Zip Preview fo Mapping Id (783847) ENGLISH ×

Q.1 Match the following Wildlife Sanctuaries (Column A) with their respective States (Column B).
Column A (Wildlife Sanctuary) | Column B (State)
1. Gandhi Sagar WLS → a. Assam
2. Sonai Rupai WLS → b. Madhya Pradesh
3. Kaimur WLS → c. Telangana
4. Eturnagaram WLS → d. Bihar

A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
B. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
C. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
D. 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
Explanation (Correct Matching):
• Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary → Madhya Pradesh (located on the Chambal River, known for sloth bear, deer, and wild boar).

• Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary → Assam (near Tezpur, home to elephants, gaur, and hornbills).

• Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary → Bihar (largest sanctuary in Bihar, rich in flora and fauna, includes waterfalls like Karkat).

• Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary → Telangana (on the banks of Godavari River, known for tiger, deer, and marsh crocodile).
Information Booster:

• India has over 500 Wildlife Sanctuaries that protect biodiversity.

• Madhya Pradesh is often called the "Tiger State of India".

• Assam is famous for Kaziranga and Manas national parks.

• Bihar's Valmiki Tiger Reserve is another key sanctuary.

• Telangana's sanctuaries contribute to the Eastern Ghats ecosystem.

Q.2 Which of the following agro-climatic and soil conditions is most suitable for the cultivation of wheat?

A. Arid crop; temp above 40°C; sandy loam soil
B. Subtropical crop; high humidity; laterite soil
C. Temperate crop; winter 10–15°C, summer 21–26°C; clay loam soil
D. Tropical crop; 30–35°C; sandy soil

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Temperate crop; winter 10–15°C, summer 21–26°C; clay loam soil**
Explanation:
· **Wheat** is a **temperate crop** that thrives in **cool winters (10–15°C)** and **warm summers (21–26°C)**.
· Requires **well-drained fertile clay loam or loamy soil** rich in organic matter.
· Wheat is mainly grown in **Rabi season** in India (sown in winter, harvested in spring).
Information Booster:
· Major wheat-growing states in India: **Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar**.
· India is the **2nd largest producer of wheat** after China.
· Rainfall requirement: **50–90 cm**, mainly in winter for irrigation.
· Important wheat varieties: **Lerma Rojo, Sonalika, HD-2967, PBW-343**.
· Introduced in India on a large scale during the **Green Revolution (1960s)**.

Q.3 Consider the emphasis placed on the public sector in India's industrial development strategy between 1947 and 1990. What was a key rationale behind giving the public sector a dominant role during this period?

A. Lack of demand for industrial goods in domestic market.
B. Public sector industries were inherently more efficient.
C. Private sector had full resources and expertise.
D. Public sector was seen as a tool for social goals, balanced development, and strategic industries.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Public sector was seen as a tool for social goals, balanced development, and strategic industries**
Explanation:
· Between **1947 and 1990**, India followed a **socialist-inspired mixed economy model**.
· The public sector was given a dominant role to:
· Build **heavy industries & infrastructure** (steel, power, transport).
· Ensure **balanced regional development**.
· Protect **strategic and defense sectors**.
· Achieve **social justice** by reducing inequalities.
· Private sector lacked resources and capacity for such large-scale investment immediately after independence.
Information Booster:
· The **Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956** classified industries into three categories, with the **public sector reserved for core industries**.
· Key PSUs established: **BHEL, SAIL, ONGC, NTPC, IOC**.
· Public sector aimed to remove **regional imbalances** and generate employment.
· Strategy aligned with **Nehru-Mahalanobis model of economic planning**.
· By the 1980s, inefficiency and losses in PSUs became visible, leading to **1991 reforms**.

Q.4 Which of the following statements about the G0 (G zero phase) phase of the cell cycle is most accurate?

A. DNA synthesis occurs rapidly in cells present in the G0 phase.
B. It is phase where cell division is initiated in cancerous cells.
C. It is a temporary quiescent stage where cells exit the cell cycle.
D. Cells in G0 actively prepare for DNA replication.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) It is a temporary quiescent stage where cells exit the cell cycle**

Explanation:

· The **G0 phase (G zero phase)** is a **resting/quiescent stage** where cells exit the active cell cycle after mitosis.

· Cells in this phase are **metabolically active but non-dividing**.

· Some cells re-enter the cell cycle under favorable conditions (temporary G0), while others (like neurons and cardiac cells) remain permanently in G0.

Information Booster:

· G0 is considered an **extended G1 phase**.

· Important for maintaining **tissue homeostasis** and preventing uncontrolled proliferation.

· Permanent G0 examples: **nerve cells, muscle cells**.

· Temporary G0 examples: **liver cells (can re-enter cell cycle on injury)**.

· Cancer cells often **bypass G0**, leading to uncontrolled division.

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) DNA synthesis occurs rapidly in G0:** Wrong – DNA synthesis happens in the **S phase**, not G0.

· **(b) Cell division initiated in cancerous cells:** Wrong – cancer cells usually avoid G0.

· **(d) Cells in G0 prepare for DNA replication:** Wrong – DNA replication preparation occurs in **late G1 phase**, not in G0.

Q.5 India's improvement in the Rule of Law Index is most critically challenged by which factor?

A. Slow judicial delivery
B. Legislative overreach
C. Executive dominance
D. Media bias

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Slow judicial delivery**

Explanation:

· India's performance in the **Rule of Law Index** is most significantly hampered by the **extremely slow pace of judicial delivery**.

· There is an enormous **backlog of court cases**—over **53 million pending cases**, including many pending for decades.

· This results in delayed justice, impacting citizens' faith in the legal system and undermining Rule of Law principles.

Information Booster:

· Access to justice remains poor due to long pendency and delays. India has a **low judge-to-population ratio** (~21 judges per million), much lower than countries like the US or many European nations.

· Vacancies and slow judicial appointments further stretch the system.

· Time-consuming legal procedures and frequent adjourments add to delays.

· This is a recurring finding in the **World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index**, which flags **Civil Justice** and **Criminal Justice** as major areas of concern for India.

Additional Knowledge :

· **(b) Legislative overreach:** While executive-legislative balance matters, it's not the *most critical* factor currently impacting India's Rule of Law Index.

· **(c) Executive dominance:** There are concerns about checks and balances, but the most tangible, documented challenge remains judicial inefficiency.

· **(d) Media bias:** This impacts public perception and democratic discourse, but is not the primary structural challenge affecting India's Rule of Law ranking.

Q.6 Which instrument is commonly used in Carnatic classical music?

