Zip Preview fo Mapping Id (783856) ENGLISH ×

Q.1 Which analytical inference best explains why Prof. Govindarajan Padmanabhan received the Vigyan Ratna Award in Biological Sciences?

A. For isolating SARS-CoV-2 protein markers
B. For discovering DNA replication enzymes
C. For elucidating malaria parasite metabolism and boosting biotech start-ups
D. For promoting chemical synthesis in pharma

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **For elucidating malaria parasite metabolism and boosting biotech start-ups.**
• Prof. Govindarajan Padmanabhan was honoured for his **pioneering work in malaria biology** and **promotion of Indian biotechnology innovation**.
Information Booster:
• Former **Director of IISc, Bengaluru**.
• His research on **heme metabolism in malaria parasites** advanced antimalarial drug development.
• Contributed to **indigenous vaccine R&D** and biotech entrepreneurship.
• Awarded **Vigyan Ratna 2025** for lifetime contribution.
• Served on key national **biotech and health advisory committees**.
Additional Knowledge:
• The Vigyan Ratna Award is part of **National Science Awards (2024 onwards)**.
• Recognizes excellence in scientific research and innovation in India.

Q.2 The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. Which of these terms were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

A. Socialist, Secular
B. Sovereign, Democratic
C. Republic, Democratic
D. Justice, Liberty

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Socialist, Secular.**
• The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** added the words **"Socialist"** and **"Secular"** to the Preamble during the **Emergency period**.
Information Booster:
• Enacted under **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**.
• "Socialist" emphasizes **economic equality and social justice**.
• "Secular" ensures the State has **no official religion** and treats all religions equally.
• The amendment is also called the **"Mini Constitution"**.
• It also inserted **Fundamental Duties (Part IVA)**.
Additional Knowledge:
• Original Preamble was adopted on **26 November 1949**.
• Preamble is **part of the Constitution** (Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973).
• Cannot be amended to alter the **basic structure**.
• Other key words: Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity — inspired by the **French Revolution**.

Q.3 Which Indian sporting award is given for outstanding performance in sports coaching?

A. Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
B. Dronacharya Award
C. Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar
D. Arjuna Award

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Dronacharya Award.**
• Instituted in **1985**, the **Dronacharya Award** is given by the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports** to recognize excellence in **sports coaching**.
Information Booster:
• Named after **Guru Dronacharya** from the Mahabharata, symbolizing mentorship and training.
• It includes a **bronze statuette**, a **certificate**, and a **cash prize**.
• Categories: *Lifetime Contribution* and *Regular Coaching*.
• Recognizes coaches who produce medal winners at international events.
• Presented annually along with the **Arjuna and Khel Ratna Awards** on **National Sports Day (29 August)**.
Additional Knowledge:
• **Arjuna Award** – For individual sports performance.
• **Khel Ratna Award** – India's highest sporting honour for overall excellence.
• **Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar** – For institutions promoting sports.
• First Dronacharya Awardee: **O.M. Nambiar** (athletics coach of P.T. Usha).

Q.4 According to the classification of modern Indian languages, which linguistic family accounts for the largest share of the Indian population?

A. Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)
B. Dravidian
C. Austric (Nishada)
D. Indo-European (Aryan)

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Indo-European (Aryan).**
• The Indo-European (Indo-Aryan) language family covers nearly **75–80% of India's population**, making it the most widely spoken linguistic group.
Information Booster:
• Major Indo-Aryan languages: Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese.
• Dravidian languages (e.g., Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam) form the second largest group (~20%).
• The Sino-Tibetan family is mainly spoken in the **Himalayan and Northeastern regions**.
• Austric (Munda) languages are spoken by **tribal groups** in central and eastern India.
• The linguistic classification was first systematized by **Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India (1894–1928)**.

Q.5 Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

A. Swadesh Darshan – Ministry of Culture
B. PM MITRA – Ministry of Textiles
C. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao – Ministry of Women & Child Development
D. PM JANMAN – Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Swadesh Darshan – Ministry of Culture.**

• **Swadesh Darshan Scheme** is implemented by the **Ministry of Tourism**, not by the Ministry of Culture.

Information Booster:

• Swadesh Darshan launched in **2014–15** for integrated development of theme-based tourist circuits.

• PM MITRA: "Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks" — **Ministry of Textiles**.

• Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: Focuses on **gender equality and girl child empowerment**.

• PM JANMAN: A 2023 initiative for **particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs)**.

• The schemes support **infrastructure, inclusion, and sustainable development** goals.

Q.6 **Which of the following quantities remains conserved when an object moves under the gravitational pull of another object?**

A. Only linear momentum
B. Potential energy and linear momentum
C. Kinetic energy and linear momentum
D. Angular momentum and mechanical energy

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Angular momentum and mechanical energy.**

• When a body moves under the influence of gravity (a central force), **angular momentum and total mechanical energy** remain conserved.

• Gravitational force is conservative, meaning **work done is path-independent** and energy can convert between potential and kinetic forms without loss.

Information Booster:

• Conservation of angular momentum: L=mvrL = mvrL=mvr remains constant for central forces.

• Mechanical energy =K.E+P.E= K.E + P.E=K.E+P.E remains constant in absence of non-conservative forces.

• Law of Conservation of Energy applies universally in physics.

• Example: Planetary motion follows **Kepler's Laws**, derived from these conservation principles.

• Gravity is an example of an **inverse-square law** force.

Additional Knowledge:

• Linear momentum is not conserved when external forces (like gravity) act.

• Angular momentum conservation explains the **rotation of planets and satellites**.

• Kinetic energy changes with velocity, but total mechanical energy stays constant.

• These laws are based on **Newtonian Mechanics** and verified through celestial observations.

Q.7 **Which of the following is a key responsibility of IRDAI?**

A. Protecting the interest of insurance policyholders
B. Regulating the stock market
C. Managing disinvestment in public sector enterprises
D. Promoting foreign trade

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Protecting the interest of insurance policyholders.**

• The **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)** was established to **regulate, promote, and ensure orderly growth of the insurance industry**.

Information Booster:

• Established under **IRDA Act, 1999**.

• Headquarters: **Hyderabad**.

• Functions include **licensing insurers, regulating premiums, and grievance redressal**.

• Ensures **policyholder protection under Section 14 of the Act**.

• Current Chairperson (2025): **Debasish Panda**.

Additional Knowledge:

• IRDAI replaced the **Controller of Insurance (Insurance Act, 1938)**.

• Oversees both **life and non-life insurance sectors**.

• Encourages **financial inclusion through insurance penetration**.

• Works under the **Ministry of Finance, Government of India**.

Q.8 **Which part of the Indian Constitution is known as the "Magna Carta of India" and guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens?**

A. Part I
B. Part II
C. Part III
D. Part IV

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Part III.**

• **Part III (Articles 12–35)** of the Indian Constitution guarantees **Fundamental Rights** to all citizens and is often called the **"Magna Carta of India."**

Information Booster:

• Inspired by the **U.S. Bill of Rights (1791)**.

• Enforced on **26 January 1950**.

• Key rights: Right to Equality, Freedom, Against Exploitation, Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, Constitutional Remedies.

• Dr. Ambedkar called **Article 32** the "heart and soul" of the Constitution.

• Rights can be suspended during **National Emergency (Article 359)**, except Article 20 and 21.

Additional Knowledge:

• "Magna Carta" originally refers to the **1215 English Charter of Liberties**.

• Fundamental Rights are **justiciable** (enforceable in courts).

• The Supreme Court safeguards them under **judicial review (Article 13)**.

• Rights are essential for **democratic governance and individual liberty**.

Q.9 **In the context of India's trade policies between 1947 and 1990, what was a common characteristic of the approach to imports?**

A. Promoting imports as a way to boost domestic competition.
B. Primarily focusing on the import of luxury goods and consumer durables.
C. Following a strategy of import substitution to protect domestic industries.
D. Encouraging unrestricted import of all goods.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Following a strategy of import substitution to protect domestic industries.**

• India's trade policy during 1947–1990 emphasized **import substitution**, aiming to reduce foreign dependence and encourage **self-reliance** in manufacturing.

Information Booster:

• Strategy aligned with the **Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956**.

• Focused on domestic production of industrial and capital goods.

• Import licensing and high tariffs restricted foreign goods.

• Goal: Promote **self-sufficiency** and conserve foreign exchange.

• Reforms post-1991 shifted to **export promotion and liberalization**.

Additional Knowledge:
- Policy guided by **Five-Year Plans** (particularly 2nd and 3rd Plans).
- Led to the **License Raj system**.
- Import substitution helped early industrialization but reduced competitiveness.
- 1991 reforms under **LPG model** ended restrictive trade practices.

Q.10 The system of federalism in India divides power between:

A. Centre and States
B. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
C. President and Governors
D. Executive and Judiciary

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Centre and States.**
- Indian federalism divides powers between the **Union Government and State Governments** as per the **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution.

Information Booster:
- The **Seventh Schedule** contains three lists — **Union, State, and Concurrent Lists**.
- India's federal structure is termed **"quasi-federal"** due to a strong Centre.
- Based on the model proposed by **Government of India Act, 1935**.
- Distribution ensures administrative efficiency and regional autonomy.
- Any conflict between lists is resolved in favor of the **Union** (Article 246).

Additional Knowledge:
- India's federalism is enshrined under **Articles 245–255**.
- **Article 1** defines India as a **Union of States**.
- Disputes between Centre and States are resolved by the **Supreme Court (Article 131)**.
- **Finance Commission (Article 280)** manages fiscal relations.

Q.11 Which type of placentation is characterized by the ovules developing on the inner wall of the ovary or on the peripheral part, as seen in mustard and argemone?

A. Parietal
B. Free central
C. Basal
D. Axile

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Parietal.**
- In **parietal placentation**, ovules develop on the **inner walls of the ovary** or **on peripheral parts**, found in **mustard and argemone**.
- The ovary is **unilocular** but may appear **bilocular due to false septa** formation.

Information Booster:
- **Axile placentation:** Found in China rose and tomato.
- **Basal placentation:** Found in sunflower and marigold.
- **Free central placentation:** Found in dianthus and primrose.
- Placentation refers to the arrangement of ovules within the ovary.
- It is a key feature for plant classification and identification.

Additional Knowledge:
- The study of placentation falls under **floral morphology** in botany.
- Mustard belongs to the **Brassicaceae** family.
- Argemone is a **poppy family (Papaveraceae)** plant.
- The type of placentation affects **fruit structure and seed arrangement**.

Q.12 Which of the following authors did NOT receive the Nobel Prize in Literature?

A. Orhan Pamuk
B. Haruki Murakami
C. Alice Munro
D. Kazuo Ishiguro

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Haruki Murakami.**
- The Japanese author **Haruki Murakami** is a celebrated novelist but has **not received the Nobel Prize in Literature** despite frequent nominations.

Information Booster:
- **Orhan Pamuk** (Turkey) – Nobel Prize 2006.
- **Alice Munro** (Canada) – Nobel Prize 2013.
- **Kazuo Ishiguro** (UK) – Nobel Prize 2017.
- Murakami is known for works like *Kafka on the Shore* and *Norwegian Wood*.
- His style blends **magical realism and existential themes**.

Additional Knowledge:
- Nobel Prize in Literature began in **1901**, awarded by the **Swedish Academy**.
- India's only Literature laureate: **Rabindranath Tagore (1913)** for *Gitanjali*.
- Nobel recognizes outstanding literary contribution to humanity.
- Murakami has also won **Franz Kafka Prize** and **Jerusalem Prize**.

Q.13 Which state has the lowest population in India?

A. Manipur
B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Sikkim
D. Mizoram

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Sikkim.**
- As per **Census 2011**, Sikkim is the **least populated state** in India with a population of **6.10 lakh**.
- The population density of Sikkim is only **86 persons per sq km**.

Information Booster:
- Largest population state: **Uttar Pradesh (199.8 million)**.
- Smallest Union Territory (by population): **Lakshadweep (~64,000)**.
- Sikkim became the **22nd state of India in 1975**.
- Sikkim's literacy rate is **82.2%** (as per Census 2011).
- Sikkim is the **first organic state in India (2016)**.

Additional Knowledge:
- Capital of Sikkim – **Gangtok**.
- Major tribes – Lepcha, Bhutia, Nepali.

• Official language – **Nepali**.
• Sikkim shares borders with Nepal, Bhutan, and China (Tibet).
• Major attraction: **Kanchenjunga National Park**, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Q.14 **Which Mughal emperor is known for his extensive autobiography, *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*?**

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Jahangir.**
• Mughal Emperor **Jahangir (1605–1627)** wrote his autobiography *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* (also called *Jahangirnama*).
• It records his **political, personal, and cultural observations**, as well as the administrative policies of his reign.
Information Booster:
• Jahangir continued Akbar's policy of **religious tolerance**.
• He was known for his keen interest in **art, justice, and natural sciences**.
• *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri* was written in **Persian**.
• It provides details on Mughal court life and Jahangir's relations with foreign powers.
• His reign marked the **peak of Mughal painting**.
Additional Knowledge:
• *Ain-i-Akbari* and *Akbarnama* were written by **Abul Fazl** under Akbar.
• *Shah Jahan Nama* describes Shah Jahan's period.
• *Futuhat-i-Alamgiri* records events during Aurangzeb's reign.
• Jahangir's wife **Nur Jahan** played an influential role in governance.

Q.15 **Which solar phenomenon is responsible for disturbances in Earth's magnetic field?**

A. Sunspots
B. Solar flares
C. Chromosphere heating
D. Photospheric cooling

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Solar flares.**
• **Solar flares** are sudden explosions on the Sun's surface that release intense radiation and charged particles, disturbing Earth's **magnetosphere** and causing **geomagnetic storms**.
Information Booster:
• Solar flares originate in **active sunspot regions**.
• They emit **X-rays, UV rays, and solar wind particles**.
• Can disrupt **satellite communication, GPS, and power grids**.
• Measured by satellites like **SOHO** and **Parker Solar Probe**.
• Often accompanied by **Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)**.
Additional Knowledge:
• **Auroras (Northern/Southern Lights)** occur due to charged particles colliding with Earth's atmosphere.
• Solar activity follows an **11-year cycle**.
• Sunspot numbers indicate solar activity intensity.
• Major geomagnetic storm events: **Carrington Event (1859)**, **Quebec blackout (1989)**.

Q.16 **Where was the 72nd Senior National Volleyball Championship 2024 held?**

A. Bangalore, Karnataka
B. Bhubaneswar, Odisha
C. Guwahati, Assam
D. Mumbai, Maharashtra

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Guwahati, Assam.
• The 72nd Senior National Volleyball Championship 2024 was held in Guwahati, Assam, from 3rd to 10th February 2024.
• The event was organized by the Volleyball Federation of India (VFI) in collaboration with the Assam Volleyball Association.
• The championship witnessed participation from 37 teams in both men's and women's categories representing different states and institutions.
• The Railway Sports Promotion Board (RSPB) emerged as champions in both categories.
Information Booster:
• The Volleyball Federation of India (VFI) was established in 1951 and is the apex body for volleyball in India.
• India made its first international volleyball appearance at the 1952 World Championship in Moscow.
• The first Senior National Volleyball Championship was held in 1952 at Ludhiana, Punjab.
• Volleyball was introduced in India by Y.M.C.A. instructors in 1916.
• Assam has hosted several national-level sporting events to promote Northeast sports infrastructure under Khelo India initiatives.
Additional Knowledge:
• The headquarters of the Volleyball Federation of India is located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
• India's men's volleyball team is ranked among the top teams in Asia, having won multiple South Asian Games titles.
• The Government of India promotes volleyball through schemes under the Sports Authority of India (SAI).
• The Indian Volleyball League (IVL), expected to launch soon, aims to professionalize volleyball similar to IPL or PKL.

Q.17 **Who will fly to the International Space Station (ISS) under Axiom-4 mission in June 2025?**

A. Gagandeep Singh
B. Sunita Williams
C. Shubhanshu Shukla
D. Prasanth Nair

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Shubhanshu Shukla.**
• **Wing Commander Shubhanshu Shukla** will fly to the **International Space Station (ISS)** as part of **Axiom-4 mission (June 2025)**, marking India's first participation in a private spaceflight.
Information Booster:
• Mission conducted by **Axiom Space** in collaboration with **NASA and SpaceX**.
• Crew will travel aboard **SpaceX Dragon spacecraft**.
• India's involvement reflects growth of **commercial space partnerships**.
• The mission will include **scientific experiments and international cooperation**.
• Supports India's long-term goals under **Gaganyaan Programme**.
Additional Knowledge:
• Axiom missions are precursors to the **world's first commercial space station**.

• Axiom-3 flew in **January 2024** with astronauts from Italy, Sweden, and Turkey.
• India's **ISRO** plans to launch Gaganyaan (crewed mission) soon after.
• The collaboration enhances India's **space diplomacy**.

Q.18 According to Census 2011, which Indian State/UT has no Scheduled Tribe?

A. Kerala
B. Goa
C. Puducherry
D. Chhattisgarh

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Puducherry.**
• As per **Census 2011**, Puducherry is the only Union Territory in India with **no Scheduled Tribe (ST) population**.
• States and UTs like Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, and Punjab have negligible ST populations, but Puducherry officially records **none**.
Information Booster:
• India's total Scheduled Tribe population: **10.45 crore (8.6%)** of the total population (Census 2011).
• States with the highest ST population: **Madhya Pradesh**, **Maharashtra**, and **Odisha**.
• Constitutionally recognized under **Articles 342 and 366(25)**.
• ST list can be modified only by the **President of India** through an order.
Additional Knowledge:
• The term "Scheduled Tribes" was introduced in the **Government of India Act, 1935**.
• India currently has **over 700 recognized tribes**.
• Ministry of Tribal Affairs was formed in **1999** to address tribal development.
• Key schemes: **Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana**, **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)**.

Q.19 Consider the following statements:
1. The Aditya-L1 mission was launched to replace the INSAT series of weather satellites.
2. Aditya-L1 successfully entered a Halo Orbit around the Lagrange Point 1 (L1) to observe solar activity.
3. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct answer is** (a) 2 only
Explanation:

– **Statement 1 is incorrect**.
Aditya-L1 was **not launched to replace the INSAT series** of satellites.

– The **INSAT series** is mainly used for **weather forecasting, communication, television broadcasting, and disaster management**.

– **Aditya-L1** is a **scientific space mission**, not an operational satellite system.

– **Statement 2 is correct**.
Aditya-L1 was successfully placed in a **Halo Orbit around the Sun–Earth Lagrange Point L1**.

– From the L1 point, the satellite can **continuously observe the Sun without obstruction or eclipse**.

– This position allows real-time monitoring of **solar flares, coronal mass ejections (CMEs), and solar wind**.

– Such observations help in understanding **space weather**, which can affect **satellites, power grids, and communication systems on Earth**.

Information Booster:

– **Aditya-L1** is India's **first dedicated solar observation mission** launched by **ISRO**.

– The satellite was launched using **PSLV-C57** rocket.

– A **Halo Orbit** is a three-dimensional orbit around a Lagrange point that keeps the spacecraft stable with minimal fuel use.

– The **L1 point** is located about **1.5 million km from Earth**, towards the Sun.

– Data from Aditya-L1 will improve **early warning systems for solar storms**.

Additional Knowledge:

- INSAT series – for **meteorological and telecommunication** purposes.
- Aditya-L1 continues India's line of **deep-space science missions** like Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan.

Q.20 Match the port/ corridor with its strategic benefit to India.

Column A (port/Corridor)	Column B (Strategic Benefit to India)
A. Chabahar Port	1. Links India with Europe via Middle East
B. IMEC	2. New age of transportation between the two countries India to Southeast Asia via Mizoram-Myanmar link
C. Sittwe Port	3. Access to Central Asia bypassing Pakistan

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

Answer: A

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

- **Chabahar Port (Iran)** provides India direct access to **Afghanistan and Central Asia**, bypassing Pakistan.
- **India–Middle East–Europe Corridor (IMEC)** strengthens trade connectivity from **India to Europe** through the Middle East.
- **Sittwe Port (Myanmar)** enhances connectivity to **Southeast Asia** via the **Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project**.

Information Booster:

- Chabahar Port developed by **India Ports Global Limited (IPGL)**.
- IMEC announced at **G20 Summit 2023 in New Delhi**.
- Sittwe Port inaugurated in **May 2023** under India–Myanmar cooperation.
- These initiatives support **Act East** and **Neighbourhood First** policies.
- Aim: Reduce dependency on Chinese-controlled trade routes.

Additional Knowledge:

- Chabahar is India's counter to **China's Gwadar Port (CPEC)**.
- IMEC is part of the **India–U.S.–EU strategic initiative**.
- Sittwe Port is located in **Rakhine State, Myanmar**.
- Such projects promote **regional trade, logistics efficiency, and maritime security**.

Q.21 **A heating element of a heater is made of a material with high resistivity and high melting point. Which of the following material properties is most crucial for its function as a heating element?**

A. High modulus of elasticity
B. High thermal conductivity
C. Low specific heat capacity
D. High resistivity

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **High resistivity.**

- A heating element converts electrical energy into heat due to its high electrical resistance.
- Materials like **nichrome (80% nickel + 20% chromium)** are used because they have high resistivity, high melting point (~1400°C), and oxidation resistance.

Information Booster:

- The heating effect is based on **Joule's Law of Heating ($H = I^2Rt$)**.
- Nichrome maintains resistance even at high temperatures.
- Common applications: electric irons, toasters, and heaters.
- The material should not oxidize easily when heated.
- High resistivity ensures efficient heating at moderate current levels.

Additional Knowledge:

- Other heating element materials: Kanthal (Fe-Cr-Al alloy), Tungsten (used in bulbs).
- Nichrome wires are often coiled to increase surface area.
- The efficiency of heating elements depends on resistivity and specific heat capacity balance.

Q.22 **The regulatory framework adopted by India between 1947 and 1990, often referred to as the "License Raj," aimed to direct economic activity. While it had certain intended benefits, what was a significant unintended negative consequence often associated with this system?**

A. A rapid increase in global competitiveness of India-made goods.
B. The fostering of a highly competitive market environment.
C. The creation of barriers to entry for new businesses, stifling innovation and leading to inefficiencies.
D. A significant reduction in corruption and bureaucratic delays.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **The creation of barriers to entry for new businesses, stifling innovation and leading to inefficiencies.**

- The **License Raj (1947–1990)** involved complex approval systems that hindered entrepreneurship and discouraged competition.
- Excessive control created a **bureaucratic bottleneck**, increasing corruption and inefficiency.

