Negative/limiting adverbs placed at the beginning (e.g., seldom, rarely, never, hardly, scarcely, little, not only) trigger **subject–auxiliary inversion**. Therefore, Seldom **have we seen** such a performance is correct. Also, the **present perfect** ("have seen") suits a life-experience statement without a definite past time reference.

Grammatical rule used: When a negative/limiting adverb or adverbial expression is fronted, invert the auxiliary and the subject: Never **have I**…, Rarely **do we**…, Hardly **had they**….

Example: Never **have I heard** such a powerful speech. / Rarely **do we get** this chance.
Information booster: If you choose **simple past**, the correct inversion would be Seldom **did we see** (not "did we **saw**"). Past perfect inversion is possible only if a prior past reference point exists (e.g., Hardly **had** we **finished** ... when...).

Q.142 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
Meenal told Renu that she had been a very good football player.

A. Meenal said to Renu, "I was a very good football player."
B. Meenal said to Renu, "I am a very good football player."
C. Meenal said to Renu, "You have being a very good football player."
D. Meenal said to Renu, "You had a very good football player."

Answer: A

Sol: The correct direct speech is (a) **Meenal said to Renu, "I was a very good football player."**
Explanation (rules of conversion):
· **Reporting verb:** told (Indirect) → **said to** (Direct).
· **Conjunction "that"** is removed in direct speech and replaced by quotation marks.
· **Back-shift:** Indirect had been (past perfect) typically reflects Direct **was** (simple past) when reporting a past state.
· **Pronoun change:** Indirect she refers to the speaker **Meenal** → becomes **I** in direct speech.
· **Punctuation:** Comma before the opening quotation mark; full stop inside quotes.
Structure:
· **Indirect:** Subject + told + Object + that + (subject) + **had been** + complement.
· **Direct:** Subject + said to + Object, " **I was** + complement."
Why other options are incorrect:
· (b) **I am** → present tense doesn't match had been (past perfect) in the original report.
· (c) " **have being**" is ungrammatical; correct form would be **have been**, but pronoun/time are still wrong.
· (d) " **You had a very good football player**" changes meaning/structure (noun phrase), and pronoun **you** misreports the speaker.

Q.143 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "I need some rest."

A. She said that she needed some rest.
B. She said that she needs some rest.
C. She said that she had needed some rest.
D. She said that she will need some rest.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (**a**) **She said that she needed some rest.**
Explain the rules of conversion:
· Reporting verb **said** is in the **past**, so we **backshift** the tense of the reported clause: **need** → **needed** (Present Simple → Past Simple).
· **Pronoun change:** First person "I" changes to "she" to match the report's subject.
· **Remove quotes** and introduce the clause with **that** (optional in modern usage).
· No time-word changes are needed here.
Structure:
· **Direct:** Subject + said, "S + V ..."
· **Indirect:** Subject + said (that) + S' + V' ... (with appropriate backshift and pronoun change)
Examples:
· Direct: He said, "I am tired." → Indirect: He said (that) he was tired.
· Direct: They said, "We need help." → Indirect: They said (that) they needed help.

Q.144 **Select the synonym of Conundrum.**

A. Triumph
B. Celebration
C. Harmony
D. Problem

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct synonym of the given word is (d) Problem.**
Conundrum: A confusing and difficult problem or question; a riddle or puzzling situation that resists an easy solution. (Hindi: पहेली/दुविधा/संकट)
Example (given word): The committee faced a budget **conundrum** with no simple fix.
Problem (correct answer): A matter regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome; something that is hard to understand or accomplish. (Hindi: समस्या)
Example (answer word): We must address the funding **problem** before expanding the program.
Synonyms: puzzle, riddle, quandary, dilemma.
Antonyms: solution, answer, resolution, clarity.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Triumph:** a great victory or achievement (Hindi: विजय/जीत)
· **Celebration:** the action of marking a happy event with festivities (Hindi: उत्सव/जश्न)
· **Harmony:** agreement/peaceful coexistence; pleasing arrangement (Hindi: सामंजस्य/मेल)

Q.145 **Choose the correct synonym of 'Juvenile':**

A. Childish
B. Ancient
C. Grown-up
D. Elder

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (**a**) **Childish**.
Juvenile: refers to a young person or something relating to youth; also used for immature behavior (Hindi: किशोर/कुमार/बाल-संबंधी; अपरिपक्व).
Example: The court handled the case under **juvenile** law.
Childish (correct answer): typical of a child; also suggests immaturity or lack of seriousness (Hindi: बचकाना/बाल-सुलभ).
Example: Rolling your eyes at feedback is **childish**.
Synonyms: adolescent, youthful, immature, young.
Antonyms: mature, adult, grown-up, elderly.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(b) Ancient:** very old; from a long time ago (Hindi: प्राचीन/अत्यंत पुराना).
· **(c) Grown-up:** adult; fully developed (Hindi: वयस्क/पूर्ण विकसित).
· **(d) Elder:** older (often used comparatively or as a noun for an older person) (Hindi: बड़ा/वयोवृद्ध).

Q.146 Select the synonym of Alacrity.

A. Sluggishness
B. Hesitation
C. Eagerness
D. Delay

Answer: C

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (c) Eagerness.
Alacrity: A state of **cheerful readiness, prompt willingness, brisk responsiveness**; it implies both **enthusiasm** and **speed** in acting (Hindi: फुर्ती, उत्सुक तत्परता).
Example (given word): She accepted the invitation with **alacrity**, arriving before everyone else.
Eagerness (correct answer): A **keen desire or readiness** to do something; conveys **enthusiastic willingness** (Hindi: उत्सुकता/उत्साह).
Example (correct answer): The students showed great **eagerness** to join the robotics club.
Synonyms: readiness, willingness, promptness, briskness.
Antonyms: reluctance, hesitation, sluggishness, apathy.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Sluggishness: Lack of energy or speed; slowness** (Hindi: सुस्ती/धीमापन).
· **(b) Hesitation: Pause due to uncertainty or reluctance** (Hindi: हिचकिचाहट).
· **(d) Delay: Postponement; making something late** (Hindi: विलंब/देरी).

Q.147 Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions.
Mahesh threw the ball ___ his friend, but he could not catch it.

A. at
B. against
C. to
D. for

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) to.
Explanation: throw ... to someone = throw **for them to catch** (friendly intention). **throw ... at** someone = throw **to hit** (often hostile). Hence, "Mahesh threw the ball **to** his friend" is correct. (Hindi: **to** = "की ओर/को (देने के उद्देश्य से)")
Example: She **threw the keys to** me from the balcony.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **at:** used when aiming **to hit** a target; inappropriate here. (Hindi: पर/की ओर)
· **against:** indicates contact/collision with a surface. (Hindi: के विरुद्ध/से टकराते हुए)
· **for:** can show purpose/benefit ("do it **for** me"), but not the standard particle after **throw** in this sense. (Hindi: के लिए)
Information booster (throw + prep):
· **throw to** (for catching) vs **throw at** (to strike).
· Similar nuance: **shout to** (so someone hears) vs **shout at** (in anger).

Q.148 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
I came to know this from a friend.