A. Dhol
B. Mridangam
C. Santoor
D. Shehnai

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** B (Mridangam)

Explanation:

· In **Carnatic classical music** (South Indian tradition), the **Mridangam** is the primary percussion instrument.

· It provides rhythm (tala) and accompanies vocal, instrumental, and dance performances.

Information Booster:

· Mridangam is a **double-headed drum** made of jackfruit wood.

· It is played with both hands, producing distinct rhythmic syllables.

· Famous exponents: **Palghat Mani Iyer, Umayalpuram K. Sivaraman**.

· Other Carnatic instruments: **Veena, Violin, Ghatam, Kanjira, Flute (venu)**.

· In contrast, **Hindustani classical music** commonly uses tabla, sitar, sarod.

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) Dhol:** Folk drum, used in Punjabi, Gujarati, and festive music, not classical.

· **(c) Santoor:** String instrument of Kashmir, common in Hindustani music.

· **(d) Shehnai:** Wind instrument, used in North Indian classical and auspicious ceremonies.

Q.7 What trend is reflected by increasing share of urban people in non-manual tertiary occupations?

A. Spatial literacy inequality
B. Gendered education access
C. Emerging service economy
D. De-industrialization

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** C (Emerging service economy)

Explanation:

· The rise of urban people working in **non-manual tertiary occupations** (like IT, finance, education, healthcare, business services) reflects the **growing dominance of the service sector** in India's economy.

· It shows a structural shift from agriculture and industry to services, especially in urban areas.

Information Booster:

· The **tertiary sector** includes services such as banking, transport, communication, tourism, IT.

· India's GDP is now **service-driven**, contributing over **50%** of total GDP.

· Urbanization and higher education fuel employment in these occupations.

· Linked with globalization, digital economy, and knowledge-based jobs.

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) Spatial literacy inequality:** Refers to uneven educational access across regions, not job trends.

· **(b) Gendered education access:** Refers to gender disparities in education, not directly about urban jobs.

· **(c) Emerging service economy:** Correct – explains the shift in urban occupations.

· **(d) De-industrialization:** Decline of industrial activity, but here the focus is on rising services.

Q.8 Which region has become the new epicenter of global terrorism, according to the GTI (Global Terrorism Index) 2024?

A. Southeast Asia
B. Central Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa
C. Central Asia
D. Middle East and North Africa

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Central Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa**

Explanation:

· The **Global Terrorism Index (GTI) 2024** identifies the **Central Sahel region**—notably the **Sahel** spanning Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger—as the **new epicentre of global terrorism**.

· This region accounted for over **half of all terrorism-related deaths in 2024**, highlighting the concentration and severity of extremist violence there.

Information Booster:

· Countries in the Sahel region—especially **Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger**—are among the **most impacted globally** by terrorist attacks.

· Terror groups like **JNIM (Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimin)** and **IS-Sahel Province** have significantly expanded their operations there.

· The decline in governance, coupled with terrain conducive to insurgent operations, has enabled these groups to gain ground.

· The shift of the global terrorism epicentre to the Sahel underscores growing instability in **sub-Saharan Africa**, rather than traditional hotspots like the Middle East or Southeast Asia.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Southeast Asia** (option a): While terrorism remains a concern, it hasn't surpassed the Sahel in its current impact.

· **Central Asia** (option c): Also affected by terrorism, but not identified as the new epicentre in the GTI 2024.

· **Middle East and North Africa** (option d): Historically a hotspot, yet the GTI 2024 indicates that **Sahel now leads in terms of terrorism-related deaths**.

Q.9 Which high-altitude observatory in India is known for hosting an optical-infrared telescope used for space observation in Ladakh?

A. Udaipur Solar Observatory
B. Hanle Indian Astronomical Observatory
C. Nainital Aryabhatta Observatory
D. Mount Abu Infrared Observatory

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Hanle Indian Astronomical Observatory**

Explanation:

• The **Indian Astronomical Observatory (IAO), Hanle**, is located in **Ladakh** at an altitude of about **4,500 meters (14,764 ft)**.

• It is one of the **highest observatories in the world**. • Hosts the **Himalayan Chandra Telescope (2-m optical-infrared telescope)**.

• Managed by the **Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bengaluru**.

• Provides excellent atmospheric conditions for space observation due to **clear skies and minimal light pollution**.

Information Booster:

• Hanle is part of the **Indian Astronomical Network** and also supports **gamma-ray, infrared, and cosmic-ray studies**.

• India's upcoming **National Large Solar Telescope (NLST)** is also planned in Ladakh.

• Other telescopes at Hanle include **High Altitude Gamma Ray Telescope (HAGAR)** and **GROWTH-India telescope**.

• Plays a role in global projects like **TMT (Thirty Meter Telescope)**. • Supports India's research in **exoplanets, black holes, and cosmic phenomena**.

Additional Knowledge:

• (a) Udaipur Solar Observatory – Located on Fateh Sagar Lake, focuses on **solar studies**.

• (c) Nainital Aryabhatta Observatory – Located in Uttarakhand, used for **optical observations**.

• (d) Mount Abu Infrared Observatory – Located in Rajasthan, specializes in **infrared astronomy**.

Q.10 Which type of galaxy has no regular shape and is rich in gas and dust?

A. Elliptical Galaxy
B. Lenticular Galaxies
C. Irregular Galaxy
D. Spiral Galaxy

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Irregular Galaxy**

Explanation:

· **Irregular galaxies** lack a distinct shape or structure (unlike spiral or elliptical galaxies).

· They are often **rich in gas and dust**, making them active sites of **star formation**.

· Examples: **Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC)** and **Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC)**, both near the Milky Way.

Information Booster:

· **Spiral galaxies:** Have a central bulge with spiral arms (e.g., Milky Way).

· **Elliptical galaxies:** Rounded or oval, contain older stars, and little gas or dust.

· **Lenticular galaxies:** Intermediate form, disk-like but without spiral arms.

· **Irregular galaxies:** Young stars, chaotic appearance, often formed by **gravitational interactions or collisions**.

· Irregular galaxies make up about **25% of all known galaxies**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Elliptical Galaxy:** Mostly old stars, minimal star formation.

· **Lenticular Galaxy:** Transition between elliptical and spiral, less dust.

· **Spiral Galaxy:** Structured with arms; gas and dust present, but not "irregular".

Q.11 Identify the dance style recognized for its spiritual devotion and connection to the Vaishnavite movement.