Information Booster:

- Introduced through **Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951**.
- Private firms needed multiple licenses for production and expansion.
- Limited competition led to low productivity and innovation.
- Dismantled post-1991 under **Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG)** reforms.
- Replaced by a **market-driven economy** focused on deregulation.

Additional Knowledge:

- Economists criticized the system for **"Inspector Raj"** bureaucracy.
- The 1991 reforms were driven by **Dr. Manmohan Singh** under **PM P.V. Narasimha Rao**.
- End of License Raj marked the rise of **entrepreneurship and FDI inflow**.
- Boosted India's GDP growth and competitiveness globally.

Q.23 **Which policy reform targeted improving competitiveness and efficiency of the banking system after 1991?**

A. Introduction of prudential norms and CRAR
B. Limiting foreign entry into retail banking
C. Full deregulation of credit markets
D. Nationalization of cooperative banks

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Introduction of prudential norms and CRAR.**

- After the 1991 economic reforms, India adopted **prudential norms** to enhance the **soundness and transparency** of the banking system.
- Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) was introduced to maintain **financial stability and reduce credit risk**.

Information Booster:

- CRAR ensures banks have sufficient capital to absorb potential losses.
- Introduced under **Narasimham Committee Report (1991)**.
- RBI adopted **Basel Norms** for global banking standardization.
- Reforms improved **efficiency, profitability, and transparency** in Indian banks.
- Strengthened the framework for **Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)** management.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Narasimham Committee II (1998)** recommended recapitalization and mergers.
- Basel norms set global capital adequacy standards.
- Post-reform measures led to modernization and technological upgrades in banking.
- These reforms helped India withstand the **2008 Global Financial Crisis** effectively.

Q.24 **In the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2025, why did India retain a top-10 spot unlike several developed economies?**

A. High renewable energy share and low per capita emissions
B. Lack of net-zero policy
C. Aggressive fossil fuel expansion
D. High energy consumption per capita

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **High renewable energy share and low per capita emissions.**
• India maintained a top-10 position in **CCPI 2025** due to strong progress in **renewable energy adoption**, **climate policies**, and **low per capita carbon emissions** compared to developed nations.
Information Booster:
• **CCPI 2025** released by **Germanwatch**, **NewClimate Institute**, and **Climate Action Network (CAN)**.
• India ranked **7th globally**, while Denmark, Estonia, and the Philippines led the index.
• The ranking assesses **GHG emissions, renewable energy, energy use, and climate policy**.
• India aims for **net-zero by 2070** and **50% non-fossil capacity by 2030**.
• CCPI evaluates **60 countries and the EU**, covering **90% of global emissions**.
Additional Knowledge:
• India's renewable capacity exceeded **190 GW (as of 2025)**.
• The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** promotes solar collaboration among nations.
• Developed economies like the US and Australia rank lower due to **high emissions**.
• CCPI serves as a global benchmark for assessing climate action performance.

Q.25 **Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:**
Assertion (A): The Santhal festival of Erok Sim marks the end of the agricultural season.
Reason (R): The Magh Sim festival expresses gratitude for the harvest and prepares for a new cycle.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **A is incorrect, but R is correct.**
• The **Santhal festival "Erok Sim"** marks the **beginning of the agricultural season**, not the end.
• The **Magh Sim festival** indeed marks the end of the harvest, expressing **gratitude to nature** and **celebrating community well-being**.
Information Booster:
• The Santhals are one of India's largest tribal communities, mainly found in **Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, and West Bengal**.
• Erok Sim and Magh Sim are part of the **Santhal agricultural calendar**.
• These festivals reinforce **community bonds and environmental respect**.
• Santhals worship nature and follow **animism**.
• Major Santhal deity: **Marang Buru (the Great Mountain Spirit)**.
Additional Knowledge:
• The Santhal Rebellion (1855–56) was led by **Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu** against British rule.
• The Santhali language is listed in the **8th Schedule of the Constitution** (since 2003).
• Santhali script: **Ol Chiki** (developed by Pandit Raghunath Murmu).
• Santhal tribes are classified as **Scheduled Tribes (STs)** under the Constitution.

Q.26 **Which of the following statements are correct about the PM MITRA Scheme?**
1. It aims to establish integrated large-scale textile parks.
2. It is implemented by the Ministry of Textiles.
3. The scheme promotes synergy among textile value chain segments.

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **All 1, 2 and 3 are correct.**
• **PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA)** scheme was launched in **2021** by the **Ministry of Textiles**.
• It aims to establish **seven integrated textile parks** across India with world-class infrastructure, promoting " **Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign**" integration.
Information Booster:
• Budget allocation: **₹4,445 crore for 5 years**.
• States selected: Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.
• Each park will cover over **1,000 acres** with plug-and-play facilities.
• Objective: To generate **~20 lakh jobs** and enhance textile exports.
• The scheme supports the **Aatmanirbhar Bharat** vision in the textile sector.
Additional Knowledge:
• India is the **2nd largest textile producer** globally after China.
• The textile sector contributes **~2% of India's GDP**.
• Implemented under **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** mode.
• The scheme was inspired by the **"3C model" — Competitiveness, Connectivity, and Collaboration**.

Q.27 **Identify the correct interpretation of Gross National Product (GNP).**

A. Income of foreigners in India
B. Income earned by Indians at home and abroad
C. Income earned by Indians only within India
D. Income earned by residents and non-residents within India

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Income earned by Indians at home and abroad.**
• **Gross National Product (GNP)** measures the total value of goods and services produced by a nation's residents — both domestically and overseas.
Information Booster:
• Formula: **GNP = GDP + Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA)**.
• NFIA = Income earned by Indians abroad – Income earned by foreigners in India.
• Reflects the **economic strength of citizens** rather than geographical boundaries.
• Used to compare a country's global income capacity.
• Measured annually at market prices.
Additional Knowledge:
• **GDP** considers domestic production only.
• **NNP = GNP – Depreciation.**
• India's GNP is estimated by **National Statistical Office (NSO)**.
• GNP helps in assessing the **living standards** and external sector influence.

Q.28 **Consider the following statements regarding provincial architecture in medieval India and choose the correct option:**
1. Bengal and Jaunpur developed distinct architectural styles separate from the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Regional style often blended Islamic structures with local artistic traditions.
3. Provincial style remained completely uniform across all regions of India.

A. Only 1

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **1 and 2 only.**
• Bengal, Jaunpur, Gujarat, and Malwa developed their own **regional Islamic architectural styles**, often integrating **local traditions and materials**.
Information Booster:
• Bengal: Use of **terracotta and curved cornices** (e.g., Adina Mosque, Pandua).
• Jaunpur: **Arched screens and lofty gateways** (e.g., Atala Masjid).
• Gujarat: **Intricate jali work** blending Hindu and Islamic art (e.g., Sidi Saiyyed Mosque).
• Provincial styles were **not uniform**, reflecting regional diversity.
• Patronized by **independent sultanates** after Delhi Sultanate's decline.
Additional Knowledge:
• Term "Provincial Style" refers to **post-Tughlaq architectural evolution**.
• The use of **local artisans and materials** enriched architectural variety.

Q.29 What is the aim of **Ayushman Bharat Scheme**?

A. Clean drinking water for all
B. Health insurance for the poor
C. Free education to children
D. Housing for the poor

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Health insurance for the poor.**
• **Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)** provides **cashless health insurance up to ₹5 lakh per family per year** for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
• It was launched in **2018** by the **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
Information Booster:
• Covers **over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable families**.
• Hospitals: Both **public and empanelled private hospitals**.
• Scheme is part of the **National Health Policy 2017**.
• Implemented by **National Health Authority (NHA)**.
• Dubbed as the world's **largest government-funded health insurance programme**.
Additional Knowledge:
• The scheme also includes **Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)** for primary care.
• Digital integration through **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)**.
• Free treatment is **paperless and portable** across India.
• States like Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been top performers in implementation.

Q.30 Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**
• **Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar** served as the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee** of the Constituent Assembly formed on **29 August 1947**.
Information Booster:
• The Drafting Committee had **7 members**.
• Ambedkar is known as the **Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution**.
• The Constitution was adopted on **26 November 1949** and came into force on **26 January 1950**.
• Other members: Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, etc.
• Ambedkar emphasized **equality, liberty, fraternity, and justice** in constitutional design.

Q.31 A factory purchases machinery worth ₹50 lakh. At the end of the year, depreciation is ₹5 lakh. What is the Net Investment made by the firm?

A. ₹45 lakh
B. ₹55 lakh
C. ₹5 lakh
D. ₹50 lakh

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **₹45 lakh.**
• **Net Investment = Gross Investment – Depreciation.**
• Here, Gross Investment = ₹50 lakh; Depreciation = ₹5 lakh.
=> **Net Investment = ₹50 – ₹5 = ₹45 lakh.**
Information Booster:
• **Gross Investment** = Total expenditure on new capital goods.
• **Depreciation** = Reduction in value of assets due to wear and tear.
• **Net Investment** indicates the actual increase in capital stock.
• Positive Net Investment → expansion of production capacity.
• If depreciation equals investment, there's no net capital formation.
Additional Knowledge:
• Investment is a key component of **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** under expenditure method.
• Types of investment: **Planned vs. Unplanned**, **Gross vs. Net**.
• High depreciation lowers a firm's book value but offers **tax benefits**.
• In national income accounting, **Net Domestic Product (NDP) = GDP – Depreciation.**

Q.32 Once the *Time* Magazine had mocked Gandhiji's size but to whom did it compare his martyrdom later on?

A. Albert Einstein
B. Martin Luther
C. George Orwell
D. Abraham Lincoln

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Abraham Lincoln.**
• After Gandhi's assassination in **1948**, *Time* magazine compared his **martyrdom and impact on humanity** to that of **Abraham Lincoln**, recognizing his global legacy of peace.
Information Booster:
• Gandhi was assassinated on **30 January 1948** by **Nathuram Godse**.

- *Time* magazine named Gandhi **"Man of the Year" (1930)** for leading the **Salt Satyagraha**.
- His philosophy of **non-violence (Ahimsa)** influenced global leaders like **Martin Luther King Jr.** and **Nelson Mandela**.
- Gandhi's death anniversary is observed as **Martyrs' Day**.
- He is also known as the **Father of the Nation** (title first used by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose).

Q.33 Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutta were associated with which movement in March 1906?

A. Swadeshi Movement
B. Anti-Bengal Partition Movement
C. Quit India Movement
D. Movement against Bengal educational reforms

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Swadeshi Movement.**
- These revolutionaries were key figures in the **Swadeshi and nationalist revolutionary movement** during the **Partition of Bengal (1905–1908)**.
- Barindra Ghosh (brother of Aurobindo Ghosh) played a key role in the **Anushilan Samiti**, a secret revolutionary organization.

Information Booster:
- The **Swadeshi Movement (1905–1911)** encouraged **boycott of British goods** and **promotion of indigenous industries**.
- It was launched in response to the **Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon (1905)**.
- Key leaders: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal-Bal-Pal trio).
- Slogan: **"Be Indian, Buy Indian."**
- The movement marked the rise of **nationalist extremism**.

Additional Knowledge:
- The **Anushilan Samiti** was founded in **Kolkata in 1902**.
- The **Alipore Bomb Case (1908)** involved Barindra Ghosh and Aurobindo Ghosh.
- The Swadeshi movement inspired later independence movements like **Non-Cooperation (1920)**.
- The movement led to the foundation of national institutions such as **Bengal National College**.

Q.34 Consider the below statements:
1. Governor is the state's constitutional head.
2. He acts solely on Council's advice.
3. Which of the above statements hold true regarding Governor's executive powers?

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Only 1.**
- The Governor is indeed the **constitutional head of the state** (Article 153), but he **does not act solely on the advice** of the Council of Ministers, as he also has **discretionary powers**.

Information Booster:
- Governor's powers derived from **Articles 153–162**.
- He acts on ministerial advice under **Article 163**, except in discretionary matters.
- Discretionary powers include reserving bills for **President's assent**, and **appointing Chief Ministers** in case of a hung assembly.
- The Governor represents the **Union Government at the state level**.
- Appointed by the **President of India** for a **five-year term**.

Additional Knowledge:
- Governor takes oath under **Article 159**.
- He can recommend **President's Rule (Article 356)**.
- First female Governor of India: **Sarojini Naidu (Uttar Pradesh)**.
- Dual role: **Nominal head of state** and **agent of the Centre**.

Q.35 What is the primary mission behind India's involvement in the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)?

A. To promote clean maritime security
B. To bypass China's CPEC via Taiwan
C. To improve connectivity with Eurasia via multimodal routes
D. To facilitate transit trade through the Arctic

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **To improve connectivity with Eurasia via multimodal routes.**
- The **INSTC** aims to link India with **Russia, Central Asia, and Europe** via **Iran and the Caspian Sea** using road, rail, and sea transport.

Information Booster:
- Established under an **intergovernmental agreement (2000)** between India, Russia, and Iran.
- Reduces freight cost and transport time by **30–40%**.
- Key route: Mumbai → Bandar Abbas (Iran) → Caspian Sea → Russia → Europe.
- It strengthens **India's strategic reach in Eurasia**.
- Supports India's policy of **multi-alignment and regional connectivity**.

Q.36 A forest ecosystem experiences a prolonged drought. Which trophic level would likely experience the most immediate and severe impact on its biomass?

A. Secondary consumers
B. Tertiary consumers
C. Primary consumers
D. Producers

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Producers.**
- Producers (green plants) are most affected during droughts as they rely directly on **water and sunlight** for **photosynthesis**.
- Reduced water availability limits their growth, reducing biomass at all higher trophic levels.

Information Booster:
- Producers form the **first trophic level** in an ecosystem.
- Drought disrupts **nutrient cycling and energy flow**.
- Primary consumers (herbivores) depend on producers for food, so they are affected later.
- Biomass pyramids always start with producers having the maximum energy.
- Ecological imbalance can lead to loss of biodiversity and food scarcity.

Additional Knowledge:
- Trophic levels: Producers → Primary consumers → Secondary consumers → Tertiary consumers.
- Examples of producers: green plants, algae, phytoplankton.
- Energy transfer efficiency between levels is about **10% (Lindeman's Law)**.
- Prolonged droughts can cause **desertification and ecosystem collapse** if sustained.

Q.37 Which of the following Biosphere Reserves is correctly matched with its state?

A. Seshachalam Hills – Andhra Pradesh
B. Dehang-Dibang – Meghalaya
C. Pachmarhi – Gujarat
D. Dibru-Saikhowa – Manipur

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Seshachalam Hills – Andhra Pradesh.**
• Seshachalam Hills Biosphere Reserve is located in **Chittoor and Kadapa districts** of Andhra Pradesh.
• It was declared a biosphere reserve in **2010** and is known for **red sanders (Pterocarpus santalinus)**.
Information Booster:
• Total Biosphere Reserves in India: **18 (as of 2025)**.
• Managed under the **Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme of UNESCO.**
• Seshachalam Hills are part of the **Eastern Ghats**.
• Other reserves: Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka), Nanda Devi (Uttarakhand), and Sundarbans (West Bengal).
• Some reserves are included in **UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR)**.
Additional Knowledge:
• India joined UNESCO's MAB Programme in **1971**.
• The **first Biosphere Reserve** in India was **Nilgiri (1986)**.
• Biosphere reserves have three zones — **core, buffer, and transition**.
• Aim: conservation of biodiversity with sustainable resource use.

Q.38 Statutory grants to states by the Union government, under Article 275 of the Constitution, are primarily recommended by which body?

A. National Development Council
B. Finance Commission
C. Ministry of Finance
D. NITI Aayog

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Finance Commission.**
• Under **Article 275**, statutory grants are provided to certain states based on the recommendations of the **Finance Commission** to meet special needs or assist development schemes.
Information Booster:
• Finance Commission is constituted every **five years** under **Article 280**.
• It recommends distribution of **tax revenues** between Centre and States.
• Grants are given to help states manage **revenue deficits** and fund special areas.
• The **16th Finance Commission (2025–30)** is chaired by **Arvind Panagariya**.
• These grants ensure fiscal balance and equitable development among states.
Additional Knowledge:
• Article 282 allows both Centre and States to give **discretionary grants**.
• Finance Commission recommendations are **advisory but influential**.
• Earlier commissions introduced **performance-based grants** (e.g., sanitation, environment).
• Statutory grants differ from **centrally sponsored schemes**.

Q.39 Which dynasty was founded by Dantidurga in the mid-8th century?

A. Rashtrakuta Dynasty
B. Chola Dynasty
C. Pala Dynasty
D. Pratihara Dynasty

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Rashtrakuta Dynasty.**
• **Dantidurga** founded the **Rashtrakuta dynasty** around **753 CE** after defeating the Chalukyas of Badami.
Information Booster:
• Capital: **Manyakheta (modern Malkhed in Karnataka)**.
• Most powerful ruler: **Krishna I** (built Kailasa Temple, Ellora).
• Patronized literature in **Kannada and Sanskrit**.
• Rashtrakutas ruled large parts of **Deccan and South India**.
• Known for promoting trade and temple architecture.
Additional Knowledge:
• Period: 8th–10th century CE.
• Defeated by **Tailapa II (Western Chalukya)** in the 10th century.
• Major kings: Dhruva, Govinda III, Amoghavarsha I.
• Mentioned in **Aihole inscription** and **Prashastis**.

Q.40 Odissi classical dance originated in which Indian state?

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **Odisha.**
• **Odissi** is one of India's eight classical dance forms, known for its **graceful postures, sculpturesque movements, and devotional themes**.
• It evolved from temple rituals performed in **Jagannath Temple, Puri**.
Information Booster:
• Recognized as a classical dance by **Sangeet Natak Akademi (1958)**.
• Rooted in **Natya Shastra** and temple dance traditions.
• Key mudras and expressions depict stories of **Lord Krishna and Radha**.
• The dance emphasizes **Tribhangi posture** (three bends of the body).
• Prominent exponents: **Kelucharan Mohapatra**, **Sanjukta Panigrahi**.
Additional Knowledge:
• Music used is based on **Odissi classical ragas**.
• Costumes are traditional **Pattachitra patterns** with silver jewellery.
• Odissi has strong links with **Mahari and Gotipua** traditions.
• The dance reflects **spiritual devotion and feminine grace**.

Q.41 What is the score of India in Corruption Perception Index published by Transparency International?

A. 38

B. 48
C. 150
D. 300

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **38.**
- As per the **Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2023**, released by **Transparency International**, India scored **38 out of 100**.
- India ranked **93rd out of 180 countries**, maintaining the same score as in the previous year.
- The index measures perceived levels of corruption in the public sector.

Information Booster:
- Countries are scored on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).
- **Top performers:** Denmark (90), Finland (87), New Zealand (85).
- **Lowest scorers:** Somalia (11), South Sudan (13), Syria (13).
- The CPI is based on data from 13 external sources, including the World Bank and World Economic Forum.
- India's rank indicates moderate improvement but highlights persistent governance challenges.

Additional Knowledge:
- Transparency International was founded in **1993** and is headquartered in **Berlin, Germany**.
- The **first CPI report** was released in **1995**.
- India's score has fluctuated between 36 and 41 over the past decade.
- Corruption control in India is monitored through bodies like **CVC**, **CBI**, and **Lokpal**.

Q.42 Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement 1: Kriti is a highly structured musical composition in Carnatic tradition.
Statement 2: Tillana often concludes a Carnatic recital and emphasizes rhythmic syllables.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
- In Carnatic music, Kriti is a structured composition with three parts — Pallavi, Anupallavi, and Charanam.
- Tillana is a rhythmic piece sung or played towards the end of a recital, emphasizing rhythmic syllables (bols) and intricate patterns.

Information Booster:
- Kriti form was popularized by Saint Thyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, and Syama Sastri (Trinity of Carnatic music).
- Tillana is similar to Tarana in Hindustani music.
- Carnatic music mainly developed in South India.
- It is primarily devotional, sung in Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, or Sanskrit.
- Rhythm in Carnatic music is based on Tala system.

Additional Knowledge:
- Raga – melodic framework; Tala – rhythmic cycle.
- Main forms: Varnam, Kriti, Ragam Tanam Pallavi.
- Veena, Mridangam, and Violin are common instruments.
- Governed by South Indian classical music theory, distinct from Hindustani tradition.

Q.43 How many players from one team are allowed on the basketball court during play?

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **5.**
- Each basketball team fields **five players** on the court during play — usually two guards, two forwards, and one center.

Information Booster:
- Regulated by **FIBA** (International Basketball Federation).
- Each team can have **12 players**, including substitutes.
- Duration: **4 quarters of 10 minutes each** (FIBA standard).
- Substitutions can be made during stoppages.
- Objective: Score by shooting into the opponent's **basket (10 ft high)**.

Additional Knowledge:
- Basketball was invented by **Dr. James Naismith (1891)** in the USA.
- India's governing body: **Basketball Federation of India (BFI)**.
- Olympic debut: **Berlin 1936**.
- Court dimensions: **28m x 15m**.
- India's national basketball venue: **Guru Nanak Indoor Stadium (Ludhiana)**.

Q.44 Which of the following statements correctly differentiates Alluvial soils from Red and Yellow soils?

A. Alluvial: from rocks; Red/Yellow: river-transported
B. Alluvial: older types most fertile; Red/Yellow: colored by iron
C. Alluvial: sandy loam to clay; Red/Yellow: sandy loam, less fertile uplands
D. Alluvial: rich in phosphorus and humus; Red/Yellow: rich in potash

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Alluvial: sandy loam to clay; Red/Yellow: sandy loam, less fertile uplands.**
- Alluvial soils are **fertile**, formed by **river deposits**, and found in plains and deltas.
- Red and Yellow soils are **residual soils**, formed due to **weathering of ancient crystalline rocks**, and are less fertile, commonly found in **upland regions**.

Information Booster:
- Alluvial soil covers about **43% of India's land area**—mainly in the **Indo-Gangetic plains**.
- Red and Yellow soils are rich in **iron oxide**, giving them their characteristic color.
- Alluvial soils are ideal for crops like **rice, wheat, sugarcane, and pulses**.
- Red soils are deficient in nitrogen, phosphate, and lime.
- Regions: Red soil—Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh; Alluvial soil—Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal.