A. to know this through
B. to know that from
C. to know of it from
D. to know it by

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) to know this through.
Explanation: In idiomatic English, we "come to know/learn something **through** someone/something" when that person or source is the **means/medium** by which the information reaches us.
"Through" precisely marks the channel of communication, while "from" can be acceptable but is not the tested collocation here.
Options (b), (c), and (d) either mis-use connectors or prepositions and do not produce a natural collocation.
Grammatical rule used: Prepositions of agency/means: **through** denotes the medium/means; **by** typically marks the agent in passives; **of** often indicates "about/relating to," and **that** is a conjunction introducing a clause (not used after "to know" in this structure).
Example: I came to know the result **through** my teacher. / We learned about the vacancy **through** an online forum.
Information booster: With verbs of acquisition of information (learn/know/hear/find out), **through** is preferred for the medium (through a friend/newspaper), whereas **from** is common for the **source** (from John). In exam items testing precision, "through" is chosen to foreground the medium/channel.

Q.149 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
The minister was apprised _____ the current situation. -

A. to
B. about
C. of
D. at

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (**c**) **of**.
Explanation: The verb **apprise** takes the preposition **of**: "apprise **of** something" = to inform about something (Hindi: सूचित करना/अवगत कराना). Hence, the natural collocation is "was **apprised of** the current situation."
Example: Officials were **apprised of** the changes before the announcement.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **to** — marks direction/recipient (Hindi: की ओर/को); not used after apprise.
· **about** — though semantically close (के बारे में), the standard idiom is **apprise of**, not apprise about.
· **at** — shows location/time (Hindi: पर/में); not used with apprise.
Information booster (Collocation note):
· **Apprise of** = inform of.
· Don't confuse **apprise** (inform) with **appraise** (assess/evaluate; Hindi: मूल्यांकन करना).
· Often used in passive: X was apprised of Y.

Q.150 Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.
The students was asked to submit their assignments by Friday.

A. are asked to submitted their assignments
B. No substitution required
C. were asked to submit their assignments
D. will asked to submit their assignments

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **were asked to submit their assignments**.
Explanation:
Students is **plural**, so the helping verb must also be plural in passive voice past simple: **were asked** (not "was asked").
The passive structure here is **be (past) + V3** ("asked"), followed by an infinitive of purpose **to submit** (not "to submitted").
Options (a) and (d) violate verb form/tense rules. Option (b) keeps the original, which is incorrect due to subject–verb disagreement.
Grammatical rule used: Subject–Verb Agreement and **Passive Voice (Simple Past)**.
SVA: A plural subject takes a plural auxiliary (**students → were**).
Passive (Past Simple): Subject + was/were + past participle (V3) (+ to-infinitive if needed).
Example:
The employees **were instructed** to submit the report by Monday.
Information booster / exceptions:
Collective nouns (e.g., team, committee) may take **was/ were** depending on whether the group is seen as a single unit (was) or as individuals (were). Here, **students** is plainly plural ⇒ **were**.

Q.151 **Choose the antonym of 'hostile':**

A. Friendly
B. Aggressive
C. Rude
D. Bitter

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Friendly**.
Given word (hostile): Hostile means **unfriendly, antagonistic, or actively opposed**, conveying enmity or ill-will (Hindi: शत्रुतापूर्ण, विरोधी).
Example: "The proposal faced a **hostile** reception from the committee."
Correct answer word (friendly): Friendly means **kind, amicable, and favorably disposed**, showing goodwill rather than opposition (Hindi: मित्रतापूर्ण, सौहार्दपूर्ण).
Example: "The neighbors were very **friendly** and offered to help."
Synonyms (of hostile): antagonistic, unfriendly, inimical, aggressive.
Antonyms (of hostile): friendly, amicable, cordial, hospitable.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(b) Aggressive** – ready to attack or confront; forceful (Hindi: आक्रामक).
· **(c) Rude** – impolite, ill-mannered (Hindi: असभ्य/अभद्र).
· **(d) Bitter** – harsh, resentful, acrimonious; also sharp in taste (Hindi: कटु, तीखा/कड़वा).

Q.152 **Choose the antonym of 'benevolent':**

A. Humane
B. Generous
C. Kind
D. Malevolent

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (d) **Malevolent**.
Given word – Benevolent: An adjective meaning **kind, well-meaning, and inclined to do good; charitable**. It also implies acts done for others' benefit without selfish motives. (Hindi: परमार्थी/दया-भावी/उदार).
Example (given word): A **benevolent** donor funded scholarships for underprivileged students.
Correct answer word – Malevolent: An adjective meaning **having or showing a wish to do evil to others; ill-intentioned; spiteful**. (Hindi: दुष्ट-भाव वाला/अनिष्टकारी/कुदृष्ट).
Example (correct answer word): The villain's **malevolent** grin revealed his cruel intentions.
Synonyms (of benevolent): kind, charitable, humanitarian, altruistic.
Antonyms (of benevolent): malevolent, malicious, cruel, spiteful.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Humane:** Compassionate and considerate toward others' suffering (Hindi: दयालु/मानवीय).
· **Generous:** Liberal in giving; unselfish (Hindi: उदार/दार्शनिक (उदार अर्थ में)).
· **Kind:** Friendly, helpful, considerate (Hindi: दयालु/सौम्य).
All three (a), (b), (c) are **near-synonyms** of benevolent, not antonyms; only **malevolent** expresses the **opposite** meaning.

Q.153 **Choose the antonym of 'lucid':**

A. Transparent
B. Clear
C. Vague
D. Coherent

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct antonym of the given word is (c) vague.**
Given word — Lucid: Means **clear, easily understood, intelligible**; it can also mean **mentally sound/rational** in context (Hindi: स्पष्ट, सुबोध). Used for explanations, writing, or even states of mind that are transparent and easy to grasp.
Example: The professor gave a **lucid** explanation of quantum tunnelling.
Correct answer word — Vague: Means **unclear, indefinite, not precisely expressed**, lacking distinctness; the opposite of lucid clarity (Hindi: अस्पष्ट, धुंधला).
Example: The policy announcement was so **vague** that no one knew what to do next.
Synonyms (of lucid): clear, pellucid, intelligible, limpid.
Antonyms (of lucid): vague, obscure, ambiguous, opaque.
Meanings of the other options:
· **Transparent:** easily seen through/understood; very clear (Hindi: पारदर्शी, स्पष्ट).
· **Clear:** easy to perceive/understand; unambiguous (Hindi: स्पष्ट).
· **Coherent:** logical and consistent; well-connected (Hindi: सुसंगत).

Q.154 **Choose the antonym of 'Wan'.**

A. Tiring
B. Healthy
C. Long
D. Wearisome

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Healthy**.
Given word 'Wan':
Meaning: **Pale, sickly-looking, lacking color or vitality**; often used for a person's face/appearance suggesting ill health or exhaustion (Hindi: पीला/फीका, निर्बल).
Example: After the long illness, his face looked **wan** and drawn.
Correct answer word 'Healthy':
Meaning: **In good physical condition; vigorous; showing vitality and robust well-being** (Hindi: स्वस्थ, तंदुरुस्त, सुदृढ़).
Example: After a few weeks of rest, she returned looking **healthy** and energetic.
Synonyms (for 'wan'): pale, pallid, ashen, pasty.
Antonyms (for 'wan'): healthy, robust, ruddy, rosy.
Meanings of all the other given options:

(a) **Tiring** — causing fatigue; exhausting (Hindi: थकाऊ).
(c) **Long** — of great length/duration (Hindi: लंबा/दीर्घ).
(d) **Wearisome** — causing weariness/boredom; tedious (Hindi: उबाऊ/क्लांतिदायक).