A. Bharatnatyam
B. Kathak
C. Odissi
D. Sattriya

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Sattriya**

Explanation:

· **Sattriya** is a classical dance of **Assam**, introduced in the **15th century** by **Srimanta Sankardev**, the saint-scholar and reformer.

· It is closely connected to the **Vaishnavite Bhakti movement** and was originally performed in **Sattras (monasteries)** as an offering of devotion to Lord Vishnu (particularly Krishna).

· Recognized as one of the **8 classical dances of India** by the **Sangeet Natak Akademi** in 2000.

Information Booster:

· Themes are drawn from the **Bhagavata Purana** and stories of **Krishna-Radha**.

· Performed by male monks earlier, later adopted in wider cultural spaces including female dancers.

· Music: Based on **Borgeet (devotional songs)** composed by Sankardev.

· Costumes: White dhoti for men; Pat silk mekhela-chador for women, often with Krishna symbols.

· Preserves **Assamese Vaishnavite culture** through dance-drama.

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) Bharatnatyam:** Tamil Nadu; associated with Shaivism, Shakti, and temples.

· **(b) Kathak:** North India; linked with storytelling traditions; later influenced by Bhakti and Mughal courts.

· **(c) Odissi:** Odisha; deeply devotional, dedicated to Lord Jagannath (form of Vishnu).

Q.12 According to Lenz's Law, what determines the direction of an induced current in a conductor?

A. It continuously reduces the applied magnetic flux.
B. It always enhances the existing magnetic field.
C. It flows to oppose the variation in magnetic flux causing it.
D. It is proportional to the strength of the magnetic field.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) It flows to oppose the variation in magnetic flux causing it**

Explanation:

· **Lenz's Law** states that the direction of induced current is always such that it **opposes the change in magnetic flux** that produces it.

· This ensures conservation of energy and aligns with the principle of electromagnetic induction.

· Mathematically, it is expressed with a negative sign in **Faraday's Law**: emf=−dΦdt\text{emf} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}emf=−dtdΦ

Information Booster:

· Proposed by **Heinrich Lenz in 1834**.

· Demonstrated by experiments like a magnet falling through a copper tube (motion slows due to induced currents opposing change).

· Basis for working of electric generators, induction cooktops, and eddy current brakes.

· Ensures that induced emf/current does not violate **law of conservation of energy**.

· Induced current always resists the *cause* of induction, not the flux itself.

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) Reduces applied flux:** Incomplete; it opposes the *change* in flux, not continuously reduce flux.

· **(b) Enhances existing field:** Wrong; it may oppose either increase or decrease, not always enhance.

· **(d) Proportional to magnetic field strength:** Wrong; it depends on **rate of change of flux**, not field strength alone.

Q.13 Read the following statements about Trade Policy Reform:
I. Trade policy reform in India involved removing quantitative restrictions on imports and exports.

II. Trade policy reform increased import licensing to support domestic manufacturers.

A. Both I and II are correct
B. Both II are incorrect
C. Only II is correct
D. Only I is correct

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Only I is correct**

Explanation:

· **Statement I:** Correct – India's trade policy reform (especially after **1991 economic liberalisation**) aimed at **removing quantitative restrictions** (QRs) on imports and exports, making trade more open and competitive.

· **Statement II:** Incorrect – Reforms actually **reduced import licensing**, not increased it. The objective was to liberalize trade and integrate with the global economy, not restrict it.

Information Booster:

· **1991 LPG reforms** (Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation) marked a turning point in India's trade policy.

· Key measures:

· Removal of **industrial licensing** in most sectors.

· Abolition of **quantitative restrictions**.

· Reduction in **import tariffs**.

· Promotion of **export competitiveness**.

· These reforms helped India move from an **inward-looking policy** to an **outward-oriented economy**.

Q.14 Which type of vehicle is commonly used in zero-emission public transport systems?

A. Diesel buses
B. Electric buses
C. Petrol cars
D. Hybrid vehicles

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Electric buses**

Explanation:

• **Electric buses** are widely adopted in **zero-emission public transport systems**.

• They run on **electric batteries** instead of fossil fuels, producing **no tailpipe emissions**.

• Help reduce **air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions** in cities.

• Supported under India's **FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles) scheme**.

• Increasingly deployed in **urban transport networks** worldwide.

Information Booster:

• Electric buses can be **battery-powered** or **trolleybus-type (connected to overhead wires)**.

• Major Indian cities like **Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore** are adding electric buses to reduce pollution.

• Charging infrastructure is expanding with **fast-charging and battery-swapping systems**.

• Global leaders: **China** operates the world's largest electric bus fleet.

• Long-term benefits: **lower operating cost, energy efficiency, and reduced oil dependence**.

Q.15 Which of the following reflects the 'what to produce' decision in economics?

A. Choosing between capital and consumer goods
B. Increasing taxes to raise government revenue

C. Deciding on distribution of output
D. Choosing method of production

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Choosing between capital and consumer goods**

Explanation:

· In economics, the **'what to produce'** decision refers to the **choice of goods and services** that an economy should produce with its limited resources.
· Example: Should resources be allocated to produce **capital goods (machines, infrastructure)** or **consumer goods (food, clothing, etc.)**?
· This reflects the fundamental problem of **resource allocation** in an economy.

Information Booster:

· **Basic Economic Problems:**
1. **What to produce** – choice of goods & services.
2. **How to produce** – choice of production technique (labour-intensive vs capital-intensive).
3. **For whom to produce** – distribution of output among people.
· These arise due to the problem of **scarcity of resources**.
· In a **planned economy**, the government decides; in a **market economy**, consumers & producers decide.

Q.16 Where was the Khelo India Youth Games 2024 held?

A. Goa
B. Tamil Nadu
C. Odisha
D. Maharashtra

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** B (Tamil Nadu)

Explanation:

· The **Khelo India Youth Games 2024** were hosted by **Tamil Nadu**.
· Main events took place in **Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, and Coimbatore**.
· This was the **first time Tamil Nadu** hosted the Khelo India Youth Games.

Information Booster:

· Dates: **19th January – 31st January 2024**.
· Mascot: **Veera Mangai Velu Nachiyar**, symbolizing Tamil pride.
· Sports included: Athletics, Kabaddi, Swimming, Wrestling, Shooting, Hockey, etc.
· More than **5,000 athletes** from across India participated.
· The event is part of the Government's **Khelo India initiative** to promote grassroots sports.

Q.17 What is one of the major impacts of ISRO's Aditya-L1 mission studying the Sun's chromosphere and corona?

