Zip Preview fo Mapping Id (783860) ENGLISH ×

Q.1 Which of the following is true about the Gudi Padwa festival?

1. It marks the beginning of the Hindu New Year based on the lunisolar calendar.
2. The term Gudi refers to a sacred scripture recited on this day.
3. Traditionally, celebrations begin with the consumption of sweets for good luck.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Only 1

• **Gudi Padwa** marks the **Hindu New Year** in Maharashtra and some parts of Karnataka, based on the **lunisolar calendar (Chaitra Shukla Pratipada)**.
• Statement 2 is incorrect: **Gudi** refers to a **flag-like arrangement with a kalash (pot) hoisted on a stick**, symbolizing victory and prosperity, not a scripture.
• Statement 3 is incorrect: Traditions begin with **eating neem leaves mixed with jaggery**, symbolizing the balance of bitter and sweet in life, not sweets.

Information Booster:

· Celebrated mainly in **Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka**.
· Coincides with **Ugadi** in Andhra Pradesh/Telangana and **Navreh** in Kashmir.
· Marks the harvest season and the coronation of **Lord Rama** in some traditions.

Additional Knowledge:

· "Padwa" is derived from **Pratipada**, the first day of a lunar month.
· Similar new year festivals: **Baisakhi (Punjab)**, **Poila Boishakh (Bengal)**, **Vishu (Kerala)**.

Q.2 Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The objective of "Growth with Social Justice & Equality" was introduced in the 10th Five-Year Plan.
Statement II: The first Five-Year Plan was based on the "Harrod-Domar model".
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a).

• **Statement I is incorrect** – The 10th Plan (2002–07) emphasized **growth with equity, justice, and poverty reduction**, but the slogan "Growth with Social Justice & Equality" was not first introduced here; it had been a recurring theme since earlier plans.
• **Statement II is correct** – The **First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)** was based on the **Harrod–Domar model**, emphasizing capital formation, agriculture, and irrigation.

Information Booster:

· First Plan actual growth: **3.6% vs target 2.1%**.
· 10th Plan target: 8% → achieved ~7.6%.
· Plans guided India's socialist path until NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission in 2015.

Additional Knowledge – Five-Year Plans:

Plan	Years	Model / Approach	Major Focus / Target	Achievement
1st Plan	1951–56	Harrod–Domar Model	Agriculture, irrigation, Bhakra–Nangal Dam	3.6% vs 2.1% target
2nd Plan	1956–61	Mahalanobis Model	Heavy industries, public sector	4.1% vs 4.5% target
3rd Plan	1961–66	Agriculture + Industry balance	Defence, droughts disrupted	2.4% vs 5.6% target
4th Plan	1969–74	Growth with stability	Self-reliance, family planning	3.3% vs 5.7% target
5th Plan	1974–79	Poverty removal (Garibi Hatao)	Employment, self-reliance	4.8% vs 4.4% target
6th Plan	1980–85	Modernization	Poverty eradication, tech adoption	5.7% vs 5.2% target
7th Plan	1985–90	Productive growth	Food, employment, energy	6.0% vs 5.0% target
8th Plan	1992–97	Liberalisation Era	Human development, reforms	6.8% vs 5.6% target
9th Plan	1997–02	Equity + reforms	Growth with justice, poverty alleviation	5.5% vs 6.5% target
10th Plan	2002–07	Justice & Equity	8% GDP growth, doubling per capita income	7.6% vs 8% target
11th Plan	2007–12	Inclusive Growth	Education, health	7.9% vs 9% target
12th Plan	2012–17	Faster, sustainable growth	Last official Plan	7.5% vs 8% target

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Q.3 Which Constitutional Amendment Act made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right in India?

A. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
B. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
C. 86th Amendment Act, 2002
D. 7th Amendment Act, 2011

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

• The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** inserted **Article 21A**, making **Right to Education (RTE)** a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14.
• The **RTE Act, 2009**, operationalized it from **1 April 2010**.

Information Booster:

· Fundamental Duties (Article 51A(k)): Parents must provide education to children aged 6–14.
· Directive Principle (Article 45): State to provide early childhood care.

· Linked to **SDG-4: Quality Education**.

Additional Knowledge – Explanation of All Options:

· **(a) 44th Amendment Act, 1978:**

· • Removed the Right to Property from Fundamental Rights (moved to Article 300A).

· • Enacted after the Emergency period to restore democratic balance.

· **(b) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976:**

· • Called the "Mini-Constitution."

· • Added words **Socialist, Secular, Integrity** to the Preamble.

· • Shifted **education from State List to Concurrent List**.

· **(c) 86th Amendment Act, 2002 (Correct):**

· • Made **education a Fundamental Right** under Article 21A.

· • Strengthened Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties related to education.

Q.4 **Where was the Khelo India University Games 2024 held?**

A. Mumbai, Maharashtra
B. Bhubaneswar, Odisha
C. Guwahati, Assam
D. Panaji, Goa

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Guwahati, Assam

• The **Khelo India University Games (KIUG) 2024** were hosted in **Guwahati, Assam**.

• This was the **4th edition**, with participation from universities across India.

Information Booster:

· First KIUG: **Bhubaneswar, Odisha (2020)**.

· KIUG is part of the **Khelo India programme** to promote grassroots sports and youth participation.

· Organised by: **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**.

Additional Knowledge:

· KIUG 2021: Postponed due to pandemic, held in **Bengaluru (2022)**.

· KIUG 2023: Hosted in **Uttar Pradesh**.

· Sports included: Athletics, boxing, wrestling, swimming, archery, and indigenous sports.

Q.5 **Which of the following methods was used by the villagers during the Chipko Movement?**

A. Violent protests
B. Hugging trees to prevent cutting
C. Filing lawsuits against companies
D. Burning forest areas

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b).

• The **Chipko Movement (1973)** began in the Himalayan region (then Uttar Pradesh, now Uttarakhand).

• Villagers, especially women, **hugged trees** to prevent contractors from felling them.

• Leaders: **Sundarlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt**.

• It was a **non-violent environmental movement** that led to government reconsidering forest policies.

Information Booster:

· "Chipko" means **"to hug" or "cling"**.

· Inspired by the Bishnoi community's 1730 sacrifice in Rajasthan.

· Contributed to the **ban on tree-felling in Himalayan regions (1980)**.

Additional Knowledge :

Movement	Region/Year	Method/Strategy	Leaders/Key Figures
Chipko Movement	Uttarakhand, 1973	Hugging trees to stop deforestation	Sundarlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt
Appiko Movement	Karnataka, 1983	Inspired by Chipko; hugged trees to protect forests	Pandurang Hegde
Narmada Bachao Andolan	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra (1985 onwards)	Protest against big dams, displacement issues	Medha Patkar, Baba Amte
Silent Valley Movement	Kerala, 1970s–80s	Protest against hydroelectric project in biodiversity-rich forest	M. K. Prasad, local activists
Save Silent Valley	Kerala, 1973–1985	Non-violent protests, awareness campaigns	Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad
Bishnoi Sacrifice	Rajasthan, 1730	Amrita Devi and 363 others hugged khejri trees	Bishnoi community
Navdanya Movement	India, 1987 onwards	Promotion of biodiversity and seed conservation	Vandana Shiva

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Q.6 **Who among the following is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution?**

A. The President of India
B. The Prime Minister
C. The Supreme Court of India
D. The Parliament

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) The Supreme Court of India.

• The **Supreme Court of India** is the final interpreter of the Constitution.

• It has the power of **judicial review**, ensuring that laws made by Parliament and actions taken by the executive conform to the Constitution.

• This role arises from **Articles 13, 32, 131–136, 141, and 142** of the Constitution.

Additional Knowledge :

· **Option (a) The President of India:**

· • The President is the **constitutional head of state** (Articles 52–62).

· • While he or she ensures the Constitution is upheld, the President **does not interpret laws**.

· • Presidential powers (e.g., assent to bills under Article 111, ordinance-making under Article 123) are **executive/legislative in nature**, not interpretative.

· **Option (b) The Prime Minister:**

· • The Prime Minister is the **head of the Union Council of Ministers** (Articles 74–75).

· • The Prime Minister leads governance and policy, but **cannot interpret the Constitution**; he or she only functions within it.

· **Option (c) The Supreme Court of India (Correct):**

· • The Supreme Court is the **guardian of the Constitution** (Article 141 makes its decisions binding on all courts).

· • Article 32 gives citizens the right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

· • Article 136 grants **special leave to appeal**.
· • Article 142 empowers it to pass any order for "complete justice."
· • Through cases like **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)**, it established the **Basic Structure Doctrine**.
· **Option (d) The Parliament:**
· • Parliament is the **legislative body** (Articles 79–122).
· • It can **amend the Constitution** under Article 368, but the validity of such amendments is subject to judicial review by the Supreme Court.
· • Example: 42nd Amendment (1976) increased Parliament's power, but the Supreme Court struck down parts of it as unconstitutional.

Q.7 In collaboration with which country is ISRO developing the Trishna satellite for high-resolution thermal infrared imaging of Earth?

A. Israel
B. USA
C. France
D. UAE

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) France.
• ISRO (India) and **CNES (France)** are jointly developing the **Trishna satellite**.
• Aim: High-resolution thermal infrared imaging for applications in **climate monitoring, hydrology, agriculture, and urban heat mapping**.
• It will provide data for global warming studies and water resource management.
Information Booster:
· CNES = French National Centre for Space Studies.
· Launch expected on a **PSLV or GSLV platform**.
· France is India's key space partner (also collaborated on Megha-Tropiques & SARAL satellites).

Q.8 Which of the following statements is/are true regarding India's rural and urban population trends from 1901 to 2011?
(1) The rural population has consistently increased in absolute numbers.
(2) The percentage share of rural population in total population has steadily declined.
(3) Urban population first exceeded 100 million in 1981.

A. Only 1 and 2
B. All of the above
C. Only 1 and 3
D. Only 2 and 3

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) All of the above
• (1) True: Rural population always increased in **absolute terms** from 1901–2011.
• (2) True: Rural share fell from ~89% (1901) to ~69% (2011).
• (3) True: Urban population crossed **100 million in 1981**.
Information Booster:
· **Census 2011**:
· • Total population = **121.08 crore (1.21 billion)**.
· • Rural: **833 million (68.8%)**.
· • Urban: **377 million (31.2%)**.
· Decadal growth (2001–2011): **17.7%**.
· Sex ratio: **940 females per 1000 males**.
Additional Knowledge – Facts from Census 2011:
· Literacy: **74.04%** overall (Males: 82.14%, Females: 65.46%).
· State with highest literacy: **Kerala (93.91%)**.
· State with lowest literacy: **Bihar (63.82%)**.
· Density: **382 persons per sq. km**.
· States: Uttar Pradesh most populous (~199 million); Sikkim least.
· Urbanization: Highest in **Goa (62%)**, lowest in **Himachal Pradesh (~10%)**.

Q.9 Who was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature for *Geetanjali*?

A. Salman Rushdie
B. Rabindranath Tagore
C. Arundhati Roy
D. R. K. Narayan

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Rabindranath Tagore.
• Rabindranath Tagore won the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913** for his poetry collection *Geetanjali (Song Offerings)*.
• He was the **first Indian and first non-European** Nobel laureate in Literature.
• His works promoted **universal humanism, Indian philosophy, and spiritual values**.
Information Booster:
· Tagore founded **Visva-Bharati University (1921)** at Santiniketan.
· He renounced his **Knighthood in 1919** after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
· Composed **national anthems** of India (*Jana Gana Mana*) and Bangladesh (*Amar Sonar Bangla*).
Additional Knowledge – Nobel Prize Facts:
· First Nobel Prize awarded: **1901** (Physics – Wilhelm Röntgen for X-rays).
· First Woman Nobel Laureate: **Marie Curie (1903, Physics)**.
· Youngest Nobel Laureate: **Malala Yousafzai (2014, Peace, at 17 years old)**.
· Indians who won Nobel in Literature: Only **Tagore (1913)** so far.

Q.10 Shobhana Ranade's legacy as a Gandhian is most closely aligned with which contemporary governance initiative?

A. Startup India
B. National Education Policy 2020
C. Gaganyaan Mission
D. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
• **Shobhana Ranade**, a Gandhian social worker, worked extensively for **rural sanitation, women empowerment, and Khadi promotion**.
• Her legacy aligns most closely with **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission, launched 2014)**, which emphasizes cleanliness, sanitation, and community participation.
Information Booster:
· Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched on **2 October 2014**.
· Objectives: End open defecation, promote waste management, rural sanitation.
· Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's emphasis on cleanliness as a form of self-discipline.

Additional Knowledge:
· Shobhana Ranade worked with **Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement**.
· Gandhian values in governance: **Sarvodaya (welfare of all), Gram Swaraj (village self-rule), Khadi, and Swachhta (cleanliness)**.

Q.11 **Consider the following statements:**
1. Ramjets operate efficiently at hypersonic speeds.
2. Dual Mode Ramjets can work in both subsonic and supersonic modes.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) 2 only.
• **Ramjets:** Efficient at **supersonic speeds (Mach 2–6)**, but not hypersonic.
• **Statement 1 is incorrect** – hypersonic speeds (> Mach 6) require **scramjets**.
• **Statement 2 is correct** – Dual Mode Ramjets (DMRJs) transition between **ramjet and scramjet modes**, functioning in **supersonic & subsonic** .
Information Booster:
· Ramjet: Air-breathing, no moving parts, uses forward motion to compress air.
· Scramjet: Supersonic combustion ramjet for **hypersonic vehicles**.
· DRDO tested **Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle (HSTDV)** in India.
Additional Knowledge:
· Ramjets are used in **missiles like BrahMos** (Mach 2.8–3.0).
· Scramjets are future tech for **hypersonic cruise missiles & spaceplanes**.
· NASA's **X-43A scramjet** achieved Mach 9.6 (fastest air-breathing flight, 2004).

Q.12 **Under Chapter V of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, which of the following qualifies as primary evidence?**

A. A counterpart document executed by one of the parties
B. A photocopy of the document signed by a clerk
C. A handwritten summary prepared later
D. A typed copy of the original document

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) A counterpart document executed by one of the parties.
• **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)**, which replaced the Indian Evidence Act, defines **primary evidence** as the document itself produced for inspection of the court.
• A **counterpart document signed/executed by a party** is considered **primary evidence**.
• Copies (photocopy, summary, typed version) are classified as **secondary evidence**.
Information Booster:
· The **BSA 2023** came into effect in **July 2024**, replacing the colonial **Indian Evidence Act, 1872**.
· Objective: Modernize legal evidentiary standards in line with **digital documents and electronic records**.
· **Primary evidence:** Original documents, executed counterparts.
· **Secondary evidence:** Certified copies, photocopies, oral accounts of contents.

Q.13 **Which of the following accurately describes the statutory responsibilities of the Lokpal under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013?**

A. The Lokpal is mandated to provide the President with an annual report, which will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.
B. The Lokpal operates under the direct administrative control of the Prime Minister's Office.
C. The Lokpal must submit regular reports to the Election Commission for public disclosure.
D. The Lokpal is a constitutional body tasked with making final judgments in corruption cases.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a).
• Under the **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013**, the Lokpal submits an **annual report to the President**, which is then laid before Parliament.
• Lokpal is a **statutory body** (not constitutional).
• It inquires into allegations of corruption against **public functionaries including the Prime Minister (with limitations)**, MPs, Ministers, and officials.
Information Booster:
· First Lokpal: **Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose (2019)**.
· Composition: Chairperson + up to 8 members (50% judicial, 50% SC/ST/OBC/women/minorities).
· Jurisdiction: Central govt officials, not MPs' speeches/votes.
Additional Knowledge:
· Lokpal ≠ final judicial authority → it recommends investigation, prosecution.
· CBI/CVC act as investigative arms.
· States must establish **Lokayuktas** within one year of the Act.

Q.14 **Which body has the power to amend the Union and State power distribution under the Indian Constitution?**

A. Supreme Court
B. Lok Sabha
C. State Legislature
D. Parliament

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Parliament.
• Under **Article 368**, **Parliament** has the power to amend the Constitution, including the distribution of powers between Union and States.
• For changes in Union–State relations, amendments require **special majority of Parliament + ratification by half of state legislatures**.
• Supreme Court only interprets constitutional provisions, not amend them.
Information Booster:
· Examples:
· • **42nd Amendment (1976):** Expanded Centre's power.
· • **73rd & 74th Amendments:** Strengthened Panchayati Raj & urban local bodies.
· Parliament ensures balance in India's **quasi-federal system**.
Additional Knowledge – Related Articles:
· **Article 245–246:** Distribution of legislative powers.
· **Seventh Schedule:** Union List, State List, Concurrent List.
· **Article 249:** Parliament can legislate on State subjects in national interest.
· **Article 352/356:** Centre can override states in emergency.
· **Article 368:** Procedure for constitutional amendment.

Q.15 What is the role of the finance minister under the FRBM Act?

A. To regulate the stock market
B. To oversee disinvestment strategies
C. To manage foreign trade policies
D. To present fiscal policy statements to Parliament

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) To present fiscal policy statements to Parliament.
• The **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003** ensures fiscal discipline and transparency.
• The Finance Minister must present **three policy statements** with the Union Budget:
1. **Macroeconomic Framework Statement**
2. **Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement**
3. **Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement**
4. • These outline targets for **fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, and public debt management**.
Information Booster:
· FRBM aimed to reduce fiscal deficit to **3% of GDP**.
· Escape clause allows deviation (0.5%) in case of emergencies like war or calamity.
· Promotes accountability in government borrowing and spending.
Additional Knowledge – History & Facts:
· FRBM Act introduced by **Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha in 2000 (Bill)**, enacted in **2003**.
· Came into force in **2004** under UPA government.
· **N.K. Singh Committee (2016):** Suggested debt-to-GDP ratio targets (40% Centre, 20% States by 2023).
· The Act was suspended during **2008 global financial crisis** and **2020 COVID-19 pandemic** due to fiscal needs.

Q.16 Which of the following simple household methods can detect the presence of chalk powder in adulterated wheat flour?

A. Mixing with vinegar to observe fizzing reaction
B. Adding iodine solution to observe color change
C. Heating over flame to detect odor
D. Soaking in alcohol to dissolve the chalk

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Mixing with vinegar to observe fizzing reaction
Explanation:

- Chalk powder is **calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$)**.
- When adulterated wheat flour containing chalk is mixed with **vinegar (acetic acid)**, it reacts to release **carbon dioxide gas**, producing a **fizzing/bubbling effect**.
- This simple household test confirms the presence of chalk powder.

Information Booster:

- $CaCO_3 + CH_3COOH \rightarrow Ca(CH_3COO)_2 + CO_2 \uparrow + H_2O$.
- Chalk powder increases weight of flour but reduces its nutritional value.
- Food adulteration is punishable under the **Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006**.
- Other common flour adulterants: soapstone, starch, powdered rice.
- Iodine test is used for detecting **starch** adulteration.

Additional Knowledge (Other Options):

- (b) **Iodine solution** → Turns **blue-black** in presence of starch, not chalk.
- (c) **Heating over flame** → Detects adulterants like castor oil cake in pulses (odor), not chalk.
- (d) **Soaking in alcohol** → Chalk is insoluble in alcohol, hence no use.

Q.17 Identify the correct pairing between a plant hormone and its primary physiological function:

A. Gibberellin - Stimulating cell division in roots
B. Ethylene - Ripening of fruits
C. Cytokinin - Initiating abscission of leaves
D. Auxin - Promoting seed dormancy

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Ethylene - Ripening of fruits
• **Ethylene** is a plant hormone that regulates the **ripening of fruits**, especially climacteric fruits like bananas, mangoes, and tomatoes.
• Commercially, ethylene is used for artificial fruit ripening.
Information Booster:
· **Auxins:** Promote cell elongation, apical dominance, root initiation.
· **Gibberellins:** Promote stem elongation, seed germination, breaking dormancy.
· **Cytokinins:** Promote cell division, delay leaf senescence.
· **Abscisic Acid (ABA):** Induces seed dormancy, closes stomata.
Additional Knowledge:
· Ethylene is the **only gaseous plant hormone**.
· Used in agriculture for uniform ripening of fruits.
· Ripening involves conversion of starch to sugar, softening of tissues, and color change.

Q.18 Consider the following statements:
1. All-India Services common to Union & states.
2. Controlled by state governments only.
Which of the above statements is/are true?

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Only 1.

• **All-India Services (AIS)** – IAS, IPS, IFS (Forest) – are **shared between Union and State governments**.
• Recruitment is done by **UPSC**, cadre allocated by Centre, but officers serve in both Union and States.
• They are **not controlled by state governments alone**.

Information Booster:

· Article 312 allows creation of AIS if **Rajya Sabha passes resolution** by 2/3rd majority.
· AIS ensures uniform standards of administration across the country.
· Officers may be deputed to the Union for central services.

Additional Knowledge:

· AIS initially included **ICS (Indian Civil Service)** under British rule.
· Post-independence: IAS & IPS (1946), later IFS (Forest) in 1966.
· Proposed new AIS: **All-India Judicial Service (AIJS)** (yet to be implemented).

Q.19 Assertion–Reason:
Assertion: British capital accumulation in the 18th century was reinvested in industrial development.
Reason: The capital was largely controlled by merchants and industrialists instead of the feudal aristocracy.

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

Answer: C

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

• During the 18th century, Britain accumulated capital from **colonial trade (including India), slavery, and East India Company profits**.
• Unlike feudal aristocrats, the **merchant and industrial capitalist class** directed this capital into industries like textiles, iron, and coal.
• This led to the **Industrial Revolution** in Britain.

Information Booster:

· Period: Mid-18th century (1750s onwards).
· Early industries: **Textiles (cotton, wool), steam power, coal mining**.
· Britain became the "workshop of the world".

Additional Knowledge:

· Acts like the **Navigation Acts** supported British merchant dominance.
· Indian deindustrialization and drain of wealth helped fuel British capital.
· Karl Marx described this as **primitive accumulation of capital**.

Q.20 Consider the following statements about the Trinity of Carnatic Music and choose the correct option:
Statement 1: Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, and Shyama Shastri lived during the 17th century.
Statement 2: The trinity elevated the kriti form to its highest artistic expression.

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

Answer: B

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

• The **Trinity of Carnatic Music** – Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, Shyama Shastri – lived during the **18th–19th centuries**, not 17th century.
• They raised the **kriti form (devotional compositions)** to its highest artistic excellence.

Information Booster:

· Tyagaraja: Known for devotional kritis dedicated to Lord Rama (*Endaro Mahanubhavulu*).
· Muthuswami Dikshitar: Famous for Sanskrit kritis and use of complex ragas.
· Shyama Shastri: Introduced unique rhythmic patterns (talas).

Additional Knowledge:

· Carnatic music = South Indian classical music system.
· Kriti = A structured musical composition with **pallavi, anupallavi, charanam**.
· They lived in **Thanjavur region of Tamil Nadu**.

Q.21 Which curve is typically U-shaped due to the law of variable proportions?

A. Average Fixed Cost Curve
B. Average Variable Cost Curve
C. Total Fixed Cost Curve
D. Marginal Revenue Curve

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Average Variable Cost Curve

• The **Average Variable Cost (AVC) curve** is typically **U-shaped** because of the **law of variable proportions (law of diminishing returns)**.
• At first, when more variable factors (like labor) are added to fixed inputs (like land/machines), efficiency increases → AVC falls.
• Later, overcrowding and inefficiency → AVC rises.

Information Booster (with Full Forms):

· **AFC curve (Average Fixed Cost curve):** Always downward sloping, never U-shaped, because fixed cost is spread over more output.
· **TFC curve (Total Fixed Cost curve):** A horizontal straight line, as fixed costs do not change with output.
· **MR curve (Marginal Revenue curve):**
· • In monopoly/ imperfect competition → downward sloping.
· • In perfect competition → straight horizontal line at market price.