Q.155 Choose the antonym of 'dominate':

A. Rule
B. Submit
C. Govern
D. Control

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **submit**.
Given word — dominate: To have commanding influence or control; to rule or overshadow others in power, authority, or importance (Hindi: प्रभुत्व/वर्चस्व जमाना, नियंत्रण करना).
Example: The larger company continued to **dominate** the market despite new competitors.
Correct answer word — submit: To yield or give in to another's authority; to accept a superior force or the will of another (Hindi: आत्मसमर्पण करना/झुकना/आज्ञापालन करना).
Example: After a long debate, the team **submitted** to the manager's decision.
Synonyms (for dominate): control, rule, govern, subjugate.
Antonyms (for dominate): submit, yield, surrender, obey.
Meanings of all the other given options:
• **Rule** — to govern or exercise authority over (Hindi: शासन करना) — synonym, not antonym.
• **Govern** — to conduct policy, actions, and affairs; to manage (Hindi: शासन/नियंत्रण करना) — synonym.
• **Control** — to command or regulate (Hindi: नियंत्रित करना) — synonym.

Q.156 Find the misspelt word.

A. Perspicacious
B. Perspicasious
C. loneliness
D. lightning

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Perspicacious**" — meaning **having keen insight, shrewd understanding, and quick discernment**; a perspicacious person grasps subtle differences and reads situations accurately (Hindi: तीक्ष्ण-बुद्धि/सूक्ष्मदर्शी).
Example: "Her **perspicacious** remarks revealed problems no one else had noticed."
Meanings of all the given options:
· **(a) Perspicacious:** keen in mental perception; insightful (Hindi: तीक्ष्ण-बुद्धि).
· **(b) Perspicasious: misspelling** of perspicacious (no standard meaning).
· **(c) loneliness:** the state of being alone and unhappy due to lack of company (Hindi: एकाकीपन/एकांत का दुःख).
· **(d) lightning:** a natural electrical discharge in the atmosphere (Hindi: बिजली/आकाशीय विद्युत).

Q.157 Choose the correct meaning of idiom: 'Face the music'

A. Poor Weather
B. Bear consequences
C. Earn Money
D. Give money

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: Face the music — **to accept and endure the unpleasant consequences of one's actions; to confront criticism or punishment without avoidance**. (Hindi: परिणाम/डाँट-फटकार/दण्ड का सामना करना.)
Example: After breaking the rule, the player had to **face the music** before the disciplinary committee.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Pay the piper:** To accept the consequences or pay the cost of one's actions.
· **Take one's medicine:** To accept punishment or criticism without complaint.
· **Bite the bullet:** To force oneself to perform a painful or unpleasant task or to endure a difficult situation.
· **Face the consequences:** Directly confront the results of one's actions.

Q.158 What does the idiom 'Steal someone's thunder' mean?

A. Mock them
B. Take credit for their work
C. Help them
D. Ignore them

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: Steal someone's thunder — To pre-empt or **take credit for someone else's idea, success, or attention**, often by announcing or using it first; to **divert praise/spotlight** from the rightful person. (Hindi: किसी का श्रेय/चमक छीन लेना, दूसरे की उपलब्धि का ठाठ अपने नाम कर लेना.)
Example: The manager **stole Rahul's thunder** by presenting Rahul's proposal as his own in the meeting.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· Hog the limelight — सारी सुर्खियाँ बटोर लेना.
· Upstage someone — किसी को पीछे छोड़कर ध्यान स्वयं पर केंद्रित कर लेना.
· Rain on someone's parade — किसी की खुशी/योजना पर पानी फेर देना.
· Jump the gun — जल्दबाजी में पहले ही काम कर देना.

Q.159 Which of the following sentences correctly uses the idiom "A picture is worth a thousand words"?

A. I prefer reading detailed descriptions rather than looking at images, even though a picture is worth a thousand words.
B. The beautiful photograph captured the tragedy so well that no words were needed—truly, a picture is worth a thousand words.
C. Since she couldn't take a picture, she decided to write a long paragraph, as a picture is worth a thousand words.
D. He described the entire scene in detail because a picture is worth a thousand words.

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: A picture is worth a thousand words — **Meaning:** A single image can **convey complex ideas or strong emotions more effectively** than a lengthy verbal description. (Hindi: एक तस्वीर हज़ार शब्दों के बराबर होती है—एक चित्र बहुत कुछ कह देता है।)

Example (idiom in a sentence): When the newspaper printed the flooded village's aerial photo, readers instantly grasped the scale of devastation— **a picture is worth a thousand words**.
Why (b) is correct: The sentence shows a photograph communicating so much that "no words were needed," which **perfectly embodies** the idiom.
Other related idioms and meanings:
· **Actions speak louder than words:** Deeds show intent better than promises.
· **Speak volumes:** Imply or reveal a lot without explicit statements.
· **Every picture tells a story:** Images often contain narrative or context within them.

Q.160 **Choose the sentence that uses the homonym of the highlighted word:**
The wind howled through the trees.

A. The wind was cold and sharp at night.
B. The wind knocked over the garbage can.
C. A sudden gust of wind blew her hat away.
D. He had to wind the old clock manually.

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d)** is correct.
Explanation: The underlined word **wind** in the given sentence is the **noun** meaning "moving air," pronounced **/wɪnd/** (Hindi: **हवा/पवन**). The **homonym** (more precisely a homograph with different pronunciation) is **wind** the **verb** meaning "to coil/turn," pronounced **/waɪnd/** (Hindi: **लपेटना/घुमाकर चढ़ाना**). Sentence (d) "He had to wind the old clock manually" uses this **other meaning and pronunciation**, so it is the correct choice.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· (a), (b), (c) all use **wind** as the **noun** (moving air), the **same** meaning as in the original sentence, not the homonym with a different sense/pronunciation.
Extra tip:
· **wind (/wɪnd/)** = air in motion (noun). Example: A strong **wind** rattled the windows.
· **wind (/waɪnd/)** = to twist/coil/turn (verb). Example: Please **wind** the string around the spool.

Q.161 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
The new CEO will chair the meeting.

A. Observe
B. Preside over
C. Cancel
D. Furniture

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct meaning of the homonym here is** (b) **Preside over**.
Explain the correct answer (Hindi meaning): As a **verb**, **chair** means **to act as the chairperson; to preside over a meeting** (Hindi: अध्यक्षता करना). In the sentence, the CEO is not watching or cancelling the meeting; they are **leading/overseeing** it.
Example: Dr. Mehta will **chair** the academic council meeting tomorrow.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(a) Observe** — to watch/notice carefully (Hindi: देखना/पर्यवेक्षण करना).
· **(c) Cancel** — to call off/postpone indefinitely (Hindi: रद्द करना).
· **(d) Furniture** — a **noun** meaning a movable article like a **chair/table** (Hindi: फर्नीचर/कुर्सी); not the verb sense required by the sentence.