A. Mapping asteroids beyond Neptune
B. Enhanced rainfall prediction in monsoon regions
C. Improved space weather forecasting to protect satellites and power systems
D. Development of underwater navigation systems

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Improved space weather forecasting to protect satellites and power systems**

Explanation:

· **Aditya-L1**, launched by ISRO in **September 2023**, is India's **first solar mission**.
· Positioned at **Lagrangian Point 1 (L1)**, it continuously studies the **Sun's chromosphere and corona**.
· Key impact: Helps in **better space weather forecasting**, which protects:
· **Satellites** from solar storms.
· **Power grids** from geomagnetic disturbances.
· **Communication & navigation systems** from solar radiation effects.

Information Booster:

· Aditya-L1 carries **7 payloads**, with instruments like **Visible Emission Line Coronagraph (VELC)**.
· Provides real-time data on **solar flares, coronal mass ejections (CMEs), and solar wind**.
· Space weather monitoring is critical for India's growing **satellite fleet and GAGAN/GPS navigation systems**.
· Solar activity also affects **radio communication and aviation**.
· India became one of the few countries with a **dedicated solar observatory** in space.

Q.18 What led to the decline of Timurid power in the second half of the 15th century?

A. Economic decline due to maritime trade shifts
B. Internal wars due to partitioning
C. Rise of Uzbeks
D. Ottoman invasions

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Internal wars due to partitioning**

Explanation:

· After **Timur's death (1405)**, his empire was divided among his descendants.
· This partitioning led to **internal wars of succession** and weakened central authority.
· By the second half of the 15th century, constant family rivalries fragmented Timurid power, paving the way for external invasions and regional takeovers.

Information Booster:

· The Timurid Empire stretched across Central Asia, Iran, and parts of India.
· Timur's successors included **Shah Rukh, Ulugh Beg, and Abu Sa'id**, who faced difficulties maintaining unity.
· Decline coincided with the **rise of the Uzbeks** under Muhammad Shaybani in Central Asia.
· The weakened Timurid dynasty survived in India under **Babur**, who later founded the **Mughal Empire (1526)**.
· Cultural contributions: Timurid Renaissance in art, architecture, and astronomy (Ulugh Beg's observatory).

Additional Knowledge:

· **(a) Economic decline due to maritime trade shifts:** A later factor affecting empires like the Mughals and Ottomans, not the main cause for Timurids.
· **(c) Rise of Uzbeks:** Played a role in the final overthrow, but internal wars had already weakened the Timurids.
· **(d) Ottoman invasions:** Ottomans fought elsewhere; they were not directly responsible for Timurid decline.

Q.19 Which of the following schemes provides annual income support to farmers directly into their bank accounts?

A. PM Fasal Bima Yojana
B. PM-KISAN
C. MGNREGA
D. PM Jan Dhan Yojana

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) PM-KISAN**

Explanation:

· **PM-KISAN (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi)** provides **₹6,000 per year** in three equal installments directly into farmers' bank accounts via DBT.

· Launched in **2019**, it is one of the largest direct income support schemes for farmers in India.

Information Booster:

· Ministry: **Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**.

· Coverage: All landholding farmers (small, marginal & others).

· Aim: Provide **financial stability** to farmers and reduce dependence on moneylenders.

· As of 2025: More than **11 crore beneficiaries** covered.

· Linked with **Aadhaar authentication** to avoid duplication.

Additional Knowledge :

· **(a) PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):**

· Launched: **2016**.

· Provides **crop insurance** to farmers against natural calamities (drought, flood, cyclone, pest, disease).

· Farmers pay **2% premium for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi crops, 5% for commercial/horticulture crops**.

· Remaining premium shared by **Centre & State governments**.

· **(c) MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act):**

· Enacted: **2005**.

· Provides **100 days of guaranteed wage employment** per year to every rural household willing to do unskilled manual work.

· Focus: **Rural livelihood security, poverty reduction, water conservation, land development**.

· Implemented by: **Ministry of Rural Development**.

· **(d) PM Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):**

· Launched: **2014** under **National Mission on Financial Inclusion**.

· Provides **zero-balance bank accounts** with debit card, insurance cover, and overdraft facility.

· By 2025: Over **51 crore accounts opened**.

· Enabled schemes like **DBT, PM-KISAN, LPG subsidy transfer**.

Q.20 The power to legislate on 'Residuary Subjects' (matters not enumerated in any of the three Lists) rests exclusively with:

A. The President of India
B. Parliament
C. The Supreme Court
D. State Legislatures

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) Parliament

Explanation:

· Residuary subjects are matters not listed in the Union, State, or Concurrent List.

· According to **Article 248** and **Entry 97 of the Union List**, only Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws on residuary matters.

· This ensures uniformity across India on emerging subjects (e.g., Information Technology, Space research).

Information Booster:

· Article 248: Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on residuary subjects.

· Entry 97, Union List: Grants residuary powers to Parliament.

· India follows a **quasi-federal system** with strong central bias.

· USA: Residuary powers lie with states (contrast with India).

· Examples of residuary subjects: Cyber laws, Atomic energy, Space.

Additional Knowledge:

· (a) The President of India: Can only give assent or recommendation; not a law-making authority.

· (c) The Supreme Court: Interprets the Constitution; does not legislate.

· (d) State Legislatures: Can legislate only on subjects in the State List or concurrent matters, not residuary subjects.

Q.21 Which of the following is the central objective of Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 Scheme?

A. Strengthening early childhood care and nutrition delivery systems
B. Food health through MSP
C. Urban health surveillance
D. Providing skill-based employment

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Strengthening early childhood care and nutrition delivery systems**

Explanation:

· **Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0** is an integrated nutrition support program launched by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development** in **2021–22**.

· Its central objective is to **strengthen and improve early childhood care, health, and nutrition delivery systems** through upgraded **Anganwadi centres**.

· Focus is on addressing **malnutrition, stunting, wasting, and anaemia** among children, adolescent girls, and women.

Information Booster:

· Formed by merging schemes: **Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyaan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, and National Creche Scheme**.

· Emphasizes **modern, energy-efficient, Saksham Anganwadis** (smart Anganwadis).

· Targets **children under 6 years, pregnant women, and lactating mothers**.

· Aligned with **Poshan Tracker app** for monitoring nutritional outcomes.

· Supports **Mission Poshan 2.0**, part of **Saksham Anganwadi initiative**.

Q.22 Which planet has the longest day in the solar system?

A. Venus
B. Mars
C. Jupiter
D. Earth

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

· Venus has the **longest rotation period** of any planet in the solar system.

· One day (rotation on its axis) on Venus = **243 Earth days**.