Additional Knowledge:

· The **Law of Variable Proportions** works in the **short run**, where at least one input is fixed.
· **AVC + AFC = AC (Average Cost)**.
· **Marginal Cost (MC)** curve always intersects **AVC** and **AC** curves at their minimum points.
· AVC is important in determining **shutdown point** of a firm.

Q.22 Which Maratha ruler founded the Maratha Empire in 1674, proclaiming himself Chhatrapati?

A. Sambhaji
B. Shahu
C. Shivaji
D. Bajirao

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Shivaji.

• **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1630–1680)** founded the **Maratha Empire** in 1674, with his coronation at **Raigad Fort**.

• He assumed the title of **Chhatrapati** (supreme sovereign).

• Known for innovative military tactics, administration, and naval power.

Information Booster:

· Established **ashtapradhan mandal (council of eight ministers)**.

· Built a strong navy at coastal forts (Sindhudurg).

· Promoted **Swaraj (self-rule)** and respected women and religious freedom.

Additional Knowledge:

· Successor: **Sambhaji (1681–1689)**, later captured by Aurangzeb.

· Shahu (1708–1749): Consolidated Maratha power after Mughal decline.

· Peshwas like **Baji Rao I** expanded Maratha Empire across India.

Q.23 **An electric kettle is rated 2.2 kW, 220V. If the cost of electricity is ₹4 per unit (kWh), what is the cost of boiling water for 30 minutes?**

A. ₹1.1
B. ₹2.2
C. ₹8.8
D. ₹4.4

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) ₹4.4.

• Power = 2.2 kW = 2.2 kWh per hour.

• Time = 30 minutes = 0.5 hours.

Energy consumed=2.2×0.5=1.1 kWh\text{Energy consumed} = 2.2 \times 0.5 = 1.1 \, kWhEnergy consumed=2.2×0.5=1.1kWh

• Cost = 1.1 × ₹4 = **₹4.4**.

Information Booster:

· 1 unit of electricity = 1 kWh.

· Electric appliances = rated in **Watt/Volt**.

· Billing = energy consumed (kWh) × tariff rate.

Additional Knowledge:

· Similar sums appear in NCERT Class 10 Physics (*Electricity* chapter).

· Efficiency depends on appliance design; heating elements convert almost all energy into heat.

Q.24 **What role did the WTO membership (1995) play in India's post-reform globalization strategy?**

A. Strengthened balance of payments
B. Deepened India's integration into global trade
C. Abolished domestic subsidies completely
D. Encouraged protective tariffs

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b).

• India became a **founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995**, after the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations.

• It played a crucial role in **deepening India's integration into the global economy** through reduced trade barriers and greater participation in international markets.

Information Booster:

· WTO replaced **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** in 1995.

· India committed to **tariff reductions, intellectual property rights (TRIPS), and trade in services (GATS)**.

· Helped India expand **exports in IT, textiles, and pharmaceuticals**.

Additional Knowledge:

· WTO agreements India signed: **TRIPS, TRIMS, GATS, Agreement on Agriculture**.

· India is often active in WTO disputes (e.g., US vs India on solar panels, subsidies).

· Challenges: Pressure on farmers, intellectual property concerns in pharma sector.

Q.25 **Read the following statements:**
Statement 1: The temperature in Troposphere decreases at the rate of 1°C for every 165 meters of height.
Statement 2: The temperature in Mesosphere starts to decrease with the increase in altitude and reaches up to -100°C at around 80 km.
Which of the following statements is/are correct?

A. Only Statement 1 is correct
B. Only Statement 2 is correct
C. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct
D. Both statements 1 and 2 are incorrect

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Explanation:

• Statement 1: Correct. In the troposphere, the temperature falls with height. The normal lapse rate is about 6.5°C per km, i.e. roughly 1°C for every 165 meters.

• Statement 2: Correct. In the mesosphere, temperature again decreases with altitude and reaches about –100°C near 80–85 km at the mesopause.

• Thus, both statements accurately describe atmospheric temperature variation.

• This shows the layered structure of the atmosphere where temperature trends alternate.

• These variations influence weather, cloud formation, and atmospheric circulation.

Information Booster:

• Atmospheric layers (from Earth upward): Troposphere → Stratosphere → Mesosphere → Thermosphere → Exosphere.

• Temperature decreases in Troposphere and Mesosphere; increases in Stratosphere (ozone layer absorption) and Thermosphere (solar radiation absorption).

Q.26 What does the term "Duckworth-Lewis Method" relate to in cricket?

A. Fielding restrictions
B. Player ranking system
C. Bowling speed calculation
D. Calculating revised target in rain-affected matches

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) Calculating revised target in rain-affected matches
• The **Duckworth-Lewis (D/L) method** is used to **recalculate targets in rain-interrupted limited-overs cricket matches**.
• Developed by statisticians **Frank Duckworth and Tony Lewis** in the 1990s.
• Later updated as **Duckworth-Lewis-Stern (DLS) method**.
Information Booster:
· Factors: **Overs remaining + wickets in hand** determine revised targets.
· Adopted officially by the **International Cricket Council (ICC) in 1999**.
Additional Knowledge:
· Replaced earlier **Average Run Rate method**.
· Widely used in ODIs and T20 matches.
· Controversial in some matches (e.g., 1992 World Cup semi-final between South Africa and England).

Q.27 Prime Minister Narendra Modi paid tribute to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule on his birth anniversary. Phule is best known for his contributions to which of the following?

A. Agriculture and commerce
B. Industry and infrastructure
C. Military and diplomacy
D. Social Reform and Anti-Caste Movement

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d).
• **Jyotiba Phule (1827–1890)** was a pioneering **social reformer and anti-caste activist**.
• With his wife **Savitribai Phule**, he opened the **first girls' school in Pune (1848)**.
• He strongly opposed **Brahmanical dominance, untouchability, and caste discrimination**.
Information Booster:
· Founded **Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth, 1873)**.
· Wrote *Gulamgiri (Slavery)* highlighting caste oppression.
· Advocated for widow remarriage and women's education.
Additional Knowledge:
· Savitribai Phule = First woman teacher of India.
· Legacy influenced later reformers like **B. R. Ambedkar**.
· Government honors: Birth anniversary celebrated as **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jayanti (11 April)**.

Q.28 Why does a skilled cricketer move his hands backwards while catching a fast-moving ball?

A. To apply a greater opposing force on the ball for a quick stop.
B. To reduce the force by increasing the time over which momentum changes.
C. To increase the speed of the ball during impact.
D. To decrease the weight of the ball using gravity.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) To reduce the force by increasing the time over which momentum changes.
• According to the **Impulse-Momentum theorem**, $F \times t = \Delta p$
where F = force, t = time, Δp\Delta = change in momentum.
• By moving hands backward, the **time of impact increases**, which **reduces the average force** exerted on the hands.
• This prevents injury and makes the catch successful.
Information Booster:
· Impulse = Force × Time = Change in momentum.
· Used in airbags, cushioned mats, and helmets.
· Practical application of **Newton's 2nd law of motion**.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Option A** incorrect: Greater force → more injury.
· **Option C** incorrect: Speed is reduced, not increased.
· **Option D** incorrect: Weight is constant, unaffected by catch.

Q.29 Which of the following correctly describes Mission Shakti?
1. It is an integrated women empowerment programme launched in 2022.
2. It is run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
3. The scheme includes Samarthya and Sambal sub-schemes.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) All 1, 2 and 3 are correct
• **Mission Shakti** is an **umbrella women empowerment programme** launched in **2022**.
• Implemented by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development**.
• Includes **Sambal (safety & protection)** and **Samarthya (empowerment & welfare)** sub-schemes.
Information Booster:
· Sambal includes: One Stop Centres, Women Helpline, Nari Adalat.
· Samarthya includes: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ujjwala, financial literacy and empowerment.
Additional Knowledge –

Scheme / Mission	Launch Year	Ministry	Focus Area
Mission Shakti	2022	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Women safety + empowerment
Mission Poshan 2.0	2021	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Nutrition & child health
Mission Vatsalya	2021	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Child protection & welfare

Stand-Up India	2016	Ministry of Finance	Loans to women & SC/ST entrepreneurs
Mahila Shakti Kendra	2017	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Rural women empowerment

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Q.30 What does a high rank in the Henley Passport Index indicate?

A. High economic power
B. Strong military alliances provided to citizens
C. Greater visa-free or visa-on-arrival access for citizens
D. Political neutrality

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Greater visa-free or visa-on-arrival access for citizens
• The **Henley Passport Index** measures the number of countries a passport holder can visit **visa-free or with visa-on-arrival**.
• A higher rank = **greater global travel freedom**.
Information Booster:
· Published by **Henley & Partners**, based on **International Air Transport Association (IATA)** data.
· Updated quarterly.
· India's rank (2025): Around **85th**, access to ~62 countries.
Additional Knowledge – History and Facts:
· Started in **2006**, making it the **oldest global passport ranking**.
· Japan and Singapore have consistently topped the index in recent years; in 2025, **France also joined at the top**.
· Other indices:
· • **Arton Capital Passport Index** – real-time.
· • **Nomad Passport Index** – includes taxation and dual citizenship.
· Passport strength reflects **diplomatic ties, security standards, and global trust** in a country.

Q.31 Which of the following statements regarding the Square Kilometer Array (SKA) is correct?

A. It is managed entirely by the European Space Agency.
B. It aims to explore cosmic magnetism and dark matter.
C. It focuses solely on detecting visible light.
D. It will consist of a single telescope in India.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) It aims to explore cosmic magnetism and dark matter.
• The **Square Kilometer Array (SKA)** is an international mega-project aiming to build the world's largest radio telescope.
• Objective: Explore **cosmic magnetism, dark matter, dark energy, and galaxy formation**.
• It observes **radio waves**, not visible light.
Information Booster:
· Construction sites: **South Africa (MeerKAT) and Western Australia**.
· Managed by: **SKA Observatory (SKAO)**, headquartered in the United Kingdom.
· India is a founding member; contribution through advanced computing and signal processing.
Additional Knowledge:
· Planned collecting area: **1 square kilometre** equivalent.
· Expected data: **Petabytes per day**, requiring supercomputers.
· India's contribution is through the **National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research)**, which already operates the **Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope near Pune**.

Q.32 Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the regional features of Gujarat's medieval architecture?
1. Architectural forms in Gujarat often incorporated elements from local temple traditions.
2. Structures such as mosques and tombs in Gujarat featured ornamental carvings like toranas and bell motifs.
3. Gujarat's architectural style strictly avoided any decorative influence from indigenous practices.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) 1 and 2 only.
• Gujarat's medieval Indo-Islamic architecture integrated **indigenous temple styles** into mosques and tombs.
• **Ornamental features** like **toranas, lattice work, bell motifs** reflected Hindu and Jain artistic influence.
• Statement 3 is incorrect, as Gujarat's architecture thrived on **blending Islamic and indigenous elements**.
Information Booster:
· Example: **Jama Masjid (Ahmedabad, 1424)**.
· Stepwells (Adalaj Vav, Rani ki Vav) showcase Gujarati artistry.
· Use of intricate **jali work** became iconic.
Additional Knowledge:
· Gujarat architecture was patronized by **Sultans of Ahmedabad** and local Rajput rulers.
· Fusion style is called **Indo-Saracenic architecture**.

Q.33 Given below are assertion and reason, read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion: The Treaty of Paris (1763) limited French settlements in India to trading posts only.
Reason: The French could no longer station troops or fortify their factories after the treaty.

A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (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 Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
• The **Treaty of Paris (1763)** ended the **Seven Years' War** between Britain and France.
• In India, it reduced French possessions to **trading posts (Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam)**.
• The French were **prohibited from maintaining troops or fortifications**, leaving them only commercial privileges.
• This established **British dominance in India** and confined France to trade.
Information Booster:
· Battle of Wandiwash (1760): Decisive British victory over the French.
· Treaty terms applied globally: France lost Canada and territories in North America.
· In India: Marked the decline of French political ambitions.

Additional Knowledge:
· First Carnatic War (1746–48), Second (1749–54), Third (1756–63) weakened France.
· The treaty was signed between Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.
· Later **Treaty of Versailles (1783)** allowed France minor recovery, but it never regained Indian power.

Q.34 Which Mughal emperor did Maharana Pratap face in the Battle of Haldighati?

A. Akbar
B. Babur
C. Aurangzeb
D. Jahangir

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Akbar.
• The **Battle of Haldighati (18 June 1576)** was fought between **Maharana Pratap of Mewar** and Mughal forces of Emperor **Akbar**, commanded by **Raja Man Singh of Amber**.
• Though often seen as a heroic stand by Maharana Pratap, the battle ended inconclusively, with heavy losses on both sides.
Information Booster:
· Maharana Pratap's horse **Chetak** became legendary for carrying the wounded king to safety.
· Mewar remained unconquered fully; Maharana Pratap later used guerrilla warfare.
· Akbar pursued a policy of Rajput alliances, but Maharana Pratap refused submission.
Additional Knowledge – History and Facts:
· Akbar (reigned 1556–1605): Expanded Mughal Empire, introduced **Din-i Ilahi** and **Mansabdari system**.
· Maharana Pratap (1540–1597): Known as symbol of **Rajput valor and resistance**.
· Despite the Mughal military strength, Akbar could never make Mewar completely submit.
· After years of struggle, Maharana Pratap restored much of Mewar (except Chittor and Mandalgarh).
· The battle is celebrated in Rajasthani folk culture as a symbol of **freedom and defiance**.

Q.35 Which of the following statements best captures the essence of Malthus' theory?

A. The natural imbalance between food supply and population growth leads to unavoidable hardships unless population is controlled.
B. Voluntary checks on population are more effective than natural calamities in curbing overpopulation.
C. Population grows in arithmetic progression, while food production grows geometrically.
D. Agricultural production can grow faster than population with technological advancement.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a).
• **Thomas Robert Malthus (1798)** argued that **population grows geometrically, while food supply grows arithmetically**.
• This mismatch causes **poverty, famine, and disease**, unless checked.
• Preventive checks (late marriages, moral restraint) and positive checks (famine, epidemics) control population.
Information Booster:
· His work: *Essay on the Principle of Population (1798)*.
· Influenced **Darwin's theory of natural selection**.
· Criticized for ignoring technological progress in agriculture.
Additional Knowledge:
· Post-Green Revolution disproved strict Malthusian pessimism.
· Neo-Malthusians stress on environmental sustainability.

Q.36 Which Chola ruler is credited with the construction of irrigation systems to support agriculture?

A. Raja Raja Chola I
B. Rajendra Chola
C. Kulottunga Chola I
D. Aditya Chola I

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Rajendra Chola.
• Rajendra Chola I (1014–1044 CE) expanded Chola irrigation systems through **canals, tanks, embankments**, improving agriculture in the Kaveri delta.
• He also shifted the capital to **Gangaikondacholapuram** and consolidated Chola naval power.
• His irrigation policies strengthened the **agrarian economy**, essential for temple-building and administration.
Information Booster:
· Black soil regions benefited from Chola irrigation.
· Cholas perfected **tank irrigation**, some tanks are still functional today.
· Irrigation ensured multiple crop harvests per year in the fertile Kaveri plains.
Additional Knowledge:
· **Raja Raja Chola I (985–1014 CE):** Expanded empire, built the **Brihadeshwara Temple (Thanjavur)**.
· **Kulottunga Chola I (1070–1122 CE):** Promoted trade, administrative reforms, maritime commerce.
· **Aditya Chola I (871–907 CE):** Consolidated Chola power, defeated Pallavas, expanded control in Tamil Nadu.

Q.37 The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) is often viewed as a strategic counter-initiative to which other major global connectivity projects?

A. Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)
B. Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC)
C. Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
D. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
• The **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)** was announced at the **G20 Summit, New Delhi, 2023**.
• Seen as a counter to China's **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI, 2013)**, it connects India to Europe via the Middle East through **rail, shipping, and digital networks**.
• Partners: **India, Saudi Arabia, UAE, EU, USA**.
Information Booster:
· Route: **India → UAE → Saudi Arabia → Jordan → Israel → Europe**.
· Also includes **green energy transport (hydrogen pipelines)**.
· Strategic purpose: Reduce dependence on Chinese trade corridors.
Additional Knowledge – Related Articles & Amendments:
· **Article 51(c)**: Directive Principle – India shall foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
· **Article 253**: Parliament can make laws to implement international agreements (relevant for mega projects like IMEC).
· **73rd and 74th Amendments**: Though domestic, they emphasize decentralized development—parallel to global connectivity at grassroots + international levels.
· **Foreign Trade Policy 2015–20** (extended to 2025): Provided a framework for India's global trade alignment, complementing IMEC.

Q.38 Which of the following statements is correct in the context of constitutional interpretation and judicial doctrine?

A. The Constitution of India clearly defines the term "basic structure" under Article 368.
B. The Judiciary rejected the idea of spirit-based interpretation and strictly follows the written text.
C. The "basic structure" doctrine was brought into existence by the Supreme Court to protect the fundamental features of the Constitution.
D. The Parliament can propose amendments that repeal judicial principles without limitation.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c).
• The **Basic Structure Doctrine** was evolved by the **Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973)**.
• It states that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution (Article 368) does not extend to altering the **basic structure or fundamental features** of the Constitution.
Information Booster:
· Elements of basic structure: Supremacy of the Constitution, rule of law, judicial review, separation of powers, federalism, secularism.
· Parliament can amend the Constitution, but not destroy its identity.
Additional Knowledge:
· Earlier case: **Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967)** held that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended.
· Later: **Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain (1975)** – free and fair elections included as part of basic structure.
· Basic structure = not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, but judicially evolved.

Q.39 What is the radius of the striking or shooting circle in hockey?

A. 16.78 meters
B. 13.2 meters
C. 14.63 meters
D. 6.475 meters

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct answer is (c) 14.63 meters**
Explanation:
• According to the **FIH (International Hockey Federation)** rules, the **striking or shooting circle** in field hockey is a **semi-circle**, commonly known as the **"D"**, drawn in front of each goal.
• It has a **radius of 14.63 meters (16 yards)** measured from the **centre of the goal line**.
• A goal is considered valid **only when the ball is struck by an attacking player from within this circle**.

Information Booster:
• The **field of play** measures 91.4 m × 55 m.
• The **goal post** is 3.66 m wide and 2.14 m high.
• The **penalty stroke spot** is located 6.475 m from the goal line.
• The striking circle ensures that goals are scored fairly and within set boundaries.
• The circle's line is part of the playing area — a ball touching the line is considered **inside**.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Origins:** Modern field hockey originated in **England in the mid-19th century**, but ancient forms were played in **Egypt, Persia, and Greece**.
• **Governing Body:** The **International Hockey Federation (FIH)** was founded in **1924 in Paris**.
• **Olympic Debut:** Hockey was first introduced in the **1908 London Olympics**; India joined in **1928**.
• **India's Golden Era:** India dominated Olympic hockey between **1928 and 1956**, winning **six consecutive gold medals**.
• **Astro Turf:** Introduced in the **1976 Montreal Olympics**, replacing natural grass and revolutionizing gameplay speed and technique.
• **World Cups:** The **Men's Hockey World Cup** began in **1971**, while the **Women's World Cup** started in **1974**.
• **Major Hockey Tournaments:** Hockey World Cup, FIH Pro League, Asian Games, and Sultan Azlan Shah Cup.
• **Indian Legends:** Dhyan Chand, Balbir Singh Sr., Dhanraj Pillay, and Rani Rampal are among India's greatest hockey icons.
• **National Sport Status:** Although widely regarded as India's national sport, **hockey has never been officially declared as such** by the Government of India.

Q.40 Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, what is the punishment for mob lynching?

A. House arrest
B. Fine only
C. Life imprisonment or death penalty
D. No punishment

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Life imprisonment or death penalty
• The **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)** introduced a **specific section for mob lynching**.
• Punishment: **Life imprisonment or death penalty**, along with fine, depending on the severity of the act.
• This is the **first time in Indian criminal law** that mob lynching is explicitly defined and penalized.
Information Booster:
· Effective from **1 July 2024**.
· Mob lynching provision comes under **Section 101** of BNS.
· Earlier, the Indian Penal Code (1860) had **no direct provision** against mob lynching.
Additional Knowledge – History and Facts about BNS:
· The BNS replaced the **Indian Penal Code, 1860** (a colonial law by Lord Macaulay).
· Introduced along with:
· • **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)** – replacing Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
· • **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)** – replacing Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
· Objectives: To **Indianize criminal law**, simplify procedures, and include **new crimes like terrorism, organized crime, mob lynching, crimes against women**.
· The laws were passed in **December 2023** and implemented from **1 July 2024**.

Q.41 When focusing on a tree while on an anti-clockwise merry-go-round, from which side does it appear and exit?

A. Right to Left
B. Always visible
C. Never visible
D. Left to Right

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Right to Left

• On an **anti-clockwise merry-go-round**, the tree appears to move **from right to left** when observed from the rider's perspective.

• This is due to **relative motion in circular paths**.

Information Booster:

· The observer is in a **non-inertial reference frame**.

· Objects outside appear to move opposite to the merry-go-round's motion.

· Similar effect: Looking outside from a **moving car**, distant objects appear to move slowly, nearby objects quickly.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Centrifugal force**: An apparent outward force experienced in rotating frames.

· **Coriolis force**: Explains deflection of moving bodies on Earth (right in Northern Hemisphere, left in Southern Hemisphere).

· Practical application: Helps understand **projectile paths, satellite motion, roller-coaster dynamics**.

Q.42 What is the main focus of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme launched in 2015?

A. Housing for women
B. Financial inclusion for widows
C. Girl child survival & education
D. Promoting rural entrepreneurship

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Girl child survival & education.

• The **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** scheme was launched on **22 January 2015** at Panipat, Haryana, by Prime Minister **Narendra Modi**.

• Its main objective is to **prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination, ensure the survival and protection of the girl child, and promote her education**.

• It is a **tri-ministerial initiative** involving the **Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD – now MoE)**.

• Focus areas include improving the **Child Sex Ratio (CSR)** and enhancing girls' access to education and healthcare.

Information Booster:

· Initial rollout: **100 districts** (low child sex ratio) → later expanded nationwide.

· CSR in Census 2011: **919 girls per 1000 boys**, highlighting the need for intervention.

· Campaign slogan: **"Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter"**.

· Implemented with **mass awareness campaigns** + enforcement of PCPNDT Act (1994).

· Convergent approach: Brings together health, education, and women empowerment sectors.

Additional Knowledge:

· Related initiatives:

• **Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (2015):** Small savings scheme for girl child's education/marriage.

• **Ujjwala Scheme (2016):** Free LPG connections to women from BPL families.

• **Mahila Shakti Kendra (2017):** Empower rural women through community support.

· Challenges: Effective implementation has been questioned, with emphasis now on outcome-based monitoring.

Q.43 How often is the World Happiness Report released?

A. Quarterly
B. Annually
C. Triennially
D. Biennially

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Annually

• The **World Happiness Report** is released **annually**, usually on **20th March (International Day of Happiness)**.

• It measures happiness based on indicators like **GDP per capita, social support, life expectancy, freedom, generosity, and corruption perception**.

Information Booster:

· Published by: **UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network**.

· Uses **Gallup World Poll data**.

· In 2024: **Finland ranked 1st for the 7th consecutive year**.

Additional Knowledge:

· India's rank (2024): **126th out of 143 countries**.

· Neighbours: Pakistan (108), Nepal (93).

· Report started in **2012**, influenced by Bhutan's **Gross National Happiness** philosophy.