Q.162 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
His name has been cleared of all charges.

A. Shifted
B. Removed
C. Made clean
D. Exonerated

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **exonerated**.
Given word (cleared in context of charges): To **clear** someone of charges means to **officially declare them not guilty or free from blame**, typically after investigation or trial (Hindi: **दोषमुक्त करना/आरोप से बरी करना**).
Example: "After new evidence surfaced, the athlete was **cleared** of any wrongdoing."
Correct answer word (exonerated): Exonerate means to **absolve from blame or fault**, especially after due consideration of the facts (Hindi: **बरी करना, दोषमुक्त करना**).
Example: "DNA results **exonerated** the wrongly accused man."
Synonyms: acquitted, absolved, vindicated, exculpated.
Antonyms: convicted, implicated, incriminated, condemned.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Shifted** – moved from one place/position to another (Hindi: **स्थानांतरित किया हुआ**).
· **(b) Removed** – taken away; eliminated (Hindi: **हटाया गया, हटाया**).
· **(c) Made clean** – cleaned; freed from dirt (literal sense) (Hindi: **साफ़ किया हुआ**).

Q.163 **Choose the sentence that uses a homonym of the highlighted word:**
He bought a ticket for the evening show.

A. That was the best stage show I've seen.
B. The magic show was amazing
C. We're attending the school show tomorrow.
D. The farmers decided to show their livestock.

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) correctly uses a homonym of the highlighted word.**
Explanation: In the stem, **show** is a **noun** meaning a **performance/exhibition**. In option (d), **show** is a **verb** meaning **to display/exhibit** (Hindi: दिखाना/प्रदर्शित करना). Same spelling, different part of speech and meaning ⇒ **homonym/homograph** usage.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **show** = noun ("performance") — same meaning as the stem.
· (b) **show** = noun ("performance") — same as the stem.
· (c) **show** = noun ("event/performance") — same as the stem.
Information booster:
· **Homonyms**: same form (spelling/pronunciation) but different meanings (show noun vs. verb).
· **Homophones**: same sound, different spelling/meaning (right/write).
· **Homographs**: same spelling, different meanings, may differ in pronunciation (lead metal vs. lead verb).

Q.164 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She congratulated him for his success.

A. No error

B. him for
C. his success
D. She congratulated

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation: The verb **congratulate** takes the preposition **on** for the reason/occasion: congratulate someone **on** something. Hence, the sentence should read: **"She congratulated him on his success."** Using **for** after congratulated is a common error in exams.
Grammatical rule used: Certain verbs take fixed prepositions: congratulate (someone) **on** (something); apologize **for** (something); thank (someone) **for** (something); praise (someone) **for** (something).
Example: We **congratulated** her **on** winning the first prize.
Information booster / exceptions:
· **on** is used with congratulate for achievements/events.
· **for** can appear after congratulations only if it is part of an -ing clause introduced by **on** (e.g., Congratulations **on** clearing the exam), not directly after congratulate.

Q.165 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
This is the boy who he stole the purse.

A. who had stole
B. which stole
C. whom stole
D. who stole

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) who stole.**
Explanation: In a defining relative clause referring to a person as **subject**, we use **who + verb**. The phrase **"who he stole"** is ungrammatical because it creates a **double subject** ("who" + "he"). We must drop the extra pronoun and write **"who stole."** Option (a) is wrong both in auxiliary choice and past participle form ("had **stolen**," not "had **stole**"). Option (b) uses **which** for a person (incorrect here). Option (c) **whom** is the **object** form and cannot function as the subject of "stole."
Grammatical rule used:
· **Relative pronouns**: **who** (subject, persons), **whom** (object, formal), **which/that** (things/animals; that sometimes for persons in informal style).
· Avoid **double subjects** in relative clauses (e.g., ✗ "who he went" → ✓ "who went").
· **Example:** This is the girl **who won** the prize. (Not: who she won.)
· **Information booster**: After **who** as subject, use a finite verb directly. **Whom** is preferred in formal style as object ("the man **whom** I met"), but in modern usage **who** is common in speech ("the man **who** I met").

Q.166 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She has great affection _____ her brother.

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

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) for.**
Explanation: The fixed collocation is **"affection for + person/thing"**, meaning a feeling of fondness or love towards someone/something. Hence, "She has great **affection for** her brother" is idiomatic and grammatically correct. (affection = "प्यार/स्नेह")
Example: She has deep **affection for** animals and volunteers at the shelter.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **to** — "affection to" is non-idiomatic in modern English. (Correct: **devotion to**, **attachment to**; but **affection for**.) (Hindi: को)
· **of** — suggests possession ("the affection **of** the fans"), not the object of feeling after "has." (Hindi: का/के/की)
· **with** — "affection **with**" is not a standard pattern. (Hindi: के साथ)
Information booster (Prepositions with feelings):
· **affection/love/liking/concern/hatred/sympathy for** someone/something.
· **kind/cruel to** a person; **angry at/about** a thing; **angry with** a person.

Q.167 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The book consists _____ ten chapters.

A. in
B. from
C. by
D. of

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (**d**) **of**.
Explanation: The verb **consist** always takes **of** to indicate composition: "consists **of** X" (Hindi: से बना/में सम्मिलित). Therefore, "The book **consists of** ten chapters" is grammatically correct.
Example: The committee **consists of** five experts.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **in** — indicates location/position (Hindi: में); not used after consist.
· **from** — indicates source/origin (Hindi: से); incorrect here.
· **by** — indicates agency/means (Hindi: द्वारा); not the required preposition after consist.
Information booster:
· Fixed pattern: **consist of + noun(s)** (NOT consist in/to/from/by).
· **Consist in** exists but means "to have as an essential feature" (e.g., Happiness **consists in** contentment), which is a different structure and meaning.

Q.168 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The students were keen _____ participating.

A. on
B. with
C. for
D. To

Answer: A

Sol:
The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **on**.
Explanation: The adjective **keen** is followed by the preposition **on** + **gerund (V-ing)**: keen on participating/playing/learning. "Keen to + V1" is also possible (e.g., keen to participate), but with **participating** already in the sentence, the only grammatical completion is **keen on participating**. (Hindi: keen on = किसी कार्य के प्रति उत्सुक होना।)
Example: They are **keen on participating** in the cultural fest this year.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) with** — "keen with participating" ✗ (unnatural collocation). (Hindi: के साथ)
· **(c) for** — "keen for participating" ✗ (we say "keen on ___ing" / "keen to + V1"). (Hindi: के लिए)

· **(d) To** — Capitalization aside, structure would need **"keen to participate"**, not "keen to participating." (Hindi: को)

Info booster (Adjective + Preposition + V-ing patterns):

· **interested in** learning, **good at** solving, **fond of** reading, **keen on** participating.

Q.169 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence. If the sentence is already correct, select 'No substitution required'.**
She aren't believe in wasting time during working hours.

A. isn't believe
B. No substitution required
C. wasn't believes
D. doesn't believe

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (**d**) **doesn't believe**.

Explanation: With a **third-person singular** subject (**She**) in **simple present**, the negative form is **does not + base verb**. So, "She **doesn't believe** ..." is correct. "aren't" (are not) is a present form of **be** for plural subjects or with **you**, not used to negate a main verb like believe.