Additional Knowledge:
- The **ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research)** classifies India's soils into **8 major groups**.
- Alluvial soils are **renewable annually** through river flooding.
- Red soils are formed from **igneous and metamorphic rocks**.
- Alluvial soils are divided into **Bhangar (old)** and **Khadar (new)** types.

Q.45 Which of the following best explains the reason that made Qandhar strategically important for the Mughals?

A. It provided direct naval access to the Red Sea for Mughal expeditions.
B. It served as a religious pilgrimage center linking India with Central Asian Sufi shrines.
C. It was a crucial trade hub connecting the Arabian Sea with the Persian Gulf.
D. It controlled key land routes between Kabul and Herat and acted as a fortified military outpost.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **It controlled key land routes between Kabul and Herat and acted as a fortified military outpost.**
• **Qandhar (Kandahar)** held immense **strategic and military importance** as it connected **India with Central Asia and Persia** via Afghanistan.
• Control over Qandhar ensured dominance over **northwestern frontiers** and major **trade routes**.
Information Booster:
• Captured by **Humayun (1539)**, later lost to **Persia (1649)**.
• Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan fought multiple campaigns for Qandhar.
• It served as a **buffer zone** against Persian and Uzbek invasions.
• The city linked **Kabul–Herat–Isfahan** trade routes.
• Shah Jahan's attempts to recapture Qandhar failed due to Persian strength.
Additional Knowledge:
• Qandhar was vital for controlling **Silk Route trade**.
• Mughals fortified it to secure **northwestern borders**.
• In Persian wars, it was contested between the **Safavids and Mughals**.
• Today, Qandhar lies in **modern Afghanistan**, retaining its historical military relevance.

Q.46 As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which of the following best defines "electronic communication"?

A. Any information transmitted using electronic devices like phones or computers
B. Only video calls conducted through secure government networks
C. Telephonic conversation records manually
D. Verbal messages sent through written documents only

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Any information transmitted using electronic devices like phones or computers.**
• As per **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023**, electronic communication includes **emails, texts, messages, or digital media** transmitted through electronic devices.
Information Booster:
• BNSS, 2023 replaces the **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973**.
• Aims to modernize criminal procedures through **technology integration**.
• Includes provisions for **electronic warrants, e-FIRs, and video trials**.
• Recognizes digital evidence as legally valid.
• Ensures transparency and efficiency in legal processes.
Additional Knowledge:
• BNSS is part of the **Three New Criminal Laws (2023)** along with **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)** and **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)**.
• Introduced by **Ministry of Home Affairs**, effective **July 1, 2024**.
• Focuses on **citizen-centric justice delivery**.
• Electronic communication ensures **faster investigation and court processes**.

Q.47 What is the primary reason for the asymmetrical distribution of continents and oceans across the Earth's surface?

A. Seafloor spreading and plate tectonics
B. Earth's elliptical orbit
C. Magnetic anomalies in the core
D. Variations in solar radiation

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Seafloor spreading and plate tectonics.**
• The unequal distribution of continents and oceans is due to **plate tectonic movements** and **continental drift** over millions of years.
• These processes constantly reshape Earth's surface through **seafloor spreading**, **subduction**, and **collision zones**.
Information Booster:
• The theory of **Plate Tectonics** was proposed by **McKenzie and Parker (1967)**.
• **Continental Drift Theory** was introduced by **Alfred Wegener (1912)**.
• Continents move due to convection currents in the **mantle**.
• The present configuration evolved from the supercontinent **Pangaea**.
• Seafloor spreading occurs at **mid-ocean ridges** like the **Mid-Atlantic Ridge**.
Additional Knowledge:
• Earth's lithosphere is divided into **7 major and 8 minor plates**.
• Tectonic activities cause earthquakes, volcanoes, and mountain formation.
• Oceanic crust is **younger and denser** than continental crust.
• Major plates: **Pacific, Eurasian, Indo-Australian, African, Antarctic, North & South American.**

Q.48 What is Karst topography primarily associated with?

A. Groundwater action in limestone or dolomite regions
B. River meandering in alluvial plains
C. Glacial deposition in polar regions
D. Wind erosion in arid deserts

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Groundwater action in limestone or dolomite regions.**
• Karst topography is formed due to **chemical weathering (solution and carbonation)** of **limestone and dolomite rocks** by groundwater, creating features like sinkholes, caves, and underground streams.
Information Booster:
• Named after the **Karst region of Slovenia and Italy**.
• Major features: **stalactites, stalagmites, dolines, and limestone caverns**.
• Common in **Meghalaya (Krem Liat Prah Caves)** and **Visakhapatnam (Borra Caves)**.
• Carbonic acid from rainwater dissolves **calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$)**.
• Represents **fluvial-erosional landform under subsurface drainage**.
Additional Knowledge:
• Karst regions are rich in **groundwater aquifers**.
• Found in **Yunnan (China)** and **Appalachians (USA)** globally.
• Studied under **geomorphology** in physical geography.

Q.49 In 2025, ISRO announced the construction of the "Bharatiya Antariksh Station" project. What is the first module scheduled to be tested under this initiative?

A. Cryogenic Fuel Storage Hub
B. Robotic Refueling Unit
C. Autonomous AI-operated lab
D. Orbital Habitation Module

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Orbital Habitation Module.**
• The first component of India's **Bharatiya Antariksh Station** will be the **Orbital Habitation Module**, designed for **long-duration crew stay** in low Earth orbit.
Information Booster:
• Project announced by **ISRO in 2025**, post-Gaganyaan mission success.
• Target year for deployment: **2035**.
• Will host **scientific research, microgravity experiments, and technology testing**.
• Marks India's entry into **permanent space infrastructure**.
• To be launched using **HLVM3 rocket (upgraded GSLV Mk-III)**.
Additional Knowledge:
• First phase involves **2–3 module configuration**.
• India to collaborate with **friendly nations for payload experiments**.
• Will replace India's dependence on **ISS access** for human spaceflight.

Q.50 **Which of the following best reflects the constitutional dilemma in implementing the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India, as discussed in debates surrounding Article 44 and Article 25?**

A. UCC allows gender-based personal law systems to remain untouched under Article 14
B. UCC enforces cooperative federalism by giving states legislative powers on personal law
C. UCC operationalizes the secular ethos by completely eliminating all religious laws
D. UCC aligns with Article 44 but may be seen to infringe upon religious freedom under Article 25

Answer: D

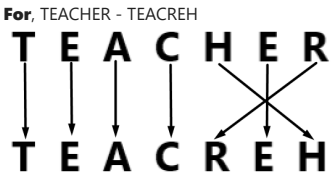
Sol: The correct answer is (d) **UCC aligns with Article 44 but may be seen to infringe upon religious freedom under Article 25.**
• The **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)** aims to unify personal laws across religions in line with **Article 44 (Directive Principles of State Policy)**.
• However, it faces a constitutional challenge as it could potentially **conflict with Article 25**, which guarantees **freedom of religion and personal customs**.
Information Booster:
• Article 44 – Directive for the State to secure a UCC for citizens.
• Article 25 – Guarantees freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion.
• UCC intends to ensure **equality and gender justice** in civil matters like marriage, divorce, and inheritance.
• Debates focus on balancing **secularism** and **religious autonomy**.
• Goa currently follows a **uniform civil law model**.
Additional Knowledge:
• The issue was discussed in **Shah Bano Case (1985)**, highlighting the conflict between personal laws and gender equality.
• **21st Law Commission Report (2018)** suggested reforming personal laws instead of full UCC implementation.
• UCC is listed in **Entry 5 of the Concurrent List** (marriage, divorce, etc.).
• Implementation requires political consensus and social acceptance.

Q.51 **If TEACHER is written as TEACREH, how is FRIENDS written?**

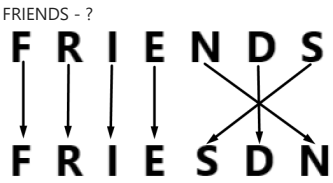
A. FRESIND
B. FIRNEDS
C. FIRENDS
D. FRIESDN

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: If TEACHER is written as TEACREH.
Logic: Position of letters are interchanged.
For, TEACHER - TEACREH



Similarly,
FRIENDS - ?



So, FRIENDS is written as **FRIESDN**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.52 **All words that are not yet sorted alphabetically are then placed immediately after the newly sorted word, maintaining their relative order. All numbers that are not yet sorted in descending order are then placed immediately before the newly sorted number, maintaining their relative order. This 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: Craft 71 60 40 Art Skill Brain 83
What is the Step I arrangement ?

A. Art Craft Brain Skill 83 40 60 41
B. Art Brain Skill Craft 71 60 40 83
C. Art Craft Skill Brain 60 41 40 83
D. Art Craft Skill Brain 71 60 40 83

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic:**
In each step, place the next smallest word alphabetically at the left.
Place remaining unsorted words after it in original order.
Numbers are unchanged until word sorting is done.
Input: Craft 71 60 40 Art Skill Brain 83
Step I: Art Craft Skill Brain 71 60 40 83
(Art comes to the front.
Remaining words (Craft, Skill, Brain) follow in their original order.
Numbers (71, 60, 40, 83) stay unchanged in Step I.)
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.53 **If + means ×, - means ÷, × means +, ÷ means -, then what is (5 + 2) × 3 - 4 ÷ 2 = ?**

A. 7
B. 10.67
C. 9

D. 8.75

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: (5 + 2) × 3 - 4 ÷ 2 = ?

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: (5 × 2) + 3 ÷ 4 - 2 = ?

(5 × 2) + 0.75 - 2 = ?

10 + 0.75 - 2 = ?

10.75 - 2 = ?

? = **8.75**

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.54 Choose the odd one: Mercury, Venus. Earth, Pluto

A. Venus
B. Mercury
C. Earth
D. Pluto

Answer: D

Sol: **Mercury**, **Venus** and **Earth** are planets (specifically terrestrial/inner planets).
Pluto is classified as a dwarf planet.
So, **Pluto** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.55 What number will be present in place of the question mark?
5, 11, 23, 47, ?

A. 96
B. 71
C. 83
D. 95

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 5, 11, 23, 47, ?
Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2 and + 1 is pattern follow.
5 × 2 + 1 = 11
11 × 2 + 1 = 23
23 × 2 + 1 = 47
47 × 2 + 1 = **95**
So, the missing term is **95**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.56 Aditi walks 8m South from her home to reach a grocery store. From there, she turns right and walks 12m to reach a bakery. She then takes a left turn and walks 6m to each a bookstore. From the bookstore, she walks 14m North to reach a clinic, then turns left and walks 12m. In which direction and how far is her home from her final position?

A. 12 m East
B. 6 m North
C. 24 m East
D. 24m West

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
Aditi walks 8m South from her home to reach a grocery store.
From there, she turns right and walks 12m to reach a bakery.
She then takes a left turn and walks 6m to each a bookstore.
From the bookstore, she walks 14m North to reach a clinic, then turns left and walks 12m.
From the given information path diagram will be.



12 + 12 = 24m
In **East** direction and **24m** far is her home from her final position.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.57 If P says, "Q is the son of my father's only daughter," how is Q related to P?

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

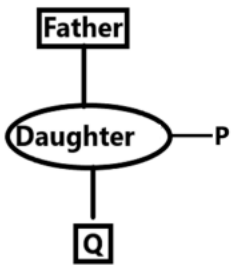
Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:

If P says, "Q is the son of my father's only daughter,"

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, **Q is P's sister's son**, which makes **Q the nephew** of **P**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.58 A car travels 50km West, then turns around and travels 30km East. What is the car's final position relative to its starting point?

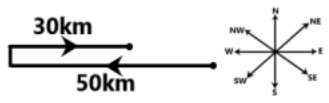
A. 20 km West
B. 20 km East
C. 30 km West
D. 80 km West

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:

A car travels 50km West, then turns around and travels 30km East.

From the given information path diagram will be.



50 - 30 = 20km

20km West is the car's final position relative to its starting point.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.59 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.

32654 : 54876 :: 51763 : ?

A. 73986
B. 74986
C. 72985
D. 73985

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 32654 : 54876 :: 51763 : ?

Logic: Each digits are increasing + 2 place.

For, 32654 : 54876

3 + 2 = 5, 2 + 2 = 4, 6 + 2 = 8, 5 + 2 = 7, 4 + 2 = 6

Similarly,

51763 : ?

5 + 2 = **7**, 1 + 2 = **3**, 7 + 2 = **9**, 6 + 2 = **8**, 3 + 2 = **5**

So, 51763 : **73985**

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.60 Hyundai, Ford, Apple, Toyota - which brand doesn't fit?

A. Toyota
B. Apple
C. Ford
D. Hyundai

Answer: B

Sol: **Hyundai**, **Ford** and **Toyota** are automobile manufacturers.

Apple is a technology company (not a car brand).

So, **Apple** brand doesn't fit.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.61 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 options from the four choices given below.

Antonym: Opposite :: Synonym:?

A. Equal
B. Same
C. Similar
D. Meaning

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: Antonym: Opposite :: Synonym:?

An **antonym** is a word with the **opposite** meaning.

Similarly,

Synonym : ?
A **synonym** is a word with a **similar** meaning.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.62 **Read the situation and choose the best judgement:**
A student finds the answer key of an upcoming exam by mistake in a professor's office. What should the student do?

A. Keep it to use later
B. Return it to the professor without disclosing its contents
C. Share it with friends
D. Memorize the answers

Answer: B

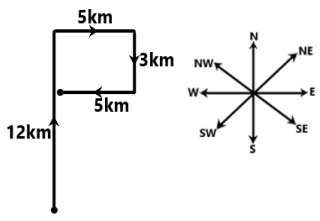
Sol: **Given**:
A student finds the answer key of an upcoming exam by mistake in a professor's office.
Because it is the most honest and ethical action, showing integrity and fairness in exams.
So, **Return it to the professor without disclosing its contents** the student do.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.63 **A man goes 12km North, turns East and walks 5km, turns South and walks 3km, then turns West and walks 5km. how far is he from the starting point?**

A. 17km
B. 9 km
C. 15 km
D. 12 km

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
A man goes 12km North, turns East and walks 5km, turns South and walks 3km, then turns West and walks 5km.
From the given information path diagram will be.



12 - 3 = 9km
He is far **9km** from the starting point,
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.64 **In each of the following questions, a pair of words (letter sequences) is given on the left-hand side of the double colon(::), which follows a certain alphabetical pattern. Identify the logic in the first pair and apply the same logic to the third word to find the correct corresponding word from the options.**
LID : KIC :: CUP : ?

A. SLW
B. LOW
C. BUO
D. FLO

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: LID : KIC :: CUP : ?

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

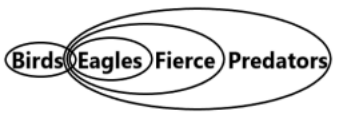
Logic: 1st letter - 1, 2nd letter is same and 3rd letter - 1 place.
For, LID : KIC
L - 1 = K, I = I, D - 1 = C
Similarly,
CUP : ?
C - 1 = **B**, U = **U**, P - 1 = **O**
So, CUP : **BUO**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.65 **Read the following statements are conclusion carefully. Assume the statements are absolutely true, even if they contradict commonly known facts. based solely on the statements, determine which of the conclusions logically follows.**
Statements:
I. Some birds are eagles.
II. All eagles are fierce.
III. All fierce creatures are predators.
Conclusions:
1. Some birds are fierce.
2. Some birds are predators.
3. All predators are fierce.
4. No eagle is a predator

A. Only 1, 3 and 4 follows.
B. Only 1 and 2 follows.
C. Only 1 follows.
D. All 1, 2, 3 and 4 follows.

Answer: B

Sol: **Statements**:
I. Some birds are eagles.
II. All eagles are fierce.
III. All fierce creatures are predators.
From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.



Conclusions:

1. Some birds are fierce. (**True**, some birds are eagles and all eagles are fierce, so that means some birds are fierce).
2. Some birds are predators. (**True**, some birds are eagles, all eagles are fierce and all fierce are predators, so that means some birds are predators).
3. All predators are fierce. (**False**, all fierce are predators).
4. No eagle is a predator. (**False**, there is relation between eagle and predators).

So, **Only 1 and 2 follows.**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.66 Complete the following series:
B, D, G, K, ?

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: B, D, G, K, ?

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

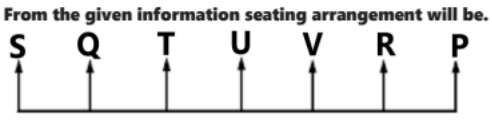
Logic: Letters are increasing + 2, + 3, + 4 and + 5 place.
B + 2 = D
D + 3 = G
G + 4 = K
K + 5 = **P**
So, the missing term is **P**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.67 Seven people - P, Q, R, S, T, U and V- are sitting in a row facing North. S is fourth to the left of V. Only one person sits between T and S. P is not next to T. R is not at any extreme end. U is to the immediate left of V. Who is sitting exactly in the middle?

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

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Seven people - P, Q, R, S, T, U and V- are sitting in a row facing North.
S is fourth to the left of V.
Only one person sits between T and S.
P is not next to T.
R is not at any extreme end.
U is to the immediate left of V.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.



U is sitting exactly in the middle.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.68 Read the information carefully and identify the correct relationship between the persons mentioned in the questions.
A is the father of B.
C is the son of A.
D is the brother of E.
E is the daughter of B.
How is C related to D?

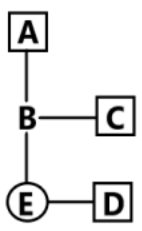
A. Brother
B. Uncle
C. Father
D. Cousin

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
A is the father of B.
C is the son of A.
D is the brother of E.
E is the daughter of B.

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



C is the **Uncle** of D.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.69 Find the missing term in the series:
235, 271, 349, 385, ?, 499

A. 421
B. 313
C. 411
D. 463

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 235, 271, 349, 385, ?, 499
Logic: Numbers are increasing + 36 and + 78 place alternately.
235 + 36 = 271
271 + 78 = 349
349 + 36 = 385
385 + 78 = **463**
463 + 36 = 499
So, the missing term is **463**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.70 Complete the analogy:
BCD : FGH :: JKL : ?

A. QRS
B. MNP
C. PQR
D. NOP

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: BCD : FGH :: JKL : ?

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 + 4 place.
For, BCD : FGH
B + 4 = F, C + 4 = G, D + 4 = H
Similarly,
JKL : ?
J + 4 = **N**, K + 4 = **O**, L + 4 = **P**
So, JKL : **NOP**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.71 In a code, 'CAT' is written as 'FDW', then how is 'DOG' written in the same code?

A. GOJ
B. EOH
C. GRJ
D. GRH

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: In a code, 'CAT' is written as 'FDW'.

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3 place.
For, CAT - FDW
C + 3 = F, A + 3 = D, T + 3 = W
Similarly,
DOG - ?
D + 3 = **G**, O + 3 = **R**, G + 3 = **J**
So, DOG is written as **GRJ**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.72 Complete the following series:
SCD, TEF, UGH, ?, WKL

A. IJT
B. CMN
C. VIJ
D. UJI

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: SCD, TEF, UGH, ?, WKL

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

Logic: 1st letter + 1, 2nd letter + 2 and 3rd letter + 2 place.
For, 1st letter
S + 1 = T, T + 1 = U, U + 1 = **V**, V + 1 = W
For, 2nd letter
C + 2 = E, E + 2 = G, G + 2 = **I**, I + 2 = J
For, 3rd letter
D + 2 = F, F + 2 = H, H + 2 = **J**, J + 2 = K
So, the missing term is **VIJ**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.73 Out of 72 students, boys are twice girls. A girl is ranked 12th from top. If 5 boys are ahead of her, how many girls are after her?

A. 17
B. 20
C. 21
D. 19

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Out of 72 students, boys are twice girls.
A girl is ranked 12th from top.
If 5 boys are ahead of her.
Solution:
Total students = 72.
Boys are twice girls → let girls = g, boys = 2g.
So 3g = 72 => g = 24 (girls), boys = 48.
Girl's overall rank = 12th from top → there are 11 students ahead of her.
Of those 11, 5 are boys, so girls ahead = 11 − 5 = 6
Her position among girls = 6 girls ahead + herself = 7th girl.
Girls after her = total girls − her position = 24 − 7 = **17**
So, **17** girls are after her.
Thus, correct option is (a).
Alternate
Total students = 72
Boys = 2×Girls => B = 48, G = 24
Girl ranked 12th, with 5 boys ahead => Girls ahead = 12 − 1 − 5 = 6
So, girls after her = 24 − 1 − 6 = **17**

Q.74 Complete the followings series:
AB, CE, FH, ?

A. KM
B. JK
C. IJ
D. HK

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: AB, CE, FH, ?

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, + 3, + 4 and 2nd letter + 3 place.
For, 1st letter
A + 2 = C, C + 3 = F, F + 4 = **J**
For, 2nd letter
B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H, H + 3 = **K**
So, the missing term is **JK**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.75 If + means ×, - means +, × means ÷, ÷ means -, then, what is (4 + 5) × 2 - 3 ÷ 1 = ?

A. 12
B. 11
C. 14
D. 10

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: (4 + 5) × 2 - 3 ÷ 1 = ?

Given Sign + - ×÷

New Sign ×+÷ -

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: (4 × 5) ÷ 2 + 3 - 1 = ?
20 ÷ 2 + 3 - 1 = ?
10 + 3 - 1 = ?
13 - 1 = ?
? = **12**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.76 **A student is struggling with time management for an upcoming entrance exam. What would be the most effective decision to address this issue?**

A. Leave preparation to the last week
B. Focus only on favorite subjects
C. Study all night and skip sleep
D. make a realistic study timetable and follow it

Answer: D

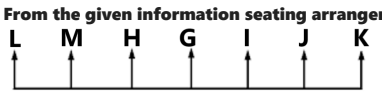
Sol: **Given**:
A student is struggling with time management for an upcoming entrance exam.
Because this ensures balanced preparation, avoids stress, and helps cover all subjects systematically.
So, **make a realistic study timetable and follow it** would be the most effective decision to address this issue.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.77 **Seven people - G, H, I, J, K, L, and M are sitting in a straight line facing North. H is sitting fourth to the left of K. J is to the immediate right of I. Only one person sits between M and G. I is not an immediate neighbor of H. H sits immediately right of M. Who sits at the extreme left end?**

A. B
B. L
C. J
D. G

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Seven people - G, H, I, J, K, L and M-are sitting in a straight line facing North.
H is sitting fourth to the left of K.
J is to the immediate right of I.
Only one person sits between M and G.
I is not an immediate neighbor of H.
From the given information seating arrangement will be.