· Interestingly, Venus rotates **retrograde (east to west)**, opposite to most planets.

Information Booster:

· Venus's day (243 Earth days) is longer than its year (225 Earth days).

· Slow rotation may be due to tidal interactions and dense atmosphere.

· Thick CO_2 atmosphere causes extreme greenhouse effect → surface temp ~465°C.

· Venus is often called **Earth's twin** because of similar size and composition.

· NASA's upcoming **VERITAS and DAVINCI+ missions** aim to study Venus in detail.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Mars:** Day length ~24.6 hours (similar to Earth).

· **Jupiter:** Fastest rotator; day length ~10 hours.

· **Earth:** Day length ~24 hours.

Q.23 Under Section 25(1) of the Bharatiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, what may the Court do when a person is convicted in one trial for multiple offences?

A. Can impose only punishment for all the offences, regardless of their nature
B. Must give the harshest punishment only and remit other punishments altogether
C. Shall suspend all sentences unless directed by a higher court in the same trial
D. May impose punishments to run either concurrently or consecutively as appropriate

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) May impose punishments to run either concurrently or consecutively as appropriate**
Explanation:
· Under **Section 25(1) of the Bharatiya Nagarika Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023**, when a person is convicted in **one trial for two or more offences**, the Court has the discretion to:
· Impose punishments for each offence, and
· Order them to run **either concurrently (together)** or **consecutively (one after another)** depending on the nature and gravity of the offences.
Information Booster:
· This provision corresponds to **Section 31 of the old CrPC, 1973**.
· **Concurrent sentences:** All punishments run at the same time → prisoner serves the longest one.
· **Consecutive sentences:** Punishments run one after another → longer jail term.
· Courts generally prefer **concurrent sentences** in cases arising from a single act/transaction.
· This discretion ensures **proportional justice** and avoids undue harshness.

Q.24 Read the below statements and choose the correct option:
Statement 1: India's first initiative to track Fishing Cats through radio-collars has been introduced at Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary.

Statement 2: Fishing Cats are primarily found in coastal wetland and mangrove ecosystems.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Both statements 1 and 2 are correct**
Explanation:
· **Statement 1:** Correct – In **2023**, India launched its **first-ever initiative to track Fishing Cats with radio collars** at the **Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh**. This helps in scientific monitoring and conservation.
· **Statement 2:** Correct – Fishing Cats (*Prionailurus viverrinus*) are **wetland-dependent wild cats**, primarily found in **mangroves, swamps, and coastal wetlands**. In India, they are seen in **Sundarbans (West Bengal), Chilika Lake (Odisha), Coringa mangroves (Andhra Pradesh)**.
Information Booster:
· **IUCN Red List status:** *Vulnerable*.
· **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Listed under **Schedule I** (highest protection).
· Excellent swimmers; diet mainly **fish and aquatic animals**.
· Indicator species for the health of **wetlands & mangroves**.
· Major threats: **Habitat loss, wetland degradation, conflict with humans**.

Q.25 Which of the following festival is celebrated by the tribal communities of Nagaland and showcases traditional dance and music?

A. Ugadi
B. Hornbill Festival
C. Teej
D. Onam

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Hornbill Festival**
Explanation:
• The Hornbill Festival is celebrated annually in Nagaland from 1st–10th December.

• It is known as the "Festival of Festivals" and highlights the culture, dance, music, and traditions of Naga tribes.

• Organized by the Government of Nagaland to promote tourism and preserve tribal heritage.
Information Booster:

• Venue: Kisama Heritage Village, near Kohima.

• First celebrated in 2000.

• Named after the Hornbill bird, revered in Naga culture.

• Features traditional dances, crafts, sports, and rock concerts.

• Promotes unity among the 16 tribes of Nagaland.
Additional Knowledge:

• **Ugadi** – New Year festival in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana.

• **Teej** – Celebrated mainly in Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh by women for marital bliss.

• **Onam** – Harvest festival of Kerala, associated with King Mahabali.

Q.26 Who was the Home Minister in the first cabinet of free India?

A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
B. Rajagopalachari
C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
Explanation:
· In the **first cabinet of independent India (1947)** under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** served as the **Deputy Prime Minister** and **Home Minister**.
· He played a crucial role in the **integration of 562 princely states** into the Indian Union.

· Because of this contribution, he is often called the **"Iron Man of India"** and the **Bismarck of India**.

Information Booster:

· Sardar Patel was also in charge of **States and Information & Broadcasting** initially.
· He is credited with establishing the **All India Services (IAS, IPS)**.
· **Statue of Unity** (182 m) in Gujarat is dedicated to him (world's tallest statue).
· India's first cabinet was sworn in on **15th August 1947**.
· Other key ministers included: Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Food & Agriculture), Maulana Azad (Education), R.K. Shanmukham Chetty (Finance).

Additional Knowledge:

· **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**: First President of India (1950), not Home Minister.
· **Rajagopalachari**: Last Governor-General of India (1948–1950), not in charge of Home Affairs.
· **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**: First Education Minister of India, not Home Minister.

Q.27 Which Indian state does S. Jaishankar represent in the Rajya Sabha?

A. Maharashtra
B. Gujarat
C. Uttar Pradesh
D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

· **Dr. S. Jaishankar**, India's current External Affairs Minister, represents **Gujarat** in the **Rajya Sabha**.
· He was first elected to the Rajya Sabha in **July 2019** from Gujarat after being inducted into the Union Cabinet.
· He was re-elected for a second term in **July 2023** from the same state.

Information Booster:

· Rajya Sabha members are elected by the **State Legislative Assemblies** through proportional representation.
· Gujarat sends **11 members** to the Rajya Sabha.
· S. Jaishankar is a former **Foreign Secretary (2015–2018)**.
· He played a key role in the **Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement (2008)**.
· He is the author of the book **"The India Way: Strategies for an Uncertain World."**

Additional Knowledge:

· **Maharashtra**: Sends 19 members to Rajya Sabha; not S. Jaishankar's constituency.
· **Uttar Pradesh**: Sends the highest number (31 members); he does not represent this state.
· **Tamil Nadu**: Sends 18 members; though Jaishankar is Tamil by origin, he represents Gujara

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Q.28 Which act replaces the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

A. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita
B. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
C. None of the above
D. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(a) Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita**

Explanation:

· The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) has been enacted to replace the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC).
· It consolidates and amends the laws relating to criminal procedure in India.
· The act came into force from **1 July 2024**.