Grammatical rule used:

· Simple Present (negative): **Subject + do/does + not + base verb**.

· For **he/she/it**, use **does not (doesn't)**; the main verb remains in base form (no -s after **does**).

· **Example:** He **doesn't like** tea. (NOT doesn't likes)

Information booster:

· **Aren't** is used with **plural subjects** (They aren't ready) and with **you** (You aren't ready).

· Don't stack inflections: after **does/doesn't**, the verb is bare: doesn't **believe**.

Q.170 **What does the idiom 'Face the music' mean?**

A. Run away
B. Confront difficulties
C. Hide feelings
D. Avoid trouble

Answer: B

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

Given Idiom: Face the music — **to accept and confront the unpleasant consequences of one's actions; to endure criticism, punishment, or difficulties without avoidance** (Hindi: परिणाम/डाँट-फटकार/सज़ा का सामना करना, हकीकत का सामना करना).

Example: After missing multiple deadlines, the team had to **face the music** in the review meeting.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

· **Bite the bullet** — to face a painful or difficult situation with courage (Hindi: कठिन परिस्थिति का साहस से सामना करना).

· **Take it on the chin** — to accept defeat/criticism without complaint (Hindi: हार/आलोचना सहना).

· **Pay the piper** — to face the consequences of one's choices (Hindi: किये का फल भुगतना).

· **Hold one's ground** — to remain firm while facing opposition (Hindi: डटे रहना/अपना पक्ष न छोड़ना).

Q.171 **Select the synonym of Defer.**

A. Decline
B. Delay
C. Reject
D. Proceed

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct synonym of the given word is (b) Delay.**

Defer (given word): To **postpone/put off** to a future time; also, **to yield** or submit to someone's judgment ("defer to the expert"). (Hindi: स्थगित करना; सम्मानवश मान लेना/आज्ञाकारी होना)

Example (given word): The board decided to **defer** the vote until next week.

Delay (answer word): To make something happen later than planned; to cause or experience postponement. (Hindi: देरी करना/टालना)

Example (answer word): Heavy rain may **delay** the match.

Synonyms: postpone, put off, adjourn, stall.

Antonyms: advance, expedite, hasten, proceed.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **Decline:** to refuse/turn down; to decrease (Hindi: इंकार करना; गिरावट आना)

· **Reject:** to dismiss/refuse to accept (Hindi: अस्वीकार करना)

· **Proceed:** to go forward/begin or continue action (Hindi: आगे बढ़ना/कार्रवाई शुरू करना)

Q.172

Choose the one-word substitution for the following sentence.
Someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence.

A. Shelter
B. Asylum
C. Refugee
D. Sanctuary

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Refugee**.

Refugee: A person who is **forced to leave** their country due to **persecution, war, or violence** and seeks protection elsewhere (Hindi: शरणार्थी). It emphasizes **compulsion** and **crossing borders** for safety.

Example: Thousands of **refugees** crossed the border seeking protection and assistance.

Meanings of the given other options:

(a) **Shelter**: A place of **protection** from danger or bad weather (Hindi: आश्रय/छत्र).

(b) **Asylum**: **Protection granted** by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee (Hindi: शरण/आश्रय).

(d) **Sanctuary**: A **safe place; refuge**, often sacred/protected (Hindi: अभयारण्य/पवित्र शरण).

Q.173 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. The teacher advised him to abstain _____ bad company.**

A. with
B. of
C. for
D. from

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **from**.
Explanation: The verb **abstain** is always followed by the preposition **from** when it means "to refrain/keep oneself away" (Hindi: से परहेज़ करना/बचना). Hence, the natural collocation is **abstain from** + noun/gerund, e.g., "abstain from alcohol," "abstain from smoking," or "abstain from bad company."
Example: The doctor told him to abstain **from** fried food.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
• **with** — "abstain with" is not an accepted collocation. (Hindi: के साथ)
• **of** — does not follow "abstain" for the sense of refraining. (Hindi: का/की/के)
• **for** — expresses purpose/benefit, not refraining after "abstain." (Hindi: के लिए)
Information booster:
· Standard patterns: **abstain from + V-ing/Noun** (abstain from voting, abstain from sugar).
· Related verb: **refrain from** follows the same pattern (refrain from speaking).

Q.174 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She is angry upon me.

A. me
B. No error
C. angry upon
D. She is

Answer: C

Sol: **Option (c) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation: The preposition with **"angry"** for a **person** is conventionally **"with"** (BrE/standard exam usage). We say **"angry with someone"**; we use **"angry at/about"** for **things/situations** (and "angry at" may be used with a person in AmE, but SSC-standard prefers **with**).
Corrected sentence: She is angry with me.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Prepositional collocation**: angry **with** (a person); angry **at/about** (a thing, action, situation).
Example:
· I'm **angry with** him for being late.
· People are **angry about** the new rule.
· She was **angry at** the delay.
Info booster: In formal exams, prefer **angry with + person**, **angry about/at + thing/situation**.

Q.175 **Select the synonym of Summon.**

A. Send
B. Disperse
C. Drive
D. Call

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (right option) **Call**.
Given word – Summon: A verb meaning **to order/ask someone to come**, especially officially; also, to **muster or gather** (as in summoning courage). (Hindi: बुलाना/आदेश देकर बुलाना; एकत्र करना).
Example (given word): The judge **summoned** the witness to appear in court.
Correct answer word – Call: A verb meaning **to ask or request someone to come or be present; to contact or beckon**. In many contexts, call aligns with summon in meaning. (Hindi: बुलाना/आमंत्रित करना/पुकारना).
Example (correct answer word): Please **call** the manager to the meeting room.
Synonyms: beckon, **call**, convene, muster.
Antonyms: dismiss, **disperse**, send away, discharge.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Send:** To cause to go or be taken to a destination (Hindi: भेजना).
· **Disperse:** To scatter or break up in different directions (Hindi: बिखेरना/छितराना).
· **Drive:** To propel/urge forward; operate a vehicle (Hindi: हांकना/चलाना/प्रेरित करना).

Q.176 **Which of the following refers to the branch of science concerned with the study of sound, its production, transmission, and effects?**

A. Acoustics
B. Geology
C. Thermodynamics
D. Optics

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Acoustics**.
Explanation: Acoustics is the scientific study of sound—its generation, propagation, reception, and effects in different media and spaces (room acoustics, musical acoustics, noise control). (Hindi: **ध्वनिविज्ञान/श्रुति-विज्ञान**). It precisely matches "the branch of science concerned with the study of sound."
Example: Good auditorium design depends heavily on **acoustics** to ensure clear speech and balanced music.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Geology**: Study of the Earth—its materials, structure, and processes (Hindi: **भूविज्ञान**).
· **Thermodynamics**: Study of heat, energy, and work, and their interconversion (Hindi: **ऊष्मागतिकी**).
· **Optics**: Study of light and vision, including reflection, refraction, lenses, etc. (Hindi: **प्रकाशिकी**).