Q.44 Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 aimed to promote private sector dominance in all key industries.
Statement II: The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 classified industries into three categories: fully government-owned, mixed sector with government lead, and private sector.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct.

• The **Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 (IPR 1956)**, also called the **"economic constitution of India"**, emphasized the **socialist pattern of society** with state dominance in heavy and strategic industries.

• **Statement I is incorrect** because the resolution promoted **public sector dominance**, not private sector.

• **Statement II is correct** – IPR 1956 classified industries into **three schedules**:

· **Schedule A:** Entirely government-owned (e.g., defense, atomic energy).

· **Schedule B:** Progressive government ownership, private participation allowed.

· **Schedule C:** Private sector allowed with government regulation.

Information Booster:

· The resolution was presented by **Industrial Minister T.T. Krishnamachari**.

· It followed the **Second Five Year Plan (Mahalanobis model)**.

· Strengthened the **mixed economy framework** in India.

· Remained guiding principle until **New Industrial Policy 1991**.

Q.45 What strategic rationale drives India's investment in Iran's Chabahar Port?

A. To reach Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan
B. To monitor US naval operations
C. To build naval bases in Iran
D. To import natural gas from Saudi Arabia

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) To reach Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan

• India's investment in **Chabahar Port (Iran)** aims to access **Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan**.
• Pakistan denies India transit through its territory, so Chabahar offers a strategic alternative.
• It supports trade, energy transport, and connectivity under India's **"Connect Central Asia" policy**.

Information Booster:

· Located in **Sistan-Baluchestan province, SE Iran**.
· Linked with **International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)**.
· Helps India counterbalance **China's Gwadar Port (Pakistan)** developed under CPEC.

Additional Knowledge:

· Chabahar agreement signed: **2016** (India-Iran-Afghanistan).
· India Ports Global Ltd (IPGL) manages operations.
· First wheat consignment to Afghanistan via Chabahar: **2017**.

Q.46 **In a two-sector economy, households provide factors of production to firms and receive income. If households save part of this income, what is affected?**

A. The circular flow becomes a leakage
B. Firm profits increase automatically
C. It leads to inflation
D. Production output remains constant

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) The circular flow becomes a leakage

• In a **two-sector model (households and firms)**, all income is assumed to be spent on goods/services.
• If households save part of their income, this reduces consumption expenditure, creating a **leakage** in the circular flow of income.

Information Booster:

· Circular flow has **real flow** (goods & services) and **money flow** (income & expenditure).
· Leakages: Savings, taxes, imports.
· Injections: Investments, government spending, exports.

Additional Knowledge:

· In a **three-sector economy**, banks reinvest savings → reducing leakage effect.
· Keynes stressed that excessive savings reduce demand → unemployment.

Q.47 **Name the major coal producing region located in Telangana state?**

A. Singareni Coalfield
B. Raniganj Coalfield
C. Talcher Coalfield
D. Jharia Coalfield

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Singareni Coalfield**.

• The **Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)** operates the **Singareni coalfields** in Telangana.
• It is one of the largest coal mining companies in South India and plays a major role in power generation.

Information Booster:

· Raniganj (West Bengal) = First coalfield discovered in India.
· Talcher (Odisha) = Known for thermal power-grade coal.
· Jharia (Jharkhand) = Famous for coking coal, also known for underground mine fires.

Additional Knowledge:

· SCCL is jointly owned by the **Government of Telangana (51%) and the Government of India (49%)**.
· India's coal reserves: ~319 billion tonnes (as per 2023 estimates).
· Telangana depends heavily on Singareni coal for its power plants.

Q.48 **Which dance form is traditionally associated with the culture of Punjab?**

A. Kuchipudi
B. Yakshagana
C. Bhangra
D. Mohiniyattam

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Bhangra.

• **Bhangra** is a vibrant folk dance of **Punjab**, traditionally performed during the **harvest season (Baisakhi festival)**.
• It symbolizes energy, joy, and the agrarian culture of Punjab.

Information Booster:

· Music: Uses **dhol, tumbi, chimta**.
· Originally linked with **agriculture**, now popular worldwide as cultural identity.
· Performed in pairs or groups with vigorous steps and colorful costumes.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Kuchipudi:** Classical dance of Andhra Pradesh.
· **Yakshagana:** Folk dance-drama of Karnataka.
· **Mohiniyattam:** Classical dance of Kerala.

Q.49 **The highest rainfall in India gets recorded in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In which state will you find these hills?**

A. Meghalaya
B. Nagaland
C. Arunachal Pradesh
D. Assam

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Meghalaya.

• The **Khasi and Jaintia Hills** are in **Meghalaya**, which records the highest rainfall in India.
• **Mawsynram (Khasi Hills)** holds the world record for highest annual rainfall (~11,871 mm).
• **Cherrapunji (Sohra)** also ranks among the wettest places on Earth.

Information Booster:

· Reason: Moisture-laden winds from Bay of Bengal → trapped by hills → orographic rainfall.
· Rainfall is heaviest during the **monsoon (June–September)**.
· Plays key role in Meghalaya's **forest and biodiversity**.

Additional Knowledge:

· Meghalaya = "Abode of Clouds."
· Other high rainfall areas: Agumbe (Karnataka), Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra).
· Despite heavy rainfall, **water scarcity** occurs in Cherrapunji due to lack of water storage.

Q.50 Consider the following characteristics:
1. High moisture-retaining capacity, often developing deep cracks during dry hot weather.
2. Ideal for tea and apple cultivation due to high fertility and cold climate preference.
3. Rich in lime, iron, magnesia, and alumina, but poor in phosphoric contents.
Which of the above characteristics are primarily associated with Black Soils?

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Only 1 and 3.
• **Black soils (Regur soils)** are clayey, have **high moisture-retaining capacity**, and develop **deep cracks during summers**.
• They are **rich in lime, iron, magnesia, alumina** but **poor in phosphorus, nitrogen, and organic matter**.
• Tea and apple require acidic soils and cooler climates (Himalayan and North-Eastern regions), not black soils → hence statement 2 is incorrect.
• Black soils are ideal for **cotton cultivation**, also called **"black cotton soil."**
Information Booster:
· Black soils are found in **Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, TN**.
· Derived from **volcanic rocks (Deccan trap)**.
· Suitable crops: Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, sorghum.
· Alternate name: **Regur soil**.

Q.51 Observe the following incomplete letter sequence carefully:
a a _ b c c _ a b b c _ a a b b _ c
A specific pattern governs the order and repetition of the letters. Choose the option that best fills the blanks (in order) to complete the sequence logically and symmetrically.

A. c a b b
B. a c b b
C. b a c c
D. b a a c

Answer: C

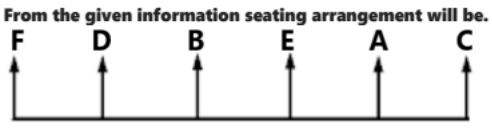
Sol: **Given**: a a _ b c c _ a b b c _ a a b b _ c
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): c a b b
a a **c** b c c / **a** a b b c **b** / a a b b **b** c
Option (b): a c b b
a a **a** b c c / **c** a b b c **b** / a a b b **b** c
Option (c): b a c c
a a **b** b c c / **a** a b b c **c** / a a b b **c** c
(It is a logical repeating pattern.)
Option (d): b a a c
a a **b** b c c / **a** a b b c **a** / a a b b **c** c
So, the following pattern is: **a a b b c c**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.52 Six friends A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting in a row facing in the north. C is sitting to the immediate right of A. D and E is not at any end. B is sitting between D and E, who sit right of the D. F is sitting at the left end. Who is sitting to the immediate left of B?

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: Six friends A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting in a row.
C is sitting to the immediate right of A.
D and E is not at any end.
B is sitting between D and E, who sit right of the D.
F is sitting at the left end.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.



D is sitting to the immediate left of B.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.53 If '+' means '-', '-' means '×', '×' means '÷' and '÷' means '+' then, what is 8+ (3 - 2) × 4 ÷ 1 = ?

A. 9
B. 8
C. 7.5
D. 6

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 8 + (3 - 2) × 4 ÷ 1 = ?

Given Sign+ - ×÷

New Sign - ×÷ +

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: 8 - (3 × 2) ÷ 4 + 1 = ?
8 - 6 ÷ 4 + 1 = ?
8 - 1.5 + 1 = ?

9 - 1.5 = ?

? = **7.5**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.54 **A can do a job in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days. If they work together, how long will it take them to complete the job?**

A. 5 days
B. 6 days
C. 8 days
D. 9 days

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:

A can do a job in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days.

Solution:

Work done by A in 1 day = $\frac{1}{10}$

Work done by B in 1 day = $\frac{1}{15}$

Together in 1 day = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}$

LCM of 10 and 15 = 30

So = $\frac{3}{30} + \frac{2}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$

That means A and B together complete $\frac{1}{6}$ of the job per day.

So, total time to finish = **6 days**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.55 **Carefully read the following statements and conclusions. Consider the statements to be absolutely true, even if they contradict common facts. Based solely on the statements, determine which conclusion(s) logically follow.**

Statements:

1. All flowers are plants.
2. No plant is a stone.
3. Some stones are heavy.

Conclusions:

I. No flower is a stone.
II. Some plants are not heavy.
III. Some flowers are heavy.
IV. Some heavy things are not plants.

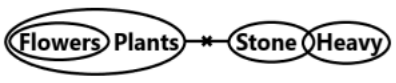
A. Only I and IV follows.
B. Only I follows.
C. Only I, II and IV follows.
D. All I, II, III and IV follows.

Answer: A

Sol: **Statements**:

1. All flowers are plants.
2. No plant is a stone.
3. Some stones are heavy.

From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.



Conclusions:

I. No flower is a stone. (**True**, all flowers are plants and no plant is a stone, so that means no flower is a stone).
II. Some plants are not heavy. (**False**, no plant is a stone and some stone are heavy, so that means some plants are not heavy).
III. Some flowers are heavy. (**False**, ther is no direct or indirect relation between flowers and heavy).
IV. Some heavy things are not plants. (**True**, no plant is stone and some stones are heavy, so that means some heavy things are not plants).
So, **Only I and IV follows.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.56 **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.**
BLUSH : DMQWI :: CRASH: ?

A. FSSXY
B. HIITZ
C. GHHUT
D. ESWWI

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: BLUSH : DMQWI :: CRASH: ?

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

Logic: 1st letter + 2, 2nd letter + 1, 3rd letter - 4, 4th letter + 4 and 5th letter + 1 place.
For, BLUSH : DMQWI
B + 2 = D, L + 1 = M, U - 4 = Q, S + 4 = W, H + 1 = I
Similarly,
CRASH : ?
C + 2 = **E**, R + 1 = **S**, A - 4 = **W**, S + 4 = **W**, H + 1 = **I**
So, CRASH : **ESWWI**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.57 **A product priced at INR 500 gets a 20% discount then a 5% tax on the discounted price. What is the final price?**

A. INR 430
B. INR 435
C. INR 425
D. INR 420

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
Original price = ₹500
Discount = 20%
Tax = 5% on discounted price
Solution:
Discount = 20% of 500
$= \frac{20}{100} \times 500$
= 100
Price after discount = 500 - 100 = 400
Tax = 5% of 400
$= \frac{5}{100} \times 400$
= 20
Final Price = 400 + 20 = **420**
So, **INR 420** is the final price.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.58 Ravi ranks 12th from the top and 21st from the bottom in a class. How many students are there in the class?

A. 31
B. 33
C. 34
D. 32

Answer: D

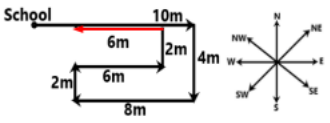
Sol: **Given**:
Ravi ranks 12th from the top and 21st from the bottom in a class.
Formula Used:
Total = Rank from top + Rank from bottom - 1
= 12 + 21 - 1
= 33 - 1
= **32**
So, **32** students are there in the class.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.59 A girl starts from her school gate and walks 10 m East, then 4 m South, then 8 m West. She then walks 2 m North, turns right and walks 6 m. After that, she turns left and walks 2 m, and finally turns left again and walks 6 m. Where is she from the school gate?

A. 2 m East
B. 2 m West
C. 4 m North
D. 4 m South

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
A girl starts from her school gate and walks 10 m East, then 4 m South, then 8 m West.
She then walks 2 m North, turns right and walks 6 m.
After that, she turns left and walks 2 m, and finally turns left again and walks 6 m.
From the given information path diagram will be.



She is = 10 - (2 + 6) = **2m East** from the school gate.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.60 The sum of two consecutive odd numbers is 24. What is the larger number?

A. 15
B. 17
C. 11
D. 13

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
The sum of two consecutive odd numbers is 24.
Solution:
The two consecutive odd numbers are x and x+2.
Their sum = 24.
x + (x + 2) = 24
2x + 2 = 24
2x = 24 - 2
2x = 22
x = 11
The two numbers are 11 and 13.
So, **13** is the larger number.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.61 Fill in the blank:
2, 6, 15, 31, 56, ?

A. 92
B. 104
C. 100
D. 85

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 2, 6, 15, 31, 56, ?
Logic: Numbers are increasing perfect square of natural number from 2.
2 + 4 = 6

6 + 9 = 15
15 + 16 = 31
31 + 25 = 56
Next perfect square: $6^2 = 36$
56 + 36 = **92**
So, the missing term is **92**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.62 Complete the series:
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ?

A. 12
B. 13
C. 15
D. 11

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ?
Logic: 1st digit + 2nd digit = 3rd digt is pattern follow.
0 + 1 = 1
1 + 1 = 2
1 + 2 = 3
2 + 3 = 5
3 + 5 = 8
5 + 8 = **13**
So, the missing term is **13**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.63 Find the odd one out:

A. 231
B. 123
C. 312
D. 124

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic**: Sum of digits = 6
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): 231 **(Follow)**
2 + 3 + 1 = 6
Option (b): 123 **(Follow)**
1 + 2 + 3 = 6
Option (c): 312 **(Follow)**
3 + 1 + 2 = 6
Option (d): 124 **(Not Follow)**
$1 + 2 + 4 \neq 6$
Thusm correct option is (d).

Q.64 Identify the odd number:

A. 28
B. 45
C. 63
D. 36

Answer: A

Sol: **Logic**: 1st digit + 2nd digit = 9
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): 28 **(Not Follow)**
$2 + 8 \neq 9$
Option (b): 45 **(Follow)**
5 + 4 = 9
Option (c): 63 **(Follow)**
6 + 3 = 9
Option (d): 36 **(Follow)**
3 + 6 = 9
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.65 In each question below, two pairs of letters are given. The first pair has a specific relationship between its letters. Identify the relationship and choose the correct option that completes the second pair in the same way.
ZY : XV :: TR : ?

A. RO
B. OS
C. SP
D. QP

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: ZY : XV :: TR : ?

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

Logic: 1st letter - 2 and 2nd letter - 3 place.
For, ZY : XV
Z - 2 = X, Y - 3 = V
Similarly,
TR : ?
T - 2 = **R**, R - 3 = **O**
So, TR : **RO**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.66 In a certain code language, BRIGHT = THGIRB and DARK = KRAD. What is the code for LIGHT?

A. THGIL
B. TGHIL
C. TGLIH
D. TIGLH

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
In a certain code language, BRIGHT = THGIRB and DARK = KRAD.
Logic: Letters are written in reverse order. (Backward direction)
For, BRIGHT = THGIRB
Reverse order: T, H, G, I, R, B
For, DARK = KRAD
Reverse order: K, R, A, D
Similarly,
LIGHT = ?
Reverse order: **T**, **H**, **G**, **I**, **L**
So, LIGHT = **THGIL**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.67 Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
A. DATE: EXWH
B. READ: SFBE
C. FISH: GJTI
D. BOOK: CPPL
E. CARD: DBSE

A. BOOK: CPPL
B. CARD: DBSE
C. DATE: EXWH
D. READ: SFBC

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
A. DATE: EXWH
B. READ: SFBE
C. FISH: GJTI
D. BOOK: CPPL
E. CARD: DBSE

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 1 place.
A. DATE: EXWH
D + 1 = E, A + 1 ≠ X, T + 1 ≠ W, E + 1 ≠ H
B. READ: SFBE
R + 1 = S, E + 1 = F, A + 1 = B, D + 1 = E
C. FISH: GJTI
F + 1 = G, I + 1 = J, S + 1 = T, H + 1 = I
D. BOOK: CPPL
B + 1 = C, O + 1 = P, O + 1 = P, K + 1 = L
E. CARD: DBSE
C + 1 = D, A + 1 = B, R + 1 = S, D + 1 = E
So, **DATE : EXWH** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.68 In a class of 88 students, girls are 5/8 of total. Rahul is 16th from top, 12 girls ahead. Find number of boys after Rahul.

A. 24
B. 29
C. 27
D. 25

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
In a class of 88 students, girls are 5/8 of total. Rahul is 16th from top, 12 girls ahead.
Solution:
Total students = 88.
Girls = (5/8) of 88 = 55 → Boys = 88 − 55 = 33.
Rahul is 16th from top, so 15 students are ahead of him; of these 15, 12 are girls → boys ahead = 15 − 12 = 3.
Rahul is a boy, so boys after him:
= Total boys − boys ahead − Rahul
= 33 − 3 − 1
= **29**
So, **29** boys after Rahul.
Thus, corret option is (b).

Q.69 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.
40321: 62543 :: 56120 : ?

A. 67342
B. 78342
C. 78343
D. 78331

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 40321: 62543 :: 56120 : ?
Logic: Digits are increasing + 2 place.
For, 40321: 62543
4 + 2 = 6, 0 + 2 = 2, 3 + 2 = 5, 2 + 2 = 4, 1 + 2 = 3
Similarly,

56120 : ?
5 + 2 = **7**, 6 + 2 = **8**, 1 + 2 = **3**, 2 + 2 = **4**, 0 + 2 = **2**
So, 56120 : **78342**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.70 Read the situation and choose the best judgment:
You are the manager of a team. Two of your teammates get into an argument in front of clients. What should you do?

A. Fire both of them for misconduct
B. Ignore it, it's a common workplace occurrence
C. Immediately scold them in front of everyone
D. Calmly end the argument, apologize to the clients, and speak to both teammates privately

Answer: D

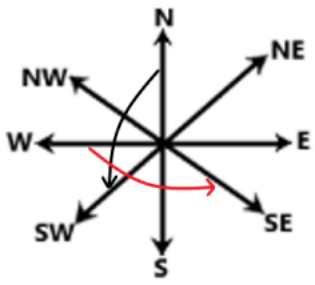
Sol: **Given**:
You are the manager of a team.
Two of your teammates get into an argument in front of clients.
Solution:
The best judgment here is to handle the situation professionally:
Calmly stop the argument, apologize to the clients for the inconvenience, and later speak to the teammates privately to resolve the conflict.
So, **Calmly end the argument, apologize to the clients, and speak to both teammates privately**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.71 If North becomes South-West, what will West become?

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

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: If North becomes South-West.
From the given information path diagram will be.



West become **South-East**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.72 If 6 people are seated at a round table, how many distinct seating arrangements are possible?

A. 360
B. 720
C. 120
D. 240

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
If 6 people are seated at a round table.
Solution:
For seating n people around a round table, the formula is (n−1)!.
Here, n = 6.
(6−1)! = 5! = **120**
So, the number of distinct seating arrangements = **120**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.73 Complete the series:
10, 14, 23, 39, 64, ?

A. 71
B. 100
C. 52
D. 68

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 10, 14, 23, 39, 64, ?
Logic: Numbers are increasing perfect square of natural number starting from 2.
10 + 4 = 14
14 + 9 = 23
23 + 16 = 39
39 + 25 = 64
Next term is: $6^2 = 36$
64 + 36 = **100**
So, the missing term is **100**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.74 Five persons R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a straight line facing north. S is second to the left of T. R is to the immediate right of T. U is not sitting at any end. V is sitting at the right most position. Who is sitting in the middle?

A. S
B. T
C. U

D. R

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Five persons R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a straight line facing north.
S is second to the left of T.
R is to the immediate right of T.
U is not sitting at any end.
V is sitting at the right most position.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.



T is sitting in the middle.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.75 In each of the following word-number pairs, the number represents the sum of the alphabetical positions of the letters in the word (A = 1, B = 2 ,..., z = 26 . Four of the pairs follow this rule exactly. One does not. Identify the odd one out.
STONE: 73
GLASS: 58
BRICK: 44
WALL: 48
CEMENT: 60

A. BRICK: 44
B. GLASS: 58
C. WALL: 48
D. STONE: 73

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
STONE: 73
GLASS: 58
BRICK: 43
WALL: 48
CEMENT: 60

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 place value of letters = Number
For, STONE: 73
19 + 20 + 15 + 14 + 5 = 73
73 = 73
For, GLASS : 58
7 + 12 + 1 + 19 + 19 = 58
58 = 58
For, BRICK : 44
2 + 18 + 9 + 3 + 11 = 43
$43 \neq 44$
For, WALL - 48
23 + 1 +12 + 12 = 48
48 = 48
For, CEMENT - 60
3 + 5 + 13 + 5 + 14 + 20 = 60
60 = 60
So, **option (a)** is odd one out. Because BRICK = $43 \neq 44$
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.76 If '+' means '-', '÷' means '+', '-' means '×', and '×' means '÷', then, what is 25 - 3 ÷ 5 + 10 = ?

A. 65
B. 70
C. 75
D. 80

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 25 - 3 ÷ 5 + 10 = ?

Sol: **Given**: 25 - 3 ÷ 5 + 10 = ?

Given Sign+÷ - ×

New Sign - + ×÷

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: 25 × 3 + 5 - 10 = ?
75 + 5 - 10 = ?
80 - 10 = ?
? = **70**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.77 Identify the odd pair:

A. 11 – 19

B. 27 – 35

C. 13 – 23

D. 17 – 29

Answer: B

Sol: **Information Given:**
Number pairs:
A) 11 – 19
B) 27 – 35
C) 13 – 23
D) 17 – 29
Question: Choose the pair in which both numbers are not prime.

Logic:
Check each pair for compositeness.

Explanation:
Logic: Prime numbers have exactly two factors (1 and itself).

Step-by-step:
A) 11, 19 → both are prime ❌
B) 27 = 3 × 9 (not prime), 35 = 5 × 7 (not prime) ✅
C) 13, 23 → both are prime ❌
D) 17, 29 → both are prime ❌

Final Answer:
27 – 35

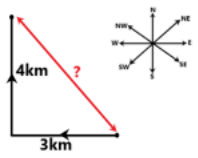
Final Correct Option:
(B)

Q.78 A man walks 3 km west, then turns north and walks 4 km. How far is he from the starting point?

A. 6 km
B. 7 km
C. 4 km
D. 5 km

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
A man walks 3 km west, then turns north and walks 4 km.
From the given information path diagram will be.



Distance = $\sqrt{(3^2 + 4^2)}$
= $\sqrt{(9 + 16)}$
= $\sqrt{25}$
= **5km**
He far **5km** from the starting point.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.79 A class has 120 students. Number of boys is twice that of girls. Rohan is ranked 28th from the top. If there are 18 girls ahead of him, how many boys are behind him?

A. 50
B. 70
C. 53
D. 54

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
A class has 120 students.
Number of boys is twice that of girls.
Rohan is ranked 28th from the top.
If there are 18 girls ahead of him.
Solution:
Total students = 120.
Boys : Girls = 2 : 1 → Girls = 40, Boys = 80.
Rohan is 28th from top.
Ahead of him are 27 students; 18 of those are girls → boys ahead = 27 − 18 = 9.
Rohan is a boy, so boys remaining behind him = 80 − 9 − 1 = **70**.
So, **70** boys are behind him.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.80 If the input is: apple 12 orange 7 banana 15 and the logic used is to arrange numbers in ascending order and words in alphabetical order, what would be Step 2?