Information Booster:

· BNSS expands the procedural safeguards for accused persons, modifies arrest and bail provisions.
· It also includes provisions like mandate for forensic investigation for offences punishable with seven years or more imprisonment.
· Changes include more chapters/sections compared to the old CrPC (CrPC had 37 Chapters, 484 Sections; BNSS has more).
· The new law aligns with other reforms — replacing the Indian Penal Code with Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, and the Evidence Act with Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam.

Additional Knowledge :

· Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (Option b) replaces the **Indian Penal Code, 1860** (substantive criminal law).
· Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (Option d) replaces the **Indian Evidence Act, 1872**.

Q.29 Which of the following best describes the goal of stem cell therapy in modern medicine?

A. To provide genetic immunity against viruses
B. To prevent blood clotting in arteries
C. To replace or regenerate damaged tissues or organs
D. To stimulate hormonal glands

Answer: C

Sol: **The correct answer is (c) To replace or regenerate damaged tissues or organs**

Explanation:

· Stem cell therapy involves the use of stem cells to repair, replace, or regenerate damaged or diseased cells, tissues, or organs.
· Stem cells have the unique ability to develop into various cell types such as muscle, nerve, or blood cells.
· The therapy is especially useful in treating conditions like leukemia, spinal cord injuries, and some degenerative diseases.
· It aims to restore normal function by replacing lost or dysfunctional cells.
· Stem cells can be sourced from embryos, bone marrow, or umbilical cord blood.

Information Booster:

· Types of stem cells: embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells, induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs).
· Common applications include bone marrow transplants, and experimental trials in heart disease and Parkinson's.
· iPSCs allow reprogramming of adult cells back into a stem cell-like state.
· Research is ongoing to use stem cells for 3D organ printing and tissue engineering.
· India has established stem cell banks and approved therapies under ICMR guidelines.

Additional Knowledge:

· **To provide genetic immunity against viruses**: This describes the goal of vaccines or gene editing, not stem cell therapy.
· **To prevent blood clotting in arteries**:This is achieved through anticoagulants like heparin or aspirin, not stem cells.
· **To stimulate hormonal glands:**Hormonal stimulation is often the function of hormone replacement therapies or drugs, not stem cells directly.

Q.30 The first known rules of Kabaddi were framed in which Indian state?

A. Tamil Nadu
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Punjab
D. Maharashtra

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Maharashtra**

Explanation:

• The first known rules of Kabaddi were formally framed in Maharashtra in the early 20th century

• Standardization helped transform Kabaddi from a rural pastime into an organized sport.

• The All India Kabaddi Federation was later formed in 1950 to promote the game.

Information Booster:

• Kabaddi originated in ancient India, with references in the Mahabharata.

• Introduced as a demonstration sport in the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

• Became part of the Asian Games in 1990 (Beijing).

• India has won all men's Asian Games golds in Kabaddi except 2018.

• Pro Kabaddi League (2014 onwards) boosted its global popularity.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Tamil Nadu** – Known for traditional sport "Jallikattu," not Kabaddi rules framing.

• **Uttar Pradesh** – Popular for wrestling (Kushti), not Kabaddi rules origin.

• **Punjab** – Famous for "Circle Style Kabaddi."

Q.31 **Assertion A: Sound waves travel faster in steel than in air at the same temperature.**
Reason R: The particles in solids (like steel) are more closely packed and experience stronger intermolecular forces compared to particles in gases (like air), allowing vibrations to be transmitted more efficiently and rapidly.

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

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

• Speed of sound depends on the medium's density and elasticity.

• In solids like steel, particles are tightly packed and intermolecular forces are strong, enabling faster vibration transfer.

• Hence, sound travels faster in steel (~5000 m/s) than in air (~343 m/s).

Information Booster:

• Formula: $v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$, where E = ulus of elasticity, ρ= density.

• Order of speed: Solids > Liquids > Gases.

• Elasticity dominates over density in determining speed.

• Sound cannot travel in vacuum (needs medium).

• Applications: Ultrasonic testing of metals, seismic wave studies.

Q.32 **Match the Mahajanapada with its capital:**
1. Vatsa → a. Kaushambi
2. Magadha → b. Rajagriha
3. Kuru → c. Indraprastha
4. Avanti → d. Ujjayini

A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
C. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
D. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

Explanation:

• **Vatsa → Kaushambi**: Vatsa's capital was Kaushambi (modern Allahabad region).
• **Magadha → Rajagriha**: Early Magadha's capital before Pataliputra.
• **Kuru → Indraprastha**: Kuru kingdom's capital near modern Delhi.
• **Avanti → Ujjayini**: Avanti's capital was Ujjayini, a major trade and cultural hub.

Information Booster:

• 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned in Buddhist texts like Anguttara Nikaya.
• Important ones: Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa, Avanti.
• Magadha later became the base of Mauryan Empire.
• Capitals were centers of politics, economy, and religion.
• Ujjayini became important in Gupta period too.

Q.33 **Arrange the following Fundamental Rights in the order of their appearance in the Constitution:**
1. Right to Freedom
2. Right to Equality
3. Right to Freedom of Religion
4. Right against Exploitation

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

Answer: B

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (b) 2-1-4-3

Explanation:

· Fundamental Rights are arranged in **Part III (Articles 12–35)** of the Constitution.

· The correct sequence is:

1. **Right to Equality** – Articles 14–18
2. **Right to Freedom** – Articles 19–22
3. **Right against Exploitation** – Articles 23–24
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion** – Articles 25–28

Information Booster:

· Part III of the Constitution guarantees six Fundamental Rights.

· Inspired by the USA's Bill of Rights.

· They are **justiciable** (enforceable by courts).

· Article 32: Right to Constitutional Remedies (Dr. Ambedkar called it the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution).

· Fundamental Rights can be suspended during Emergency (except Articles 20 & 21).

Q.34 Who set up a Dayanand Anglo Vedic school in Lahore?

A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Bipin Chandra Pal
C. Dayanand Saraswati
D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Lala Lajpat Rai**

Explanation:

· The **Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) School** was established at Lahore in **1886** by **Lala Lajpat Rai** and other Arya Samaj leaders.

· It was inspired by the teachings of **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, the founder of the Arya Samaj.

· The school aimed to combine **modern scientific education** with **Vedic values**.

Information Booster:

· Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the **Arya Samaj in 1875** at Bombay.

· DAV movement later expanded into **DAV Colleges and Universities**.

· Motto of Arya Samaj: *"Krinvanto Vishwam Aryam"* (Make the world noble).

· Lala Lajpat Rai is also known as **Punjab Kesari**.