Q.177 **What does the idiom 'Spill the beans' mean?**

A. Waste food
B. Hide a fact
C. Reveal a secret
D. Lose patience

Answer: C

Sol: **Option (c) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom — Spill the beans: Means **to reveal confidential information or disclose a secret**, often unintentionally or prematurely (Hindi: राज़ खोल देना, भेद खोल देना). Typically used when someone lets out a surprise or confidential plan.
Example: Don't **spill the beans** about the surprise party!
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Let the cat out of the bag:** reveal a secret (Hindi: भेद खोल देना).
· **Give the game away:** unintentionally disclose a plan/secret (Hindi: राज़ फ़ाश कर देना).
· **Blurt out:** say something suddenly without careful consideration (Hindi: अचानक उगल देना).
· **Blow the whistle:** expose wrongdoing (often officially) (Hindi: भंडाफोड़ करना).

Q.178 **Choose the antonym of 'inflate':**

A. Increase
B. Reduce
C. Expand
D. Swell

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Reduce**.
Given word — inflate: To **expand** by filling with air or gas; to **increase** in size, amount, or price, sometimes **excessively** (Hindi: फुलाना/मूल्य बढ़ाना).
Example: Shops began to **inflate** prices during the festival rush.
Correct answer word — reduce: To **make smaller** in size, amount, degree, or price; to **diminish** (Hindi: घटाना/कम करना).
Example: The company decided to **reduce** its subscription fees to attract more users.
Synonyms (inflate): enlarge, expand, swell, balloon.
Antonyms (inflate): deflate, **reduce**, contract, shrink.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Increase:** to make or become greater (Hindi: बढ़ाना/बढ़ना) — **synonym**, not antonym.
· **(c) Expand:** to become larger or more extensive (Hindi: फैलाना/विस्तृत करना) — **synonym**.
· **(d) Swell:** to become larger/rounder, typically due to pressure inside (Hindi: सूजना/फूलना) — **near-synonym**.

Q.179 **Choose the misspelt word in this list.**

A. Aesthetics
B. Coercion
C. Iridescant
D. Bureaucracy

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Iridescent**" — meaning **showing luminous colors that seem to change when seen from different angles**, like the sheen on a soap bubble or a peacock feather (Hindi: इन्द्रधनुषी/बहुरंगी चमक वाला). It derives from **Iris** (rainbow).
Example: The beetle's **iridescent** shell shimmered under the light.
Meanings of all the given options:
(a) **Aesthetics** — the branch of philosophy dealing with **beauty and taste**; also, principles of artistic style (Hindi: सौंदर्यशास्त्र).
(b) **Coercion** — the practice of **persuading/forcing** someone to do something by use of force or threats (Hindi: बलपूर्वक दबाव/बलप्रयोग).
(c) **Iridescant** — misspelling of **Iridescent**.
(d) **Bureaucracy** — a system of administration characterized by **many officials and rigid procedures**; sometimes used pejoratively for red tape (Hindi: नौकरशाही/दफ्तरशाही).

Q.180 **What is the meaning of the word "spendthrift"?**

A. A person who spends money recklessly
B. A person who invests money wisely
C. A person who saves money
D. A person who borrows money

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **spendthrift**.
A **spendthrift** is someone who **squanders money carelessly and extravagantly**; such a person is wasteful in expenditure and lacks financial restraint (Hindi: फ़िज़ूलखर्च, अपव्ययी).
Example: "Despite a huge salary, he remained a **spendthrift**, always short of cash by month's end."
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(b) A person who invests money wisely** – a **prudent investor/ astute investor** (Hindi: समझदार निवेशक).
· **(c) A person who saves money** – a **thrifty person/ miser** (context-dependent) (Hindi: मितव्ययी/कंजूस).
· **(d) A person who borrows money** – a **borrower/debtor** (Hindi: ऋणी/उधार लेने वाला).

Q.181 **In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.**
1. Art is a reflection of society.
P: It communicates emotions beyond words.
Q: From cave paintings to modern murals, art evolves.
R: Artists express views on culture, politics, and identity.
S: It also raises awareness on social issues.
6. Hence, art holds immense power in society.

A. QPRS
B. QRPS
C. PRQS
D. RSPQ

Answer: B

Sol: The correct sequence is Q–R–P–S.
Explanation of the correct sequence:
· **Q (timeline/evolution):** After stating "Art is a reflection of society," we frame its **historical evolution** (cave paintings → murals).
· **R (content/message):** Then we show **what artists express**—culture, politics, identity—linking art to society.
· **P (mode of communication):** Next, we emphasise **how** art communicates— **emotions beyond words**.
· **S (social function):** Finally, we note its role in **raising awareness** on issues, priming the concluding line that art holds **immense power**.
· Thus, 1 → **Q** → **R** → **P** → **S** → 6 gives a logical narrative: evolution → expression → emotional communication → social impact → powerful conclusion.

Q.182 **Rearrange the following steps of the national census process in the correct order:**
P. Enumerators visit households to collect data
Q. Data is compiled and analyzed at central offices
R. The government announces census dates and guidelines
S. A final census report is published and shared with the public

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

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why this order?
· **R first:** A census begins with **official announcement & guidelines**.
· **P next:** After the announcement, **enumerators collect field data** from households.

· **Q then:** Collected data is **compiled and analyzed centrally**.
· **S last:** Findings are consolidated in a **final report** and released to the public.
· Therefore: **R → P → Q → S** logically follows the real-world workflow.

Q.183 Arrange the sentence parts:
(A) by the end of the year (B) complete (C) the construction company (D) promised to

A. CADE
B. DACB
C. ACBD
D. CDBA

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **Subject first:** (C) the construction company gives us the logical subject.
· **Verb phrase:** (D) promised to requires a bare infinitive after **to**, which is (B) complete. Structure: **promised to + V1**.
· **Adverbial of time** typically follows the verb phrase; (A) by the end of the year fits naturally at the end.
· Final sentence: "**The construction company promised to complete by the end of the year.**"
· Other orders (e.g., **DACB**) misplace the subject and disrupt verb–complement order, producing an ungrammatical string.

Q.184 Which of the given options is the most logical sequence of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?
1. Cybersecurity is a growing concern in the digital age.
2. Strong passwords, encryption, and awareness can help prevent cybercrimes.
3. Hackers use advanced techniques to steal personal and financial data.
4. It means protecting computer systems from attacks by hackers.

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

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct order of the given sentences: 1-4-3-2.
Explanation (why this order is correct):
· **(1) Opening/Topic sentence:** Introduces the theme—"Cybersecurity is a growing concern..." (sets the context).
· **(4) Definition follows topic:** "It means protecting..."—"It" clearly refers to Cybersecurity in (1), so (4) must come right after (1).
· **(3) Problem elaboration:** After defining cybersecurity, the text explains the **threat**—hackers steal data using advanced techniques.
· **(2) Solutions/Remedies:** Concludes with how to mitigate the threat—strong passwords, encryption, and awareness.
· This creates a logical flow: **Topic → Definition → Threat → Solutions**.

Q.185 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage is split into four parts sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
The digital divide continues to deepen social inequalities. P. Unequal access to the internet limits educational opportunities. Q. Those in rural or underserved areas lag behind. R. It prevents skill development and employment access. S. Technology's benefits are unequally distributed. 6. Bridging this gap is critical for inclusive growth.