A. 15 apple 7 banana 12 orange
B. 7 apple 12 banana 15 orange
C. 7 banana 12 orange 15 apple
D. 7 orange 12 banana 15 apple

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: If the input is: apple 12 orange 7 banana 15 and the logic used is to arrange numbers in ascending order and words in alphabetical order.
The numbers ascending → 7, 12, 15.
The words alphabetically → apple, banana, orange.
The order of number and word is: **7 apple 12 banana 15 orange.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.81 You have three tasks due:
A project worth 50% of your grade (due in 3 days)
A team meeting (in 1 hour)
An optional quiz (due tonight)
What should you do first?

A. Start the project
B. Take the optional quiz
C. Attend the team meeting
D. Review all deadlines again

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
A project worth 50% of your grade (due in 3 days)
Very important, but not as urgent right now.
A team meeting (in 1 hour)
This is the most immediate task.
An optional quiz (due tonight)
Important but less urgent than something happening in 1 hour.
The task you should do first is to attend the team meeting.
So, **Attend the team meeting.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.82 **Statement**:
Emotional intelligence enhances leadership, but without technical expertise, leaders may fail to meet organizational objectives.
Conclusion:
I. Emotional intelligence alone is not enough for leadership success.
II. Technical expertise ensures effective leadership.
Which conclusion follows?

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

Answer: B

Sol: **Statement**:
Emotional intelligence enhances leadership, but without technical expertise, leaders may fail to meet organizational objectives.
Conclusion:
I. Emotional intelligence alone is not enough for leadership success.
This follows, because the statement clearly says that even with emotional intelligence, without technical expertise, a leader may fail.
II. Technical expertise ensures effective leadership.
This **does not follow,** because the statement only says technical expertise is necessary along with emotional intelligence, but it does not guarantee effective leadership by itself.
So, **Only conclusion I follows**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.83 **Find the next term in the given letter series:**
YZYWYZYZ, YZYZWYZY, YZYZYWYZ, YZYZYZWY, YZYZYZWW, ?

A. YZYZYWYWY
B. WWYZYZYZW
C. YZYZYWWW
D. YZYWYZYZW

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: YZYWYZYZ, YZYZWYZY, YZYZYWYZ, YZYZYZWY, YZYZYZWW, ?
The base repeating pattern is Y Z Y Z Y Z Y Z.
Each term replaces one of those letters with a W, and that W moves one position to the right each term.
When the W reaches the end, more Ws start to accumulate at the end.
Write the terms showing the W movement:
Y Z Y W Y Z Y Z, Y Z Y Z W Y Z Y, Y Z Y Z Y W Y Z, Y Z Y Z Y Z W Y, Y Z Y Z Y Z W W
So, term 6 moves the W one more place (or accumulates another W at the end): Y Z Y Z Y W W W → **YZYZYWWW**.
Thus, corret option is (c).

Q.84 **Identify the pair of letters that will replace to form a meaningful word.**
ST_ _Y

A. AI
B. AR
C. OR
D. AL

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:** ST_ _Y
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): AI = STAIY → not a word.
Option (b): AR = STARY → not a word.
Option (c): OR = STORY → STORY — meaningful.
Option (d): AL = STALY → not a word.
So, the correct pair is: ST**OR**Y.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.85 **In the following question, which one set of letters and numbers, when sequentially placed in the blanks of the given letter-number series, will complete it logically?**
u _ v _ w 35 x 40 y 45 z 50

A. 45, 31
B. 22, 30
C. 25, 30
D. 67, 32

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: u _ v _ w 35 x 40 y 45 z 50

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

Logic: Letters are incresing + 1 and numbers are increaisng + 5 place.

For, letter
u + 1 = v, v + 1 = w, w + 1 = x, x + 1 = y, y + 1 = z
For, number
25 + 5 = **30**, 30 + 5 = 35, 35 + 5 = 40, 40 + 5 = 45, 45 + 5 = 50
So, the missing term are **25, 30**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.86 **Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.**
Statement:
"People who regularly exercise are less likely to fall ill."
Conclusions:
I. Regular exercise improves immunity.
II. Illness is directly linked to lack of physical activity.

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Statement**:
"People who regularly exercise are less likely to fall ill."
Conclusions:
I. Regular exercise improves immunity.
This seems reasonable and can be inferred, since being "less likely to fall ill" suggests stronger immunity.
II. Illness is directly linked to lack of physical activity.
This does not directly follow. The statement only talks about reduced illness in people who exercise, but it does not claim that illness is solely or directly caused by lack of exercise.
So, **Only conclusion I follows.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.87 **Four of the following five pairs follow a similar letter-coding pattern. Identify the one that does not belong to the group.**
CRUSH: XIFHS
BLAST: YOZHG
FROWN: UILDM
HAPPY: SMNMB
SNAIL: HMZRO
Question: Which of the following pairs is the odd one out?

A. CRUSH: XIFHS
B. FROWN: UILDM
C. HAPPY: SMNMB
D. SNAIL: HMZRO

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
CRUSH: XIFHS
BLAST: YOZHG
FROWN: UILDM
HAPPY: SMNMB
SNAIL: HMZRO

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: Opposite letters are given.
For, CRUSH: XIFHS
C = X, R = I, U = F, S = H, H = S
For, BLAST: YOZHG
B = Y, L = O, A = Z, S = H, T = G
For, FROWN: UILDM
F = U, R = I, O = L, W = D, N = M
For, HAPPY: SMNMB
H = S, A $\neq$ M, P $\neq$ N, P $\neq$ M, Y = B
For, SNAIL: HMZRO
S = H, N = M, A = Z, I = R, L = O
So, **HAPPY: SMNMB** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.88 **A can do a job in 12 days B in 18 days. A works for 3 days then B joins. Total days to finish?**

A. 8.4 days
B. 11.5 days
C. 12 days
D. 10 days

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Work done by A in 1 day = $\frac{1}{12}$
Work done by B in 1 day = $\frac{1}{18}$
Step 1: Work done by A in 3 days = 3 × $\frac{1}{12}$ = 1/4
Remaining work = 1 − $\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$
Work done in 1 day by A + B together = $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18}$
LCM of 12 and 18 = 36
So, $\frac{3}{36} + \frac{2}{36} = \frac{5}{36}$
Time required to finish remaining 3/4 work = (3/4) ÷ (5/36)
= $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{36}{5}$
= 108/20 = 5.4 days
Total days = 3 (already done by A) + 5.4 = 8.4 days
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.89 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.
x y _ z _ x _ z _ z x _ z z z

A. z z y x z
B. z z y z y
C. z x z y x
D. z x z z z

Answer: B

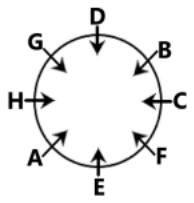
Sol: **Given**: x y _ z _ x _ z _ z x _ z z z
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): z z y x z
x y **z** z **z** / x **y** z **x** z / x **z** z z z
Option (b): z z y z y
x y **z** z **z** / x **y** z **z** z / x **y** z z z
(It is a logical repeating pattern.)
Option (c): z x z y x
x y **z** z **x** / x **z** z **y** z / x **x** z z z
Option (d): z x z z z
x y **z** z **x** / x **z** z **z** z / x **z** z z z
So, the following pattern is: **x y z z z**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.90 Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are sitting around a circular table facing the center. C is third to the right of A. E is second to the left of C. B is opposite A. D is to the immediate right of B. G is some place to the right of F, who is not an immediate neighbor of A. Who is sitting to the immediate left of D?

A. G
B. H
C. B
D. E

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are sitting around a circular table facing the center.
C is third to the right of A.
E is second to the left of C.
B is opposite A.
D is to the immediate right of B.
G is some place to the right of F, who is not an immediate neighbor of A.
From the given information seating arrangment will be.



B is sitting to the immediate left of D.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.91 A says to B, "You are the daughter of the only son of my father." How is A related to B?

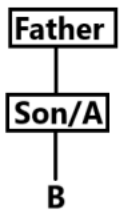
A. Father
B. Uncle
C. Aunt
D. Mother

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: A says to B, "You are the daughter of the only son of my father."

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



A is the **Father** of B.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.92 Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of my father's brother." How is the boy related to the girl?

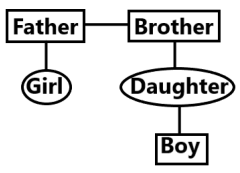
A. Brother
B. Nephew
C. Cousin
D. Uncle

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of my father's brother."

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

From the given information blood relation will be.



The boy is **Nephew** of the girl.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.93 **Read the situation and choose the best judgment:**
You are on a crowded public bus during peak hours. At the next stop, an elderly person using crutches boards the bus, and all the seats are occupied. People around you seem to be avoiding eye contact.

A. Call out loudly, asking if anyone is willing to give up their seat for the elderly person.
B. Politely offer your seat to the elderly person.
C. Remain in your seat, assuming someone else closer to the person will offer theirs.
D. Inform the bus driver that there's an elderly person standing and they should ask someone to vacate a seat.

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
You are on a crowded public bus during peak hours. At the next stop, an elderly person using crutches boards the bus, and all the seats are occupied. People around you seem to be avoiding eye contact.
Because, this shows empathy, responsibility, and respect. It's a direct action that immediately helps the elderly person, instead of shifting responsibility to others.
So, **Politely offer your seat to the elderly person.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.94 **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.**
Based on the pattern, answer the questions that follow the given input.
Input: Shine 34 12 Gravity 91 20 Echo Bounce Mirror 73 50
Question: Which word is placed at the 3rd position from the left in Step IV?

A. Echo
B. Gravity
C. Mirror
D. Bounce

Answer: B

Sol: **Logic/Rule**: In each step, put the alphabetically smallest word to the left. Put the largest number to the right.
Input:
Shine 34 12 Gravity 91 20 Echo Bounce Mirror 73 50
Step I
Smallest word alphabetically = Bounce
Largest number = 91
After Step I:
Bounce Shine 34 12 Gravity 20 Echo Mirror 73 50 91
Step II
Remaining words: Shine, Gravity, Echo, Mirror → smallest = Echo
Remaining numbers: 34, 12, 20, 73, 50 → largest = 73
After Step II:
Bounce Echo Shine 34 12 Gravity 20 Mirror 50 73 91
Step III
Remaining words: Shine, Gravity, Mirror → smallest = Gravity
Remaining numbers: 34, 12, 20, 50 → largest = 50
After Step III:
Bounce Echo Gravity Shine 34 12 20 Mirror 50 73 91
Step IV
Remaining words: Shine, Mirror → smallest = Mirror
Remaining numbers: 34, 12, 20 → largest = 34
After Step IV:
Bounce Echo Gravity Mirror Shine 12 20 34 50 73 91
Now, Which word is at the 3rd position from the left in Step IV?
In Step IV:
Bounce (1) Echo (2) Gravity (3) Mirror (4) ...
At 3rd position = Gravity
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.95 **In each of the following question, a pair of words (letter sequences) is given on the left-hand side of the double colon (::), which follows a certain alphabetical pattern. Identify the logic in the first pair and apply the same logic to the third word to find the correct corresponding word from the options.**
BED : EGE :: LEG : ?

A. MJF
B. NIG
C. OGH
D. QHJ

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: BED : EGE :: LEG : ?

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

Logic: 1st letter + 3, 2nd letter + 2 and 3rd letter + 1 place.
For, BED : EGE
B + 3 = E, E + 2 = G, D + 1 = E
Similarly,
LEG : ?

L + 3 = **O**, E + 2 = **G**, G + 1 = **H**
So, LEG : **OGH**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.96 **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.**
Gravity : Planet :: Magnetism : ?

A. Mass
B. Electricity
C. Metal
D. North Pole

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: Gravity : Planet :: Magnetism : ?
Gravity acts on a **planet**.
Similarly,
Magnetism : ?
Magnetism acts on a **metal**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.97 **Read the following statements and conclusions carefully. Assume that the statements are absolutely true, even if they contradict common knowledge. Based only on the given information, determine which of the conclusions logically follow.**
Statements:
1. All engineers are smart.
2. Some smart people are creative.
3. No creative person is dull.
Conclusions:
I. Some smart people are not dull.
II. Some engineers are creative.
III. Some dull people are smart.
IV. No engineer is dull.

A. Only I follows.
B. All I, II, III and IV follows.
C. Only I and II follows.
D. Only I, III and IV follows.

Answer: A

Sol: **Statements**:
1. All engineers are smart.
2. Some smart people are creative.
3. No creative person is dull.
From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.



Conclusions:
I. Some smart people are not dull. (**True**, there is no direct or indirect relation between smart people and dull).
II. Some engineers are creative. (**False**, there is no direct or indirect relation between engineers and creative).
III. Some dull people are smart. (**False**, there is no direct or indirect relation between dull people and smart).
IV. No engineer is dull. (**False**, there is no relation between engineer and dull).
So, **Only I follows.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.98 **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.**
Based on the pattern, answer the questions that follow the given input.
Input: 100 Orbit 35 Dream 44 67 Space Apple
Question: What will be the arrangement in Step II?

A. Apple Dream Orbit Space 67 100 44 35
B. Apple Dream Orbit 35 44 Space 67 100
C. Apple Dream Orbit Space 44 35 67 100
D. Apple Dream Orbit Space 100 67 35 44

Answer: B

Sol: **Input**:
100 Orbit 35 Dream 44 67 Space Apple
Here are all the steps using the rule "smallest word to far left + largest number to far right" in each step.
Step I
Smallest word => Apple
Largest number => 100
After placing: Apple Orbit 35 Dream 44 67 Space 100
Step II
Remaining words: Orbit, Dream, Space → smallest => Dream
Remaining numbers: 35, 44, 67 → largest => 67
After placing: **Apple Dream Orbit 35 44 Space 67 100**
Step III
Remaining words: Orbit, Space → smallest => Orbit
Remaining numbers: 35, 44 → largest => 44
After placing: Apple Dream Orbit 35 Space 44 67 100
Step IV
Remaining word => Space
Remaining number => 35
After placing (**final**): Apple Dream Orbit Space 35 44 67 100
So, **Apple Dream Orbit 35 44 Space 67 100**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.99 **Select the correct option that will complete the series.**
(3, 10), (5, 28), (7, 54), ?, (13, 180)

A. (8,72)
B. (10,95)

C. (9,88)
D. (11,126)

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: (3, 10), (5, 28), (7, 54), ?, (13, 180)
Logic: 1st number^2+ (1st number - 2) = 2nd number.
3^2+ (3 - 2) = 9 + 1 = 10
5^2+ (5 - 2) = 25 + 3 = 28
7^2+ (7 - 2) = 49 + 5 = 54
13^2+ (13 - 2) = 169 + 11 = 180
Next: 9
9^2+ (9 - 2) = 81 + 7 = 88
So, the missing term is **(9, 88).**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.100 Post: Assistant Lecturer –
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-01-2025): He or she must be 21 to 28 as on 01-01-2025
Educational Qualification: Must have completed Graduation (B.Sc.) in the relevant subject with at least 65% marks.
Must have completed Post-Graduation (M.Sc.) in the relevant subject with at least 60% marks.
Experience: Minimum 2 years of teaching experience required.
Special Clause: If a candidate fulfills all other criteria but has no work experience, but he/she is willing to accept probation, and no disqualifying factor is mentioned, then the candidate will be selected.
Neeraj is a B.Sc. graduate with 65% marks. He has completed M.Sc. but has no work experience. He is willing to undergo a probation period of one year. Age: 26 years as of 2017. What decision should be taken?

A. Select the candidate
B. Refer to Vice Principal
C. Cannot be selected.
D. Refer to Principal

Answer: C

Sol: Let's check the facts given:
Criteria vs Neeraj:
Age (21–28 as on 01-01-2025):
Neeraj is 26 years in 2017.
By 2025 → 26 + 8 = 34 years (Exceeds max age 28).
Education:
B.Sc. with 65%
M.Sc. completed with ≥ 60%
Experience:
No teaching experience
But willing for probation
Decision:
Age condition is not fulfilled, and this is a disqualifying factor.
So, despite education and probation clause, **he cannot be selected.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.101 Identify the sentence with the correct use of subject-verb agreement:
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Changes that seem small and unimportant at first will compound into remarkable results if you're willing to stick with them for years. We often convince ourselves that massive success requires massive action. Whether it's losing weight, building a business, or learning a new skill, we put pressure on ourselves to make some earth-shattering improvement that everyone will notice. However, improvement by just 1 percent each day may not be noticeable in the moment, but over time it can be far more meaningful. The same way that money compounds with interest, the effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them. The outcomes you see in your life today are often the result of small choices made over time, rather than dramatic changes.
This is why habits are the compound interest of self-improvement. The longer you stick with them, the greater the returns. But just as positive habits can compound in your favor, negative habits can compound against you. A slight slip in discipline today may not seem like a big deal, but if repeated, it can steer you in a completely different direction.
Success, then, is not a single event-it is the result of daily choices, made consistently over time.

A. The effects of your habits multiplies as you repeat them.
B. The outcomes you see in your life today is often the result of small choices made over time.
C. The effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them.
D. The outcomes of your daily decisions determine your long-term success.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explanation (why option (c) is right):
· **Subject–verb agreement rule**: A **plural subject** takes a **plural verb** (base form without **-s** in the present simple).
· In (c), **subject = "The effects"** (plural) and **verb = "multiply"** (plural/base form). This matches the rule and mirrors the line in the passage: "The effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them," which uses plural subject + plural verb correctly.
Explanation of context of passage:
· The passage argues that **tiny, consistent actions** create **compounding results** over time (like interest). It explicitly states that the **effects** (plural) of habits **multiply** with repetition—hence, correct SVA is essential to convey that idea accurately.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(a)** "effects" is plural, but **"multiplies"** is a **singular** verb form. It should be **"multiply."**
· **(b)** "The outcomes ..." is plural; the verb should be **"are"**, not **"is."** Corrected: "The outcomes ... **are** often the result ..."
· **(d)** "The outcomes ... decisions" → overall subject is **plural ("outcomes")**; the verb must be **"determine,"** not **"determines."** Corrected: "The outcomes ... **determine** your long-term success."

Q.102
What is the best meaning of "compound" in the sentence:
"Changes that seem small and unimportant at first will compound into remarkable results if you're willing to stick with them for years."
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Changes that seem small and unimportant at first will compound into remarkable results if you're willing to stick with them for years. We often convince ourselves that massive success requires massive action. Whether it's losing weight, building a business, or learning a new skill, we put pressure on ourselves to make some earth-shattering improvement that everyone will notice. However, improvement by just 1 percent each day may not be noticeable in the moment, but over time it can be far more meaningful. The same way that money compounds with interest, the effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them. The outcomes you see in your life today are often the result of small choices made over time, rather than dramatic changes.
This is why habits are the compound interest of self-improvement. The longer you stick with them, the greater the returns. But just as positive habits can compound in your favor, negative habits can compound against you. A slight slip in discipline today may not seem like a big deal, but if repeated, it can steer you in a completely different direction.
Success, then, is not a single event-it is the result of daily choices, made consistently over time.

A. To decrease gradually
B. To mix different elements
C. To accumulate and grow over time
D. To remain constant

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explanation (why option (c) is right):
· In the context of **habits and results over time**, "compound" borrows from **finance** ("compound interest") and means to **build upon itself—accumulating and growing progressively**. That's exactly what the author claims: small changes, repeated, **grow into** remarkable results.

Explanation of context of passage:

· The passage compares habits to **compound interest**: just as money grows faster when interest is added to the principal, **small daily improvements** gain momentum and **grow larger** over time.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Decrease gradually** contradicts the idea of growth.

· **(b) Mix different elements** is a literal sense of "compound" (as a verb) but **doesn't fit** the growth-over-time metaphor.

· **(d) Remain constant** opposes the passage's message of **increasing returns** from habits.

Q.103

Choose the best antonym for the word "discipline" in the sentence:
"A slight slip in discipline today may not seem like a big deal, but if repeated, it can steer you in a completely different direction."
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Changes that seem small and unimportant at first will compound into remarkable results if you're willing to stick with them for years. We often convince ourselves that massive success requires massive action. Whether it's losing weight, building a business, or learning a new skill, we put pressure on ourselves to make some earth-shattering improvement that everyone will notice. However, improvement by just 1 percent each day may not be noticeable in the moment, but over time it can be far more meaningful. The same way that money compounds with interest, the effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them. The outcomes you see in your life today are often the result of small choices made over time, rather than dramatic changes.
This is why habits are the compound interest of self-improvement. The longer you stick with them, the greater the returns. But just as positive habits can compound in your favor, negative habits can compound against you. A slight slip in discipline today may not seem like a big deal, but if repeated, it can steer you in a completely different direction.
Success, then, is not a single event-it is the result of daily choices, made consistently over time.

A. Commitment
B. Carelessness
C. Determination
D. Focus

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation (why option (b) is right):

· **Discipline** here means **self-control, orderliness, and consistent adherence** to desired habits. The opposite in this behavioral context is **"carelessness"— lack of attention, laxity, or negligence**—which aligns with the author's warning that small lapses can compound negatively.

Explanation of context of passage:

· The author contrasts **positive compounding** (from disciplined habits) with **negative compounding** (from repeated lapses). A "slip in discipline" is essentially **careless** behavior that, if repeated, redirects outcomes.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Commitment** is closely related to discipline, not its antonym.

· **(c) Determination** supports discipline (willpower), not the opposite.

· **(d) Focus** is a component of disciplined behavior, again not an antonym.

Q.104

What is the main idea of the passage?
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Changes that seem small and unimportant at first will compound into remarkable results if you're willing to stick with them for years. We often convince ourselves that massive success requires massive action. Whether it's losing weight, building a business, or learning a new skill, we put pressure on ourselves to make some earth-shattering improvement that everyone will notice. However, improvement by just 1 percent each day may not be noticeable in the moment, but over time it can be far more meaningful. The same way that money compounds with interest, the effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them. The outcomes you see in your life today are often the result of small choices made over time, rather than dramatic changes.
This is why habits are the compound interest of self-improvement. The longer you stick with them, the greater the returns. But just as positive habits can compound in your favor, negative habits can compound against you. A slight slip in discipline today may not seem like a big deal, but if repeated, it can steer you in a completely different direction.
Success, then, is not a single event-it is the result of daily choices, made consistently over time.

A. Success comes from making one major change in life.
B. Small daily improvements, when repeated consistently, lead to significant long-term results.
C. Negative habits have no real impact unless they are extreme.
D. Success is mostly determined by luck rather than effort.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation (why option (b) is right):

· The passage repeatedly emphasizes **small, consistent improvements** (as little as **1% a day**) that **multiply over time**, paralleling **compound interest**. It directly argues against the need for "earth-shattering improvement" and stresses **consistency** as the driver of **remarkable results**.

Explanation of context of passage:

· Key lines: improvement by **1% daily** may be **invisible now** but becomes **meaningful over time**, because **habits' effects multiply**. Success is framed as **the cumulative result of daily choices**, not a single event.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a)** The author **rejects** the notion that success requires one major change.

· **(c)** The passage says **negative habits also compound**, so even small negative actions **do** have impact over time.

· **(d)** The passage attributes success to **effortful, consistent choices**, not to luck.

Q.105

What type of pronoun is the word "This" in the sentence, "This is why habits are the compound interest of self-improvement."?
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Changes that seem small and unimportant at first will compound into remarkable results if you're willing to stick with them for years. We often convince ourselves that massive success requires massive action. Whether it's losing weight, building a business, or learning a new skill, we put pressure on ourselves to make some earth-shattering improvement that everyone will notice. However, improvement by just 1 percent each day may not be noticeable in the moment, but over time it can be far more meaningful. The same way that money compounds with interest, the effects of your habits multiply as you repeat them. The outcomes you see in your life today are often the result of small choices made over time, rather than dramatic changes.
This is why habits are the compound interest of self-improvement. The longer you stick with them, the greater the returns. But just as positive habits can compound in your favor, negative habits can compound against you. A slight slip in discipline today may not seem like a big deal, but if repeated, it can steer you in a completely different direction.
Success, then, is not a single event-it is the result of daily choices, made consistently over time.