· DAV institutions played a major role in spreading **nationalist education** during the freedom struggle.

Q.35 The Jog Falls in Karnataka is formed from which river?

A. Godavari
B. Kaveri
C. Sharavathi
D. Krishna

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

· **Jog Falls**, also called *Gerosoppa Falls* or *Jogada Gundi*, is formed by the **Sharavathi River** in **Shivamogga district, Karnataka**.

· It is one of the **highest plunge waterfalls in India**, with a height of about **253 meters**.

· The river drops in four distinct cascades – **Raja, Rani, Roarer, and Rocket**.

Information Booster:

· Sharavathi River originates in the **Western Ghats** and flows entirely within Karnataka.

· The **Lingnamakki Dam** across the Sharavathi helps in hydroelectric power generation.

· Jog Falls is a major tourist attraction and eco-tourism site.

· Karnataka is home to other famous waterfalls like **Gokak Falls** and **Shivanasamudra Falls**.

Additional Knowledge:

· **Godavari**: Second-longest river in India, known as *Dakshina Ganga*, does not form Jog Falls.

· **Kaveri**: Forms **Shivanasamudra Falls** and **Hogenakkal Falls**, not Jog Falls.

· **Krishna**: Forms **Ethipothala Falls** in Andhra Pradesh, not Jog Falls.

Q.36 What kind of approach does the Happiness Index encourage in governance?

A. Legalistic
B. Citizen-centric
C. Resource-based
D. Militaristic

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Citizen-centric**

Explanation:

• The Happiness Index measures well-being beyond GDP, focusing on people's quality of life.

• It promotes governance that prioritizes citizen welfare, mental health, social support, and satisfaction.

• Citizen-centric governance ensures policies are designed around people's happiness and needs.

Information Booster:

• Bhutan pioneered Gross National Happiness (GNH) in 1972.

• UN adopted World Happiness Report from 2012.

• Factors: Income, health, education, environment, freedom, social trust.

• India ranked 126th in World Happiness Report 2024.

• Encourages human development approach over purely economic growth.

Q.37 Which of the following was a major criticism of the industrial policy followed in India during 1950–1990?

A. Too much emphasis on exports
B. Creation of a protected market leading to inefficiency and lack of innovation

C. Excessive competition among domestic industries
D. Neglect of the public sector

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Creation of a protected market leading to inefficiency and lack of innovation**

Explanation:

· From **1950–1990**, India followed a **protectionist industrial policy** with features like import substitution, licensing system, and heavy regulation (License Raj).
· Domestic industries were shielded from foreign competition by high tariffs and quotas.
· This protection discouraged efficiency, competitiveness, and innovation, leading to a slow pace of industrial growth.

Information Booster:

· **Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) 1956** emphasized a mixed economy with dominance of the public sector.
· The **License Raj** system required industries to get multiple approvals for production, expansion, and imports.
· Resulted in **low productivity** and **technological backwardness**.
· The **economic reforms of 1991** dismantled this restrictive framework.
· India then shifted towards **liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG)**.

Additional Knowledge:

· (a) Too much emphasis on exports → Incorrect; India actually followed **import substitution**, not export-led growth.
· (c) Excessive competition among domestic industries → Incorrect; there was **limited competition** due to licensing and protection.
· (d) Neglect of the public sector → Incorrect; public sector was **overemphasized**, not neglected, especially in core industries.

Q.38 Assertion A: The standard distance between the penalty spot and the goal line on a football field is 11 meters.
Reason R: This distance allows the goalkeeper a fair reaction time while challenging the accuracy and confidence of the penalty taker.

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

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

· **Assertion (A) is true**: The penalty spot in football is exactly **11 meters (12 yards)** away from the goal line as per FIFA Laws of the Game.
· **Reason (R) is also true**: This distance is designed to strike a balance— **providing a fair challenge** for the goalkeeper while **testing the precision and composure** of the penalty taker.
· The 11-meter mark was standardized in the early 20th century and is now a global rule.
· From this distance, a powerful kick reaches the goal in roughly 0.3–0.4 seconds, giving limited but fair reaction time.
· The positioning considers game fairness, not just physics or tradition.

Information Booster:

· The goal dimensions are 7.32 meters wide and 2.44 meters high.
· Penalty kicks were introduced officially in **1891**.
· The penalty area is a rectangle 16.5 meters from each goalpost.
· Players other than the kicker and goalkeeper must stay outside the penalty area during the kick.
· The Law regarding penalties is governed by **Law 14** of FIFA's "Laws of the Game".

Q.39 The provision for 'Oath/Affirmation' by members of the legislature is mentioned in which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

A. Second Schedule
B. Fourth Schedule
C. Fifth Schedule
D. Third Schedule

Answer: D

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (d) Third Schedule

Explanation:

· The **Third Schedule** of the Indian Constitution contains the **forms of oath or affirmation** for:
· Union and State Ministers
· Members of Parliament (MPs)
· Members of State Legislatures (MLAs/MLCs)
· Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts
· Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

Information Booster:

· **First Schedule**: Names of States and Union Territories.
· **Second Schedule**: Provisions relating to salaries and allowances of high officials.
· **Fourth Schedule**: Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha.
· **Fifth Schedule**: Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes.
· **Sixth Schedule**: Administration of Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.

Q.40 Which of the following correctly pairs the initiative with its primary objective from India's viewpoint?

A. Chabahar Port – Access Central Asia via Iran
B. BIMSTEC – Land connectivity to Europe
C. QUAD – Strengthening oil diplomacy in Gulf
D. IMEC – Maritime security in South China Sea

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Chabahar Port – Access Central Asia via Iran**

Explanation:

• Chabahar Port in Iran provides India strategic access to Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan.

• It is a key connectivity project for trade, energy, and regional influence.

• Developed jointly by India and Iran, it links with the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC).

Information Booster:

• India Ports Global Limited operates Shahid Beheshti terminal at Chabahar.

• Signed India–Iran MoU in 2016 for port development.

• Provides gateway to resource-rich Central Asia.

• Enhances India's role in regional connectivity and trade.

• Reduces dependence on routes via Pakistan.

Additional Knowledge:

• **BIMSTEC** – Regional grouping for Bay of Bengal cooperation, not Europe connectivity.

• **QUAD** – Strategic forum (India, US, Japan, Australia) focusing on Indo-Pacific, not Gulf oil diplomacy.

• **IMEC (India-Middle East-Europe Corridor)** – Aims at trade/energy corridor linking India to Europe via Middle East, not South China Sea security.