A. SQPR
B. SPRQ
C. PQRS
D. QPRS

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why (a) SQPR is correct (between 1 and 6):
· **1 → S:** Sentence 1 states the problem (digital divide deepens inequalities). **S** defines the cause—technology's benefits are unequally distributed—a general diagnostic step after the topic sentence.
· **S → Q:** After the general cause, **Q** specifies the **affected group**—rural/underserved areas lag behind—narrowing the scope.
· **Q → P: P** explains a **key mechanism** of lag—unequal access limits educational opportunities.
· **P → R: R** naturally follows because the pronoun **"It"** clearly refers to **"Unequal access"** in **P**, adding further consequences—prevents skill development and employment access.
· **→ 6:** The closing line calls for action—Bridging this gap is critical for inclusive growth—which logically follows the chain of cause → affected → mechanisms → consequences.
Why other orders are weaker:
· **SPRQ** postpones identifying the **affected group (Q)** until the end, weakening the flow of general → specific → effects.
· **PQRS** starts with **P** (a mechanism) without stating the broader inequality **(S)** or the affected group **(Q)** first.
· **QPRS** lacks the broader diagnostic **S** after 1, jumping from problem to group without first stating unequal distribution.

Q.186 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. Honeybees are vital for pollination.
P: They transfer pollen between flowers.
Q: This helps in the growth of fruits and seeds.
R: Without bees, many crops would fail.
S: But bee populations are declining globally.
6. Protecting bees is essential for food security.

A. PSQR
B. PRQS
C. PQRS
D. RPQS

Answer: C

Sol: The correct sequence is P–Q–R–S.
Explanation of the correct sequence:
· **P (mechanism):** After the topic sentence about pollination, it's natural to explain **how bees help**—"They transfer pollen...".
· **Q (effect of mechanism):** " **This** helps..." clearly refers back to **pollen transfer** in P, showing the **result** (fruits and seeds).
· **R (stakes):** " **Without bees, many crops would fail**" heightens the **consequence** if bees were absent.
· **S (current problem):** " **But** bee populations are declining globally" introduces a **contrasting, real-world threat**, setting up the need for action in sentence 6.
· Thus, 1 → **P** → **Q** → **R** → **S** → 6 forms a coherent flow from importance → mechanism → consequence → current crisis → conclusion ("Protecting bees...").
·

Q.187 Arrange the sentence parts:
(A) his advice
(B) the students

(C) accepted
(D) happily

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

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **SVO + adverb (of manner)** is the natural English order: **Subject (B) the students + Verb (C) accepted + Object (A) his advice + Adverb (D) happily** → "The students accepted his advice happily."
· "accepted" is a **transitive verb**, so it should be followed by its **object** ("his advice") before the adverb.
· Adverbs of manner (e.g., **happily**) are commonly placed **after the verb's object** for smooth readability.
· Options (a) and (b) place the **object before the verb**, creating an awkward or incorrect structure ("the students his advice accepted …").
· Option (d) starts with the object "his advice," which makes the sentence unidiomatic here.

Q.188 Choose the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:
(A) the winner
(B) declared
(C) was
(D) yesterday

A. CABD
B. ACBD
C. BCAD
D. CBAD

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **CABD → "was the winner declared yesterday"** forms a **grammatically meaningful interrogative sentence** (auxiliary "was" + subject "the winner" + main verb "declared" + adverbial "yesterday").
· The structure uses **subject–auxiliary inversion** typical of yes/no questions; the implied punctuation is a question mark.
· It keeps the verb phrase "was declared" together, ensuring correct passive-voice construction.
· Sequences like **BCAD/CBAD** break natural syntax (starting with a main verb "declared/was" without proper subject position), resulting in awkward or ungrammatical strings.

Q.189 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. Economic inflation affects both consumers and businesses.
P: Businesses struggle to maintain profit margins.
Q: Rising prices reduce the purchasing power of individuals.
R: Governments may intervene through monetary policy.
S: It creates uncertainty in long-term investment planning.
6. Managing inflation is crucial for economic stability.

A. QPRS
B. PQRS
C. QRSP
D. SQPR

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct sequence is QPRS.**
Explanation of the sequence:
· **Q (Consumers first):** Follows from 1 by detailing the effect on **individuals**—purchasing power falls with rising prices.
· **P (Then businesses):** Natural progression to how firms **struggle with margins** when input/operational costs rise.
· **R (Policy response):** After diagnosing impacts, we move to **government intervention** (monetary policy) as a typical response to inflation.
· **S (Investment uncertainty):** Concludes the chain of consequences by noting **uncertainty in long-term planning**, setting up the logical need for the wrap-up in 6.
· Thus, **1 → Q → P → R → S → 6** is coherent and thematic.

Q.190 Choose the correct one-word substitution for:
"The act of placing a dead person in a grave."

A. Interment
B. Funeral
C. Rebellion
D. Coronation

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Interment**.
Explanation : Interment means the **burial of a dead body**; specifically, the act of placing human remains **in a grave or tomb** according to custom or law (Hindi: दफ़न/समाधि देना). It precisely captures the idea of **placing a dead person in a grave**, not just the ceremony around it.
Example: "The family gathered quietly for the **interment** at the hillside cemetery."
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(b) Funeral:** the ceremony or service held for a dead person **before burial/cremation** (Hindi: अंत्येष्टि/श्राद्ध कर्म).
· **(c) Rebellion:** an act of violent or open resistance against authority (Hindi: विद्रोह/बगावत).
· **(d) Coronation:** the ceremony of crowning a sovereign (Hindi: राज्याभिषेक).

Q.191 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
A person's peculiar habit or mannerism

A. Idiosyncrasy
B. Illusion
C. Hypocrisy
D. Eccentricity

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) Idiosyncrasy.**

Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning):

· **Idiosyncrasy** means a distinctive or peculiar feature, habit, or mannerism unique to an individual; it's a personal quirk or characteristic way of behaving. (Hindi: व्यक्तिगत विशेषता/विशिष्ट आदत.)

· This word precisely captures "a person's peculiar habit or mannerism," hence it is the most accurate one-word substitute.

· **Example:** Her idiosyncrasy of tapping the table before speaking made her easy to recognize in meetings.

Meanings of the given other options:

· **(b) Illusion**: a false idea or deceptive appearance; something that misleads the senses. (Hindi: भ्रम/माया.)

· **(c) Hypocrisy**: the practice of claiming to have moral standards to which one's own behavior does not conform; pretense. (Hindi: पाखंड.)

· **(d) Eccentricity**: odd or unconventional behavior (often broader than a single habit); "quirkiness." (Hindi: विचित्रता/अनोखापन.)

Q.192 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for:**
"A speech delivered without preparation"

A. Soliloquy
B. Rebuttal
C. Monologue
D. Impromptu

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) Impromptu.**

Explanation : Impromptu means **done or spoken without prior preparation**, on the spur of the moment; an **extemporaneous** speech/act. (Hindi: आकस्मिक/बिना तैयारी के). Public speaking contexts often label such addresses as impromptu speeches.

Example: She delivered an **impromptu** vote of thanks when the host didn't arrive on time.

Meanings of the given other options:

· **Soliloquy:** A speech in a play where a character speaks **to themselves**, revealing inner thoughts (Hindi: स्वगत भाषण).

· **Rebuttal:** A **refutation**; counter-argument to disprove a claim (Hindi: खंडन/खंडन-तर्क).