A. Demonstrative pronoun
B. Reflexive pronoun
C. Abstract pronoun
D. Subjective pronoun

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation (why option (a) is right):

· "**This**" points to the **entire preceding idea** (that small, consistent habits **compound** over time). Pronouns that **point to** specific things/ideas (this, that, these, those) are **demonstrative pronouns**.

Explanation of context of passage:

· After explaining how small improvements **accumulate**, the author uses **"This"** to **refer back** to that explanation and introduce the conclusion: therefore, habits are like **compound interest**.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(b) Reflexive pronoun** (myself, yourself, herself, etc.) reflects back to the subject—doesn't apply.

· **(c) "Abstract pronoun"** is **not** a standard grammatical category.

· **(d) Subjective pronoun** refers to case forms used as subjects (**I, we, he, she, they**). "This" is not one of them; it is **demonstrative** (though it **functions as the subject** in the sentence, its **type** is demonstrative).

Q.106 What central conflict is explored in the passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.

Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democratic societies, allowing individuals to express ideas, question authority, and promote change. However, in the digital world, these right encounters complex challenges. Social media platforms have become arenas where opinions can be voiced instantly-but also where hate speech, misinformation, and cyberbullying thrive. Balancing the right to speak freely with the responsibility to prevent harm is now a pressing debate. Should platforms censor harmful content, or would that violate freedom? While some argue that regulation is essential to protect vulnerable groups, others fear it might lead to suppression of dissent. The problem deepens when private companies-not elected bodies-decide what speech is allowed or banned. Striking the right balance requires thoughtful policies, digital literacy, and legal frameworks rooted in both human rights and public safety. In a world where words travel faster than thought, protecting free speech without enabling harm may be one of the defining tests of modern democracy.

A. Law vs. religion
B. Profit vs. loss
C. Freedom vs. online harm
D. Privacy vs. piracy

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage highlights the ongoing tension between protecting **freedom of speech** and mitigating **online harms** such as hate speech, misinformation, and cyberbullying. Phrases like "Balancing the right to speak freely with the responsibility to prevent harm is now a pressing debate" directly frame the conflict as freedom **versus** harm.

Explanation of context of passage. The author surveys the digital landscape where speech spreads instantly and can both empower democratic discourse and inflict real damage. The central dilemma is how to preserve open expression while curbing harmful content.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) Law vs. religion — The passage never contrasts legal principles with religious doctrine.
· (b) Profit vs. loss — Financial motives aren't presented as the main conflict.
· (d) Privacy vs. piracy — The text doesn't discuss data privacy or intellectual property theft; it focuses on speech and harm.

Q.107

Why is regulation of speech on social media controversial?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.

Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democratic societies, allowing individuals to express ideas, question authority, and promote change. However, in the digital world, these right encounters complex challenges. Social media platforms have become arenas where opinions can be voiced instantly-but also where hate speech, misinformation, and cyberbullying thrive. Balancing the right to speak freely with the responsibility to prevent harm is now a pressing debate. Should platforms censor harmful content, or would that violate freedom? While some argue that regulation is essential to protect vulnerable groups, others fear it might lead to suppression of dissent. The problem deepens when private companies-not elected bodies-decide what speech is allowed or banned. Striking the right balance requires thoughtful policies, digital literacy, and legal frameworks rooted in both human rights and public safety. In a world where words travel faster than thought, protecting free speech without enabling harm may be one of the defining tests of modern democracy.

A. It is illegal in all democracies
B. It gives too much power to users
C. It may suppress dissenting voices
D. It slows down communication

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage states, "others fear it might lead to suppression of dissent." This is precisely why regulation is controversial: rules meant to curb harm could be weaponized to silence unpopular or critical viewpoints.

Explanation of context of passage. While some advocate regulation to protect vulnerable groups, the counter-argument warns that regulation can chill legitimate speech and democratic critique, making the debate contentious.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) It is illegal in all democracies — Overbroad and false; the passage never claims this.
· (b) It gives too much power to users — The concern raised is about platforms (companies) and regulators, not users.
· (d) It slows down communication — Speed isn't presented as the controversy; the risk to dissent is.

Q.108

What is the concern about private companies controlling speech?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.

Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democratic societies, allowing individuals to express ideas, question authority, and promote change. However, in the digital world, these right encounters complex challenges. Social media platforms have become arenas where opinions can be voiced instantly-but also where hate speech, misinformation, and cyberbullying thrive. Balancing the right to speak freely with the responsibility to prevent harm is now a pressing debate. Should platforms censor harmful content, or would that violate freedom? While some argue that regulation is essential to protect vulnerable groups, others fear it might lead to suppression of dissent. The problem deepens when private companies-not elected bodies-decide what speech is allowed or banned. Striking the right balance requires thoughtful policies, digital literacy, and legal frameworks rooted in both human rights and public safety. In a world where words travel faster than thought, protecting free speech without enabling harm may be one of the defining tests of modern democracy.

A. They are too small to influence politics
B. They are democratically elected to set speech rules online
C. They lack legal authority or accountability
D. They promote academic debates

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage warns that "the problem deepens when private companies—not elected bodies—decide what speech is allowed or banned." This highlights worries about **democratic accountability and legal mandate**: private firms are not elected or directly answerable to the public, yet they set the boundaries of speech.

Explanation of context of passage. Placing gatekeeping power in corporate hands raises legitimacy and transparency questions in a democracy, especially when decisions affect public discourse.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) Too small to influence politics — Factually off-base and not discussed; these platforms are portrayed as highly influential.
· (b) They are democratically elected to set speech rules online- Not a stated concern in the passage.
· (d) They promote academic debates — Irrelevant; the text doesn't criticize or even mention academic debates.

Q.109

According to the author, what is required to resolve this conflict?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.

Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democratic societies, allowing individuals to express ideas, question authority, and promote change. However, in the digital world, these right encounters complex challenges. Social media platforms have become arenas where opinions can be voiced instantly-but also where hate speech, misinformation, and cyberbullying thrive. Balancing the right to speak freely with the responsibility to prevent harm is now a pressing debate. Should platforms censor harmful content, or would that violate freedom? While some argue that regulation is essential to protect vulnerable groups, others fear it might lead to suppression of dissent. The problem deepens when private companies-not elected bodies-decide what speech is allowed or banned. Striking the right balance requires thoughtful policies, digital literacy, and legal frameworks rooted in both human rights and public safety. In a world where words travel faster than thought, protecting free speech without enabling harm may be one of the defining tests of modern democracy.

A. Removing all harmful users
B. Allowing complete freedom
C. Combining rights with safety through law and literacy
D. Banning social media worldwide

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explain the right answer in detailed form. The author calls for "thoughtful policies, digital literacy, and legal frameworks rooted in both human rights and public safety," which is exactly a synthesis of rights-protection and harm-prevention.

Explanation of context of passage. Rather than absolutist solutions, the passage argues for a **balanced, multi-pronged approach**: smart rules, educated users, and rights-respecting laws.

Other options are incorrect because:

· (a) Removing all harmful users — Impractical and not proposed; also ignores systemic solutions.
· (b) Allowing complete freedom — Ignores harms like hate speech and misinformation that the passage emphasizes.
· (d) Banning social media worldwide — Extreme, undemocratic, and contrary to the balanced stance advocated.

Q.110

What tone does the author adopt in the passage?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
Freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democratic societies, allowing individuals to express ideas, question authority, and promote change. However, in the digital world, these right encounters complex challenges. Social media platforms have become arenas where opinions can be voiced instantly-but also where hate speech, misinformation, and cyberbullying thrive. Balancing the right to speak freely with the responsibility to prevent harm is now a pressing debate. Should platforms censor harmful content, or would that violate freedom? While some argue that regulation is essential to protect vulnerable groups, others fear it might lead to suppression of dissent. The problem deepens when private companies-not elected bodies-decide what speech is allowed or banned. Striking the right balance requires thoughtful policies, digital literacy, and legal frameworks rooted in both human rights and public safety. In a world where words travel faster than thought, protecting free speech without enabling harm may be one of the defining tests of modern democracy.

A. Dismissive
B. Alarmist
C. Balanced and reflective
D. Aggressive

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The author weighs both sides—protecting vulnerable groups versus safeguarding dissent—and recommends measured solutions ("thoughtful policies," "digital literacy," "legal frameworks"). This signals a **balanced, reflective** tone.
Explanation of context of passage. The piece neither trivializes concerns nor catastrophizes; it analytically frames a democratic challenge and suggests reasoned remedies.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Dismissive — The author treats the issue as serious, not dismissively.
· (b) Alarmist — No exaggerated doom; the language is measured.
· (d) Aggressive — The register is calm and analytical, not combative.

Q.111 (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.
In modern societies, the concept of freedom is often celebrated as an essential right. However, true freedom is not the absence of rules but the presence of thoughtful (1) _____ Without it, freedom risks turning into chaos, where individual actions undermine collective welfare. A society that prizes only personal liberty without shared responsibility may soon face moral and civic (2) _____ While people often equate freedom with doing as they please, meaningful liberty requires a commitment to boundaries that preserve for all. This balance is difficult to maintain, especially in democracies where voices are many and interests' dignity and (3) _____often (4) _____ Yet, it is precisely through dialogue, compromise, and mutual respect that freedom finds its most enduring expression. In the end, freedom divorced from responsibility is not progress, but a subtle (5) _____ of what it truly means to be free.

A. control
B. governance
C. restraint
D. leadership

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **restraint**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Restraint**' — a noun meaning self-control; deliberate holding back of one's impulses (Hindi: संयम).
• As per the context, the phrase "freedom is not the absence of rules but the presence of thoughtful ___" points to **self-discipline** that keeps liberty from sliding into chaos. The collocation **"thoughtful restraint"** is natural and precisely captures responsible freedom.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **control** — power to direct or regulate (Hindi: नियंत्रण); leans toward external imposition rather than self-imposed discipline suggested by "thoughtful".
• **governance** — the act/process of governing (Hindi: शासन); refers to systems/institutions, not personal moral discipline.
• **leadership** — the act of leading (Hindi: नेतृत्व); about guiding people, not setting internal limits on liberty.
• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings or collocations and do not fit the intended nuance of self-discipline.

Q.112 (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.
In modern societies, the concept of freedom is often celebrated as an essential right. However, true freedom is not the absence of rules but the presence of thoughtful (1) _____ Without it, freedom risks turning into chaos, where individual actions undermine collective welfare. A society that prizes only personal liberty without shared responsibility may soon face moral and civic (2) _____ While people often equate freedom with doing as they please, meaningful liberty requires a commitment to boundaries that preserve for all. This balance is difficult to maintain, especially in democracies where voices are many and interests' dignity and (3) _____often (4) _____ Yet, it is precisely through dialogue, compromise, and mutual respect that freedom finds its most enduring expression. In the end, freedom divorced from responsibility is not progress, but a subtle (5) _____ of what it truly means to be free.

A. revival
B. collapse
C. education
D. loyalty

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **collapse**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Collapse**' — a sudden failure/breakdown of structure or order (Hindi: पतन/ध्वंस).
• As per the context, a society that values only personal liberty "without shared responsibility" may face **moral and civic collapse**, a well-used pairing indicating breakdown of ethics and public life.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **revival** — restoration to life/improvement (Hindi: पुनर्जीवन/पुनरुत्थान); opposite of the warned outcome.
• **education** — process of teaching/learning (Hindi: शिक्षा); not an outcome of neglecting responsibility.
• **loyalty** — strong support/allegiance (Hindi: निष्ठा); not a societal failure.
• Thus, the other options do not express the negative systemic outcome implied by the sentence.

Q.113 (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.
In modern societies, the concept of freedom is often celebrated as an essential right. However, true freedom is not the absence of rules but the presence of thoughtful (1) _____ Without it, freedom risks turning into chaos, where individual actions undermine collective welfare. A society that prizes only personal liberty without shared responsibility may soon face moral and civic (2) _____ While people often equate freedom with doing as they please, meaningful liberty requires a commitment to boundaries that preserve for all. This balance is difficult to maintain, especially in democracies where voices are many and interests' dignity and (3) _____often (4) _____ Yet, it is precisely through dialogue, compromise, and mutual respect that freedom finds its most enduring expression. In the end, freedom divorced from responsibility is not progress, but a subtle (5) _____ of what it truly means to be free.

A. justice
B. convenience
C. access
D. equality

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **equality**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Equality**' — the state of being equal in status/rights (Hindi: समानता).
• As per the context, in democracies "voices are many and interests' **dignity and equality** often ..." — the pair **dignity and equality** commonly appears together in rights discourse, setting up the next verb about conflict.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **justice** — fairness according to law/morality (Hindi: न्याय); possible thematically but the set phrase "dignity and equality" is stronger and more idiomatic.
• **convenience** — suitability/ease (Hindi: सुविधा); too trivial for the rights context.
• **access** — the right/opportunity to use/enter (Hindi: प्रवेश/अधिगम); doesn't naturally pair with "dignity" here.
• Thus, the other options don't fit the fixed rights-based pairing and cadence of the sentence.

Q.114 (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.
In modern societies, the concept of freedom is often celebrated as an essential right. However, true freedom is not the absence of rules but the presence of thoughtful (1) _____ Without it, freedom risks turning into chaos, where individual actions undermine collective welfare. A society that prizes only personal liberty without shared responsibility may soon face moral and civic (2) _____ While people often equate freedom with doing as they please, meaningful liberty requires a commitment to boundaries that preserve for all. This balance is difficult to maintain, especially in democracies where voices are many and interests' dignity and (3) _____often (4) _____ Yet, it is precisely through dialogue, compromise, and mutual respect that freedom finds its most enduring expression. In the end, freedom divorced from responsibility is not progress, but a subtle (5) _____ of what it truly means to be free.

A. vary
B. divide
C. contradict
D. clash

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **clash**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Clash**' — to come into conflict; to be incompatible (Hindi: टकराना/विरोध होना).
• As per the context, "dignity and equality often **clash**" succinctly captures real-world tensions among values in plural democracies. The verb collocates naturally with pairs of principles/interests.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **vary** — differ/change (Hindi: भिन्न होना); about difference, not direct conflict.
• **divide** — separate/split (Hindi: विभाजित करना); focuses on splitting rather than opposing forces.
• **contradict** — assert the opposite of a statement (Hindi: खंडन करना/विरोधाभासी होना); more about statements/propositions than values in social dynamics; "often contradict" is less idiomatic here than "often clash".
• Thus, 'clash' best conveys recurrent value conflicts in democracies.

Q.115 . (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.
In modern societies, the concept of freedom is often celebrated as an essential right. However, true freedom is not the absence of rules but the presence of thoughtful (1) _____ Without it, freedom risks turning into chaos, where individual actions undermine collective welfare. A society that prizes only personal liberty without shared responsibility may soon face moral and civic (2) _____ While people often equate freedom with doing as they please, meaningful liberty requires a commitment to boundaries that preserve for all. This balance is difficult to maintain, especially in democracies where voices are many and interests' dignity and (3) _____often (4) _____ Yet, it is precisely through dialogue, compromise, and mutual respect that freedom finds its most enduring expression. In the end, freedom divorced from responsibility is not progress, but a subtle (5) _____ of what it truly means to be free.

A. rejection
B. misunderstanding
C. distortion
D. creation

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **distortion**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• ' **Distortion**' — a twisting or misrepresentation of the original meaning (Hindi: विकृति/विकृतिकरण).
• As per the context, "freedom divorced from responsibility is not progress, but a subtle **distortion** of what it truly means to be free." The word neatly conveys that freedom without responsibility **warps** its genuine essence.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **rejection** — refusal/denial (Hindi: अस्वीकृति); too absolute, not "subtle."
• **misunderstanding** — incorrect interpretation (Hindi: गलतफ़हमी); weaker and individual-level, not structural warping of the idea.
• **creation** — bringing into existence (Hindi: सृजन); opposite in tone.
• Thus, only 'distortion' captures the nuanced deviation from true freedom implied by the sentence.

Q.116 **What is the meaning of the proverb "Don't count your chickens before they hatch"?**

A. Hatching eggs is an unpredictable process.
B. Don't assume success before it happens.
C. Chickens should be counted immediately after hatching.
D. Always count your livestock carefully.

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom/proverb.
Given Proverb: Don't count your chickens before they hatch — Do not make plans or celebrate based on expected results that are not yet certain; avoid banking on outcomes before they actually occur.
(Hindi: अंडे फूटने से पहले चूज़े मत गिनो — यानी सफलता होने से पहले उसे मानकर योजनाएँ मत बनाओ**)**
Example: He ordered an expensive phone after his interview—someone should tell him, **don't count your chickens before they hatch**.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Build castles in the air:** Make unrealistic plans. (Hindi: हवाई किले बनाना)
· **Don't put the cart before the horse:** Don't reverse the natural order of things. (Hindi: क्रम उलट मत करो)
· **Cross that bridge when you come to it:** Deal with problems only when they arise. (Hindi: समस्या आने पर ही उससे निपटो)

Q.117 **Choose the sentence with correct collocation for the word 'pattern'**

A. The chef has arranged the cherries by a pattern.
B. The chef has arranged the cherries of a pattern.
C. The chef has arranged the cherries with a pattern.
D. The chef has arranged the cherries in a pattern.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **in a pattern**.
Explanation: With the noun **pattern**, the natural collocation after verbs like arrange/organize/lay out is **"in a pattern"**, meaning "in a particular design/order." (Hindi: pattern = नमूना/रूपरेखा/प्रतिरूप). We say "arranged **in** rows/lines/circles," likewise "arranged **in a pattern**."
Example: The tiles were laid **in a pattern** to create a mosaic effect.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
• **by a pattern** — suggests agency/instrument ("done by X"), which is unnatural here.
• **of a pattern** — "of" indicates possession/type ("the pattern **of** stripes"), not arrangement.
• **with a pattern** — describes possession (a dress **with** a pattern), not the act of arranging items.

Q.118 **Select the synonym of Reticent.**

A. Arrogant
B. Reserved
C. Talkative
D. Outspoken

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Reserved**.
Given word (Reticent): "Reticent" means inclined to be silent; not freely expressing thoughts or feelings; restrained in speech (Hindi: मितभाषी, कम बोलने वाला/संकोची).
Example (reticent): The reticent student rarely spoke in class, though his essays were brilliant.
Correct answer word (Reserved): "Reserved" means slow to reveal emotions or opinions; keeping to oneself; restrained in manner (Hindi: संकोची, आरक्षित (स्वभाव)).
Example (reserved): Despite being friendly, she remains reserved about her personal life.
Synonyms (reticent): taciturn, tight-lipped, uncommunicative, restrained.
Antonyms (reticent): talkative, garrulous, loquacious, outspoken.
Meanings of the other options:
· (a) **Arrogant**: having an exaggerated sense of one's importance (Hindi: घमंडी).
· (c) **Talkative**: fond of talking a lot (Hindi: बातूनी).
· (d) **Outspoken**: frank in stating opinions (Hindi: बेबाक/साफ़-साफ़ बोलने वाला).

Q.119 **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. The spacecraft initiated descent towards the red planet.
P: The data gathered during this process will aid future missions.
Q: The heat shield protected it from atmospheric entry.
R: Soon after, the parachutes deployed successfully.
S: Engineers monitored every second of the landing sequence.
6. This landing marked a historic step in interplanetary exploration.

A. RQSP
B. QSRP
C. SQRP
D. QRSP

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **Chronology of landing:** After (1) beginning descent, **Q** (heat-shield protection) must occur first during **atmospheric entry**, which precedes parachute deployment.
· **Continuous monitoring: S** logically follows Q—engineers are watching "every second" of critical entry.
· **Event sequence marker: R** begins with **"Soon after,"** which naturally follows Q's entry phase, indicating the next event— **parachutes deployed**.
· **Outcome/future impact: P** comes after the key events, generalizing that the **data will aid future missions**, then (6) summarizes the **historic step**.

Q.120 **Select the antonym of 'Vilify'.**

A. Commend
B. Malign
C. Slur
D. Defame

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct antonym of the given word is (a) Commend.**
Given word — Vilify: To speak or write about someone in an abusive, disparaging, or slanderous manner; to defame or malign (Hindi: बदनाम करना/निंदित करना).
Example: The article unfairly **vilified** the activist without evidence.
Correct answer word — Commend: To praise formally or officially; to speak favorably of (Hindi: प्रशंसा करना/सराहना करना).
Example: The principal **commended** the students for their outstanding performance.
Synonyms (of vilify): malign, defame, disparage, slander.
Antonyms (of vilify): commend, praise, extol, laud.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (b) **Malign** — To speak harmful untruths; to defame (Hindi: अपवाद लगाना/निंदा करना).
· (c) **Slur** — An insinuation or allegation likely to damage reputation; to speak indistinctly or insult (Hindi: कलंक/आक्षेप).
· (d) **Defame** — To damage the good reputation of someone; slander or libel (Hindi: बदनाम करना/अपमानित करना).

Q.121 **Choose the antonym of 'resilient':**

A. Tough
B. Buoyant
C. Fragile
D. Flexible

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **Fragile**.
#Given word#: Resilient — able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions; springing back into shape after bending or stretching (Hindi: **लचीला, सुदृढ़, शीघ्र उबरने वाला**). It suggests toughness of body or spirit and capacity to recover.
Example: After the setback, the resilient team regrouped and won the next match.
#Correct answer word#: Fragile — easily broken, damaged, or delicate; lacking physical or emotional robustness (Hindi: **नाज़ुक, भंगुर**). It stands in direct opposition to resilience by indicating susceptibility to damage and poor recovery.
Example: Handle the fragile glassware with care to avoid cracks.
Synonyms (for resilient): robust, hardy, tough, elastic.
Antonyms (for resilient): fragile, brittle, delicate, vulnerable.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Tough:** strong and durable; difficult to break or defeat (Hindi: **मजबूत/कठोर**).
· **Buoyant:** cheerful and optimistic; able to float (Hindi: **उत्साही/तैरने योग्य**).
· **Flexible:** capable of bending easily; adaptable (Hindi: **लचीला/अनुकूलनीय**).

Q.122 **Find the misspelt word.**

A. Preposterous
B. Prepostrous
C. legitimate
D. kneel

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Preposterous**" — meaning utterly absurd, ridiculous, contrary to reason or common sense; used for ideas/claims that defy logic (Hindi: हास्यास्पद/अतार्किक/असंगत).
Example: The rumor that the town would float into the sky was **preposterous**.
Meanings of all the given options:
· **(a) Preposterous:** absurd; ridiculous (Hindi: हास्यास्पद/अतार्किक).
· **(b) Prepostrous:** ✗ Incorrect spelling of **preposterous**.
· **(c) legitimate:** lawful; reasonable; valid (Hindi: वैध/कानूनी/उचित).
· **(d) kneel:** to go down on one or both knees (Hindi: घुटने टेकना).