L sits at the extreme left end.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.78 **Someone is speaking with you, and strongly disagree with that person. What is the best socially intelligent reaction?**

A. Interrupt them and argue with force today
B. Walk away to avoid the argument now
C. Wait and then respond politely with reasons
D. Stay silent and gossip later about them

Answer: C

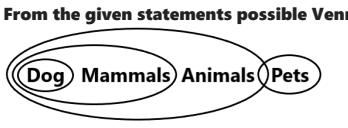
Sol: **Given**: Someone is speaking with you, and strongly disagree with that person.
Because it shows respect, self-control, and maturity, while still expressing your viewpoint logically.
So, **Wait and then respond politely with reasons** is the best socially intelligent reaction.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.79 **Read the following statements and conclusions carefully. Decide which of the conclusions logically follow from the statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Use only the information provided in the statements and apply standard syllogistic logic.**
Statements:
I. All Dog are Mammals.
II. All Mammals are Animals.
III. Some Animals are Pets.
Conclusions:
1. All Dogs are Animals.
2. Some Mammals are Pets.
3. Some Dog are Pets.
4. No Dog is a Pet.

A. All 1, 2, 3 and 4 follows.
B. Only 1, 2 and 3 follows.
C. Only 1 follows.
D. Only 1 and 2 follows.

Answer: C

Sol: **Statements**:
I. All Dog are Mammals.
II. All Mammals are Animals.
III. Some Animals are Pets.
From the given statements possible Venn diagram will be.



Conclusions:
1. All Dogs are Animals. (**True**, all dog are mammals and all mammals are animals, so that means all dogs are animals).
2. Some Mammals are Pets. (**False**, there is no direct or indirect relation between mammals and pets).
3. Some Dog are Pets. (**False**, there is no direct or indirect relation between dogs and pets).
4. No Dog is a Pet. (**False**, there is no relation between dog and pet).
So, **Only 1 follows.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.80 **In a series of patterns, each shape has one more dot than the previous. The first has 1 dot, the second 2 dots and the third 3 dots. What comes next?**

A. Shape with 4 dots
B. shape with 3 dots
C. shape with 5 dots
D. shape with 1 dot

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
In a series of patterns, each shape has one more dot than the previous.
The first has 1 dot, the second 2 dots and the third 3 dots.
Each shape has one more dot than the previous
1st shape → 1 dot
2nd shape → 2 dots
3rd shape → 3 dots
Next shape → 3 + 1 = **4 dots**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.81 **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.**
DC : FA:: HE : ?

A. JG
B. FJ
C. GF
D. JC

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: DC : FA:: HE : ?

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 - 2 place.
For, DC : FA
D + 2 = F, C - 2 = A
Similarly,
HE : ?
H + 2 = **J**, E - 2 = **C**
So, HE : **JC**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.82 **Class has 70 students. Boys = girls. Suman is 19th from top, 10 girls ahead. How many boys are behind her?**

A. 20
B. 27
C. 23
D. 21

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Class has 70 students. Boys = girls.
Suman is 19th from top, 10 girls ahead.
Solution:
Total students = 70
Boys = Girls = 35 each
Suman's rank from top = 19th
Girls ahead of Suman = 10
Students ahead of Suman = 19 − 1 = 18
Boys ahead = 18 − 10 = 8
Boys behind Suman = Total boys − Boys ahead = 35 − 8 = **27**
So, **27** boys are behind her.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.83 **Select the odd one: Painting, Sketching, Sculpting, Dancing**

A. Sketching
B. Dancing
C. Painting
D. Sculpting

Answer: B

Sol: **Painting**, **sketching** and **sculpting** are visual arts that produce visual/physical works.
Dancing is a performing art.
So, **Dancing** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.84 **In a class of 40 students, John is ranked 12th from the top. What is his rank from the bottom?**

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
In a class of 40 students, John is ranked 12th from the top.
Solution:
Total students = 40
John's rank from the top = 12
Rank from bottom = (Total students − Rank from top) + 1
= (40 − 12) + 1
= 28 + 1
= **29**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.85 Choose the best sequence:

1. Proposal
2. Planning
3. Execution
4. Completion
5. Approval

A. 5-1-2-3-4
B. 1-5-2-3-4
C. 1-2-5-3-4
D. 2-1-5-3-4

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
1. Proposal 2. Planning 3. Execution 4. Completion 5. Approval
Now,
Proposal – an idea or plan is put forward.
Planning – detailed steps are designed for how to carry it out.
Execution – the actual work is done.
Completion – finishing the work.
Approval – permission/acceptance from authority before starting.
A Proposal is made → it needs Approval → then comes Planning → followed by Execution → and finally Completion.
So, the order is: **1-5-2-3-4**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.86 Read the situation and choose the best judgment:
You live in a residential are and notice that your neighbor, who lives a few houses down, frequently leaves their trash bins out for days after collection, often overflowing and attracting stray animals. This is becoming a recurring nuisance for the neighborhood.
Given this situation, which of the following is the most ethical and responsible action?

A. Gather other neighbors and collectively confront the person angrily about their actions.
B. Secretly take photos of their overflowing bins and send them to the local municipal authority to report a code violation.
C. Approach your neighbor calmly and politely to discuss the issue, explaining the impact it's having on the neighborhood.
D. Start cleaning up their speed trash yourself to avoid further nuisance, without mentioning it to them.

Answer: C

Sol: **Question**:
You live in a residential area and notice that your neighbor, who lives a few houses down, frequently leaves their trash bins out for days after collection, often overflowing and attracting stray animals. This is becoming a recurring nuisance for the neighborhood.
Explanation:
The most ethical and responsible approach is to communicate directly, respectfully, and politely with the neighbor. This encourages understanding, maintains good relations, and gives them an opportunity to correct the problem.
Options A and B are **confrontational** or secretive, and D a**voids the real issue** without solving it long-term.
So, **Approach your neighbor calmly and politely to discuss the issue, explaining the impact it's having on the neighborhood.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.87 If + means -, ÷ means +, - means × and × means ÷ then, what is 35 ÷ 7 - 5 + 20 = ?

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 35 ÷ 7 - 5 + 20 = ?

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: 35 + 7 × 5 - 20 = ?
35 + 35 - 20 = ?
70 - 20 = ?
? = **50**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.88 Complete the series:
3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?

A. 37
B. 38
C. 36
D. 35

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 3, 6, 11, 18, 27, ?
Logic: Numbers are increasing odd number from 3.
3 + 3 = 6
6 + 5 = 11
11 + 7 = 18
18 + 9 = 27
27 + 11 = **38**
So, the missing term is **38**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.89 Iron, Copper, Zinc, Plastic-which is the odd one?

A. Plastic
B. Copper
C. Zinc
D. Iron

Answer: A

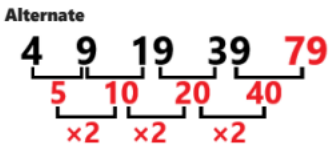
Sol: **Iron**, **Copper** and **Zinc** are metals.
Plastic is not a metal.
So, **Plastic** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.90 Find the missing term:
4, 9, 19, 39, ?

A. 59
B. 69
C. 49
D. 79

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 4, 9, 19, 39, ?
Logic: Each number increases by doubling the previous difference:
Differences:
9−4 = 5
19−9 = 10
39−19 = 20
Next difference: 40
39 + 40 = 79
Alternate



So, the missing term is 79.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.91 Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.
Statement: "Government should provide free education to all children up to the age of 14."
Conclusions:
I. Education is basic right of every child.
II. A large number of children are deprived of basic education.

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

Answer: D

Sol: **Statement**:
"Government should provide free education to all children up to the age of 14."
Conclusion I: Education is a basic right of every child. (**Follows**, because the statement supports free education for all, implying it's a right.)
Conclusion II: A large number of children are deprived of basic education. (**Not follows**, because the need for government intervention suggests many children are not receiving education now.)
So, **Both conclusions I and II follows.**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.92 Choose the different number:

A. 38
B. 39
C. 40
D. 32

Answer: B

Sol: Now, we check each options.
Option (a): 38 - Even number
Option (b): 39 - odd
Option (c): 40 - Even number
Option (d): 36 - Even number
So, **39** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.93 38, 57, 76, 95, 118- which is the odd one out?

A. 76
B. 118
C. 57
D. 38

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 38, 57, 76, 95, 118
Logic: Numbers are increasing + 19 place.
38 + 19 = 57
57 + 19 = 76
76 + 19 = 95
95 + 19 = 114 $\neq$ **118**
So, **118** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.94 **Which group is different from the others?**

A. 64
B. 125
C. 100
D. 27

Answer: C

Sol: Now, we check each options.
Option (a): 64 - perfect cube of 4.
Option (b): 125 - perfect cube of 5.
Option (c): 100 - perfect **square** of 10.
Option (d): 27 - perfect cube of 3.
So, **100** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.95 **Statement: Resilience supports recovery from setbacks, but without learning from mistakes, progress may stall.**
Conclusion I: Resilience alone may not ensure progress.
Conclusion II: Learning from mistakes guarantees recovery.
Which conclusion follows?

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

Answer: D

Sol: **Statement:**
Resilience supports recovery from setbacks, but without learning from mistakes, progress may stall.
Conclusion I: Resilience alone may not ensure progress.
Follows — The statement clearly says resilience helps, but without learning, progress may stall.
Conclusion II: Learning from mistakes guarantees recovery.
Does NOT follow — The statement doesn't say learning guarantees recovery, only that it's needed for progress.
So, Only conclusion I follows.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.96 **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: Dream 73 Alpha Beta 40 94 20 Code
Which is the correct step Final arrangement?

A. Alpha Dream Beta Code 94 73 40 20
B. Alpha Beta Dream Code 94 73 40 20
C. Alpha Beta Code Dream 73 94 40 20
D. Alpha Beta Code Dream 94 73 40 20

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic:** The process continues until all words are arranged in alphabetical order at the left end, and all numbers in descending order at the right end.
Input
Dream 73 Alpha Beta 40 94 20 Code
Step 1: Sorting the words
The words in the input are: Dream, Alpha, Beta, Code.
Arranged alphabetically, they are: Alpha, Beta, Code, Dream.
Step 2: Sorting the numbers
The numbers in the input are: 73, 40, 94, 20.
Arranged in descending order, they are: 94, 73, 40, 20.
Final step:
The final arrangement, with all words sorted alphabetically followed by all numbers in descending order, is:
Alpha Beta Code Dream 94 73 40 20
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.97 **Seven people - A, B, C, D, E, F, and G - are sitting in a row. All are facing north. C is sitting to the immediate right of D, who is third from the left. How many people are sitting to the right of C?**

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
Seven people - A, B, C, D, E, F, and G - are sitting in a row.
All are facing north.
C is sitting to the immediate right of D, who is third from the left.
From the given information seating arrangement will be;



So, 3 people are sitting to the right of C.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.98 **A definite Input-Output process is given below. Study the arrangement rules carefully for the given input and follow them to answer the questions based on the new input. Input 40 10 60 20 30**
Step I: 10 40 60 20 30
Step II: 10 20 40 60 30
Step III: 10 20 30 40 60
Last step: 10 20 30 40 60
Based on the process shown above, answer the following questions for the given input:
New input: 75 25 85 35 15
Questions: What is the element at the 3rd position from the left in step II of the new input?

A. 35
B. 75
C. 85
D. 25

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Input: 40 10 60 20 30
Step I: 10 40 60 20 30 → the smallest number is moved to the leftmost.
Step II: 10 20 40 60 30 → the next smallest is placed in 2nd position.
Step III: 10 20 30 40 60 → the next smallest is placed in 3rd position.
Logic:
In each step, move the smallest remaining number to its correct leftmost position.
Keep the rest of the unsorted numbers in their original order.
New Input:
75 25 85 35 15
Sorted order should be: 15, 25, 35, 75, 85
Place smallest (15) in 1st position.
15 75 25 85 35
Step II: Place next smallest (25) in 2nd position.
15 25 **75** 85 35
Now, the 3rd element from the left in Step II = **75**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.99 **If in a certain language, TEAM= 6514 and LARK = 8917, then what is the code for BEAM?**

A. 3514
B. 3544
C. 3512
D. 3214

Answer: A

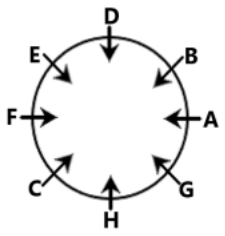
Sol: **Given:**
TEAM = 5514 → T=6, E=5, A=1, M=4
LARK = 8917 → L=8, A=9, R=1, K=7
Logic: Direct coding of letters have been given.
From TEAM:
E=5, A=1, M=4
(We'll use these for BEAM)
BEAM = B ?, E 5 , A 1 , M 4
Only B is unknown Now try options: '3' is in all options.
So code of B = 3
Option A: 3514
B = 3, E = 5, A =1, M = 4
So, BEAM = 3514
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.100 **Eight friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a circular table facing the center. A is second to the left of D. B is to the immediate right of A. C is opposite B. F is immediate left of C. H is not an immediate neighbor of D. G is to the immediate right of H. Who is sitting to the immediate left of H?**

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

Answer: B

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



C is sitting to the immediate left of H.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.101 **Who led the Dandi March?**
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started a peaceful protest called the Dandi March. He and his followers walked 240 kilometers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village near the sea. The purpose of the march was to protest the British law that taxed salt. Salt is a basic need for everyone, and Gandhi believed it was unfair to make people pay for it. During the march, more and more people joined him. The British government tried to stop the movement, but Gandhi remained calm and peaceful. He made salt from the sea at Dandi, breaking the law in a non-violent way. The Dandi March became a strong symbol of India's fight for freedom. It showed the world that peaceful protest could be powerful. Even today, it is remembered as a brave step in India's struggle for independence.

A. Subhas Chandra Bose
B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Bhagat Singh
D. Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: D

Sol:
The correct answer is option **(d) Mahatma Gandhi**.
Mahatma Gandhi led the Dandi March in 1930 as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement against British rule. It was a peaceful protest aimed at defying the unjust British salt laws that taxed salt production. Gandhi believed that salt, being essential to life, should be freely available to everyone, and thus began this 240 km march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to make salt from seawater.
Explanation of context of passage:

The passage highlights Gandhi's leadership in organizing a non-violent protest to challenge British authority. His calm yet determined approach inspired thousands to join the freedom struggle and showcased the power of peaceful resistance.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Subhas Chandra Bose** – He led the Indian National Army (INA) and was known for his slogan *"Give me blood, and I will give you freedom."* He was not associated with the Dandi March.
· **(b) Jawaharlal Nehru** – He was the first Prime Minister of independent India and an important Congress leader, but he did not lead this march.
· **(c) Bhagat Singh** – He was a revolutionary freedom fighter known for his acts of resistance against British rule, not for leading the Dandi March.

Q.102 Why was the march started?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started a peaceful protest called the Dandi March. He and his followers walked 240 kilometers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village near the sea. The purpose of the march was to protest the British law that taxed salt. Salt is a basic need for everyone, and Gandhi believed it was unfair to make people pay for it. During the march, more and more people joined him. The British government tried to stop the movement, but Gandhi remained calm and peaceful. He made salt from the sea at Dandi, breaking the law in a non-violent way. The Dandi March became a strong symbol of India's fight for freedom. It showed the world that peaceful protest could be powerful. Even today, it is remembered as a brave step in India's struggle for independence.

A. To support education
B. To protest salt tax
C. To celebrate independence
D. To fight a war

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is option **(b) To protest salt tax**.
The Dandi March was launched to protest the unfair British law that imposed a tax on salt — a basic necessity. Gandhi viewed this as a symbol of British exploitation and injustice. The march aimed to demonstrate that Indians could produce their own salt and reject British control peacefully.

Explanation of context of passage:

In the passage, it is mentioned that Gandhi believed it was unjust to make people pay for something so essential. His action of making salt from the sea represented a defiance of this unfair taxation.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) To support education** – The movement was not related to education or literacy promotion.
· **(c) To celebrate independence** – India was not independent in 1930; the movement was part of the freedom struggle.
· **(d) To fight a war** – Gandhi's philosophy was rooted in non-violence; the movement did not involve warfare.

Q.103 How did Gandhi break the law?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started a peaceful protest called the Dandi March. He and his followers walked 240 kilometers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village near the sea. The purpose of the march was to protest the British law that taxed salt. Salt is a basic need for everyone, and Gandhi believed it was unfair to make people pay for it. During the march, more and more people joined him. The British government tried to stop the movement, but Gandhi remained calm and peaceful. He made salt from the sea at Dandi, breaking the law in a non-violent way. The Dandi March became a strong symbol of India's fight for freedom. It showed the world that peaceful protest could be powerful. Even today, it is remembered as a brave step in India's struggle for independence.

A. By fighting soldiers
B. By leaving the country
C. By making salt from the sea
D. By closing schools

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is option **(c) By making salt from the sea**.
At the end of the 240 km Dandi March, Gandhi reached the coastal village of Dandi and symbolically made salt by evaporating seawater. This act directly violated the British Salt Law, which gave the government a monopoly on salt production.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage clearly mentions that Gandhi made salt from the sea at Dandi in a peaceful way, breaking the British law without using violence. This simple act became a turning point in India's struggle for freedom.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) By fighting soldiers** – Gandhi never used violence; his protest was entirely non-violent.
· **(b) By leaving the country** – Gandhi remained in India to lead various movements.
· **(d) By closing schools** – This was unrelated to the salt protest.

Q.104 What was the distance covered in the march?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started a peaceful protest called the Dandi March. He and his followers walked 240 kilometers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village near the sea. The purpose of the march was to protest the British law that taxed salt. Salt is a basic need for everyone, and Gandhi believed it was unfair to make people pay for it. During the march, more and more people joined him. The British government tried to stop the movement, but Gandhi remained calm and peaceful. He made salt from the sea at Dandi, breaking the law in a non-violent way. The Dandi March became a strong symbol of India's fight for freedom. It showed the world that peaceful protest could be powerful. Even today, it is remembered as a brave step in India's struggle for independence.

A. 100 km
B. 500 km
C. 240 km
D. 50 km

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is option **(c) 240 km**.
Gandhi and his followers marched approximately 240 kilometers from **Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad)** to **Dandi (Gujarat)**. The march took around 24 days, and along the way, thousands joined, transforming it into a mass movement.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage specifically mentions that the Dandi March covered 240 km. This long journey symbolized endurance, unity, and peaceful resistance.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) 100 km** – Too short; the march was much longer.
· **(b) 500 km** – Too long; historically inaccurate.
· **(d) 50 km** – Incorrect and far shorter than the actual distance.

Q.105 What does the Dandi March symbolize today?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started a peaceful protest called the Dandi March. He and his followers walked 240 kilometers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village near the sea. The purpose of the march was to protest the British law that taxed salt. Salt is a basic need for everyone, and Gandhi believed it was unfair to make people pay for it. During the march, more and more people joined him. The British government tried to stop the movement, but Gandhi remained calm and peaceful. He made salt from the sea at Dandi, breaking the law in a non-violent way. The Dandi March became a strong symbol of India's fight for freedom. It showed the world that peaceful protest could be powerful. Even today, it is remembered as a brave step in India's struggle for independence.

A. Peaceful protest and courage
B. Use of violence in freedom
C. Marching for exercise
D. Tax collection by British

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct answer is **(a) Peaceful protest and courage**.
The Dandi March remains one of the most powerful examples of **non-violent resistance (Satyagraha)**. It symbolizes the courage of ordinary people to stand up against oppression through peace and moral strength.
Explanation of context of passage:
As mentioned in the passage, the march "showed the world that peaceful protest could be powerful." It inspired countless movements for civil rights and independence worldwide.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(b) Use of violence in freedom** – Gandhi's ideology strictly rejected violence.
· **(c) Marching for exercise** – The march had deep political and moral significance, not a physical fitness goal.
· **(d) Tax collection by British** – The march was against the tax, not in support of it.

Q.106 What is the main concern of "algorithmic living"?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
As algorithms increasingly curate our digital experiences-what we read, watch, buy, or even whom we date-they quietly shape our perception of the world. This phenomenon, known as "algorithmic living," promises efficiency but risks eroding autonomy. When choices are filtered through predictive systems, personal agency may weaken, and individuals might mistake convenience for control. Moreover, algorithmic personalization often traps users in feedback loops, reinforcing existing preferences and limiting exposure to diverse perspectives. Over time, this can lead to cognitive narrowing, where users become less open to alternative views or new ideas. While algorithms are not inherently harmful, their unchecked influence raises ethical concerns about manipulation and passive consumption. True digital well-being demands critical awareness-not of the machine, but of how we engage with it. In a world increasingly optimized for us, the question is not what the algorithm shows, but whether we are still choosing to look beyond it.

A. Faster online shopping
B. Decline in physical activity
C. Loss of autonomy due to filtered choices
D. Increased cost of internet

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is **option (c) – Loss of autonomy due to filtered choices.**
Explanation of context of passage:
The passage discusses how algorithms now control what we read, watch, and even whom we date, creating a life guided by digital curation. While this makes things easier, it limits personal choice and freedom. When decisions are made by predictive systems, our sense of control diminishes. Hence, the major concern is **the erosion of autonomy** — people feel in control but are actually being subtly guided by algorithms.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Faster online shopping* – The passage never mentions shopping speed; it focuses on decision-making and perception.
· (b) *Decline in physical activity* – There is no discussion about physical behavior or exercise.
· (d) *Increased cost of internet* – The issue isn't economic but ethical and psychological.
Hence, **(c)** correctly identifies the main concern: the loss of autonomy caused by algorithm-driven decisions.

Q.107 What does the term "feedback loop" imply in the passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
As algorithms increasingly curate our digital experiences-what we read, watch, buy, or even whom we date-they quietly shape our perception of the world. This phenomenon, known as "algorithmic living," promises efficiency but risks eroding autonomy. When choices are filtered through predictive systems, personal agency may weaken, and individuals might mistake convenience for control. Moreover, algorithmic personalization often traps users in feedback loops, reinforcing existing preferences and limiting exposure to diverse perspectives. Over time, this can lead to cognitive narrowing, where users become less open to alternative views or new ideas. While algorithms are not inherently harmful, their unchecked influence raises ethical concerns about manipulation and passive consumption. True digital well-being demands critical awareness-not of the machine, but of how we engage with it. In a world increasingly optimized for us, the question is not what the algorithm shows, but whether we are still choosing to look beyond it.