· **Monologue:** A **long speech by one person** (on stage or otherwise), not necessarily unprepared (Hindi: एकालाप).

Q.193 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
No sooner he had arrived than the meeting started.

A. he had arrived
B. No error
C. No sooner
D. than the meeting started

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) contains an error.**

Explanation: With negative/limiting adverbials like **No sooner**, the clause takes **inversion** (auxiliary before subject). The correct structure is: **No sooner had he arrived than...** not "No sooner **he had** arrived...". Hence, the error lies in the word order "he had arrived"; it should be " **had he arrived**".

Grammatical rule used: When a negative/limiting adverbial (No sooner/Hardly/Scarcely/Seldom/Never) begins a sentence, we use **subject–auxiliary inversion**. "No sooner + **had** + subject + V3 + than + clause".

Example:

· **No sooner had** I sat down **than** the phone rang.

· **Information booster:**

· **Hardly/Scarcely ... when** and **No sooner ... than** are the usual pairings:

· Hardly/Scarcely **had** she left **when** it started raining.

· No sooner **had** they finished **than** the lights went out.

Q.194 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
He made a quick shower before heading to the office.

A. quick
B. shower
C. before
D. made

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.

Explanation: The natural collocation is **take/have a shower**, not make a shower. Replace **made** with **took** (or **had**): He **took** a quick shower before heading to the office.

Grammatical rule used (collocations with light verbs):

Certain nouns customarily pair with specific light verbs: **take/have** a bath/shower/rest/break; **make** a mistake/decision/effort; **do** homework/chores/business. Using the wrong light verb sounds unidiomatic.

Example:

· Correct: She **took** a long bath after the trek.

· Incorrect: She **made** a long bath...

Info booster:

· More common collocations: **take** a seat/nap/photo; **give** a speech/presentation; **have** breakfast/lunch/dinner; **make** arrangements/progress/noise.

Q.195 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
She danced graceful on stage during the annual show.

A. graceful
B. stage
C. show
D. during

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.

Detailed explanation of error:

After the verb **danced**, we need an **adverb of manner** to describe how she danced. The adjective **graceful** must be changed to the adverb **gracefully**.

Words like **beautifully, quickly, gracefully** modify verbs, whereas adjectives (beautiful, quick, graceful) modify nouns.

Grammatical rule used: Adverbs of manner modify verbs and typically end with **-ly**.

Structure: **Verb + Adverb of manner** (e.g., sing **sweetly**, speak **politely**).

Example:

Incorrect: She sang **melodic**.

Correct: She sang **melodically**.

Information booster / exceptions:

Some adverbs **don't** end in **-ly** (e.g., fast, hard, late, early, well).

Hard vs **hardly**: She works **hard** (intensely) vs She **hardly** works (scarcely).

Q.196 **Which among the following sentences uses the article (if required) before the word 'honour' correctly?**

A. It is the honour to be here.
B. It is an honour to be here.
C. It is honour to be here.
D. It is a honour to be here.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) an honour.**
Explanation: We use **"an" before vowel sounds**, not merely before vowel letters. In **"honour," the 'h' is silent**, so the word **begins with the vowel sound /ˈɒ/**; therefore, **"an honour"** is correct. (Hindi: **honour** = सम्मान/गौरव, और "an honour" = एक सम्मान/ बड़े गर्व की बात.)
Example: Meeting the President was **an honour** for the awardees.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **the honour** — "the" specifies a particular honour already known from context; here, a general sense is intended.
· (c) **honour** (no article) — unnatural in this predicative construct "It is ___ honour."
· (d) **a honour** — incorrect because the word starts with a **vowel sound**, requiring **an**.
· **Information booster (exceptions & notes):**
· **"an hour," "an honest person," "an heir"**—'h' is silent → **an**.
· **"a history book," "a hotel," "a humble request"**—sounded 'h' → **a**.

Q.197 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
The officer has issued an order to arrest him immediately.

A. The officer
B. No error
C. has issued
D. an order to arrest him immediately

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) 'No error' is correct—there is no grammatical error in the sentence.**
Explanation:
· **Present perfect** ("has issued") is correct for a recent action with present relevance.
· The collocation **"issue an order to do something"** is idiomatic; here, " **an order to arrest him**" is well-formed.
· The adverb **"immediately"** is appropriately placed at the end to modify the infinitive phrase.
· **Grammatical rule used:** Verbs of official action (issue, pass, give) commonly take a direct object plus an **infinitive of purpose**: issue an order to + V1.
· **Example:** The court **issued an order to release** the documents.
· **Information booster:** You may also see "issue orders **for** someone's arrest," but with infinitive purpose, **"issue an order to arrest (someone)"** is perfectly standard.

Q.198 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
Mount Everest is more highest peak in the world.

A. world
B. more
C. highest
D. everest

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation of error: The phrase **"more highest"** is a **double comparison**, which is incorrect. Use **either** the comparative (more + adjective) **or** the superlative (the + adjective-est / most + adjective), not both. Here we need a **superlative** because Mount Everest is **one among all peaks**: Mount Everest is **the highest** peak in the world.
Grammatical rule used:
· Superlative degree describes the **extreme** among three or more: the tallest, the most beautiful.
· Place **"the"** before superlatives. Do **not** add more/most to an -est form.
· **Example:** She is **the most intelligent** student in the class. / This is **the largest** lake in the region.
· **Information booster:**
· Use **comparatives** for two items (taller than), **superlatives** for three or more (the tallest).
· With long adjectives (usually ≥3 syllables), use **most** for superlatives (the most expensive), never more + -est.

Q.199 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
I returned back from Mumbai last week.

A. last week
B. from Mumbai
C. No error
D. I returned back

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) contains an error.**
Explanation: "Return" itself means "come/go back," so pairing it with "back" creates a **pleonasm** (unnecessary repetition). The correct sentence is: **"I returned from Mumbai last week."**
Grammatical rule used: Avoid **redundant expressions** where the verb already includes the meaning of the adverb (e.g., return back, revert back, repeat again).
Example:
· Incorrect: She **reverted back** to the old settings.
· Correct: She **reverted** to the old settings.
Info-booster (common redundancies to avoid): "join together," "combine together," "advance planning," "free gift," "past history."

Q.200 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
The teacher advised to listen attentively.

A. to listen attentively
B. No error
C. The teacher
D. Advised

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Detailed explanation: The verb **advise** in the pattern **advise + to-infinitive** typically **requires an object** before the infinitive: advise **someone** to do something. The sentence omits the object and is therefore incomplete. Correct versions include **"The teacher advised us to listen attentively."** (object = us), or **"The teacher advised listening attentively."** (gerund), or **"The teacher advised that we (should) listen attentively."** (that-clause).
Grammatical rule used:
· **Advise + object + to-infinitive** (e.g., advise students to read).
· **Advise + gerund** (e.g., advise reading).
· **Advise + that + clause** (often with **(should)**): advise that they (should) be careful.

Example:

· Incorrect: She advised to leave early.

· Correct: She advised **us** to leave early. / She advised leaving early. / She advised that we (should) leave early.

Information booster (exceptions/notes):

· After **advise**, using a **to-infinitive without an object** is generally incorrect.

· Formal English often uses **that + (should) + base verb** after **advise** for recommendations.