Q.123 **What does the idiom 'Pull someone's leg' mean?**

A. Joke with them
B. Praise them
C. Annoy them
D. Criticize them

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Pull someone's leg — To tease or kid someone in a light-hearted, playful manner, without any intention to hurt or insult. It often implies a harmless joke that the listener is expected to recognize. **(Hindi:** मज़ाक में किसी को छेड़ना/ठिठोली करना**)**
Example: Relax, I was just **pulling your leg** about the surprise test.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Have someone on:** To deceive playfully; to joke with someone. (Hindi: किसी को मज़ाक-मज़ाक में छलना)
· **Kid around:** To joke or act playfully. (Hindi: हँसी-मज़ाक करना)
· **Poke fun at:** To make fun of someone, often in a teasing way. (Hindi: मज़ाक उड़ाना)
· **Make a joke of something:** Treat something (or someone) lightly as a joke. (Hindi: बात को मज़ाक में लेना)

Q.124 **What does the idiom 'Turn a deaf ear' mean?**

A. Ignore advice
B. Argue
C. Listen carefully
D. Reply angrily

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Turn a deaf ear — to **ignore** or **refuse to listen** to requests, advice, or complaints (Hindi: अनसुना करना/ध्यान न देना). It suggests deliberate inattention.
Example: Despite repeated warnings, the officials turned a deaf ear to the villagers' concerns.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Turn a blind eye:** to deliberately **ignore** wrongdoing (Hindi: अनदेखा करना).
· **Fall on deaf ears:** a request or complaint that is **ignored** (Hindi: सुनवाई न होना).
· **Brush aside:** to **dismiss/ignore** something as unimportant (Hindi: उपेक्षा करना).
· **Give someone the cold shoulder:** to **ignore or snub** a person (Hindi: उपेक्षा करना/उपेक्षित करना).

Q.125 **What does the idiom 'Cry over spilt milk' mean?**

A. Regret a past loss
B. Ignore problems
C. Be indifferent
D. Work harder

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
#Given Idiom#: 'Cry over spilt milk' — to waste time feeling upset about something that has already happened and cannot be changed; lamenting the irrevocable (Hindi: गुज़रे हुए पर रोना / गिरे दूध पर रोना). It advises moving on instead of brooding.
Example: Yes, you missed the deadline, but there's no use crying over spilt milk—focus on the next task.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Water under the bridge:** a past event no longer worth worrying about (Hindi: बीती बात).
· **Let bygones be bygones:** forget past offenses and move forward (Hindi: पुरानी बातों को भूलना).
· **No use locking the stable door after the horse has bolted:** acting too late to prevent loss (Hindi: नुकसान होने के बाद सावधानी बेकार).

Q.126 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
He could not bank on unreliable friends.

A. Deposit
B. Borrow
C. Rely
D. Dismiss

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **rely**.
Explanation of correct answer: The phrasal verb **bank on** means "to **depend/rely** on someone or something" (Hindi: भरोसा करना, निर्भर रहना). Since the friends are **unreliable**, he **cannot rely** on them—hence rely is the precise sense.
Example: You can't **bank on** clear weather during the monsoon.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **Deposit** (जमा करना): relates to placing money in a bank; unrelated to dependence.
· **Borrow** (उधार लेना): taking something with intent to return; not the sense of bank on.
· **Dismiss** (खारिज करना/निकाल देना): to remove or reject; not "depend on".

Q.127 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She delivered a speech in the prize distribution function.

A. She delivered
B. in the prize distribution function
C. No error
D. a speech

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Explanation of error:
· The correct preposition with events/occasions is **at**, not **in**. We say: **at the prize distribution function/ceremony**.
· **In** is used for enclosed spaces/time periods, while **at** points to a specific event/location point.
· Corrected sentence: **She delivered a speech at the prize distribution function.**
· **Grammatical rule used (Prepositions with events):**
· Use **at** with specific events/occasions: at the meeting, at the wedding, at the concert.
· Use **in** for enclosed areas or durations: in the hall, in January, in college.
· **Example (rule):**
· He performed **at** the annual day function. (not **in**)
· **Information booster / exception:**
· **At** is also preferred with institutions when the idea is participation in an event there: speak at school/college (event) vs in school (inside the building).

Q.128 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
The farmer asked his wife why she was upset when he had just returned from the city.

A. The farmer said to his wife, "Why are you so upset when I just returned from the city?"
B. The farmer said to his wife, "Why did you upset when I returned from the city?"
C. The farmer said to his wife, "Why are you upset when I have just returned from the city?"
D. The farmer said to his wife, "Why are you upset when I was just returned from the city?"

Answer: C

Sol: The correct direct speech is (c).
Explanation: While converting **indirect → direct**:
· Restore the **question word** (why) and **interrogative order** (are you).
· Adjust **pronouns**: she → you, he → I.
· Restore **tenses** to what the speaker would naturally use at the time of speaking: was upset → are you upset; **past perfect** (had just returned) → **present perfect** (have just returned) to show a very recent action.
· Use appropriate reporting verb and punctuation: said to …, " … ?" (The options use **said to**, which is acceptable in reported questions in direct form.)
· **Rules of conversion (key points):**
· Interrogatives in direct speech take auxiliary + subject order: Why **are you** upset … ?
· Present perfect (have just returned) suits "just" (recentness) better than simple past in this context.
· Place the **question mark** inside the quotation marks.
· **Example:** Indirect: She asked why he was crying when she had just spoken to him. → Direct: She said to him, "Why are you crying when I have just spoken to you?"

Q.129 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The documents are being submitted by the secretary."

A. The secretary submits the documents.
B. The secretary has submitted the documents.
C. The secretary is submitting the documents.
D. The secretary was submitting the documents.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (c).
Explanation of the rules (Passive → Active):
· Identify tense and aspect: **are being submitted** = **Present Continuous Passive** (be + being + V^3).
· Move the agent (**by the secretary**) to the subject position.
· Convert passive structure to the corresponding active structure: **be (am/is/are) + V-ing**.
· Keep the object (**the documents**) after the verb.
· Ensure subject–verb agreement: secretary (singular) → **is**, not are.
Structure:
· **Active voice:** Subject + **am/is/are** + V-ing + Object
· The secretary **is submitting** the documents.
· **Passive voice:** Object + **am/is/are + being + V^3** + (by + Agent)
· The documents **are being submitted** (by the secretary).
Example:
· Passive: The letters **are being typed** by the clerk.
· Active: The clerk **is typing** the letters.
Information booster:
· The **progressive passive** uses **being** (e.g., is being done).
· The agent with **by** is optional in passive when unknown or irrelevant.
· Tense must be preserved during conversion (present continuous ↔ present continuous).

Q.130 **Select the correct active form.**
"The town was destroyed by the earthquake."

A. The earthquake destroyed the town.
B. The earthquake destroys the town.
C. The earthquake had destroyed the town.
D. The earthquake was destroying the town.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (a).
Explanation of conversion rules:
· Identify agent and patient: the earthquake (agent) / the town (object/patient).
· Passive structure: **Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 + by + agent**.
· To convert to active, make the agent the subject and use simple past (since **was destroyed** = simple past passive): **Subject + V2 + Object** → "The earthquake **destroyed** the town."
· **Structure:**
· **Active voice:** Subject + V2 + Object
· **Passive voice:** Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 (+ by + agent)
· **Example:** Active: "The storm **damaged** the roof." → Passive: "The roof **was damaged** by the storm."

Q.131 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"He is solving a complex problem."

A. A complex problem is solved.
B. A complex problem is being solved by him.
C. A complex problem has solved.
D. A complex problem had solved.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (b) **A complex problem is being solved by him**.
Rules of conversion (Present Continuous):
· Identify tense: **is solving** → Present Continuous (am/is/are + V_1-ing).
· Passive structure for Present Continuous: **am/is/are + being + V_3 (past participle)**.
· Move the object to subject position and add "by + agent" if needed.
· **Structure:**
· **Active:** Subject + am/is/are + V-ing + Object.
· **Passive:** Object + am/is/are + **being** + V_3 + (by + Subject).
· **Application:** He (S) + is solving (V) + a complex problem (O) → **A complex problem is being solved (by him).**
· **Examples:**
· They are building a bridge → A bridge **is being built**.
· She is writing a letter → A letter **is being written**.
· **Why other options are incorrect:**
· (a) lacks the **continuous** marker "being."
· (c) incorrect tense/structure ("has solved" needs an agent-subject and an object; also would be has been solved in passive).
· (d) past perfect without passive auxiliary (had been solved would be needed).

Q.132 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
They said, "We enjoy watching cricket."

A. They said that they had enjoyed watching cricket.
B. They said that they have enjoyed watching cricket.
C. They said that they enjoy watching cricket.
D. They said that they enjoyed watching cricket.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is **They said that they enjoyed watching cricket.**
Rules of conversion (Direct → Indirect):
· Reporting verb **said** is in the past; for a statement (no object after said), we introduce the clause with **that**.
· **Backshift of tense:** Simple present (**enjoy**) → simple past (**enjoyed**) when the reporting verb is in the past.
· **Pronoun change:** "We" → "they" to match the subject of said.
· **Punctuation:** Remove quotation marks.
· **Why others are wrong:**
· had enjoyed (past perfect) implies an action completed before another past point—no such sequence indicated.
· have enjoyed (present perfect) conflicts with past reporting verb; inconsistent time reference.
· enjoy (present simple) is kept only for timeless/universal truths; "enjoy watching cricket" is habitual, so standard backshift applies.
· **Example:** Direct: She said, "I prefer tea." → Indirect: She said that she preferred tea.

Q.133 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
They requested the officer to permit them to go on leave for three days.

A. They said to the officer, "Please permit us going on leave by three days."
B. They said to the officer, "Please permit us to go on leave for three days.
C. They said to the officer, "Please permit them to goes on leave for three days."
D. They said to the officer, "Request to permit us to go on leave for three days."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
· **Imperative/request sentences** in direct speech generally use **"Please + V^1"** or verbs like kindly/let. In indirect speech they become **"requested/asked + object + to + V^1"**.
· To convert the given **indirect** sentence back to **direct**, replace "requested ... to + V^1" with **"said to + object, 'Please + V^1 ...'"**.
· **Pronoun shift:** them → us (speakers refer to themselves when addressing the officer).
· **Structure:**
· **Direct:** Subject + said to + Object, "Please + V^1 ..."
· **Indirect:** Subject + requested/asked + Object + to + V^1 ...
· **Why (b) fits:** It restores the polite request using **"Please permit us to go on leave for three days."** with correct base verb **permit** and pronoun **us**.
· **Why others are wrong:**
· (a) permit us going (incorrect after permit; use **to + V^1**). by three days is unidiomatic; correct is **for three days**.
· (c) them (wrong pronoun) and goes (incorrect verb form after to).
· (d) Unnatural imperative framing "Request to permit...", not how direct requests are expressed.

Q.134 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "I dare not oppose him."

A. She said she has not dared to oppose him.
B. She said she had dared not oppose him.
C. She said she dared not oppose him.
D. She said she dare not oppose him.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (c) **She said (that) she dared not oppose him.**
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
· **Remove comma & quotation marks** and introduce a **that-clause** (that is optional in modern usage).
· **Pronoun change:** "I" → "she" to match the reporting subject.
· **Backshift of tense:** Reporting verb **said** is in the past; hence the present/present-like form **dare not** becomes **dared not**. (With the semi-modal **dare**, backshift is handled like a regular verb: dare → dared; also acceptable in general English is didn't dare.)
· **No change in time/place words** here, and the object **him** remains the same.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· (a) **has not dared** (present perfect) conflicts with the past reporting verb and the absence of a continuing result; unnecessary shift.
· (b) **had dared not**: word order is faulty (had not dared would be the acceptable order), and past perfect isn't demanded without a second, earlier past reference.
· (d) **dare not**: no backshift after a past reporting verb; should be **dared not**.
Example (rule illustration):
Direct: He said, "I don't like crowds." → Indirect: He said (that) he didn't like crowds.
Information booster:
· Universal truths can keep their tense (no backshift), but personal states usually backshift.
· With **must**, conversion often becomes **had to** when obligation (not deduction) is meant.

Q.135 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The cake was baked by Mary for her brother's birthday party.

A. Her brother had the cake baked by Mary.
B. Mary is baking the cake for her brother's birthday party.
C. Mary baked the cake for her brother's birthday party.
D. The birthday cake was made by Mary for her brother.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (c).
Explain the rules of conversion from passive to active with structure in detail.
When a sentence is in **simple past passive** (was/were + V3), convert to **simple past active** (Subject + V2 + Object). The **agent** in the "by"-phrase becomes the **subject** in active voice; the **passive subject** becomes the **object**.
Structure:
· **Passive Voice:** Object (The cake) + **was** + V3 (baked) + **by** + Agent (Mary) + Adverbial (for her brother's birthday party).
· **Active Voice:** Agent (Mary) + V2 (baked) + Object (the cake) + Adverbial (for her brother's birthday party).
· Thus, " **Mary baked the cake for her brother's birthday party.**"
· **Information booster:** The adjunct "for her brother's birthday party" remains unchanged. If the agent is unknown/irrelevant, the **by-phrase** is often omitted in passive constructions.

Q.136 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"They should have been following the instructions carefully."

A. The instructions should be followed carefully.
B. The instructions should have been being followed carefully.
C. The instructions should have been followed carefully.
D. The instructions should followed carefully.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (b).
Explanation:
Rule (Passive of a modal + perfect continuous):
Active: **Subj + modal + have been + V-ing + Obj (+ adv.)**
Passive: **Obj + modal + have been + being + V^3 (+ adv.) (+ by + agent)**

Apply to the sentence:
Active: *They* (Subj) **should have been following** (modal + perfect continuous) *the instructions* (Obj) *carefully* (adv.).
Passive: **The instructions should have been being followed carefully (by them).**

Why the others are wrong / weaker:

- **(A)** … *should be followed* … → drops **perfect** and **continuous** aspects (only modal simple passive).
- **(C)** … *should have been followed* … → keeps **perfect** but loses the **continuous** aspect; meaning shifts from "in progress up to that point" to "completed by that point."
- **(D)** … *should followed* … → ungrammatical (after **should**, need **be** or **have been** + V^3).

Note: Forms like "have been being + V^3" are rare and awkward in everyday English, but they are the precise grammatical passive of the perfect continuous. If the exam asks for the exact passive, (B) is correct.

Q.137 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Madhubala said to Dillip, "I had a very sumptuous meal yesterday."

A. Madhubala told Dillip that she had had a very sumptuous meal the day after.
B. Madhubala told Dillip that she had had a very sumptuous meal the following day.
C. Madhubala told Dillip that she had had a very sumptuous meal the previous day.
D. Madhubala told Dillip that she had a very sumptuous meal the previous day.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (c).
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
1. **said to → told** (when an object is present).
2. The original verb is **past perfect** ("had…meant" → "had a meal"); in indirect speech, **past perfect remains past perfect** (**had had**).
3. Time word **yesterday → the previous day / the day before**.
4. Hence: **"Madhubala told Dillip that she had had a very sumptuous meal the previous day."**
5. Why others are wrong:
· (a) **the day after** indicates future relative time (incorrect).
· (b) **the following day** also indicates future relative time (incorrect).
· (d) uses **had** (simple past) instead of **had had** (past perfect).

Q.138 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
The captain said, "Stand at ease!"

A. The captain said to stand at ease.
B. The captain said that they should stand at ease.
C. The captain advised them to stand at ease.
D. The captain ordered them to stand at ease.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (d).
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
For **imperatives**, indirect speech uses an appropriate reporting verb (**ordered/commanded/requested/advised**) + **object** + **to-infinitive**. The comma and quotes are removed; pronouns are adjusted.
Here, "Stand at ease!" is a **command**, so **ordered** is precise. The implied addressee becomes **them**.
So: **"The captain ordered them to stand at ease."**
· (a) with only said is incomplete/awkward for a command.
· (b) said that… should is possible but less idiomatic than the command structure.
· (c) advised misrepresents the force of a military command.
· **Rule recap:** Imperative ⇒ Reporting verb (order/ask/request) + object + **to** + **V1**; negative imperative ⇒ **not to** + **V1**.

Q.139 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The final draft of the report has been reviewed by the supervisor thoroughly.

A. The supervisor has reviewed the final draft of the report thoroughly.
B. The final draft was reviewed by the supervisor thoroughly.
C. The supervisor was reviewing the final draft thoroughly.
D. The supervisor had reviewed the final draft thoroughly.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (a) **The supervisor has reviewed the final draft of the report thoroughly.**
Explain the rules of conversion from passive to active with structure in detail.
When converting **present perfect passive** to **present perfect active**, the **agent** in the 'by'-phrase becomes the **subject**, the passive auxiliary **has/have been + V^3** changes to **has/have + V^3**, and the original subject becomes the object. Adverb placement should remain natural (usually after the object or at the end).
Structure:
· **Passive Voice:** Subject + **has/have been** + V^3 + (by + Agent) + Adverb
· The final draft of the report + has been + reviewed + (by the supervisor) + thoroughly.
· **Active Voice:** Agent (now Subject) + **has/have** + V^3 + Object + Adverb
· The supervisor + has + reviewed + the final draft of the report + thoroughly.
· **Why others are wrong:** (b) changes tense (past simple). (c) changes aspect to past continuous. (d) changes to past perfect. The original is **present perfect**, so only (a) preserves both meaning and tense.

Q.140 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The bills are paid by him every month."

A. He paid the bills every month.
B. He pays the bills every month.
C. He was paying the bills every month.
D. He is paying the bills every month.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is (b) **He pays the bills every month.**
Explain the rules of conversion from passive to active with structure in detail.
Structure:
· **Passive (Present Simple):** Object + am/is/are + V3 (+ by + Agent) + Adverbial → "The bills **are paid** by him every month."
· **Active (Present Simple):** Subject + V1(s/es) + Object + Adverbial → "He **pays** the bills every month."
· **Steps applied:**
1. Identify tense: **are paid** = **Present Simple Passive**.
2. Make the **agent (by him)** the subject → **He**.
3. Use **Present Simple** main verb with 3rd-person singular **pays**.
4. Keep the adverbial **every month** unchanged.
Example:
Passive: The letters are written by her every Sunday. → Active: She writes the letters every Sunday.
Information booster:
· Frequency expressions (every month, usually, often) can appear at the end or before the main verb in active voice.
· If the agent is unknown/irrelevant, passive often omits by + agent (e.g., Taxes are collected every year.).

Q.141 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
Hardly he had reached the station when the train left.

A. He had hardly reached
B. Hardly had he reached
C. No sooner he reached
D. He hardly had reached

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **Hardly had he reached**.
Explanation: After negative/limiting adverbs like **Hardly**, **Scarcely**, **Rarely**, we use **inversion** in formal English: **Adverb + auxiliary + subject + main verb**. With past perfect, the auxiliary is **had**. The clause then typically takes **when** to introduce the second event.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Hardly/Scarcely had + subject + V^3 + when + past simple**
· **No sooner had + subject + V^3 + than + past simple** (parallel construction)
· **Example:** Hardly had I sat down **when** the bell rang. / No sooner had he arrived **than** it started raining.
· **Information booster / exceptions:**
· Do **not** use "Hardly he had..." (no inversion).
· With **No sooner**, pair with **than**, not **when**.
Why others are wrong:
· (a) He had hardly reached... — no inversion after **Hardly** at clause-initial position.
· (c) requires **than** (not given), and also needs inversion: No sooner had he reached than...
· (d) incorrect word order for inversion.

Q.142 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
The meeting will begin by 3 PM.

A. on
B. from
C. at
D. around

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **at**.
Explanation: We use **at** to denote an exact/clock time (Hindi: पर/बजे). **By** means "not later than," implying any time before the stated time, which changes the meaning. The sentence states a scheduled start, so **at 3 PM** is precise and correct.
Grammatical rule used: Preposition **at** is used for precise times (at 6:30, at noon). **By** indicates a deadline (finish by 5 PM).
Example: "The show starts **at** 8 PM." / "Submit the form **by** 5 PM."
Info booster:
· **from** indicates a starting point but typically pairs with **to/till** ("from 3 PM to 5 PM").
· **around** means approximately and is not suitable for a fixed scheduled start.

Q.143 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.**
They told us that we needn't bring anything.

A. They said, "You don't need to bring anything."
B. They said, "You didn't need to bring anything."
C. They said, "You needn't bring anything."
D. They said, "You must not bring anything."

Answer: C

Sol: The correct direct speech is (c) **They said, "You needn't bring anything."**
Explanation (detailed):
· Reported sentence: They told us that we needn't bring anything. The content is a general instruction/assurance.
· Converting to direct speech, the reporting verb **told us → said,** "..." (speaker can omit "to us" when context is clear).
· Pronoun shift: **we** (in reported clause, referring to the listeners) becomes **you** in the quotation.
· Modal **needn't** (need not) usually doesn't backshift when the situation is still valid or stated as a general rule; it remains **needn't** in direct speech.
· Hence: **They said, "You needn't bring anything."**
· **Grammatical rules used (Direct ↔ Indirect Speech):**
· Reporting verb changes: told + object + that-clause ↔ said (to + object), "...".
· **Pronoun shift** according to speaker–listener perspective (we → you).
· **Tense/modals**: Universal truths or general instructions often **do not backshift**; modals like needn't, must, should may remain unchanged when sense demands.
· **Example (rule):**
· Indirect: The teacher told us that we must submit the form by Friday.
· Direct: The teacher said, "You must submit the form by Friday."
· **Information booster / exceptions:**
· When the statement refers to a **past, finished necessity**, needn't often becomes didn't need to in indirect; but for a **present/ongoing instruction**, retaining needn't is idiomatic.
· Must not expresses prohibition, not absence of necessity, so (d) changes the meaning.

Q.144 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The audience was mesmerized _____ the speaker's eloquence.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **by**.
Explanation: In passive constructions, **by** introduces the **agent/cause** of the action. The collocation is **"mesmerized by"** (मंत्रमुग्ध होना के द्वारा/से). Thus, mesmerized by the speaker's eloquence is idiomatic and grammatically correct.
Example: The crowd was mesmerized **by** the magician's performance.
Why other options are incorrect:
• **for** — indicates purpose/benefit (के लिए), not agency/cause here.
• **with** — can mark means/association, but **"mesmerized with"** is nonstandard in this sense compared to the fixed collocation "mesmerized **by**".
• **to** — indicates direction/recipient (की ओर/को), not the doer/cause after a passive verb like was mesmerized.

Q.145 **Choose the correct option to replace the highlighted word/phrase in the following sentence:**
The car is moving very fastly on the road.

A. fastliness
B. quickliness
C. fast
D. quicker

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **fast**.
Explanation: Fast functions as both an **adjective** and an **adverb**. The adverbial form is **fast**, not fastly. Hence, "is moving very **fast**" is grammatically correct. Forms like fastliness and quickliness are non-words; **quicker** is a comparative degree used either as an adjective or (informally) adverb, but it doesn't fit here.
Grammatical rule used: Several adverbs have the **same form as the adjective** (flat adverbs): fast, hard, late, early, near, far, high/low (in certain senses). Adding **-ly** is incorrect for these.
Example: The train runs **fast**. / He worked **hard** all day (not hardly).
Info booster (exception): Hardly exists but means "**scarcely**" (लगभग नहीं), very different from **hard** ("with effort").

Q.146 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She is capable _____ handling the situation.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **of**.
Explanation: With the adjective **capable**, English always uses the preposition **of** + **gerund (-ing form)**: capable of handling/doing.... So, "capable **of** handling" is the only grammatically correct collocation. (Hindi: **capable of** ≈ के योग्य/सक्षम होना; handling = सँभालना/ निपटना.)
Example: She is **capable of handling** multiple projects at once.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (b) **in** — preposition of location/area (in Delhi, in trouble), not used after capable. (Hindi: में)
· (c) **by** — shows agency or means (by train, by John), not correct after capable. (Hindi: द्वारा/से)
· (d) **to** — would need an infinitive (capable to handle) which is non-standard; idiomatic English prefers **of + V-ing**. (Hindi: को/तक, यहाँ अनुपयुक्त)
Information booster: Common adjective–preposition patterns: interested in, good at, afraid of, proud of, capable of + **V-ing**.