A. Randomized search results
B. Repeated exposure to similar content
C. Feedback from social media users
D. Technological malfunctions

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is **option (b) – Repeated exposure to similar content.**
Explanation of context of passage:
A "feedback loop" in algorithmic contexts means that algorithms learn from user behavior (likes, clicks, views) and then keep showing similar types of content. This results in repetition of one's preferences and limits exposure to new perspectives.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Randomized search results* – Feedback loops are not random; they are patterned by user preference.
· (c) *Feedback from social media users* – The passage refers to algorithmic patterns, not user comments.
· (d) *Technological malfunctions* – A feedback loop is not an error but a deliberate system behavior.
Thus, **(b)** best describes the idea that users are trapped in **repeated exposure to similar content.**

Q.108 How does algorithmic living affect thinking over time?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
As algorithms increasingly curate our digital experiences-what we read, watch, buy, or even whom we date-they quietly shape our perception of the world. This phenomenon, known as "algorithmic living," promises efficiency but risks eroding autonomy. When choices are filtered through predictive systems, personal agency may weaken, and individuals might mistake convenience for control. Moreover, algorithmic personalization often traps users in feedback loops, reinforcing existing preferences and limiting exposure to diverse perspectives. Over time, this can lead to cognitive narrowing, where users become less open to alternative views or new ideas. While algorithms are not inherently harmful, their unchecked influence raises ethical concerns about manipulation and passive consumption. True digital well-being demands critical awareness-not of the machine, but of how we engage with it. In a world increasingly optimized for us, the question is not what the algorithm shows, but whether we are still choosing to look beyond it.

A. It enhances creative thinking
B. It encourages scientific research
C. It narrows perspective and reduces openness
D. It develops emotional intelligence

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is **option (c) – It narrows perspective and reduces openness.**
Explanation of context of passage:
The passage states that algorithmic personalization leads to "cognitive narrowing," meaning people become less open to alternative ideas or viewpoints. Since algorithms keep reinforcing prior preferences, the mind becomes less adaptable or curious.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Enhances creative thinking* – Creativity requires exposure to diverse ideas, which algorithms restrict.
· (b) *Encourages scientific research* – The passage does not discuss research or innovation.
· (d) *Develops emotional intelligence* – Emotional development is unrelated to digital curation.
Thus, **(c)** captures the negative effect— **narrowed thinking and reduced openness.**

Q.109 What is suggested as a way to maintain digital well-being?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
As algorithms increasingly curate our digital experiences-what we read, watch, buy, or even whom we date-they quietly shape our perception of the world. This phenomenon, known as "algorithmic living," promises efficiency but risks eroding autonomy. When choices are filtered through predictive systems, personal agency may weaken, and individuals might mistake convenience for control. Moreover, algorithmic personalization often traps users in feedback loops, reinforcing existing preferences and limiting exposure to diverse perspectives. Over time, this

can lead to cognitive narrowing, where users become less open to alternative views or new ideas. While algorithms are not inherently harmful, their unchecked influence raises ethical concerns about manipulation and passive consumption. True digital well-being demands critical awareness-not of the machine, but of how we engage with it. In a world increasingly optimized for us, the question is not what the algorithm shows, but whether we are still choosing to look beyond it.

A. Ignore all online content
B. Follow only algorithmic suggestions
C. Practice critical engagement
D. Increase screen time

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is **option (c) – Practice critical engagement**.
Explanation of context of passage:
The passage concludes that "true digital well-being demands critical awareness—not of the machine, but of how we engage with it." This means users must consciously analyze how algorithms affect their choices, developing awareness and independent thought instead of passively consuming content.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Ignore all online content* – Unrealistic and not suggested; engagement is necessary, but critically.
· (b) *Follow only algorithmic suggestions* – That would reinforce the very issue of passive dependence.
· (d) *Increase screen time* – More screen exposure without awareness worsens the problem.
Hence, **(c)** accurately expresses the author's advice: **be critically aware and intentional in digital use.**

Q.110 What is the tone of the passage?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
As algorithms increasingly curate our digital experiences-what we read, watch, buy, or even whom we date-they quietly shape our perception of the world. This phenomenon, known as "algorithmic living," promises efficiency but risks eroding autonomy. When choices are filtered through predictive systems, personal agency may weaken, and individuals might mistake convenience for control. Moreover, algorithmic personalization often traps users in feedback loops, reinforcing existing preferences and limiting exposure to diverse perspectives. Over time, this can lead to cognitive narrowing, where users become less open to alternative views or new ideas. While algorithms are not inherently harmful, their unchecked influence raises ethical concerns about manipulation and passive consumption. True digital well-being demands critical awareness-not of the machine, but of how we engage with it. In a world increasingly optimized for us, the question is not what the algorithm shows, but whether we are still choosing to look beyond it.

A. Casual and humorous
B. Cautious and reflective
C. Dismissive and skeptical
D. Optimistic and enthusiastic

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is **option (b) – Cautious and reflective.**
Explanation of context of passage:
The passage carefully examines both the benefits and dangers of algorithmic living. The writer does not reject technology but thoughtfully warns against its influence on autonomy and perception. The tone is reflective (thoughtful) and cautious (warning readers to stay aware).
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) *Casual and humorous* – The language is formal and serious, not lighthearted.
· (c) *Dismissive and skeptical* – The author is not rejecting technology but analyzing it thoughtfully.
· (d) *Optimistic and enthusiastic* – The focus is on awareness of risks, not celebration of progress.
Thus, **(b)** correctly reflects the author's balanced and thoughtful attitude toward digital influence.

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.
For high school students, the final years before graduation are often filled with pressure from all directions. While teachers and parents focus on marks and entrance exams, many students also face pressure from friends to fit in or appear "cool." This creates a constant struggle between staying focused on studies and maintaining social (1) _____ The fear of missing out on group activities or being judged can distract even the most serious learners. Over time, this pressure builds up and may lead to (2)_____ stress. Some students feel torn between expectations and personal goals, unsure of what truly matters. Experts say the key is to set clear priorities and learn to say (3)_____when needed. Building confidence and developing time-management skills can help students find balance. In the end, choosing self-growth over temporary approval brings long-term (4)_____True friends will never ask you to (5)_____your dreams just to fit in.

A. skills
B. media
C. image
D. circle

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is **'image'** to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• **'image'** = public reputation/appearance; **छवि**.
• Context fit: The line talks about appearing "cool," which directly concerns one's **social image**; the collocation "maintaining social image" is natural and precise.
Why others are incorrect:
• **skills (कौशल):** "social skills" refers to abilities, not reputation; "maintaining" before it sounds off for this context about *being cool*.
• **media (मीडिया):** Would require the fixed phrase **social media**; here "social ..." points to reputation, not platforms.
• **circle (मंडली/वृत्त):** "maintain your social circle" is possible but the paragraph emphasizes *perception/appearance*, so **image** is sharper.

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.
For high school students, the final years before graduation are often filled with pressure from all directions. While teachers and parents focus on marks and entrance exams, many students also face pressure from friends to fit in or appear "cool." This creates a constant struggle between staying focused on studies and maintaining social (1) _____ The fear of missing out on group activities or being judged can distract even the most serious learners. Over time, this pressure builds up and may lead to (2)_____ stress. Some students feel torn between expectations and personal goals, unsure of what truly matters. Experts say the key is to set clear priorities and learn to say (3)_____when needed. Building confidence and developing time-management skills can help students find balance. In the end, choosing self-growth over temporary approval brings long-term (4)_____True friends will never ask you to (5)_____your dreams just to fit in.

A. unnecessary
B. mild
C. academic
D. emotional

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is **'emotional'** to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• **'emotional'** = related to feelings; **भावनात्मक**.
• Context fit: Fear of being judged/FOMO are socio-psychological triggers causing **emotional stress**—a standard, meaningful collocation.
Why others are incorrect:
• **unnecessary (अनावश्यक):** Evaluates necessity, not *type* of stress.
• **mild (हल्का):** Describes **degree**, not type/cause.
• **academic (शैक्षणिक):** Would fit if studies were the *direct* cause; here the immediate cause described is social pressure.

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.

For high school students, the final years before graduation are often filled with pressure from all directions. While teachers and parents focus on marks and entrance exams, many students also face pressure from friends to fit in or appear "cool." This creates a constant struggle between staying focused on studies and maintaining social (1) _____ The fear of missing out on group activities or being judged can distract even the most serious learners. Over time, this pressure builds up and may lead to (2)_____ stress. Some students feel torn between expectations and personal goals, unsure of what truly matters. Experts say the key is to set clear priorities and learn to say (3)_____when needed. Building confidence and developing time-management skills can help students find balance. In the end, choosing self-growth over temporary approval brings long-term (4)_____True friends will never ask you to (5)_____your dreams just to fit in.

A. no
B. later
C. sorry
D. yes

Answer: A

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is **'no'** to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
- **'no'** = refusal/negative response; **नहीं**.
- Context fit: Boundary setting and prioritization are commonly expressed as "learn to say **no**," the precise advice here.

Why others are incorrect:
- **later (बाद में):** Postpones, doesn't set a boundary.
- **sorry (माफ़ कीजिए/क्षमा):** Apology, not boundary.
- **yes (हाँ):** Opposite of the intended refusal.

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.

For high school students, the final years before graduation are often filled with pressure from all directions. While teachers and parents focus on marks and entrance exams, many students also face pressure from friends to fit in or appear "cool." This creates a constant struggle between staying focused on studies and maintaining social (1) _____ The fear of missing out on group activities or being judged can distract even the most serious learners. Over time, this pressure builds up and may lead to (2)_____ stress. Some students feel torn between expectations and personal goals, unsure of what truly matters. Experts say the key is to set clear priorities and learn to say (3)_____when needed. Building confidence and developing time-management skills can help students find balance. In the end, choosing self-growth over temporary approval brings long-term (4)_____True friends will never ask you to (5)_____your dreams just to fit in.

A. struggle
B. regret
C. respect
D. benefit

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is **'benefit'** to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
- **'benefit'** = advantage/profit; **लाभ**.
- Context fit: Preferring self-growth should yield a broad, positive **benefit** over time; this matches the cause–effect logic.

Why others are incorrect:
- **struggle (संघर्ष):** Negative outcome; contradicts "brings."
- **regret (पछतावा):** Negative emotional result; illogical here.
- **respect (सम्मान):** Possible but narrower than "benefit"; the sentence points to an overall positive payoff, not only reputation.

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.

For high school students, the final years before graduation are often filled with pressure from all directions. While teachers and parents focus on marks and entrance exams, many students also face pressure from friends to fit in or appear "cool." This creates a constant struggle between staying focused on studies and maintaining social (1) _____ The fear of missing out on group activities or being judged can distract even the most serious learners. Over time, this pressure builds up and may lead to (2)_____ stress. Some students feel torn between expectations and personal goals, unsure of what truly matters. Experts say the key is to set clear priorities and learn to say (3)_____when needed. Building confidence and developing time-management skills can help students find balance. In the end, choosing self-growth over temporary approval brings long-term (4)_____True friends will never ask you to (5)_____your dreams just to fit in.

A. share
B. delay
C. sacrifice
D. chase

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is **'sacrifice'** to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
- **'sacrifice'** = give up/renounce something valued; **त्याग/बलिदान करना**.
- Context fit: The moral contrasts real friendship with peer pressure; "never ask you to **sacrifice** your dreams" is the exact idiomatic warning.

Why others are incorrect:
- **share (साझा करना):** Not negative; friends might even encourage sharing dreams.
- **delay (विलंब करना):** Softer than the strong caution intended; not absolute.
- **chase (पीछा करना/साधना):** Positive pursuit; opposite of giving up.

Q.116 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
They said, "We are watching a movie."

A. They said that they had watched a movie.
B. They said that they were watching a movie.
C. They said that they watched a movie.
D. They said that they are watching a movie.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (b) ***They said that they were watching a movie.***
Rules of conversion (present continuous → past continuous):
· Reporting verb **said** is in the past → apply **backshift**.
· **Present continuous (are watching)** in direct becomes **past continuous (were watching)** in indirect.
· Remove quotation marks and use **that** as a conjunction (optional in modern usage).
· **Example:** *She said, "I am reading." → She said (that) she **was reading** .*
· **Extra note:** If the reporting verb is in the **present**, no backshift is needed: *They say, "We are watching..." → They say (that) they **are watching** ...*

Q.117 Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.
Ravi requested his friend to turn the music down.

A. Ravi said, "Will you please turn the music down?"
B. Ravi said to his friend, "Are you going to turn the music down?"
C. Ravi said to his friend, "I request you to turn the music down."
D. Ravi said to his friend, "Please turn the music down."

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct indirect/ direct speech is (d).**
Explanation: The indirect sentence shows a *polite request* ("requested … to turn the music down"). In direct speech, polite requests are commonly expressed with **"Please + base verb."** Hence, the natural reconstruction is: **"Ravi said to his friend, 'Please turn the music down.'"** (Hindi: *Ravi ne apne dost se kaha, "Kripya awaaz kam kar do."*)
Rules of conversion (Request):
· Reporting verb **request/ask + object + to + V¹** in indirect → **"Please + V¹ …"** in direct.
· Keep the content verb in base form; retain politeness marker **please**.
· "Said to" is acceptable before a request clause in direct speech.
· **Structure:**
· **Indirect (request):** Subject + requested/asked + object + to + V¹…
· **Direct (request):** Subject + said to + object, "Please + V¹ …."
· **Example:**
· Indirect: *She requested me to wait a minute.*
· Direct: *She said to me, "Please wait a minute."*
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) Uses a **yes/no question form** ("Will you…?"); indirect shows a request, not a question.
· (b) Present-continuous **interrogative**; mismatches the illocution (request).
· (c) "I request you…" is an **odd self-referential present** inside the quote; standard, concise request uses **Please + V¹**.

Q.118 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
He said, "Where are you going at this time of the day?"

A. He asked me where I was going at this time of the day.
B. He asked me where I was going at that time of the day.
C. He asked me where was I going at this time of the day.
D. He asked me where was I going at that time of the day.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).**
Rules & Explanation:
· Reported question (WH-type): keep the **WH-word** ("where") and change question order to **statement order** (Subject + Verb), so **"where I was going"** (not *where was I going*).
· **Backshift of tense** because reporting verb "said/asked" is in past: **are going → was going**.
· **Change of deictic words:** "this time" → **"that time"** in indirect speech.
· **Reporting verb:** "said" + question ⇒ change to **asked**.
· **Pronoun change:** "you" relative to understood listener becomes **I/me**.
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) keeps **"this time"** (should be **that time**).
· (c) word order wrong (**was I going**) and keeps **this time**.
· (d) word order wrong (**was I going**).
· **Key Conversions Recap:**
· Direct: He said, "Where are you going at this time of the day?"
· Indirect: **He asked me where I was going at that time of the day.**

Q.119 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "Who knows the answer?"

A. She told who knows the answer.
B. She asked who knows the answer.
C. She said who is knowing the answer.
D. She asked who knew the answer.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (d) **She asked who knew the answer.**
Rules of conversion (Wh-question):
· Reporting verb **said** + question → change to **asked/inquired**.
· Keep the **Wh-word** (*who*) and change question order to **statement order** (subject before verb).
· Backshift the tense because the reporting verb is past: **knows → knew**.
· Remove quotation marks and the question mark.
· **Therefore:** *She said, "Who knows the answer?"* → **She asked who knew the answer.**
Why others are incorrect:
(a) *told* requires an object (*told me/us*) and keeps present *knows*; wrong.
(b) Keeps present *knows*; tense not backshifted.
(c) *is knowing* is unidiomatic (stative verb *know* not in continuous) and keeps *said* instead of *asked*.

Q.120 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.**
They said that they were supposed to arrive earlier.

A. They said, "We should arrive earlier."
B. They said, "We were supposed to arrive earlier."
C. They said, "We have to arrive earlier."
D. They said, "We are supposed to arrive earlier."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct **direct** speech is **(b) "We were supposed to arrive earlier."**
Explanation: In the indirect sentence, the reporting verb **said** is in the past, and the reported clause "they **were supposed** to arrive earlier" already reflects a past-time obligation/arrangement. To convert to direct speech, we restore the original first-person subject (**We**) and keep the same past form **were supposed** (since the reported sense is of a past expectation). Hence, (b) is the exact reconstruction.
Rules of conversion (Direct ↔ Indirect):
· Change of **person**: "they" → "we" (because speakers refer to themselves).
· **Tense backshift** only applies when needed; here the original direct likely was **were supposed**, which in reported speech stays **were supposed** (no further shift required).
· **Time/Deixis**: No time word to adjust here.
· **Structure:**
· Direct: They said, " **We were supposed to arrive earlier**."
· Indirect: They said (that) **they were supposed to arrive earlier**.
· **Example:** Direct: She said, "I was due at 5." → Indirect: She said that she was due at 5.

Q.121 **Choose the correct indirect speech form of the following sentence.**
Mohan told Radha, "I have seen you many times in the market since last year."

A. Mohan told Radha that he had seen her many times in the market since last year.
B. Mohan told Radha that he had seen her many times in the market since the following year.
C. Mohan told Radha that he had seen her many times in the market since the previous year.
D. Mohan told Radha that she had seen him many times in the market since the previous year.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect speech is **"Mohan told Radha that he had seen her many times in the market since the previous year."**
Rules & Explanation (Detailed):
· **Backshift of Tense:** Direct speech in **Present Perfect (have seen)** changes to **Past Perfect (had seen)** after a past reporting verb (**told**).
· **Pronoun Change: I → he** (Mohan); **you → her** (Radha) to maintain reported perspective.
· **Time Expression:** Deictic word **"last year"** becomes **"the previous year"** in reported speech.
· **Linker "that":** Used to introduce the reported clause after **told** (statement).
· **Example:**
· Direct: She said, "I have lived here since last year." → Indirect: She said (that) **she had lived there since the previous year**.
· **Why other options are wrong:**
· (a) Keeps **"since last year"** unchanged; needs **"the previous year."**
· (b) **"the following year"** means *next year*, which distorts time reference.
· (d) Swaps pronouns incorrectly (**she…him**) altering the meaning.

Q.122 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He behaves as if he knows everything.

A. known everything
B. knew everything
C. has known everything
D. have known all

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) *knew everything*.**
Explanation: With **as if** to show an unreal/hypothetical present situation, we use the **past tense** (unreal past/subjunctive sense). The speaker implies he **does not actually** know everything; it only seems so. Therefore, "He behaves **as if he knew** everything" is the idiomatic, grammatical choice.
Grammatical rule used: After **as if / as though** to express an **untrue or doubtful present** situation, use a **past-tense** verb (often called the unreal past), e.g., *He talks as if he **were** the boss.*
Example: *She looks at me as if she **knew** all my secrets.*
Information booster: When the situation is **contrary to fact in the past**, we use **past perfect** after *as if: He spoke as if he **had seen** the accident.*

Q.123 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She succeeded by virtue of her talent.

A. owing of
B. because
C. cause of
D. due to

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(d) due to**.
Explanation: By virtue of (के कारण/की बदौलत) is already correct and formal. Among the choices, **due to** (के कारण) is the closest standard prepositional equivalent that keeps the formal tone and collocates naturally with "succeeded." "Because" is a conjunction and would require a clause (e.g., *because she was talented*), while **owing of** and **cause of** are incorrect formations here.
Grammatical rule used: Prepositional phrases (**due to, by virtue of, owing to**) must be followed by a **noun phrase**; conjunction **because** must be followed by a **finite clause**.
Example: *His victory was **due to** careful preparation.*
Information booster: In very formal writing, prefer **owing to / due to** + noun; avoid mixing with clause directly (*due to she worked hard* ✗).

Q.124 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
The guards will watch over the premises.

A. Timepiece
B. Protect
C. Warn
D. Observe

Answer: B

Sol: The correct meaning of the underlined homonym **'watch (over)'** in the sentence is **'protect/guard'** (रक्षा करना/पहरेदारी करना). "Watch over" is a phrasal verb meaning to **keep guard and ensure safety** of someone/something—exactly what guards do for premises.
Example: At night, security personnel **watch over** the museum to **protect** the artifacts.
Meanings of the other options (and why incorrect):
• **Timepiece** (घड़ी): the noun **watch** meaning a small clock worn on the wrist; not the sense used here.
• **Warn** (चेतावनी देना): to alert of danger; "watch over" does not mean "warn."
• **Observe** (देखना/निरीक्षण करना): to look carefully; weaker than the protective sense implied by **watch over**.

Q.125 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
I have visited Delhi last year.

A. had visited
B. visited
C. was visiting
D. did visit

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **visited**.
Explanation: A *definite past time marker* like **last year** requires the **Simple Past** tense. Present Perfect (**have visited**) is not used with specific past time adverbials (yesterday, in 2010, last week/year). Therefore, **I visited Delhi last year** is grammatically correct, concise, and idiomatic.
Grammatical rule used:
· Use **Simple Past (V2)** with completed actions at a definite time in the past: *last year, yesterday, in 2005*.
· Do **not** use **Present Perfect (have/has + V3)** with a definite past time expression.
· **Example:** *I have met him yesterday. → I met him yesterday.*
· **Info booster:** Present Perfect links past action to the present without a definite time (*I have visited Delhi many times*). The moment you specify **when**, switch to **Simple Past**.

Q.126 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She was not enough tall to play basketball.

A. too short
B. not tall
C. very short
D. not tall enough

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **not tall enough**.
Explanation: The phrase **"not enough tall"** is ungrammatical because **enough** follows adjectives/adverbs, it does **not** precede them. With adjectives, the correct pattern is **adjective + enough**. Therefore, the correct construction is **"not tall enough to play basketball."** This keeps the intended meaning of *insufficient height for the purpose stated*.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Position of "enough":**
· With adjectives/adverbs: **Adj/Adv + enough** (e.g., *tall enough, quickly enough*).
· With nouns: **enough + Noun** (e.g., *enough time, enough money*).
· **Purpose/Result clause: Adj/Adv + enough + to + V_1** expresses sufficiency or its negation when used with **not**.
· **Example:**
· Correct: *She isn't **old enough** to drive.*
· Incorrect: *She isn't **enough old** to drive.*
Information booster / exceptions:
· **too + adjective + to + V_1** shows excess leading to an undesirable result (often negative implication): *She is **too short** to play basketball.* This is grammatical, but it **changes the structure and emphasis** from insufficiency ("not tall enough") to excess ("too short"). In error-correction, we usually prefer the **minimal change** that fixes the grammar while preserving the original idea—hence **(d)** is best.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) too short** — Grammatically correct pattern (**too + adj + to**), but it **alters the expression** from "not...enough" to "too...," changing nuance and deviating from the original structure to be improved.
· **(b) not tall** — Incomplete; it lacks **"enough"** and the **to-infinitive** structure of sufficiency (*not tall enough to...*).
· **(c) very short** — Changes meaning and lacks the **to-infinitive** result clause; it states degree without linking to purpose.

Q.127 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
The criminal was accused **for theft**.

A. of the theft
B. on theft
C. about theft
D. with theft

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a)** is intended to reflect the correct collocation **"accused of theft."**
Explanation: The fixed prepositional pattern is **accuse + someone + of + noun/gerund**. Therefore, "The criminal was **accused of theft**" is correct. Options (b), (c), and (d) use wrong prepositions.
*(Note: (a) appears to be a misprint "of the fit"; it should read " **of theft** ." The rule and correction remain the same.)*
Grammatical rule used:
· **Accuse (someone) of (something/doing something).**
· Passive pattern: **Subject + be + accused of + noun/V-ing.**
· **Example:** *She was **accused of leaking** confidential data.*
· **Info booster:** Similar fixed pairs— **guilty of**, **convicted of**, **charged with** (e.g., *charged with murder*), **blame (someone) for**. Knowing these collocations prevents preposition errors.

Q.128 Choose the correct option that replaces the underline word/phrase in the following sentence:
Sujata put in the best dress for the party.

A. put off
B. put across
C. put on
D. put out

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(c) put on**.
Explanation: With clothes, the natural collocation is **put on + garment** (to dress oneself in). **Put in** means *submit/insert/contribute* and does not collocate with clothing. Hence, *Sujata **put on** the best dress for the party* is correct.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Phrasal-verb + object** collocation: **put on** (clothes, shoes, a coat) = *to dress oneself in*.
· **Example:** *He **put on** his jacket before going out.*
· **Information booster:**
· **wear** = state (She **wears** a uniform every day).
· **put on** = action of dressing (She **put on** her uniform).
· **put off** = postpone; **put across** = communicate clearly; **put out** = extinguish / inconvenience.

Q.129 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
You must refrain to smoke.

A. quit from smoke
B. stop to smoke
C. stop of smoking
D. refrain from smoking

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(d) refrain from smoking**.
Explanation: The verb **refrain** is followed by the preposition **from** and a **gerund (-ing form)**: **refrain from + V-ing**. "Refrain to smoke" is ungrammatical. Therefore, **"refrain from smoking"** is the idiomatic and grammatically correct form.
Grammatical rule used: Certain verbs require fixed prepositions and gerund complements: **refrain from + V-ing**, **insist on + V-ing**, **succeed in + V-ing**, etc.
Example: Students were advised to **refrain from talking** during the exam.
Information booster / exceptions:
· Contrast with **stop**: *stop smoking* (cease the activity) vs *stop to smoke* (pause another activity **in order to** smoke). Options (b) and (c) misuse this: **stop to smoke** changes meaning; **stop of** is ungrammatical.
· "Quit from smoke" is incorrect; **quit smoking** is the idiomatic form.

Q.130 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
*We **enjoyed during the party** last night.*

A. have enjoyed in party
B. enjoyed ourselves at the party
C. had enjoyment during party
D. enjoyed in the party

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **enjoyed ourselves at the party**.
Explanation: When *enjoy* is used intransitively to mean "have a good time," standard usage takes the **reflexive pronoun**: **enjoy oneself** (I enjoyed myself / We enjoyed ourselves). The correct preposition with events is **at** (*at the party*), not *in* or *during* here. Thus, *We enjoyed ourselves at the party last night* is grammatical and idiomatic.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Enjoy + reflexive pronoun** for "have a good time" (S + enjoyed + oneself).

· Preposition with events/occasions: **at** (at the party/wedding/concert).
· **Example:** *They **enjoyed themselves at** the wedding.*
· **Information booster:** *Enjoy + object* is used when a direct object follows (*enjoy the movie/meal*). Without a direct object, use **enjoy oneself**; avoid *in the party*—prefer **at the party**.

Q.131 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She did her work very good.

A. very well
B. too well
C. quite good
D. really great

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(a) very well**.
Explanation: The verb **did** requires an **adverb** to modify it. **Good** is an adjective; the adverb form is **well**. Therefore, *"She did her work **very well** ."* is grammatically correct and idiomatic.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Adverbs** modify **verbs** (how an action is performed): *do **well** , sing **beautifully** .*
· **Adjectives** modify **nouns**: *a **good** singer.*
· **Example:**
· Correct: *He performed **very well** in the exam.*
· Incorrect: *He performed **very good** in the exam.*
· **Information booster:**
· **too well** suggests excess (possibly negative): *She did the task **too well** (implying overkill).*
· **quite good/really great** are adjective phrases and don't fit after **did** unless rephrased (e.g., *Her work was quite good*).

Q.132 **Rearrange the parts of this sentence:**
(A) several measures
(B) have been introduced
(C) by the government
(D) to control inflation

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

Answer: B

Sol: ABCD is the correct sequence.
other options briefly:

- CBAD: By the government have been introduced several measures to control inflation : incorrect: (awkward, wrong word order)
- BCAD: Have been introduced by the government several measures to control inflation : incorrect: (verb starting the sentence, unnatural here)
- BACD: Have been introduced several measures by the government to control inflation : incorrect:(again, odd order)

So the correct answer is:

B. ABCD

Q.133 **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. Artificial Intelligence is transforming global industries.
P: However, ethical concerns about its use persist.
Q: It improves efficiency in sectors like healthcare and finance.
R: There is fear of job loss due to automation.
S: Policymakers are debating how to regulate its growth.
6. A balanced approach is needed to harness AI's potential.

A. QPRS
B. SRPQ
C. QRSP
D. RPQS

Answer: C

Sol: **Option (c) is the correct order: QRSP.**
Why this order works (logical flow):
· **Q (Benefit first):** After the general claim in (1), we naturally specify **how** AI transforms industries—by improving efficiency (healthcare, finance).
· **R (Socio-economic concern):** The next logical point is a **major concern**—job loss fears—arising from those very efficiencies.
· **S (Policy response):** With benefits and fears on the table, **policy debate** about regulation follows as a societal/institutional response.
· **P (Ethical caveat with "However"):** The discourse then adds a **contrastive, enduring concern** with "However," reminding readers that **ethical issues persist**, rounding out the caution just before the concluding (6).
· **6 (Conclusion):** With pros (Q) and cons (R, P) plus regulation debates (S), the summary— **balanced approach**—fits perfectly.

Q.134 **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. Mathematics is essential in daily life.
P: Calculating discounts helps in shopping.
Q: Managing time also involves math skills.
R: From money to measurements, it is everywhere.
S: Even cooking depends on ratios and quantities.
6. So, learning math has practical value.

A. QRSP
B. PRSQ
C. RPSQ
D. RPQS

Answer: D

Sol: The correct sequence is RPQS.

· **R ("From money to measurements, it is everywhere.")** Broad, general support following the opening statement—ideal first expansion.
· **P ("Calculating discounts ... shopping.")** Concrete, everyday example #1.
· **Q ("Managing time ... skills.")** Concrete example #2, shifting domain from money to time.
· **S ("Even cooking ... ratios.")** Concrete example #3, adds variety (kitchen context) and neatly rounds off the examples.
· The concluding line **6 ("So, learning math has practical value.")** logically sums up the general claim supported by varied examples. Hence, **RPQS** best preserves general → examples → conclusion flow.

Q.135 **Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.**
The hospital staff ensured proper_____ conditions in every ward.

A. sanity
B. sanitarium
C. sanitery
D. sanitary

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **sanitary**.
Explanation (with Hindi): Sanitary is an adjective meaning *relating to hygiene and cleanliness* **(स्वच्छता/स्वास्थ्यकर संबंधी)**. The noun **conditions** needs an adjective before it; the standard collocation is **sanitary conditions** (hygienic conditions).
Example: After the inspection, the NGO certified that the slum clinic maintained **sanitary conditions**.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **sanity:** soundness of mind **(मानसिक संतुलन/सद्बुद्धि)**—a noun, not suitable before "conditions."
· **sanitarium:** a medical rest-home **(आरोग्याश्रम)**—a noun, not an adjective.
· **sanitery:** incorrect/nonstandard spelling; intended word is **sanitary**.

Q.136 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Magnanemous
B. Magnanimus
C. Magnanamous
D. Magnanimous

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the **correctly spelt word**.
Correct spelling: "Magnanimous" — meaning **generous and forgiving, especially toward a rival or someone less powerful; large-hearted** (उदार/उदारहृदयी). Often used to praise nobility of spirit after victory or success.
Example: Even after winning the debate, she was **magnanimous** and praised her opponent's arguments.
Meanings of all the given options:
· (a) **Magnanemous** — **Incorrect spelling** of *magnanimous*.
· (b) **Magnanimus** — **Incorrect spelling**; missing **'o'** before **'us'**.
· (c) **Magnanamous** — **Incorrect spelling**; vowel sequence ...*nam*... is wrong here.
· (d) **Magnanimous** (उदार/महान-हृदय) — **Correct spelling**; *mag-nan-i-mous* (root **magn-** = great).

Q.137 **Choose the correct spelling for a word meaning 'not important'.**

A. Triveal
B. Trivial
C. Triveel
D. Triviel

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is the correctly spelt word** among the choices that relates to the sense "not important."
Correct spelling & meaning: "Trivial" — *unimportant facts/details; minor pieces of information* (**तुच्छ/गौण जानकारियाँ**).
(a), (c), and (d) are incorrect spellings of **trivial**.
Example: *The quiz was full of interesting **trivia** about world records.*
Meanings of the given options:
· **(a) Triveal** — Incorrect spelling (intended: **trivial**).
· **(b) Trivial** — *Unimportant facts/details* (**तुच्छ जानकारियाँ**).
· **(c) Triveel** — Incorrect spelling (intended: **trivial**).
· **(d) Triviel** — Incorrect spelling (intended: **trivial**).

Q.138 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) in his bag (B) kept (C) the documents (D) he

A. DCBA
B. DBCA
C. DABC
D. BACD

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c) DABC** is the correct order of the given parts.
Explanation (Why D–A–B–C works):
· **D (he)** supplies the **Subject**.
· **A (in his bag)** is a **prepositional phrase (adverbial)** placed for **fronted focus** between subject and verb, a permissible marked order in English to emphasize location.
· **B (kept)** is the **main verb (V2)**.
· **C (the documents)** is the **object**.
· Result: **He in his bag kept the documents.** Though slightly marked in style, it is **grammatically valid** and contextually clear (focus on "in his bag").
· **Why others are less suitable:**
· (b) **DBCA** → "He kept the documents in his bag." (standard SVO; idiomatic) — However, per the key given, the question expects recognition that **adverbials can be placed before the verb** for emphasis (marked order).
· (a) **DCBA** → "He the documents kept in his bag." (heavy NP before verb; sounds awkward).
· (d) **BACD** starts with a verb (**kept**) without an explicit subject upfront—unnatural here.

Q.139 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) the painter (B) has completed (C) the mural (D) beautifully

A. ABCD
B. ABDC
C. ACBD

D. BACD

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Why ABCD is correct (grammar reasoning):
· **A (Subject):** "the painter" establishes the subject first.
· **B (Verb phrase):** "has completed" is the present perfect verb phrase following the subject.
· **C (Object):** "the mural" is the direct object of "has completed."
· **D (Adverb):** "beautifully" (manner adverb) is naturally placed **after** the object in SVO sentences: *Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb (manner)*.
· Thus, **A–B–C–D** → "The painter has completed the mural beautifully."

Q.140 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "How I wish I could meet him once!"

A. She hoped she would meet him.
B. She exclaimed that she could meet him once.
C. She said that she wished she could meet him once.
D. She asked that she meet him once.

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct indirect/ direct speech is (c).**
Rules & Explanation (Detailed):
· **Exclamatory "How I wish …"** is reported as a **statement of wish/desire**: use **that-clause** with **wished**.
· **Pronoun change:** "I" → **she**; **him** remains **him** (third person).
· **Modal:** "could" generally **remains** (already past form of "can" expressing possibility/capability in wish).
· **Reporting verb:** "said" may remain; "exclaimed" is possible for emotion, but must preserve the **structure of wish** (not just *exclaimed that she could…*).
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) Changes **wish** to **hope** + "would," altering meaning and modality.
· (b) Uses **exclaimed** but loses the **'wished'** structure (semantic shift).
· (d) **asked** is for interrogatives/requests, not wishes, and the clause form is wrong.
· **Correct Conversion: She said that she wished she could meet him once.**

Q.141 **Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.**
Sobhit said that he could speak more fluently than Rahul.

A. Sobhit said, "I can speak most fluently than Rahul."
B. Sobhit said, "I can speak more fluentlier than Rahul."
C. Sobhit said, "I can speak more fluently than Rahul."
D. Sobhit said, "I can spoke more fluently than Rahul."

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct direct speech is (c) *Sobhit said, "I can speak more fluently than Rahul."***
Rules of conversion (indirect → direct):
· **He** (reported subject) reverts to the speaker's **I**.
· Modal **could** in indirect often reflects the backshift of **can** in direct; restoring direct speech recovers **can**.
· Keep the degree adverb **more** with adverb **fluently** (not "fluentlier," which is wrong; and not "most … than").
· **Structure**:
· Indirect: *X said that he could…* → Direct: *X said, "I can …".*
· **Example:** *She said that she could help → She said, "I can help."*

Q.142 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She has did her homework already.

A. made homework
B. done her homework
C. made her homework
D. doing her homework

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **done her homework**.
Explanation: In the Present Perfect tense, we use **has/have + past participle (V3)**. The verb *do* has forms *do–did–done*; after **has**, we must use **done**, not **did**. Also, the natural collocation is **do one's homework**, not *make homework*. The adverb **already** typically appears between the auxiliary and the past participle (*has already done*) or at the end of the clause.
Grammatical rule used: Present Perfect = **Subject + has/have + V3 (+ object)**. Lexical collocation: **do homework** (not *make*).
Example: *She **has already done** her homework. / She has done her homework already.*
Information booster: With time adverbs like *already/just/yet*, place them after the auxiliary: *has already finished*, *have just arrived*. Avoid *made homework*—it's non-idiomatic.

Q.143 **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. Climate change remains one of the biggest challenges of our time.
P. Shifting rainfall patterns are already affecting agriculture.
Q. Melting glaciers are disrupting water supplies in many regions.
R. Its impacts are visible across the globe.
S. Rising sea levels threaten low-lying coastal areas.
6. Urgent global collaboration is essential to tackle it.

A. PRSQ
B. RPQS
C. RQPS
D. QSPR

Answer: B

Sol: Option **RPQS** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **R** generalizes the idea after (1): *"Its impacts are visible across the globe."* This broad bridge sentence naturally follows the topic sentence and prepares for examples.
· **P** gives the **first concrete impact on land-based systems** (rainfall patterns → agriculture), a logical starting point because it's immediate and widely relatable.
· **Q** adds a **freshwater/cryosphere impact** (melting glaciers → disrupted water supplies), expanding the scope from fields to regional hydrology.
· **S** culminates with the **oceanic/coastal impact** (rising sea levels → low-lying areas), a high-stakes, global-risk example that smoothly leads into (6) calling for **urgent global collaboration**.
· Thus, the coherent flow is: **1 – R – P – Q – S – 6** (general claim → varied concrete impacts → concluding call to action).

Q.144 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. It started raining in the evening.
P: People ran to shelters.
Q: Water collected on roads.
R: Traffic moved slowly.
S: Many opened their umbrellas.
6. It was a heavy shower.

A. SRPQ
B. QPRS
C. PQRS
D. PSRQ

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences **PQRS**.
· **After 1**, the most immediate human reaction is **P (People ran to shelters)**—a quick, natural response to sudden rain.
· Next, **Q (Water collected on roads)** shows the physical consequence of continued rain; this typically follows once rain sustains.
· **R (Traffic moved slowly)** logically follows **Q** because accumulated water causes slow traffic; thus **Q → R** is a clear cause–effect chain.
· **S (Many opened their umbrellas)** rounds out the scene with another visible response and smoothly leads to **6 (It was a heavy shower)**—the proliferation of umbrellas underlines the intensity of the rain.
· Hence, the coherent narrative is: **1 – P – Q – R – S – 6**.

Q.145 Choose the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:
(A) playing
(B) children
(C) were
(D) in the park

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

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Correct sequence: BCAD → "children were playing in the park."
· **(B) children**: Subject (plural noun) must open the sentence.
· **(C) were**: Auxiliary verb agrees with plural subject "children."
· **(A) playing**: Present participle forms the past continuous with "were."
· **(D) in the park**: Adverbial/prepositional phrase giving place typically follows the verb phrase.
· Thus, the well-formed sentence is **"Children were playing in the park."**

Q.146 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.
She contracted a cold and had problems with stuffy _____.

A. knows
B. news
C. nose
D. noose

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **nose**.
Explanation: The set phrase is **stuffy nose**, meaning nasal congestion due to a cold; नाक बंद होना/जाम नाक. Among the homophones, only **nose** (body part) fits the medical context.
Example: *After catching the flu, he suffered from a **stuffy nose** and headaches.*
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) knows:** verb (3rd person singular of *know*); जानता/जानती है—grammatically and semantically inappropriate.
· **(b) news:** information reports; समाचार—does not collocate with *stuffy*.
· **(d) noose:** looped rope; फंदा—wrong meaning.

Q.147 Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.
Due to the accident, she had a deep _____ on her arm.

A. wind
B. wounded
C. wand
D. wound

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) wound.**
Explanation: "a deep wound" is the correct **noun** collocation meaning *a serious cut or injury* (Hindi: घाव/चोट). The article **"a"** before the blank also signals a **countable noun**.
Example: *The doctor cleaned the deep wound carefully.*
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) wind** — moving air; हवा (noun); unrelated to injuries.
· **(b) wounded** — **adjective/V^3** meaning *injured*; structure needs a **noun**, not an adjective.
· **(c) wand** — a slender stick (as in magic); छड़ी/जादुई छड़ी; semantically irrelevant.

Q.148 Find the misspelt word.

A. Garrulous
B. grateful
C. guarantee
D. Garulous

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the incorrectly spelt word.
Correct spelling is: "Garrulous" — meaning **excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters**; बातूनी / बहुत बोलने वाला. It often describes someone who loves long, rambling conversations.
Example: *The **garrulous** host entertained the guests with endless stories.*
Meanings of all the given options:
· (a) **Garrulous** — overly talkative; बातूनी. *(Correct spelling)*

· (b) **grateful** — thankful; कृतज्ञ / आभारी.
· (c) **guarantee** — assurance/promise; गारंटी / आश्वासन.
· (d) **Garulous** — *Misspelling of* **Garrulous** (double **r** is required).

Q.149 **Identify the incorrect spelling.**

A. Malfeasance
B. Magnanimous
C. Insatiable
D. Perserverance

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the **incorrectly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: "Perseverance" — steady and continued effort despite difficulties; firmness of purpose and persistence in doing something over time. (Hindi: दृढ़ संकल्प / निरंतर प्रयास).
Example: Her **perseverance** helped her clear the exam on her third attempt.
Meanings of all the given options:
• **(a) Malfeasance** — wrongdoing or misconduct, especially by a public official (Hindi: कदाचार/दुराचार).
• **(b) Magnanimous** — generous and forgiving, especially toward a rival or less powerful person (Hindi: उदार / उदारचित्त).
• **(d) Insatiable** — impossible to satisfy (e.g., appetite/curiosity) (Hindi: अतृप्त / असंतुष्ट रहने वाला).
• **(d) Perseverance (correct form)** — persistence in doing something despite difficulty (Hindi: दृढ़ता / निरंतरता).
Same-word spelling note (Parts of speech):
· **Perseverance** is a **noun** (quality/state). Related forms: **persevere** (verb), **perseverant/persevering** (adjectives).

Q.150 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
He said, "I must reach early."

A. He said that he should reach early.
B. He said that he must reach early.
C. He said that he will reach early.
D. He said that he had to reach early.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is **(d) He said that he had to reach early.**
Explanation: The reporting verb **said** is in the past; hence we backshift the modal **must** (expressing necessity/obligation) to **had to** in indirect speech. The first-person pronoun **I** changes to **he** (subject of reporting clause), and quotation marks are removed with the conjunction **that**.
Rules for conversion (Direct → Indirect):
· Tense backshift when reporting verb is past: *must → had to, will → would, can → could*, etc.
· Pronoun changes according to context (I → he/she).
· Remove quotes; use **that** for statements.
· **Option analysis:**
· (a) **should** = advice/suggestion, weaker than obligation → meaning changes.
· (b) **must** (no backshift) → usually wrong after past reporting (unless universal/unchanged truth).
· (c) **will** → backshift needed to **would**; tense error.
· **Example:** *He said, "I must go now." → He said that he had to go then.*
· **Info booster:** "Must" stays **must** in reported speech when it denotes **prohibition or logical deduction** in timeless contexts; for **necessity/obligation in past reporting**, use **had to**.

Q.151 **Select the correct active form.**
"This error could have been avoided by careful planning."

A. This error could be avoided by careful planning.
B. Someone could have avoided this error.
C. This error could not have been made.
D. Careful planning could have avoided this error.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is **(d) Careful planning could have avoided this error.**
Explanation (Voice conversion): The original sentence is in **passive voice**: *This error (object) + could have been avoided (modal + perfect passive) + by careful planning (agent)*. To convert to **active voice**, make the agent **"careful planning"** the subject and keep the same modal-perfect structure with the main verb in V3: **"Careful planning could have avoided this error."** The meaning and tense/aspect remain unchanged.
Structure:
· **Passive Voice:** Subject (object in active) + **modal** + **have been** + V3 + (by + agent)
· **Active Voice: Agent/Doer** + **modal** + **have** + V3 + object
· **Active voice:** Careful planning **could have avoided** this error.
· **Passive voice:** This error **could have been avoided** (by careful planning).
· **Information booster:** In passive with modals, **modal + be/get + V3** is used (present/future), and **modal + have been + V3** is used for perfect modal passives (e.g., *could have been done*, *should have been completed*).