Q.147 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The thief broke _____ the house.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **into**.
Explanation: The phrasal verb **break into** means to **enter a place illegally/forcibly** (Hindi: ज़बरदस्ती घुसना/सेंध लगाना). When a **direct object** (e.g., the house) follows, we use **into**.
Example: The gang broke into the warehouse last night.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(a) by** — preposition of agency/means (Hindi: के द्वारा); not used after broke to indicate entry.
· **(c) in** — break in exists but is **intransitive** (no object): "The thieves broke in." With an object (the house), we require **into**.
· **(d) at** — indicates location/time (Hindi: पर/में); not used for entry.

Q.148 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"We are cleaning the room."

A. The room is cleaned.
B. The room has been cleaning.
C. The room was cleaned.
D. The room is being cleaned by us.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (d).
Explanation: The active sentence is in **present continuous** (are cleaning). Passive of present continuous is formed with **am/is/are + being + past participle (V3)**. The object **the room** becomes the subject, and the subject **we** can be retained as an agent with **by** if needed. Hence: **The room is being cleaned (by us).**
Structure:
· **Active voice:** Subject + **am/is/are + V-ing** + Object
· **Passive voice:** Object → Subject + **am/is/are + being + V3** (+ by + Agent)
· **Examples:**
· Active: They are painting the fence. → Passive: The fence **is being painted** (by them).
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) is cleaned → simple present passive, wrong tense/aspect.
· (b) has been cleaning → present perfect **progressive** active; also missing past participle in passive.
· (c) was cleaned → simple past passive, wrong tense.

Q.149 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She prefers to stay at home than go out.

A. to staying home than going out
B. staying home rather going out
C. staying at home to going out
D. to stay at home to going out

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **staying at home to going out**.
Explanation: With **prefer**, the standard patterns are **prefer A to B** (noun/gerund) or **prefer to V rather than V** (infinitives). Hence, **prefer staying at home to going out** follows the **gerund + to + gerund** structure correctly.
Grammatical rule used:
· **prefer + noun/gerund + to + noun/gerund**
· **prefer + to-infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive**
· **Example:** I prefer **reading** to **watching** TV. / I prefer **to read** rather than **watch** TV.
· **Information booster / exceptions:**
· Don't use **than** after **prefer A to B**; use **to**.
· With **rather than**, the second verb is typically in the **bare infinitive** after an infinitive in the first clause.
· **Why others are wrong:**
· (a) mixes **to staying** + **than** (wrong linker).
· (b) misses **than/ to** and is unidiomatic: rather needs than.
· (d) uses **to… to** with infinitives—incorrect comparison marker.

Q.150 **Which among the following sentences uses adjective with correct degree of comparison.**

A. New Delhi is more hotter to Chandigarh.
B. New Delhi is more hotter than Chandigarh.
C. New Delhi is hotter to Chandigarh.
D. New Delhi is hotter than Chandigarh.

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the only sentence with the correct comparative structure: **adjective-er + than** ("hotter than").
Explanation: For one-syllable adjectives like **hot**, we form the comparative by adding **-er** (→ **hotter**) and compare using **than**. We must not use **more** with an **-er** comparative (that would be a **double comparative**) and we never use **to** after a comparative of inequality.
Grammatical rule used:
· Comparative (short adjectives): **Adj + -er + than** (taller than, colder than, hotter than).
· Avoid **double comparatives** (more hotter, more better ✗).
· Use **than**, not **to**, for comparisons of inequality.
Example: Jaipur is **cooler than** New Delhi in winter.
Errors in other options:
· (a) **more hotter to** — double comparative (**more** + **hotter**) and wrong preposition (**to**).
· (b) **more hotter than** — double comparative.
· (c) **hotter to** — wrong preposition (**to** instead of **than**).
Information booster: With longer adjectives (e.g., beautiful), use **more + adjective + than** (more beautiful than), but never combine **more** with **-er**.

Q.151 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
He said, "Come here."

A. He told me to go there.
B. He told to go there.
C. He told me to come there.
D. He told me to came here.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (a).
Explanation of conversion: Imperatives in direct speech are reported using **told/asked + object + to + base verb**. Deictic words change: **here → there**, and with reporting from a different place, **come → go**. Also, **told** requires an object (e.g., me). Hence: "He **told me to go there**."
Rules of conversion (imperatives):
1. Reporting verb: **said → told/asked** (add object).
2. Structure: **told/asked + object + to + V1** (negative: **not to + V1**).
3. Deictic changes: **here → there**, **now → then**, **today → that day**, and often **come → go** when movement is away from the reporter's location.
4. **Example:** Direct: She said, "Please wait here." → Indirect: She **asked me to wait there**.
5. **Note:** Option (b) lacks an object after **told** (incorrect). Option (c) "come there" is awkward/unidiomatic; with **there**, we usually use **go**. Option (d) uses **came** after **to** (wrong; base form **come** is required).

Q.152 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
I prefer tea than coffee.

A. instead coffee
B. to coffee
C. rather coffee

D. over coffee

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **to coffee**.
Explanation: In English, the verb **prefer** takes the preposition **to** (structure: prefer A to B). Hence, "I prefer tea **to** coffee" is the standard and idiomatic expression. Using **than** after prefer is incorrect in this pattern.
Grammatical rule used:
· Prefer + noun + **to** + noun → I prefer tea **to** coffee.
· Prefer + **-ing** + **to** + **-ing** → I prefer reading **to** watching TV.
· Prefer + **to** + V^1 + **rather than** + V^1 → I prefer **to walk** rather than **take** the bus.
· Would rather + V^1 + **than** + V^1 → I'd rather **stay** than **go**.
· **Example:** She prefers classical music **to** pop.
· **Information booster / exceptions:** When we use **would rather**, we never use **to**: I'd rather drink tea than coffee. With **prefer**, keep **to**; with **rather than**, keep the bare infinitive after **than**.

Q.153 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She is confident to win the match.

A. in winning
B. of winning the match
C. in win the match
D. to winning the match

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **of winning the match**.
Explanation: After the adjective **confident**, the idiomatic preposition is **of** when followed by a **gerund (-ing form)** or noun: confident of victory / of winning. Hence " **confident of winning the match**" is standard and natural.
Grammatical rule used: Adjective + preposition collocations— **confident of + gerund/noun**; **confident about** is also possible with a similar sense, while **confident that + clause** takes a finite clause (e.g., "confident that she will win").
Example: She is confident of passing the exam on her first attempt.
Information booster / exceptions:
· **Confident in** is used before the **object of trust**: confident in her team.
· **Confident about** is acceptable in general contexts, but **confident of + -ing** is the exam-preferred pattern with actions/outcomes.
· **Why others are wrong:**
· (a) **in winning** — less idiomatic after confident in standard usage for outcomes.
· (c) **in win the match** — incorrect because **win** must be in **-ing** form after a preposition.
· (d) **to winning the match** — confident to is non-idiomatic; confident of/about is required.

Q.154 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
She walked gracefully down the _____ during the wedding ceremony.

A. oil
B. aisle
C. isle
D. ail

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) aisle.**
Explanation: Aisle means a passage between rows of seats—common in churches/venues, perfectly matching the wedding context (Hindi: गलियारा/पंक्तियों के बीच का मार्ग).
Example: The flower girl scattered petals along the aisle before the bride entered.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **oil:** a viscous liquid (Hindi: तेल); semantically unrelated.
· **isle:** a small island (Hindi: छोटा द्वीप); homophone but wrong context.
· **ail:** verb meaning to trouble or afflict (Hindi: कष्ट देना/व्यथित करना); wrong part of speech and meaning.

Q.155 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The train arrived late _____ the station.

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **at**.
Explanation: With **arrive**, we use **arrive at** for **points/small places** (stations, airports, offices) and **arrive in** for **large areas** (cities, countries). Hence, "arrived late **at** the station" is idiomatic and grammatically correct. (**at** = 'पर' in Hindi.)
Example: We **arrived at** the airport just before boarding.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) in** — Used with large places (e.g., arrive in Delhi), not with specific points like a station. (Hindi: में)
· **(b) to** — **Arrive** does **not** take **to** before a place (*X* arrive to the station). (Hindi: को/तक, but not with arrive)
· **(d) on** — Used for **days/dates/surfaces** (e.g., on Monday, on the platform), not with arrive + place. (Hindi: पर)
· **Information booster:** Arrive at noon/on Monday/in Delhi/at the station — preposition choice depends on **time expression** (at noon), **day/date** (on Monday), **large area** (in Delhi), **point location** (at the station).

Q.156 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
No sooner I reached the platform than the train left.

A. I had no sooner reached
B. No sooner did I reach
C. I no sooner reached
D. No sooner had I reached

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **No sooner had I reached**.

Explanation: When a sentence begins with **No sooner**, we require **subject–auxiliary inversion** and typically use the **past perfect** to show the earlier of two quick, successive past actions: **No sooner had + subject + past participle + than + past simple**. Hence, No sooner had I reached the platform than the train left. (जैसे ही मैं प्लेटफ़ॉर्म पहुँचा, ट्रेन चल पड़ी।)

Grammatical rule used:

· Structure: **No sooner + had + S + V^3 + than + S + V^2**.

· Use **than** (not then/but) to introduce the second clause.

· **Example:** No sooner had she opened the door than the phone rang.

· **Information booster:** A correct alternative pattern is **No sooner did + S + V^1 + than + past simple** (e.g., No sooner did I reach than…), but with reached given, option (d) best fits the conventional **past perfect** structure.

Q.157 **Select the correct active form.**
"He is known to me."

A. I knew him.
B. I know him.
C. I had known him.
D. I know about him.

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

· Passive: **He is known to me.** Pattern: Object (He) + be (is) + V3 (known) + to + Subject (me).

· Active structure requires: Subject + V1 + Object → **I know him.**

· Option (b) corresponds to the active core **I know him**.

· Options (a) and (c) shift the tense (past simple/past perfect), which is incorrect; original is in **present simple**. Option (d) **I know about him** changes the meaning (knowing "about" ≠ knowing him personally).

· **Rules of conversion (Passive → Active):**

· Identify agent/experiencer: to me → **I**.

· Move the passive subject **He** to object position **him**.

· Use present simple **know** to match passive **is known**.

· **Structure:**

· **Active**: Subject + V1 + Object → I know him.

· **Passive**: Object + am/is/are + V3 (+ by/ to + Agent) → He is known to me.

· **Example:**

· Active: I respect her. → Passive: She is respected by me.

· **Info booster:**

· Stative verbs of cognition/perception (know, believe, think) commonly form passives without **by**; idiomatic preposition **to** appears with known → known to me/us/them.

Q.158 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He worked very hardly to pass the exam.

A. sincerely
B. regularly
C. hard
D. harder

Answer: C

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

Explanation: In English, **hard** functions as an adverb meaning "with great effort," so "worked very **hard**" is idiomatic and semantically correct. The word **hardly** means "scarcely/barely," which reverses the intended meaning; "worked very **hardly**" would absurdly imply he barely worked. Adding **very** to **hard** is acceptable to intensify degree ("very hard"). Options (a) and (b) don't collocate precisely with "worked … to pass the exam," and (d) **harder** is comparative, not needed without a comparison.

Grammatical rule used: Some adverbs have two forms with different meanings. **Hard** (adverb) = with effort; **hardly** (degree/negative adverb) = scarcely. Use the base adverb "hard" after action verbs like work/study/train.

Example: She **studies hard** but **hardly** ever watches TV.

Information booster: Similar pairs: **late/lately**, **near/nearly**, **high/highly**, **close/closely**—where the "-ly" form often changes meaning (e.g., high = at a great height; highly = to a great degree).

Q.159 **Fill in the blank with appropriate prepositions.**
When you have completed reading the book, keep it _____ the shelf.

A. in
B. on
C. against
D. across

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **on**.

Explanation: We use **on** to indicate position **over a surface**. A shelf is a flat surface, so objects are placed **on** it. (Hindi: **on** = पर).

Example: "Please put the keys **on** the table."

Why other options are incorrect:

· **in** — inside an enclosed space (Hindi: में); a shelf is not enclosing the book.

· **against** — touching/leaning on something for support (Hindi: के सहारे); not the intended meaning.

· **across** — from one side to the other (Hindi: आर-पार); not about placement.

· **Information booster:** Use **on** with surfaces (on the wall/desk), **in** for containers (in a box/bag), **at** for point locations/time (at the door/at 3 p.m.).

Q.160 **Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:**
The director's remarks did not _____ well with the board members, leading to immediate backlash.

A. go out
B. go in
C. go over
D. go off

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **go over**.

Explanation: The idiom **"go over well with (someone)"** means **"to be well received/accepted by"** (Hindi: अच्छी तरह स्वीकार किया जाना/पसंद आना). Since the sentence states there was **backlash**, it implies the remarks **did not go over well**.

Example: His proposal **didn't go over well with** the committee.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

· (a) **go out:** to become extinguished/stop functioning; to leave (Hindi: बुझ जाना/बाहर जाना).

· (b) **go in:** to enter; not idiomatic with "well with someone" (Hindi: अंदर जाना/शामिल होना).

· (d) **go off:** to explode/sound/spoil; go off well can mean "happen successfully" for events, but **"go off well with someone"** is not the standard collocation here.

Q.161 **Pick the spelling that is correct for an educational qualification.**

A. Diploma
B. Diplumma
C. Dipluma
D. Dipploma

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the **correctly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Diploma**"—an official document or certificate awarded by an educational institution to show that a person has successfully completed a course of study (Hindi: डिप्लोमा, पाठ्यक्रम-समापन प्रमाणपत्र). It typically signifies vocational, technical, or academic qualification below a degree level (though usage varies by country).
Example: She earned a **diploma** in computer applications from a reputed institute.
Meanings of all the given options:
· (a) **Diploma** — An academic/vocational qualification; a certificate awarded on successful completion of studies (Hindi: डिप्लोमा).
· (b) **Diplumma** — Incorrect/non-standard spelling; no accepted meaning.
· (c) **Dipluma** — Incorrect/non-standard spelling; no accepted meaning.
· (d) **Dipploma** — Incorrect/non-standard spelling; no accepted meaning.

Q.162 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
You must cope _____ difficulties.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **with**.
Explanation: The verb **cope** takes the preposition **with** to mean "deal effectively with" problems or challenges (Hindi: से निपटना/सामना करना). Hence, "cope **with** difficulties" is the standard collocation.
Example: She copes **with** pressure remarkably well during exams.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **for**: indicates purpose/benefit (Hindi: के लिए), not correct with "cope."
· (b) **in**: indicates location/state (Hindi: में); not idiomatic with "cope."
· (c) **by**: indicates means/agent (Hindi: द्वारा/से); not used after "cope."
· **Information booster:** In standard English, **"cope with"** is correct. Forms like **"cope up with"** are non-standard and should be avoided in formal/exam contexts.

Q.163 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
They congratulated him _____ winning the match. -

A. of
B. for
C. on
D. At

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **on**.
Explanation: Standard collocation is **congratulate + person + on + achievement**. We congratulate someone **on** something (Hindi: उपलब्धि पर/के लिए बधाई देना; here idiomatically "जीत पर बधाई"). Hence, "They congratulated him **on** winning the match."
Example: We congratulated her **on** securing the first rank.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **of**: shows possession/relating to; not used after "congratulate" (Hindi: का/के बारे में).
· (b) **for**: sometimes heard informally, but exam-standard and idiomatic usage is **on** the achievement (Hindi: के लिए; लेकिन मानक प्रयोग "on" है)।
· (d) **At**: indicates time/place; not used with "congratulate" + achievement (Hindi: पर/में संदर्भानुसार स्थान/समय).

Q.164 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
Ravi said, "I will be joining the new office soon."

A. Ravi said that he joins the new office soon.
B. Ravi said that he would join the new office soon.
C. Ravi said that he will be joining the new office soon.
D. Ravi said that he would be joining the new office soon.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (d).
Rules of conversion (Direct → Indirect):
· Reporting verb **"said"** is in the **past**, so we apply **backshift of tense**.
· **Pronoun change:** "I" → "he" (refers to Ravi).
· **Tense change:** will be joining (future continuous) → **would be joining** (future-in-the-past continuous).
· **Linker:** use **that** after said.
· **Adverbials:** soon generally remains soon (or shortly) as it still conveys near future.
· Hence: **Ravi said that he would be joining the new office soon.**
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) he joins — wrong tense; no backshift.
· (b) would join — loses the **continuous aspect** of "will be joining."
· (c) will be joining — no backshift with a past reporting verb.
· **Information booster:** No backshift when reporting universal truths or when the reporting verb is in the present (e.g., Ravi says that he will be joining soon).

Q.165 **Select the synonym of Foster.**

A. Neglect
B. Reject
C. Promote
D. Oppose

Answer: C

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (c) **Promote**.
Given word — Foster: To encourage the development or growth of something; to nurture, support, and help it flourish—whether an idea, relationship, or talent. **(Hindi:** पोषण करना/प्रोत्साहित करना/संवर्धन करना**)**
Example: Good teachers **foster** creativity in the classroom.
Correct answer word — Promote: To advance, encourage, or support the progress of something; to help it gain recognition or success. **(Hindi:** बढ़ावा देना/प्रोत्साहित करना**)**
Example: The campaign aims to **promote** environmental awareness.

Synonyms: nurture, encourage, cultivate, promote.
Antonyms: hinder, suppress, stifle, neglect.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(a) Neglect:** To fail to care for; to ignore. **(Hindi:** उपेक्षा करना/लापरवाही करना**)****
· **(b) Reject:** To refuse to accept, consider, or approve. **(Hindi:** अस्वीकार करना**)****
· **(d) Oppose:** To resist or act against. **(Hindi:** विरोध करना**)****

Q.166 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Questionnair
B. Questionnare
C. Questionaire
D. Questionnaire

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is correctly spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Questionnaire**" — a written or digital set of questions used to collect information or opinions for surveys/research (Hindi: प्रश्नावली).
Example: Please fill out the **questionnaire** after the workshop to share your feedback.

Q.167 **The phrase 'A white elephant' refers to:**

A. Lucky charm
B. Valuable item
C. Costly burden
D. Rare animal

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: A white elephant — Something **expensive to maintain** but **of little practical use**; a **costly burden** that drains resources without proportional benefit. (Hindi: महँगा बोझ / अनुपयोगी महँगी वस्तु)
Example: That underused stadium has become a **white elephant** for the city budget.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **An albatross around one's neck** — A heavy, ongoing burden. (Hindi: लगातार बोझ)
· **Money pit** — Something that keeps consuming money endlessly. (Hindi: धन-नाली)
· **Elephant in the room** — An obvious problem people avoid discussing. (Meaning differs; included to avoid confusion.)

Q.168 **Find the word with a spelling mistake.**

A. Ephemeral
B. Preposterous
C. Alterior
D. Paraphernalia

Answer: C

Sol: **Option (c) is the incorrectly spelt word.**
Correct spelling is: "ulterior" — meaning existing beyond what is obvious or admitted; intentionally hidden or secondary motive (Hindi: अप्रकट/गुप्त/अंतर्निहित उद्देश्य). It is commonly used in the collocation **ulterior motive**.
Example: He helped them out of kindness, not because he had an **ulterior** motive.
Meanings of all the given options:
· (a) **Ephemeral** — lasting for a very short time; fleeting (Hindi: क्षणभंगुर).
· (b) **Preposterous** — utterly absurd or ridiculous (Hindi: बेतुका/हास्यास्पद).
· (c) **Alterior** — incorrect; should be **ulterior**.
· (d) **Paraphernalia** — miscellaneous articles/equipment (Hindi: सामान/उपकरणों का विस्तृत संग्रह).

Q.169 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
The opposition's motion was rejected.

A. Commotion
B. Emotion
C. Movement
D. Proposal

Answer: D

Sol: The correct homonym meaning of the given word is (d) **proposal**.
Given word — motion: In parliamentary usage, **motion** means a **formal proposal** put forward for debate or decision (Hindi: **प्रस्ताव**). Outside this context, it can also mean **movement** (Hindi: **गति/आंदोलन**). Here, "was rejected" clearly points to the **parliamentary sense**.
Example (given word): The member introduced a **motion** to amend the bill.
Correct answer word — proposal: A **proposal** is a **formal suggestion/plan** put before a group for consideration or decision (Hindi: **प्रस्ताव**). It perfectly captures the institutional meaning of motion in the sentence.
Example (answer word): Her **proposal** to form a review committee was turned down.
Synonyms: resolution, proposition, proposal, submission.
Antonyms: withdrawal, rejection, disapproval, veto.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Commotion:** noisy disturbance; turbulence (Hindi: **हंगामा/कोलाहल**).
· **Emotion:** a strong feeling such as joy, anger, fear (Hindi: **भावना**).
· **Movement:** the act of moving; also a social/political campaign (Hindi: **गति/आंदोलन**).

Q.170 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
You should not laugh on others.

A. laugh on
B. No error
C. You should not
D. others

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Detailed explanation: The verb **laugh** takes the preposition **at**, not **on**, when the object is a person/thing being mocked. Hence, the correct expression is **"laugh at others,"** not "laugh on others."
Grammatical rule used: Certain verbs have **fixed prepositions** (verb–preposition collocations). Laugh at (someone/something) means to make fun of them/it.

Example: Don't **laugh at** people who make mistakes; help them improve.
Information booster: Similar patterns— **smile at** someone, **shout at** (in anger) vs **shout to** (to be heard), **aim at** a target.

Q.171 Choose the antonym of 'authorize':

A. Forbid
B. Allow
C. Empower
D. Permit

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Forbid.**
Given word — authorize: to give official permission or approval; to sanction or empower someone to act (Hindi: **अधिकृत करना/अनुमति देना**).
Example: The council **authorized** the construction of the new bridge.
Correct answer word — forbid: to prohibit; to order someone not to do something; to refuse to allow (Hindi: **निषिद्ध करना/मनाही करना**).
Example: The school **forbids** students from using phones during class.
Synonyms (authorize): permit, allow, sanction, empower.
Antonyms (authorize): forbid, prohibit, ban, disallow.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **(b) Allow:** to let someone do something; to permit (Hindi: **अनुमति देना**).
· **(c) Empower:** to give power/authority to; enable (Hindi: **सशक्त/अधिकृत करना**).
· **(d) Permit:** to allow; to grant authorization (Hindi: **अनुमति देना/परमिट देना**).

Q.172 Choose the antonym of 'prudent':

A. Judicious
B. Thoughtless
C. Cautious
D. Sensible

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Thoughtless**.
Given word — Prudent: acting with care, wisdom, and foresight; cautious and sensible in decision-making (Hindi: विवेकपूर्ण, सावधान).
Example: "A **prudent** investor diversifies their portfolio."
Correct answer — Thoughtless: lacking consideration or careful thinking; careless; rash (Hindi: लापरवाह/अविवेकी).
Example: "It was **thoughtless** of him to post that message without checking the facts."
Synonyms (of prudent): wise, judicious, sagacious, circumspect.
Antonyms (of prudent): careless, imprudent, reckless, thoughtless.
Meanings of the other options:
· **Judicious:** showing good judgment; wise (Hindi: सुविवेकी).
· **Cautious:** careful to avoid danger or mistakes (Hindi: सावधानीपूर्ण).
· **Sensible:** practical and reasonable; showing good sense (Hindi: समझदार).

Q.173 Choose the correct one-word substitution for:
"A person who studies the origin and development of human societies and cultures."

A. Sociologist
B. Historian
C. Archaeologist
D. Anthropologist

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **Anthropologist**.
Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning): An **anthropologist** studies humans—their **societies, cultures, evolution, and behavior**, often through fieldwork and comparative analysis (Hindi: मानवशास्त्री). The discipline spans **cultural/social anthropology** and **physical/biological anthropology**.
Example: The **anthropologist** spent two years documenting the community's rituals and kinship patterns.
Meanings of the given other options:
· (a) **Sociologist**: Studies social behavior, institutions, and group interactions (Hindi: समाजशास्त्री).
· (b) **Historian**: Studies and writes about past events (Hindi: इतिहासकार).
· (c) **Archaeologist**: Studies human history through excavation and analysis of material remains (Hindi: पुरातत्ववेत्ता).