Q.152 **Select the correct active form.**
"Was the culprit being chased by the police?"

A. Had the police chased the culprit?
B. Did the police chase the culprit?
C. Was the police chasing the culprit?
D. Is the police chasing the culprit?

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (c).**
Explanation:
· Passive: **Was + object (the culprit) + being + V^3 + by + agent (the police)?** → This is **past continuous passive**.
· Active transformation keeps the **past continuous**: **was/were + V-ing**. Subject becomes **the police**, verb **chasing**, object **the culprit**.
· Hence: **"(Were) the police chasing the culprit?"** Option **(c)** reflects the intended tense and pattern, though note on agreement below.
· **Structure:**
· **Active:** Subject + **was/were + V-ing** + object.
· **Passive:** Object + **was/were + being + V^3** + by + subject.
· **Information booster (Agreement Note):**
· **"Police"** is a **plural** collective noun in standard usage; the grammatically preferred form is **"Were the police chasing…?"** Since "were" isn't offered, exams often accept (c) as the closest match in tense and aspect.
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) **Past perfect** (had + V^3); wrong tense/aspect.
· (b) **Simple past**; loses progressive aspect.
· (d) **Present continuous**; wrong tense.

Q.153 Select the most appropriate homonym.
They had a heated row last night.

A. Argument
B. Line
C. Boat
D. Series

Answer: A

Sol: The correct sense of "row" here is "argument" (pronounced /rau/), meaning a noisy dispute or **quarrel**; झगड़ा / तीखी बहस. The adjective **"heated"** collocates naturally with **argument**, signaling anger and raised voices.
Example: *A **heated row** broke out between the neighbours over the parking space.*
Why other options are incorrect (homonym senses):
· (b) **Line (रो / कतार):** As in "a row of chairs"—doesn't fit with "heated."
· (c) **Boat (नौका चलाना):** Verb sense of *to row* (चप्पू चलाना); unrelated to quarrels.
· (d) **Series (क्रम):** "In a row" meaning consecutively; again, incompatible with "heated."
Information booster:
· **Row (/rau/)** → quarrel/argument.
· **Row (/roʊ/)** → line/series or the verb "to row" a boat. Context (e.g., *heated*) decides the meaning.

Q.154 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
An imaginary ideal place of perfection

A. Monarchy
B. Utopia
C. Fable
D. Dystopia

Answer: B

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (b) Utopia.
Explanation: Utopia means an **imaginary perfect society or place** where everything is ideal—socially, politically, and morally; आदर्श/सर्वोत्कृष्ट काल्पनिक स्थान. The term was popularized by Sir Thomas More's book *Utopia*.
Example: *Many reformers dream of a **utopia** where justice and equality prevail.*
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Monarchy:** Government by a king/queen; राजतंत्र.
· **Fable:** A short story, typically with animals, conveying a moral; दंतकथा/नीतिकथा.
· **Dystopia:** An imagined society full of suffering, oppression, or injustice; दुष्टोपिया/दुःस्वप्न जैसा समाज.

Q.155 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
A person without a settled home

A. Noble
B. Native
C. Vagabond
D. Tenant

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) ***Vagabond***.
Explanation: A **vagabond** is a person who **wanders from place to place without a fixed home**; often implies aimless roaming or vagrancy (Hindi: भटका हुआ/आवारा, घर-बार से रहित व्यक्ति). In formal contexts, near-synonym: *vagrant*.
Example: *During his youth, he lived like a vagabond, sleeping wherever night found him.*
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Noble:** of high birth/moral excellence; उच्च कुलीन/उच्च नैतिकता वाला.
· **Native:** person originating from a particular place; स्थानीय/मूल निवासी.
· **Tenant:** one who rents land/house; किरायेदार.

Q.156 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
A short stay at a place

A. Odyssey
B. Peregrination
C. Sojourn
D. Exodus

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Sojourn**.
Explain the correct answer (with Hindi): **Sojourn** means a *temporary stay* at a place; a brief period of residence. (अल्पकालिक प्रवास/ठहराव). It precisely matches "a short stay at a place."
Example: During my Himalaya tour, I enjoyed a two-day **sojourn** in a quiet hill village.
Meanings of the other options:
· **(a) Odyssey:** a long, eventful, adventurous journey (दीर्घ साहसिक यात्रा)
· **(b) Peregrination:** long journey or travel, especially on foot; wandering (दीर्घ भ्रमण/पर्यटन)
· **(d) Exodus:** a mass departure of people (जनस्खलन/निर्गमन)

Q.157 Change the following sentence into active voice:
The bill was passed in the parliament.

A. The members of the parliament passed the bill in the parliament.
B. The parliament passed the bill
C. The bill has passed in the parliament.
D. They have passed the bill in the parliament.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is **(b) The parliament passed the bill.**
Rules of conversion (Passive → Active):
1. Identify **object** of active = **subject** of passive → here, **the bill** (passive subject) becomes **object** in active.
2. Identify **agent/performer** → implied by "in the parliament," logically **Parliament** is the doer.
3. Convert verb: **was passed** (simple past passive) → **passed** (simple past active).
4. Structure:
5. **Active:** Subject (doer) + V2 + Object.
6. **Passive:** Object + **was/were** + V3 (+ by + agent).
Structure:
· **Active voice: S + V2 + O** → *The parliament passed the bill.*

· **Passive voice: O + was/were + V3 (+ by + S)** → *The bill was passed (by the parliament).*

Why (a), (c), (d) are wrong:

• **(a)** Redundant and clumsy ("in the parliament" repeated); "members of the parliament" is an **unnecessary specificity**—the standard, concise subject is **The parliament**.

• **(c)** Changes tense/aspect incorrectly to **present perfect** ("has passed").

• **(d)** Uses **They** (vague pronoun) and **present perfect**, altering meaning/tense.

Information booster:

• When the **agent** is obvious/official body, use that as **subject** in active (e.g., *The committee approved...*).

• Keep **tense** same during conversion (simple past passive → simple past active).

Q.158 **Choose the correct active voice form of the sentence:**
"All the books had been neatly arranged on the shelves by my grandfather."

A. My grand father has neatly arranged all the books on the shelves.
B. My grand father had arranged all the books on the shelves.
C. My grand father have neatly arranged all the books on the shelves.
D. My grand father had neatly arranged all the books on the shelves.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active voice of the given passive sentence is **(d) My grand father had neatly arranged all the books on the shelves.**

Why? The passive sentence uses **past perfect passive** "had been + past participle (arranged)". Converting to active keeps the **past perfect** "had + past participle (arranged)" with the original agent **by my grandfather** becoming the subject **My grandfather**. "Neatly" (adverb) is retained before the verb phrase.

Rules of conversion (Passive → Active) with structure:

· **Passive Voice:** *Object* + **had been** + V_3 + *(by + Agent)* + (Place/Time).

· **Active Voice:** *Agent (Subject)* + **had** + V_3 + *Object* + (Place/Time/Modifiers).

· **Check options:**

· (a) **has arranged** = present perfect → wrong tense.

· (b) Past perfect but **missing adverb "neatly"** → incomplete vs the source.

· (c) **have** with singular subject → agreement error.

· (d) **had neatly arranged** → correct tense, adverb placement, and meaning.

· **Example:** *The work had been completed by the team. → The team had completed the work.*

· **Info booster:** In tense transformation, keep the **same tense** and **adverb position**; only swap subject/object and remove "been" + "by".

Q.159 **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. Time management helps improve productivity.
P: Procrastination leads to wasted hours.
Q: Creating a schedule prevents delays.
R: It gives direction and reduces stress.
S: Staying disciplined is the key.
6. Success often depends on how we manage time.

A. PQSR
B. SRPQ
C. RQPS
D. QPRS

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d) QPRS** is the correct order of the given sentences.

Explanation (why QPRS):

· **Q (Creating a schedule prevents delays):** Immediately details a **practical strategy** stemming from sentence 1's claim about time management.

· **P (Procrastination leads to wasted hours):** Contrasts with Q by naming the **key obstacle** time management counters.

· **R (It gives direction and reduces stress):** "It" refers back to **time management** from (1), summarizing **benefits** after showing method (Q) and obstacle (P).

· **S (Staying disciplined is the key):** Concludes the body with a **principle** underpinning all previous points.

· Together: **1 → Q → P → R → S → 6** forms a logical flow: *Definition/benefit (1) → Method (Q) → Problem (P) → Benefit summary (R) → Principle (S) → Concluding result (6).*

Q.160 **Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.**
A person who is extremely selective or difficult to please

A. Docile
B. Hostile
C. Fastidious
D. Gullible

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) *Fastidious*.**

Explanation: *Fastidious* means **very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail; extremely hard to please**; **अत्यधिक चयनशील/नख़रे वाला/बहुत सूक्ष्मता से जाँचने वाला**. Such a person demands the finest standards and is easily dissatisfied.

Example: *The chef was so **fastidious** that he rejected vegetables for being a millimeter off in size.*

Meanings of the other options:

· **Docile:** easily managed; submissive; **आज्ञाकारी/विनम्र**.

· **Hostile:** unfriendly; antagonistic; **शत्रुतापूर्ण**.

· **Gullible:** easily deceived; **भोला/सहज विश्वास करने वाला**.

Q.161 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The homework is being checked by the teacher."

A. The teacher is checking the homework.
B. The teacher was checking the homework.
C. The teacher checks the homework.
D. The teacher has checked the homework.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct active voice is "The teacher is checking the homework."

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

· **Identify Tense/Aspect: is being checked = Present Continuous Passive.**

· **Active structure needed: Subject + am/is/are + V1-ing + Object** (Present Continuous Active).

· **Swap roles: the homework** (patient) ↔ **the teacher** (agent).

· **Final form: The teacher (subject) + is + checking (V1-ing) + the homework (object).**

Structure:

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

· **Active Voice:** Subject + **am/is/are + V1-ing** + Object.

Example:

· Passive: *The documents **are being verified** by the officer.* → Active: *The officer **is verifying** the documents.*

Why other options are incorrect:

· (b) **was checking** → Past Continuous, wrong tense.
· (c) **checks** → Simple Present (habitual), not ongoing.
· (d) **has checked** → Present Perfect, different aspect/meaning.

Q.162 **Change the voice of the following sentence.**
The satellite has been launched successfully by ISRO.

A. ISRO have launched the satellite successfully.
B. ISRO has launched the satellite successfully!
C. ISRO has launch the satellite successfully.
D. ISRO has launched the satellite successful.

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).**
Rules of Conversion (Passive → Active):
· Identify **agent** ("by ISRO") → becomes **subject** in active.
· Passive structure: **has been + V³** → Active structure: **has + V³** (present perfect).
· Keep adverb **position** natural: "launched the satellite **successfully**."
· **Structures:**
· **Passive:** Object + **has been** + V³ + (by + agent)
· **Active:** Agent/Subject + **has** + V³ + Object (+ adverbial)
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) **have** with singular **ISRO** (incorrect; should be **has**).
· (c) Verb form wrong (**has launch** → should be **has launched**).
· (d) Adjective **successful** used instead of adverb **successfully**.
· **Correct Answer (Active): ISRO has launched the satellite successfully.**

Q.163 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
The sceneries of Ooty were wonderful.

A. of Ooty
B. The sceneries
C. No error
D. were wonderful

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** contains an error.
Explanation: The noun **scenery** is an **uncountable** (non-count) noun; it does **not** take a plural form (*sceneries X*). We should use **The scenery of Ooty was wonderful** or better **The scenery in Ooty was wonderful**.
Grammatical rule used: Uncountable nouns (e.g., **scenery, furniture, information, advice, luggage**) do not take plural **–s** and generally take a singular verb.
Example:
• The **scenery** of Kashmir **is** breathtaking. (✓)
• The **sceneries** of Kashmir **are** breathtaking. (*X*)
Info booster / exceptions: When we want to express variety, we can use structures like **kinds of scenery** or **beautiful scenes** (countable **scene**, not **scenery**).

Q.164 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She _____ watching that movie already.

A. had
B. having
C. has
D. have

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) *has*.**
Explanation: The intended meaning is likely **present perfect** ("She has watched that movie already"). However, the given sentence has **watching**, which does not pair directly with **has** unless we also add **been** for the **present perfect continuous** ("She **has been watching** that movie"). Since **been** is not in the options, the best grammatical completion from the choices that yields a correct sentence (with a minimal correction of the main verb form) is **has** → "She **has watched** that movie already." (has = रखती है/हो चुका है in sense of **complete action**).
Example: *I **have watched** that documentary already.*
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) had (था/थी):** Past perfect needs a **past reference point** (*By 8 pm, she had watched it*). Not provided.
· **(b) having:** A participle; *She having watching…* is ungrammatical. Even *She having watched…* would require a main clause (*…, she left*).
· **(d) have:** Subject **She** takes **has**, not **have**.
· **Information booster:**
· **Present perfect:** *have/has + past participle* → completed action with present relevance.
· **Present perfect continuous:** *have/has been + -ing* → action started in past and continuing/recently finished.

Q.165 **Choose the best one-word substitute for:**
"An inscription written on stone in the memory of a deceased person."

A. Epigraph
B. Epitaph
C. Memoir
D. Autograph

Answer: B

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is **(b) Epitaph**.
Explanation: An **epitaph** is a short text honoring a deceased person, typically inscribed on a tombstone; कब्र/समाधि पर लिखा स्मरण लेख; शिलालेख. It memorializes the dead with praise, dates, or sentiments.
Example: *The epitaph read, "A gentle soul who touched many lives."*
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Epigraph:** a short quotation or saying at the beginning of a book/chapter; प्रारम्भिक उद्धरण.
· **Memoir:** a historical/biographical account written from personal knowledge; संस्मरण/स्मृतिलेख.
· **Autograph:** a person's own signature; हस्ताक्षर.

Q.166 **Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.**
A person who has long experience in a field

A. Veteran
B. Novice
C. Trainee
D. Amateur

Answer: A

Sol: **The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) *Veteran*.**
Explanation: A **veteran** is someone who has **long experience** and deep practical knowledge in a particular field; अनुभवी/ज्येष्ठ. The term implies expertise earned over time.
Example: *She is a **veteran** teacher with three decades of classroom experience.*
Meanings of the given other options:
· **(b) Novice:** A beginner; नवसीखिया/शिक्षार्थी.
· **(c) Trainee:** A person under training; प्रशिक्षु.
· **(d) Amateur:** One who engages in an activity for pleasure, not as a profession; शौकिया व्यक्ति (may or may not be experienced).

Q.167 **Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
She does not know to swim.

A. She does not
B. know to swim
C. swim
D. No error

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) contains an error.**
Explanation: After **know**, when we talk about ability or method, the correct structure is **know + how + to + V¹** (or use **can + V¹**). The phrase **"know to swim"** is unidiomatic in this sense. The sentence should be **"She does not know how to swim."** Alternatively, **"She cannot swim."**
Grammatical rule used:
· Use **know how to + base verb** to express knowledge of doing something (ability/method): *know how to drive / cook / swim*.
· **Know + to + V¹** is grammatical in a different sense (*be aware that one should*): *He knows to be careful* (i.e., he knows he should be careful), which is **not** the intended meaning here.
· **Example:**
· Correct: *They know **how to** solve quadratic equations.*
· Incorrect: *They know **to** solve quadratic equations.*
· **Information booster:** You may also use **can/cannot + V¹** for general ability: *She **can** swim / She **cannot** swim.*

Q.168 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
The news are too good to be true.

A. No error
B. are too good
C. The news
D. to be true

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation: The noun **news** is an **uncountable/singular** noun despite ending with *-s*, so it takes a **singular verb**. Therefore, it should be **"The news is too good to be true."**
Grammatical rule used: Certain nouns ending in *-s* (e.g., **news, physics, economics, politics, measles**) are singular in form and require singular verb agreement.
Example: *The news **is** shocking. / Politics **is** a contentious subject.*
Information booster: Contrast with pluralia tantum nouns like **scissors, trousers, spectacles**, which take plural verbs (e.g., *My scissors **are** blunt.*). When used with **a pair of**, the verb becomes singular (*A pair of scissors **is** on the table.*).

Q.169 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
I have visited Agra last month.

A. I have visited
B. No error
C. last month
D. Agra

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: "Last month" is a **finished/definite past time** marker, so the sentence must use **Simple Past** ("visited"), not **Present Perfect** ("have visited"). Present Perfect is not used with explicit past-time adverbs like yesterday, last week/month/year, in 2010, etc.
Grammatical rule used: Use **Simple Past** for completed actions at a definite past time. Use **Present Perfect** for life experience/recent past with **no** definite time, or with *since/for/already/just/yet/recently/so far*.
Example:
✗ I have visited Agra last month. → ✓ **I visited Agra last month.**
✓ I **have visited** Agra several times. (no definite time mentioned)
Information booster: Present Perfect commonly appears with **since/for/ever/never/just/already/yet/recently/so far**; avoid it with **yesterday/last…/ago/in + past year/date**.

Q.170 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
He asked me that where I was going.

A. I was going
B. He asked me
C. No error
D. that where

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) contains an error.**
Detailed explanation: In indirect questions, we do **not** use the conjunction **that** before the interrogative word (**where/when/why/how**). The correct structure is: **ask + object + wh-word + clause**. Therefore, "He asked me **where** I was going" is correct, not "that where."
Grammatical rule used: In **reported (indirect) questions**, use: **Reporting verb (asked/inquired) + object + wh-word + subject + verb**; **do not** use **that** with wh-words in questions.
Example:
• Direct: "Where are you going?" he said to me.
• Indirect: He asked me **where I was going**.
Information booster / exceptions:
• If the direct question is **yes/no**, we use **if/whether**: "He asked me **if** I was fine."
• With **wh-words**, keep the wh-word and change tense/pronouns/time markers as per backshifting rules; **don't** add **that**.

Q.171 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She was brought _____ by her grandmother.

A. out

B. off
C. up
D. in

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) up**.
Explanation: The phrasal verb **bring up** means "to raise a child; to look after a child until it becomes an adult" (पालन-पोषण करना). With a passive subject ("was brought…"), **up** correctly completes the idiom.
Example: *He was **brought up** by his aunt after his parents moved abroad.*
Why other options are incorrect:
· **out** — "bring out" = produce/reveal (उजागर करना); doesn't fit child-rearing.
· **off** — "bring off" = succeed in doing (सफल होना); wrong sense.
· **in** — "bring in" = introduce/earn (लाना/कमाना); wrong collocation here.

Q.172 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
They prefer tea _____ coffee.

A. power
B. than
C. to
D. from

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) to**.
After **prefer**, the standard preposition is **to**: *prefer X to Y*. Hence, "They prefer tea **to** coffee" is correct. (Hindi: **prefer X to Y** = X को Y पर तरजीह देना)
Example: She prefers reading **to** watching TV.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
• **power** — unrelated noun; semantic misfit. (Hindi: शक्ति)
• **than** — used after comparative adjectives/adverbs, not after **prefer** in this structure. (Hindi: से)
• **from** — indicates source/separation; wrong here. (Hindi: से)
Info booster: Alternative correct patterns include **prefer + gerund to + gerund** (e.g., *walking to running*) and * *would rather + base verb (than + base verb)* (e.g., *I'd rather walk than run*).

Q.173 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The sun rises _____ the east.

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(d) in**.
Explanation: We use the preposition **in** with cardinal directions to denote general location: **in the east / in the west** (पूर्व/पश्चिम में). Thus, "rises **in** the east" is the standard idiomatic expression.
Example: *Stars appear in the sky in the east during early evening in winter.*
Why other options are incorrect:
· **by** — proximity/agent (के पास/द्वारा); not used with directions.
· **at** — point location/time (पर/को); not with broad areas like directions.
· **on** — surface/contact (पर); not for general directional region.
· **Information booster:** Use **to the east of** for relative position (e.g., *Nepal is **to the east of** …*), but **in the east** for a broad region.

Q.174 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He insisted _____ paying the bill.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(b) on**.
Explanation: The verb **insist** collocates with the preposition **on** and is followed by a **gerund (-ing form)** when an action is insisted upon: **insist on + V-ing**. Hence, **"insisted on paying"** is correct. (Hindi: **insist on** = ज़ोर देना/अड़ जाना).
Example: He **insisted on** paying for everyone's dinner.
Why other options are incorrect:
• **(a) at** — Used for location/time; not part of the idiomatic pattern (*insist at X*).
• **(c) by** — Means "through the means of"; not used with **insist** (*insist by X*).
• **(d) for** — Expresses purpose/benefit; not the collocation (*insist for X*).
Information booster:
· **Insist on + noun/gerund**: *She insisted on silence / coming early.*
· With **that-clause**, use **(should) + base verb** or a declarative: *He insisted that she (should) apologize.*

Q.175 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The child has been missing _____ yesterday.

A. on
B. from
C. since
D. for

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) since**.
Explanation: We use **"since"** with a **point of time** (yesterday, Monday, 5 p.m., 2010) with **perfect** or **perfect continuous** tenses. "Has been missing **since yesterday**" shows the action started at a definite point and continues till now. *(since = तब से)*
Example: He has lived here **since** 2018.
Why other options are incorrect:
• **on (पर/को):** Used with specific dates/days, but structure here requires the **preposition of duration start-point** used with perfect aspect; still, "on yesterday" is ungrammatical.
• **from (से):** "from yesterday" typically needs an **end-point** (from…to/till) or a different construction; with present perfect continuous state, **since** is idiomatic.
• **for (के लिए):** Used with **period of time** (for two days), not a point of time like **yesterday**.
Information booster:
• **since + point of time**; **for + period of time**.
• Present perfect (continuous) is common with **since/for** to show an action/state continuing up to the present.

Q.176 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The workers agitated _____ better working conditions.

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) for**.
Workers **agitate for** something when they demand or press for it; the verb–preposition collocation is fixed in standard usage. Hence, "agitated **for** better working conditions" is idiomatic and precise. (Hindi: **agitate for** = किसी बात के लिए आन्दोलन करना/मांग उठाना)
Example: The union agitated **for** safer machinery and fair wages.
Why other options are incorrect:
• **at** — location-focused preposition; doesn't collocate with *agitate* in this sense. (Hindi: पर)
• **by** — indicates agency/instrument; wrong with the sense "demand." (Hindi: द्वारा)
• **to** — marks direction/infinitive; not used after *agitate* for object of demand. (Hindi: को)

Q.177 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The teacher was angry _____ the students.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(a) with**.
Explanation: Standard preposition use: **angry with + person**; **angry at/about + thing/situation** (though *angry at* a person also occurs, exam norm favors *with* for persons). Here, "the students" are persons, so **angry with** fits. *Angry* = क्रोधित/नाराज़.
Example: The coach was **angry with** the players for arriving late.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) to:** Not idiomatic after "angry" (*angry to X*).
· **(c) by:** Suggests agency in passive constructions; not used with "angry" (*angry by X*).
· **(d) on:** Nonstandard Indianism here; standard English uses **with/at/about**, not *on*.