Q.174 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. Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. P: Farmers work hard despite unpredictable weather. Q: They grow crops that feed the nation. R: Yet, they face several challenges. S: Modern technology can support better yield. 6. Ensuring farmer welfare is national duty.

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

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
1. **P** introduces the noun **"Farmers"**, establishing the antecedent for **they**.
2. **Q** then uses **they** correctly: "They grow crops that feed the nation."
3. **R** follows logically with a contrast marker **"Yet"**, moving from their contribution to the **challenges**.
4. **S** offers the **remedy/solution** (modern technology), which naturally sets up **6** ("Ensuring farmer welfare is national duty.").

Q.175 Which of the given options is the most logical sequencing of the following sentences to form a meaningful paragraph?
1. They are formed by tiny animals called coral polyps.
2. Coral reefs are home to many marine species.
3. This is caused by rising ocean temperatures and pollution.
4. Corals are losing their wonderful colours due to coral bleaching.

A. 1-3-2-4

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

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b) 2-1-4-3** is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why this order is correct (grammar & logic):
· **(2) → (1):** Sentence (2) introduces coral reefs; sentence (1) uses the pronoun **They**, which coherently refers back to coral reefs and explains formation.
· **(1) → (4):** After defining/establishing reefs, the passage shifts to a **current issue**: bleaching and colour loss.
· **(4) → (3):** Sentence (3) begins with **This**, an anaphoric reference to **bleaching/colour loss**, and gives its **causes** (warming & pollution).
· The sequence thus flows: **Introduction → Formation → Problem → Cause**—a standard expository pattern.

Q.176 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) on time
(B) the bus
(C) arrived
(D) at the stop

A. BCAD
B. BACD
C. CBAD
D. ABCD

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why (a) BCAD is correct (bullets):
· **Subject first:** (B) the bus.
· **Finite verb next:** (C) arrived must follow the subject → The bus arrived …
· **Adverbials order (Place → Time):** Place phrase (D) at the stop typically precedes the time phrase (A) on time → arrived at the stop on time.
· Full sentence: **"The bus arrived at the stop on time."** Grammatically sound and idiomatic.

Q.177 **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. The United Nations was formed after the Second World War.
P: It was established to prevent future global conflicts.

Q: Over the decades, it has expanded its roles.

R: Now it addresses issues like climate change and human rights.

S: Its peacekeeping missions have played a vital role in conflict zones.

6. Despite criticisms, the UN remains a key international body.

A. QPRS
B. PRSQ
C. RPSQ
D. PQSR

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· Read as **1 – P – Q – S – R – 6**
· **P** states the founding **purpose** immediately after sentence 1 ("formed after WWII" → "established to prevent conflicts").
· **Q** provides a **time-progress link** ("Over the decades"), signalling evolution from the initial purpose.
· **S** gives a **classic role example** (peacekeeping) that fits the UN's expanded remit.
· **R** moves to the **present** with the deictic **"Now"**, listing contemporary agendas (climate change, human rights) before the concluding generalisation in 6.

Q.178 **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. Festivals play a big role in cultural unity. P: They bring together people of different beliefs. Q: Each region celebrates with its unique customs. R: Shared celebrations promote tolerance and joy. S: They also preserve traditional art forms. 6. Hence, festivals strengthen the social fabric.

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences (PQRS).**
· **1 → P:** The opening general claim about "cultural unity" is immediately exemplified by **P** ("bring together people of different beliefs"), directly supporting unity.
· **P → Q:** After unity, the passage widens to **diversity**— **Q** adds that each region has unique customs, showing unity-in-diversity.
· **Q → R:** Then comes the **social effect**— **R** states that shared celebrations nurture tolerance and joy, a logical outcome of diverse customs celebrated together.
· **R → S:** Finally, **S** highlights a **cultural function**—preserving traditional art forms—before the conclusion.
· **→ 6:** With unity, diversity, positive social effect, and preservation established, the concluding line ("strengthen the social fabric") naturally follows.

Q.179 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) announced (B) the winner (C) was (D) yesterday evening

A. BCDA
B. CBAD
C. ACBD
D. BACD

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **C B A D → "was the winner announced yesterday evening"** forms a grammatical **yes/no question** with the auxiliary **was** placed before the subject (**the winner**), followed by the main verb (**announced**) and the adverbial (**yesterday evening**).
· In English interrogatives with the verb be (or other auxiliaries), **Auxiliary → Subject → Main Verb → Adverbials** is the standard order.

· The presence of **"was"** (C) at the beginning signals interrogation, making the sequence coherent.
· **BCAD** ("the winner was announced yesterday evening") would be a correct **declarative** sentence but does not follow the interrogative structure prioritized by starting with an auxiliary.
· The other options either begin with a main verb or misplace the subject/auxiliary, breaking standard syntax.

Q.180 Rearrange the parts of the sentence in the correct order.
Advances in satellite imaging
P. across diverse geographic regions
Q. enabling accurate climate modelling
R. and disaster prediction systems
S. have transformed environmental monitoring,

A. SQRP
B. PRQS
C. QPSR
D. RPSQ

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· In (a) **SQRP**, which forms a perfectly grammatical sentence.
· **Why SQRP works:**
· **S** ("have transformed environmental monitoring,") must directly follow the subject "Advances in satellite imaging" to complete the main clause.
· **Q** ("enabling accurate climate modelling") is a present-participle phrase correctly placed to show result/means of the transformation.
· **R** ("and disaster prediction systems") coordinates naturally with **Q** (climate modelling **and** disaster prediction systems).
· **P** ("across diverse geographic regions") is a prepositional phrase best placed at the end to show scope.
Final sentence (with SQRP):
"Advances in satellite imaging **have transformed environmental monitoring, enabling accurate climate modelling and disaster prediction systems across diverse geographic regions**."

Q.181 Choose the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:
(A) served
(B) dinner
(C) they
(D) late

A. ACBD
B. BADC
C. BACD
D. CABD

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the answer; The grammatically correct sentence is **"They served dinner late."**
· This corresponds to the sequence **C A B D (CABD)**: (C) they → (A) served → (B) dinner → (D) late.
Why "They served dinner late." is correct (CABD):
· **Subject (They) → Verb (served) → Object (dinner) → Adverb (late)** is the standard **SVOC/adjunct** order in English.
· Placing **dinner** before **served** ("They dinner served late") breaks the required **verb–object** sequence.
· The adverb **late** naturally modifies the verb phrase at the end.
Tip: In simple declaratives, prefer **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbials** (e.g., They finished the work quickly).

Q.182 Select the synonym of Deft.

A. Inept
B. Skillful
C. Awkward
D. Clumsy

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Skillful**.
Deft: Shows quick, neat, and clever movement or execution; able to handle tasks with precision and ease (Hindi: **कुशल/निपुण/चतुर**).
Example (given word): With a **deft** twist of the wrist, the chef plated the dessert flawlessly.
Skillful: Possessing skill; showing expertise and proficiency, especially through practice and natural ability (Hindi: **कुशल/निपुण**).
Example (answer word): She is a **skillful** negotiator who resolves conflicts tactfully.
Synonyms: adroit, dexterous, nimble, adept.
Antonyms: clumsy, inept, awkward, maladroit.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (a) **Inept**: unskilled; showing no aptitude (Hindi: **अकुशल/अनाड़ी**).
· (c) **Awkward**: lacking grace or skill; clumsy (Hindi: **भद्दा/अनाड़ी**).
· (d) **Clumsy**: awkward in movement or handling (Hindi: **अनाड़ी/भोंदा**).

Q.183 Select the synonym of Relinquish.

A. Abandon
B. Maintain
C. Continue
D. Retain

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) **Abandon**.
Relinquish: To give up, surrender, or let go of a claim, possession, or right, often voluntarily or due to necessity (Hindi: त्यागना / छोड़ देना).
Example (given word): The king decided to **relinquish** his claim to the throne.
Abandon (correct answer): To give up completely; to leave behind or cease to maintain (Hindi: त्याग देना / छोड़ देना). It conveys the sense of **letting go** akin to relinquish, especially with rights, plans, or possessions.
Example (correct answer word): Due to mounting losses, the company **abandoned** its expansion plan.
Synonyms: renounce, **cede**, **surrender**, **waive**.
Antonyms: retain, **keep**, **maintain**, **hold**.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (b) **Maintain** — to keep up, continue, or preserve (Hindi: बनाए रखना).
· (c) **Continue** — to persist in an activity or process (Hindi: जारी रखना).
· (d) **Retain** — to keep possession of; not give up (Hindi: संभालकर रखना / बनाए रखना).

Q.184 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.
The new policy has _____ the use of plastic bags in the store.

A. bond
B. banned
C. bend
D. band

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **banned**.
Explanation: "Has banned" is the **present perfect** form (has + V3) indicating a completed action with present relevance—here, the policy has **imposed a prohibition**. "Ban" means to **prohibit/forbid** something officially (Hindi: प्रतिबंध लगाना/निषेध करना). Thus, "The new policy has banned the use of plastic bags" is grammatically precise and contextually apt.
Example: The government has banned single-use plastics across several cities.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
· **(a) bond** — tie or join together; a connection (Hindi: बंधन/संबंध). Not a verb of prohibition.
· **(c) bend** — curve/turn from a straight form (Hindi: झुकाना/मोड़ना). Meaning mismatch.
· **(d) band** — a group or a strip; also a verb "to band together" (Hindi: दल/पट्टी; समूह बनाना). Not used for prohibiting.

Q.185 **Choose the synonym of the word 'Bawdy'.**

A. Coarse
B. Support
C. Delay
D. Establish

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) **Coarse**.
Bawdy: humorously **indecent**, risqué, or vulgar in speech or writing; often sexual in a comic way (Hindi: अश्लील/भद्दा).
Example: The comedian's **bawdy** jokes drew laughter but also some complaints.
Coarse (correct answer): crude, rough, or vulgar in manner or language; lacking refinement (Hindi: अशिष्ट/भद्दा).
Example: The dialogue was criticized for its **coarse** language.
Synonyms: ribald, lewd, indecent, risqué.
Antonyms: chaste, modest, decorous, refined.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (b) **Support:** to back or help (Hindi: सहयोग/समर्थन करना).
· (c) **Delay:** to postpone; a period of waiting (Hindi: देरी/विलंब).
· (d) **Establish:** to set up or found (Hindi: स्थापित करना).

Q.186 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
She couldn't help but _____ up during an emotional scene in the movie.

A. tear
B. tier
C. tyre
D. tire

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **tear**.
Explanation: The phrasal verb **tear up** means "to begin to cry; to have eyes fill with tears." The idiom "couldn't help but + base verb" takes the **base form** (tear), not the past (tore) or a noun. (Hindi: **tear up** = आँखों में आँसू आ जाना/रो पड़ना.)
Example: He **teared up** when he heard the news.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (b) **tier** — noun meaning a **row/level** in a structure (Hindi: पंक्ति/स्तर).
· (c) **tyre** — noun; the rubber covering of a wheel (Hindi: टायर).
· (d) **tire** — verb **to become or make weary** (Hindi: थकना/थकाना); doesn't collocate with up to mean crying.

Q.187 **What is the meaning of the word "Superannuation"?**

A. A system of retirement benefits for employees
B. The act of receiving a bonus
C. A type of insurance for future health care
D. The process of becoming too old to work

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) Superannuation.**
Explain the correct answer (Hindi meaning): Superannuation refers to an employer-supported **retirement-benefits system** or pension fund into which contributions are made during employment, providing income after retirement (Hindi: सेवानिवृत्ति निधि/पेंशन योजना).
Example: Many companies contribute a fixed percentage of salary to employees' **superannuation** funds.
Meanings of the given other options:
· (b) **The act of receiving a bonus** — A bonus is an extra payment as a reward (Hindi: अतिरिक्त पारिश्रमिक/बोनस).
· (c) **A type of insurance for future health care** — Health insurance/medical coverage (Hindi: स्वास्थ्य बीमा).
· (d) **The process of becoming too old to work** — That is **retirement due to age** (Hindi: आयुजन्य सेवानिवृत्ति). Note: While superannuation can be associated with retirement at a certain age, in HR/finance usage it specifically denotes the **benefit/fund system**, not merely the state of being too old to work.

Q.188 **Choose the correct one-word substitution for the following description.**
"A person who talks excessively"

A. Silent
B. Introvert
C. Reticent
D. Garrulous

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **Garrulous**.
Explain the correct answer (min 2 lines). Garrulous means excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters (Hindi: बहुत बातूनी/वाचाल). It conveys a habit of speaking at great length, often more than necessary.
Example: Our garrulous neighbor narrates every small event in great detail.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Silent:** Not speaking; making no sound (Hindi: मौन).
· **Introvert:** A person more oriented to inner thoughts; reserved socially (Hindi: अंतर्मुखी व्यक्ति).
· **Reticent:** Reserved; inclined not to talk freely (Hindi: कम बोलने वाला/संयमी).

Q.189 **Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.**
A word formed from the initial letters of a name

A. Pseudonym
B. Homonym
C. Acronym
D. Antonym

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Acronym**.
Explanation: An **acronym** is a word created from the **initial letters** of a phrase/name and pronounced as a word (e.g., NATO, UNICEF) (Hindi: संक्षिप्त रूप/आद्याक्षरी शब्द). It compresses multi-word names into a single pronounceable unit for ease of reference.
Example: "ISRO" is an acronym for **Indian Space Research Organisation**.
Meanings of the given other options:
• **(a) Pseudonym:** A fictitious **name** used by a person, especially an author; pen name (Hindi: छद्म नाम/कलम नाम).
• **(b) Homonym:** A word that shares the same spelling or pronunciation with another but has a different meaning (Hindi: समनाम).
• **(d) Antonym:** A word opposite in meaning to another (Hindi: विलोम शब्द).

Q.190 **Which of the following terms refers to a person who loves or collects books?**

A. Bibliophile
B. Philatelist
C. Botanist
D. Anthropologist

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Bibliophile**.
A **bibliophile** is a person who loves books—often collecting, reading, and caring for them with special interest (Hindi: पुस्तक-प्रेमी/पुस्तक-संग्रहकर्ता). Explain: The definition directly matches "a person who loves or collects books."
Example: Being a **bibliophile**, she spends weekends browsing second-hand bookstores.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(b) Philatelist:** a collector of postage stamps (Hindi: डाक-टिकट संग्राहक).
· **(c) Botanist:** a scientist who studies plants (Hindi: वनस्पति-वैज्ञानिक).
· **(d) Anthropologist:** a specialist in the study of humans and cultures (Hindi: मानवशास्त्री).

Q.191 **Which of the following words refers to a group of people who have graduated from a particular school, college, or university?**

A. Student
B. Visitor
C. Teacher
D. Alumni

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) Alumni.**
Explain the correct answer (Hindi meaning): Alumni refers to **former students/graduates** of an institution taken collectively (Hindi: पूर्व छात्र/पूर्व विद्यार्थी). Note on forms: singular male **alumnus**, singular female **alumna**, plural female **alumnae**; **alumni** is commonly used for a mixed group.
Example: The university's **alumni** network offers mentoring and scholarships.
Meanings of the given other options:
· (a) **Student** — A person currently studying (Hindi: छात्र/विद्यार्थी).
· (b) **Visitor** — A person who visits a place (Hindi: अतिथि/आगंतुक).
· (c) **Teacher** — One who teaches; instructor (Hindi: शिक्षक/अध्यापक).

Q.192 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error: The manager together with his staff have gone for lunch.**

A. together with his staff
B. No error
C. The manager
D. have gone for lunch

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation of error: The true subject is **The manager** (singular). The phrase **together with his staff** is a parenthetical/additive phrase and does **not** affect subject–verb agreement. Therefore, the verb must be **singular → has gone**, not **have gone**.
Grammatical rule used:
· With connectors such as **with, along with, together with, as well as, in addition to, accompanied by**, the verb **agrees with the first subject**, not with the additive phrase.
Correct sentence: The manager, together with his staff, **has** gone for lunch.
Example:
· Riya, along with her friends, **is** participating in the event.
Information booster / exceptions:
· When two nouns are joined by **and** (not additive phrases), the subject is plural: The manager **and** his staff **have** gone for lunch.
· If the additive phrase is essential and redefines the subject, reframe the sentence to avoid ambiguity.

Q.193 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
One of the questions were very difficult.

A. very difficult
B. were
C. One of the questions
D. No error

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Explanation of error: The true subject is **One**, not **questions**. In the structure **one of + plural noun**, the verb agrees with **one** (singular). Therefore, **were** should be **was**: "One of the questions **was** very difficult." The plural noun **questions** is inside a prepositional phrase (**of the questions**) and does not control verb agreement.
Grammatical rule used: Subject–Verb Agreement — when the subject is singular, the verb must be singular, even if a plural noun appears in a prepositional phrase after **of** (e.g., one of, each of, every one of).
Example: One of the players **was** injured. / Each of the answers **is** checked twice.
Information booster: In sentences like He is **one of those students who are diligent**, the main verb **is** agrees with **He/one** (singular), but the verb in the relative clause (**are**) agrees with **students** (plural). Here, there is no relative clause; so use singular **was**.

Q.194 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She is one of the best singer in the city.

A. singer in the city
B. She is one
C. of the best
D. No error

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: With the structure **"one of the + superlative + plural count noun"**, the noun must be **plural**. Hence, it should be **"one of the best singers in the city."** The phrase "singer in the city" (singular) is incorrect after "one of the best".
Grammatical rule used: After **one of the + superlative/ordinal (the best, the finest, the first, etc.)**, use a **plural noun**: one of the best **players**, one of the first **responders**.
Example: He is one of the smartest **students** in the class.
Information booster: When a relative clause follows this pattern, the relative-clause verb generally agrees with the **plural noun**: He is one of the students **who are** brilliant.

Q.195 **Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
He succeeded to win the prize.

A. the prize
B. to win
C. No error
D. He succeeded

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: After **succeed**, the correct pattern is **succeed in + V-ing** (gerund), not to + V1. Hence, He succeeded to win is incorrect; it should be **He succeeded in winning**. The preposition **in** is fixed with succeed when it means to achieve something.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Verb + Preposition + Gerund** pattern: succeed **in** doing, insist **on** doing, aim **at** doing, etc.
· Use **gerund (-ing form)** after the fixed preposition.
Example: She **succeeded in securing** a scholarship.
Information booster / exceptions:
· **Succeed to + noun** is correct in the sense of inherit/come into a position: He **succeeded to** the throne. (Here, **to** is part of the phrase meaning inheritance, not followed by a verb.)
· When you want an infinitive, choose a different verb: He **managed to win** the prize.

Q.196 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
She adopted a honest approach to resolve the issue.

A. honest
B. issue
C. resolve
D. a

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) contains an error.**
Explanation: The article before a word depends on **sound**, not merely the first letter. Honest begins with a **vowel sound** (/ˈɒnɪst/, 'h' is silent), so the correct article is **'an'**, not **'a'**. The sentence should read: **"She adopted an honest approach to resolve the issue."**
Grammatical rule used: Use **'an'** before **vowel sounds** (a, e, i, o, u or silent 'h'), and **'a'** before **consonant sounds**. Article choice is phonetic: an hour, an heir (silent h); a university, a one-time offer (pronounced with consonant sound /ju:/ and /w/ respectively).
Example: It was an honor to meet you. / He gave a useful suggestion.
Information booster / exceptions: Some 'h'-initial words vary historically (a historic vs an historic). Modern standard usage favors **"a historic event"** because **h** is pronounced. Always check **pronunciation**, not spelling.

Q.197 **Identify the error in the sentence.**
He is a fastly growing leader in the organization.

A. leader
B. growing
C. fastly
D. organization

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The adverb form **"fastly"** is incorrect. Fast is an **irregular adverb** that remains **"fast"** (not fastly) when modifying verbs/participles. The phrase should be **"a fast-growing leader"** (compound adjective before noun) or **"growing fast"** (adverb after the verb/participle). A more formal alternative is **"a rapidly growing leader."**
Grammatical rule used:
· Many adjectives form adverbs with **-ly** (quick → quickly), but some are **flat/irregular adverbs** (fast, hard, late, early) that **do not** take -ly when used as adverbs.
· **Compound adjectives** before a noun often take a hyphen: fast-growing company, well-known author.
Example:
· Incorrect: He is a **fastly** growing leader.
· Correct: He is a **fast-growing** leader. / He is **growing fast** in the organization.
Information booster / exceptions:
· **Hard vs. hardly:** hard (with effort) is the adverb; hardly means "barely," not "with effort."
· **Late vs. lately:** late (adverb: not on time), lately (recently).
· **High vs. highly:** fly high (adverb of manner), highly (to a high degree: highly skilled).

Q.198 **Choose the antonym of 'affirm':**

A. Refuse
B. Accept
C. Acknowledge
D. Support

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Refuse**.
Given word – affirm: To state something firmly as true; to declare or confirm confidently; also to support or uphold. (Hindi: दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना/पुष्टि करना/समर्थन करना).
Example: The witness **affirmed** that the document was genuine.
Correct answer word – refuse: To decline to accept, agree to, or grant; to reject a claim/request/statement. (Hindi: इंकार करना/अस्वीकार करना).
Example: The committee **refused** to accept the allegation without evidence.
Synonyms (affirm): assert, confirm, avow, declare.
Antonyms (affirm): deny, refute, negate, **refuse**.

Meanings of all the other given options:
• **Accept** — to agree to receive/consent to (Hindi: स्वीकार करना).
• **Acknowledge** — to admit/recognize as true or valid (Hindi: स्वीकार करना/स्वीकारोक्ति करना).
• **Support** — to back up, uphold (Hindi: समर्थन करना).
(All three align with or reinforce affirm, not oppose it.)

Q.199 **Choose the antonym of 'mature':**

A. Developed
B. Immature
C. Experienced
D. Grown

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Immature**.
Given word (mature): "Mature" means fully grown or developed in body or mind; showing emotional, intellectual, or social adulthood and sound judgment (Hindi: परिपक्व, संतुलित).
Example: She is mature enough to handle criticism constructively.
Correct answer word (immature): "Immature" means not fully grown or developed; showing childish or undeveloped behavior or judgment (Hindi: अपरिपक्व, बचकाना).
Example: His immature response showed that he wasn't ready for leadership.
Synonyms (mature): adult, developed, seasoned, ripe.
Antonyms (mature): immature, juvenile, childish, green.
Meanings of the other options:
· (a) **Developed**: grown or advanced to a specified degree (Hindi: विकसित).
· (c) **Experienced**: having knowledge or skill from experience (Hindi: अनुभवी).
· (d) **Grown**: fully developed in size; adult (Hindi: बड़ा/विकसित).

Q.200 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
This book comprises of five chapters.

A. No error
B. comprises of
C. This book
D. five chapters

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The verb **comprise** means **"consist of/include"** and **does not take the preposition "of"**. Therefore, the correct construction is **"This book comprises five chapters."**
Alternatively, you may say **"This book consists of five chapters."**
Grammatical rule used:
· **comprise = consist of** but the verb **comprise** itself takes a **direct object**: X comprises Y (correct); X comprises of Y (incorrect).
· With **consist**, use **of**: X consists of Y (correct).
· **Example:** The committee comprises ten members. / The committee consists of ten members.
· **Information booster / exceptions:** Though **"comprised of"** appears in informal usage, many style guides (e.g., formal academic or exam contexts) still flag it as **incorrect**; prefer **"comprises"** or **"is composed of."**