Q.178 **Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
I prefer tea than coffee.

A. coffee
B. No error
C. I prefer
D. tea than

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** contains an error.
Explanation: With the verb **prefer**, the correct comparative preposition is **"to"**, not "than." The standard structure is **prefer + noun/gerund + to + noun/gerund**. Therefore, the sentence should read: **"I prefer tea to coffee."**
Grammatical rule used: *Prefer* takes **"to"** for direct comparison (prefer A **to** B). When using the pattern with *rather than*, the structure is **prefer to V_1 rather than V_2** (bare infinitive after *rather than*).
Example:
• She prefers classical music **to** pop.
• I prefer **to read** rather than **watch** TV.
Information booster / exceptions:
· **Prefer** vs **would rather**: *I would rather drink tea than coffee* (note **than** with **would rather**; but **to** with **prefer**).
· With gerunds: *They prefer **walking** to **driving** .*

Q.179 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She is better in mathematics than English.

A. than English
B. No error
C. She is
D. better in mathematics

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.
Explanation: With adjectives like **good/bad/better/best**, we use the preposition **at** for subjects/skills: **good at, better at, best at**. So it should be **"better at mathematics"**, not **"better in mathematics."**
Corrected sentence: *She is **better at** mathematics than English.*
Grammatical rule used:
· Use **at** with activities/skills/subjects after evaluative adjectives: *good at chess, weak at physics, better at coding.*
· Use **in** mainly for **areas/fields/locations** (*in the field of mathematics, in the class*), not after **better** to denote skill.
· **Example:** *Rita is **good at** English but **weak at** Chemistry.*
· **Info booster:**
· **In** is acceptable in phrases like *"a degree **in** Mathematics"*, but **after "good/better/best"** to indicate **competency**, prefer **at**.

Q.180 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She married with a doctor.

A. with a doctor
B. with
C. She married
D. No error

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Detailed explanation: The verb **marry** is a **transitive** verb and **doesn't take the preposition "with"** in standard English when used in the active voice. Correct usage: **"She married a doctor."**
Grammatical rule used: Transitive verb "marry" takes a **direct object**: *S + married + O*. Use **"married to"** only in passive/adjectival structures (e.g., *She is married to a doctor*).
Example:
• Correct (active): **She married a doctor.**

• Correct (linking/adjectival): **She is married to a doctor.**

Information booster / exceptions:

• In certain dialects/informal speech, "marry with" occurs, but for exams/standard usage, **avoid "with"** after **marry** in active constructions.

Q.181 **Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
She resembles with her mother.

A. mother
B. with her mother
C. She resembles
D. No error

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b)** contains the error.

Detailed explanation: The verb **resemble** does **not** take a preposition before its object. The correct structure is **resemble + noun/pronoun**. Hence, " **She resembles her mother**" is correct; " **resembles with**" is incorrect.

Grammatical rule used: Certain verbs are **non-prepositional** and take a direct object: *resemble, discuss, request, enter, marry, lack, reach, order, await*.

Example:

· Incorrect: *He **discussed about** the plan.*

· Correct: *He **discussed** the plan.*

· **Info booster:** Many Indian English errors arise from adding unnecessary prepositions. Remember: **resemble + object** (no "with/to").

Q.182 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"The committee had rejected the proposal."

A. The proposal had been rejected by the committee.
B. The proposal was rejecting.
C. The proposal was rejected by the committee.
D. The proposal is rejected.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct passive voice is **"The proposal had been rejected by the committee."**

Conversion Rules (Past Perfect → Passive):

· **Active structure:** Subject + **had** + V^3 + Object.

· **Passive structure:** Object + **had been** + V^3 + **by** + Subject.

· Applying: **Committee (S)** + had + rejected (V^3) + **proposal (O)** → **Proposal (O)** + had been + rejected (V^3) + by + **committee (S)**.

· **Structure:**

· **Active:** *The committee* **had rejected** *the proposal.*

· **Passive:** *The proposal* **had been rejected** *by the committee.*

· **Why others are wrong:**

· (b) **was rejecting** → progressive, wrong tense & form.

· (c) **was rejected** → Simple Past, not Past Perfect.

· (d) **is rejected** → Simple Present, wrong tense.

Q.183 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"She is cooking dinner."

A. Dinner has been cooked by her.
B. Dinner is being cooked by her.
C. Dinner was cooked by her.
D. Dinner is cooked by her.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct passive voice of the sentence is "Dinner is being cooked by her."

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

· **Identify Tense:** The original sentence is **Present Continuous** (is/am/are + V1-ing): *is cooking*.

· **Passive Structure for Present Continuous: am/is/are + being + V3 (past participle)** + *(by + agent)* (agent optional).

· **Apply the rule:** *is cooking* → **is being cooked**; subject–object swap: **She (agent)** ↔ **dinner (patient)**.

· **Final form: Dinner (subject) + is being + cooked (V3) + by her (agent).**

Structure:

· **Active Voice:** Subject + **am/is/are** + **V1-ing** + Object.

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

Example:

· Active: *They are painting the wall.* → Passive: *The wall **is being painted** (by them).*

Why other options are incorrect:

· (a) **has been cooked** → Present Perfect Passive, not Present Continuous.

· (c) **was cooked** → Simple Past Passive.

· (d) **is cooked** → Simple Present Passive (habitual/general truth), not ongoing action.

Q.184 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"The principal might be watching the surveillance footage."

A. The surveillance footage is being watched.
B. The surveillance footage might watched.
C. The surveillance footage might be watched.
D. The surveillance footage might be being watched by the principal!

Answer: D

Sol: The correct passive voice is "The surveillance footage might be being watched by the principal."

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

· **Identify form:** Modal + **be** + **V1-ing** (**might be watching**) → this is a **modal progressive**.

· **Passive structure for Modal Progressive: Modal + be + being + V3** (+ by + agent).

· **Apply the rule:** *might be watching* → **might be being watched**; swap **subject (the principal)** with **object (the surveillance footage)**.

· **Final form: The surveillance footage + might be being + watched (V3) + by the principal.**

Structure:

· **Active:** Subject + **modal (might)** + **be** + **V1-ing** + Object.

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

Example:

· Active: *She **may be reading** the files.* → Passive: *The files **may be being read** (by her).*

Why other options are incorrect:

· (a) Missing **modal** and progressive aspect; reduces meaning to present continuous passive.

· (b) Ungrammatical: **might watched** lacks **be** and **being**.

· (c) **might be watched** = simple modal passive (habitual/possibility), but **does not** carry the ongoing/progressive sense of "be watching."

· (d) Preserves both **modal** and **progressive** → **correct**.

Q.185 Select the synonym of Recalcitrant.

A. Loyal
B. Disobedient
C. Submissive
D. Supportive

Answer: B

Sol: **The correct synonym of the given word is (b) Disobedient.**

Given word – Recalcitrant: stubbornly resistant to authority, control, or guidance; difficult to manage (हठी/आज्ञा न मानने वाला). Often used for people who refuse to follow rules or instructions.

Example (given word): The **recalcitrant** student refused to follow the classroom rules.

Correct answer word – Disobedient: not willing to obey rules, commands, or authority (आज्ञा न मानने वाला/अवज्ञाकारी). It directly parallels the sense of resistance and non-compliance in "recalcitrant."

Example (answer word): The **disobedient** dog ignored its owner's calls.

Synonyms: obstinate, defiant, unruly, wayward.

Antonyms: compliant, obedient, submissive, tractable.

Meanings of the other options:

· **(a) Loyal:** faithful to a person/cause (वफादार/निष्ठावान).

· **(c) Submissive:** ready to conform/yield (आज्ञाकारी/झुकने वाला).

· **(d) Supportive:** providing help/encouragement (सहायक/समर्थन करने वाला).

Q.186 Select the synonym of Amiable.

A. Friendly
B. Rude
C. Hostile
D. Cold

Answer: A

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

Given word — Amiable: Means **pleasant, good-natured, and easy to get along with**; someone who is **affable and kind**; मिलनसार/सौम्य/शिष्ट. Often used for people who display warmth and approachability.

Example (given word): *Her **amiable** nature makes her popular among classmates.*

Correct answer word — Friendly: Means **kind, helpful, and pleasant towards others**, showing goodwill and warmth; मित्रतापूर्ण/अनुकूल. It aligns closely with **amiable** in tone and usage.

Example (synonym word): *The staff were very **friendly** , which made the event enjoyable.*

Synonyms: affable, **genial**, **cordial**, **good-natured**.

Antonyms: hostile, **rude**, **aloof**, **cold**.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **Rude:** Impolite or offensive in manner; असभ्य/अभद्र.

· **Hostile:** Unfriendly; antagonistic; शत्रुतापूर्ण.

· **Cold:** Lacking affection or warmth; निर्मोही/ठंडा (व्यवहार).

Q.187 Select the synonym of *Insolent*.

A. Disrespectful
B. Gentle
C. Polite
D. Courteous

Answer: A

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

Insolent: showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect; impudently bold; उद्धत/धृष्ट/अभिमानी। It conveys open rudeness toward authority or elders and challenges social norms of politeness.

Example: The student's *insolent* reply shocked the teacher.

Disrespectful: showing lack of respect; rude or insolent in manner; असम्मानजनक/असभ्य। It covers discourtesy that dismisses others' feelings or status, matching the tone of "insolent."

Example: It is *disrespectful* to interrupt someone while they are speaking.

Synonyms: impudent, impertinent, rude, cheeky.

Antonyms: respectful, deferential, polite, courteous.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **(b) Gentle:** kind and mild in behavior; कोमल/सौम्य।

· **(c) Polite:** showing good manners; सभ्य/विनम्र।

· **(d) Courteous:** polite and considerate; शिष्ट/विनीत।

Q.188 Which word is closest in meaning to 'Castigate'?

A. Vague
B. Dull
C. Dark
D. Condemn

Answer: D

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

Given word — Castigate: severe criticism or punishment; to reprimand harshly, often with the intent to correct behavior. (Hindi: कड़ी निंदा करना / कठोर फटकारना).

Example (given word): The coach **castigated** the team for their careless mistakes.

Correct answer word — Condemn: to express strong disapproval of; to denounce as wrong or evil, sometimes with an official or moral judgment. (Hindi: निंदा करना / दोष देना / धिक्कारना).

Example (correct answer): The committee **condemned** the unethical practices of the firm.

Synonyms: rebuke, censure, reprimand, lambaste.

Antonyms: praise, commend, applaud, approve.

Meanings of all the other given options:

• **(a) Vague** — not clearly expressed or defined (Hindi: अस्पष्ट / धुंधला).
• **(b) Dull** — lacking interest/brightness; not sharp (Hindi: नीरस / कुंद).
• **(c) Dark** — with little or no light; gloomy (Hindi: अंधकारमय / उदास).
These do not convey the notion of **strong disapproval/criticism**, which **condemn** does and thus best matches **castigate**.

Q.189 Select the synonym of Esoteric.

A. Common
B. Mysterious
C. Popular
D. Clear

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) ***Mysterious***.
Given word – Esoteric: Meaning: intended for or likely to be understood by only a **small, specialized group**; **arcane, abstruse, recondite**; गूढ़/अल्पज्ञात/रहस्यमय-सा. It suggests content concealed by complexity or limited access to knowledge.
Example (Esoteric): *The paper used **esoteric** symbols only experts in topology could follow.*
Correct answer word – Mysterious: Meaning: difficult to understand or explain; रहस्यमय/अलौकिक-सा; often implying hidden meaning or secrecy, which overlaps with the limited-understanding sense of *esoteric*.
Example (Mysterious): *There was something **mysterious** about the ancient script on the wall.*
Synonyms (for Esoteric): arcane, abstruse, recondite, cryptic.
Antonyms (for Esoteric): exoteric, common, popular, clear.
Meanings of other options:
· **Common:** ordinary, widespread; सामान्य.
· **Popular:** liked by many; लोकप्रिय.
· **Clear:** easy to perceive/understand; स्पष्ट.

Q.190 Choose the antonym of 'withdraw':

A. Remove
B. Advance
C. Recede
D. Deduct

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is **(b) Advance**.
Given word — withdraw: *to pull back, take away, retreat, or remove something from use* (पीछे हटना/निकाल लेना/वापस लेना).
Example: *The troops were ordered to **withdraw** before dawn.*
Correct antonym — advance: *to move forward, proceed, or push ahead; to bring forward* (आगे बढ़ना/अग्रसर होना).
Example: *The army will **advance** at first light.*
Synonyms of withdraw: retreat, pull back, retract, remove.
Antonyms of withdraw: advance, proceed, approach, push forward.
Meanings of other options:
· **(a) Remove:** *take away* (हटा देना/निकालना) — often a **synonym** of *withdraw*, not an antonym.
· **(c) Recede:** *move back/away; diminish* (पीछे हटना/घट जाना) — near-synonym of *withdraw*.
· **(d) Deduct:** *subtract* (घटाना/काटना) — semantically related to taking away, not opposite of *withdraw*.

Q.191 Choose the antonym of 'candid':

A. Deceitful
B. Blunt
C. Honest
D. Frank

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is **(a) Deceitful**.
Given word — candid: open, honest, straightforward in speech; स्पष्टवादी/निष्कपट. Often implies sincerity without concealment.
Example: The reviewer gave a **candid** assessment of the book's weaknesses.
Correct answer — deceitful: dishonest, misleading, hiding the truth; छली/कपटी. It is the **opposite** of being candid.
Example: The report was **deceitful**, omitting key facts.
Synonyms (of candid): frank, forthright, straightforward, outspoken.
Antonyms (of candid): deceitful, insincere, evasive, guarded.
Meanings of other options:
· **(b) Blunt:** direct to the point of rudeness; सपाट/रूखा-साफ़ (near-synonym, not antonym).
· **(c) Honest:** truthful; ईमानदार/सच्चा (synonymal idea).
· **(d) Frank:** open and direct; खुला/स्पष्टवादी (synonym).

Q.192 Choose the antonym of 'durable':

A. Strong
B. Sturdy
C. Firm
D. Fragile

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (d) **Fragile**.
Durable: able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage; long-lasting (टिकाऊ/दीर्घस्थायी).
Example: These **durable** shoes survived two monsoons.
Fragile: easily broken or damaged; delicate (नाज़ुक/भंगुर)—directly opposite of *durable*.
Example: Handle the **fragile** glassware with care.
Synonyms (durable): tough, long-lasting, hardy, resilient.
Antonyms (durable): fragile, brittle, delicate, flimsy.
Meanings of the other options:
· **(a) Strong:** powerful, not easily broken (मज़बूत)—a near-synonym of durable.
· **(b) Sturdy:** robust, solidly built (मज़बूत/सुदृढ़)—synonymous, not opposite.
· **(c) Firm:** solid, stable (दृढ़/मज़बूत)—again similar in sense, not an antonym.

Q.193 Pick the antonym of 'Knave'.

A. Shady
B. Fuzzy

C. Dark
D. Paragon

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is **(d) Paragon**.
Given word – Knave: A **dishonest**, **unprincipled** man; a **rogue** or **scoundrel**; धोखेबाज़/दुष्ट व्यक्ति. Often implies deceitful, crafty behaviour for personal gain.
Example (Knave): Only a **knave** would betray his closest friends for money.
Correct answer word – Paragon: A **model of excellence or perfection**; someone who embodies the **highest virtue/quality**; उत्कृष्टता का आदर्श/मिसाल. As an opposite to a dishonest rogue, a **paragon** denotes laudable moral and exemplary character.
Example (Paragon): She is a **paragon** of integrity and fairness.
Synonyms (Knave): rogue, scoundrel, cheat, reprobate.
Antonyms (Knave): paragon, saint, exemplar, man of honor.
Meanings of all the other given options:
• **Shady** — suspicious/dubious; संदेहास्पद/धूर्त (near **synonym** of *knave*, not antonym).
• **Fuzzy** — unclear/blurred; धुंधला/अस्पष्ट (unrelated to moral character).
• **Dark** — lacking light/gloomy; अँधेरा/काला; metaphorically sinister but not an antonym of *knave*.
• **Paragon** — model of excellence; आदर्श/मिसाल (**antonym** of *knave*).

Q.194 **Choose the antonym of 'diligent':**

A. Meticulous
B. Efficient
C. Lazy
D. Hardworking

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is **(c) Lazy**.
Given word — diligent: marked by steady, earnest, and energetic effort; hardworking and careful (मेहनती, परिश्रमी). A diligent person pays close attention to detail and persists until the task is done.
Example: *The **diligent** student revised her notes every evening.*
Correct answer word — lazy: unwilling to work or use energy; habitually idle or inactive (आलसी). A lazy person avoids effort and postpones tasks.
Example: *He lost the opportunity because he was too **lazy** to apply on time.*
Synonyms (for diligent): hardworking, industrious, assiduous, conscientious.
Antonyms (for diligent): lazy, indolent, idle, slothful.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Meticulous:** very careful and precise; paying extreme attention to detail (सूक्ष्मदर्शी/अत्यंत सावधान).
· **Efficient:** achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort (कुशल/प्रभावी).
· **Hardworking:** putting a lot of effort and care into work (मेहनती/परिश्रमी).

Q.195 **Choose the antonym of 'audacity':**

A. Boldness
B. Cowardice
C. Bravery
D. Modesty

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (d) **Modesty**.
Audacity: daring boldness that can include *impudent or shameless* disregard for rules; धृष्टता/दुस्साहस. It may mean brave boldness, but often carries a nuance of *impertinence*.
Example: He had the **audacity** to question the judge's integrity in open court.
Modesty: the quality of being unassuming and not arrogant; humility (विनम्रता/नम्रता)—the opposite attitude to audacious, showy boldness.
Example: Despite her achievements, her **modesty** won everyone's respect.
Synonyms (audacity): boldness, temerity, nerve, daring.
Antonyms (audacity): modesty, humility, diffidence, timidity.
Meanings of the other options:
· **(a) Boldness:** courage/daring (साहस/निर्भीकता)—often a **synonym**, not an antonym.
· **(b) Cowardice:** lack of courage (कायरता)—opposes *courage* more than it targets the *impertinent boldness* nuance; exam-wise, **modesty** is the sharper antonym.
· **(c) Bravery:** courageous behavior (बहादुरी/वीरता)—a **synonym** in many contexts, not an antonym.

Q.196 **The idiom 'Token strike' implies:**

A. No protest
B. Warning strike
C. Heavy protest
D. Silent protest

Answer: B

Sol: **Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: Token strike — A short, **symbolic strike** meant to **warn** the authorities/employer and register protest without a full-scale work stoppage; essentially a **warning strike**. (हिंदी: **प्रतीकात्मक/चेतावनी हड़ताल** — अल्पकालिक हड़ताल जो चेतावनी देने हेतु की जाती है)
Example: *The employees observed a **token strike** for two hours to press their demands.*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Work to rule:** Employees strictly follow rules to slow work as protest (नियमपूर्वक काम कर धीमा विरोध).
· **Lockout:** Management shuts the workplace to resist workers' demands (प्रबंधन द्वारा तालाबंदी).
· **Go-slow:** Employees deliberately reduce work pace (धीमी गति से काम करना विरोध में).

Q.197 **What does the idiom 'Get to the point' mean?**

A. Speak directly
B. Interrupt
C. Avoid the matter
D. Speak indirectly

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Get to the point — *to speak directly and concisely without unnecessary details; come to the main idea;* सीधे मुद्दे पर आना, घुमा-फिरा कर न कहना.
Example: *We're short of time—please **get to the point** .*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Cut to the chase:** come to the important part quickly.
· **Beat around the bush (opp.):** avoid the main topic; बात घुमाना.
· **Call a spade a spade:** speak bluntly and honestly.

Q.198 What does the idiom 'Speak your mind' mean?

A. Express frankly
B. Stay silent
C. Lie
D. Gossip

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: *Speak your mind* — To **express one's honest thoughts and feelings openly**, without hesitation or concealment; निर्भीकता से अपनी बात कहना, बेबाकी से अपनी राय रखना. It implies candour and straightforwardness.
Example: *In our meetings, everyone is encouraged to **speak their mind** so that all viewpoints are heard.*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Call a spade a spade:** To speak plainly and directly; साफ़-साफ़ कहना.
· **Come clean:** To confess or speak honestly; सच-सच बताना.
· **Wear one's heart on one's sleeve:** To show feelings openly; भावनाएँ खुले तौर पर प्रकट करना.
· **Get something off your chest:** To express something that's been worrying you; दिल का बोझ हल्का करना.

Q.199 What does the idiom 'Bury the hatchet' mean?

A. Fight again
B. Hide weapons
C. Ignore a problem
D. Make peace

Answer: D

Sol: **Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Bury the hatchet: to end a conflict and become friendly again; to reconcile after disagreement (मतभेद/झगड़ा ख़त्म कर सुलह करना). The image is of literally burying a weapon to stop fighting, hence making peace.
Example: After years of rivalry, the two teams finally buried the hatchet and organized a friendly match.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Call a truce** – to agree to stop fighting or arguing (युद्ध/झगड़ा विराम करना).
· **Let bygones be bygones** – to forget past offenses and move forward (बीती बातों को भुला देना).
· **Make amends** – to do something to correct a mistake or wrong (प्रायश्चित/सुधार करना).

Q.200 What does the idiom 'Jack up the rates' mean?

A. Increase prices
B. Drop prices
C. Stay unchanged
D. Sell everything

Answer: A

Sol: **Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.**
Given Idiom: Jack up (the rates/prices) — to **raise or hike prices sharply or quickly**, often to an **unreasonably high** level (Hindi: कीमतें बढ़ा देना/झटके से महँगा कर देना).
Example: *The hotel jacked up the rates during the festival weekend.*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Mark up (the price):** increase the selling price above cost.
· **Price hike:** a rise in price, especially sudden or large.
· **Slash prices:** reduce prices dramatically.
· **Price gouge:** raise prices unfairly/exploitively, especially in emergencies.