Q.41 With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1892, consider the following statements:
1. It significantly increased the number of official members in the Central Legislative Council.
2. It empowered the legislative councils to discuss the budget and address questions to the executive.
3. It introduced the principle of direct election for non-official members of provincial legislative councils.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) 2 only**
Explanation:
· The **Indian Councils Act, 1892** made minor reforms in the legislative councils.
· **Statement 1**: Wrong – it did not significantly increase *official* members; it only increased the number of *non-official* members.
· **Statement 2**: Correct – councils were empowered to **discuss the budget** and ask questions (but not vote).
· **Statement 3**: Wrong – it did **not introduce direct elections**; members were nominated indirectly by bodies like universities, municipalities, and district boards.
Information Booster:
· Passed during **Lord Lansdowne's tenure (Viceroy: 1888–1894)**.
· First time legislative councils got a **deliberative role** (discussing budget).
· Nominated members represented **universities, chambers of commerce, municipalities, and district boards**.
· Considered a small step towards **representative government**, but still very limited.
· Later, the **Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)** introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

Q.42 Initially, when the 'Constitution of India' was adopted on 26th November 1949, how many Articles and Schedules did it originally contain?

A. 284 Articles and 8 Schedules
B. 395 Articles and 12 Schedules
C. 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
D. 444 Articles and 12 Schedules

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules
Explanation:
· The **Constitution of India was adopted on 26 November 1949** and came into force on **26 January 1950**.
· Originally, it contained **395 Articles in 22 Parts and 8 Schedules**.
· With amendments, today it has **470+ Articles in 25 Parts and 12 Schedules**.
Information Booster:
· Drafting Committee Chairman: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
· Took **2 years, 11 months, and 18 days** to draft.
· Indian Constitution is the **longest written constitution** in the world.
· Inspired by constitutions of USA, UK, Canada, Ireland, etc.
· Enshrines Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Duties.

Q.43 Match the columns:
A. Kharif (June–September) → 2. Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur
B. Rabi (October–March) → 3. Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds and Mustard, Barley

C. Zaid (April–June) → 1. Vegetables, Fruits, Fodder

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) A-2, B-3, C-1**
Explanation:
• **Kharif crops (June–Sept):** Grown with onset of monsoon → Rice, Maize, Cotton, Bajra, Tur, Jowar.

• **Rabi crops (Oct–Mar):** Grown in winter with irrigation → Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard.

• **Zaid crops (Apr–Jun):** Short-season crops → Fruits, Vegetables, Fodder.
Information Booster:

• Kharif crops need more water and heat (monsoon dependent).

• Rabi crops need cool weather, irrigation is common.

• Zaid crops are inter-seasonal, quick maturing.

• India's agriculture is highly monsoon-dependent.

• MSP is declared for major Rabi & Kharif crops.

Q.44 What does 'repo rate' refer to in India's monetary policy?

A. Rate of foreign exchange transactions
B. Rate at which the government borrows from banks
C. Rate at which consumers take loans
D. Rate at which commercial banks borrow from the RBI

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Rate at which commercial banks borrow from the RBI**

Explanation:

· **Repo rate (Repurchase rate)** is the **rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends short-term funds to commercial banks** against government securities as collateral.

· It is an important **monetary policy tool** used by the RBI to control liquidity, inflation, and money supply in the economy.

· If repo rate increases → borrowing becomes costlier → reduces inflation.

· If repo rate decreases → borrowing becomes cheaper → boosts growth and liquidity.

Information Booster:

· Current repo rate (as of 2025): **6.50%** (set by RBI's Monetary Policy Committee).

· Reverse repo rate: Rate at which **RBI borrows from banks**.

· Repo operations are conducted through **Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF)**.

· Repo is usually for **short-term (overnight to 14 days)**.

· RBI's monetary policy aims at **price stability with growth** (under RBI Act, 1934 & amended in 2016 for MPC).

Q.45 What is the unique feature of the AstroSat mission operated by ISRO?

A. Simultaneous multi-wavelength observations
B. Optical observations only
C. X-ray observations only
D. Single-wavelength observations

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Simultaneous multi-wavelength observations**

Explanation:

· **AstroSat**, launched by ISRO on **28 September 2015**, is India's **first dedicated multi-wavelength space observatory**.

· Its unique feature is the ability to observe celestial objects **simultaneously in different wavelengths** – X-ray, ultraviolet, and optical.

· This helps study stars, galaxies, black holes, and other cosmic phenomena with greater accuracy.

Information Booster:

· AstroSat was launched from **Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota** using **PSLV-C30**.

· It has instruments like **UVIT (Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope)**, **LAXPC (Large Area X-ray Proportional Counter)**, **SXT (Soft X-ray Telescope)**, and **CZTI (Cadmium Zinc Telluride Imager)**.

· Orbit: Near-equatorial, ~650 km altitude.

· AstroSat made discoveries like **extreme UV radiation from stars** and **polarization studies of gamma-ray bursts**.

· Comparable to NASA's **Hubble Space Telescope**, though smaller in scale.

Q.46 In what way did fiscal discipline reforms affect center-state financial relations post-1991?

A. Reduced tax sharing
B. States had to adhere to fiscal targets
C. Increased state autonomy in tax policy
D. Centralized control over agriculture pricing

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) States had to adhere to fiscal targets**

Explanation:

• After the **1991 economic reforms**, India adopted policies for **fiscal discipline** to control deficits.

• The **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003** made it mandatory for both Centre and States to maintain **fiscal targets**.

• States had to implement their own **FRBM Acts** to access central financial assistance.

• This reduced **fiscal profligacy** and encouraged **prudent borrowing and spending**.

• The Centre also linked certain grants and loans to states' **adherence to fiscal discipline**.

Information Booster:

• States had to control **revenue deficit and fiscal deficit**.

• **Finance Commissions** after 1991 emphasized fiscal responsibility as a condition for transfers.

• States were encouraged to improve **tax collection efficiency** instead of relying heavily on central transfers.

• Fiscal reforms improved India's **creditworthiness and macroeconomic stability**.

• Some states faced challenges in meeting social expenditure while maintaining targets.

Additional Knowledge:

• (a) Reduced tax sharing – Tax devolution is based on Finance Commission recommendations, not fiscal reforms.

• (c) Increased state autonomy in tax policy – Tax reforms (like VAT, GST) led to **harmonization**, not more autonomy.

• (d) Centralized control over agriculture pricing – MSP policies are separate from fiscal discipline measures.

Q.47 Which of the following accurately describes The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida, winner of the 2022 Booker Prize?

1. The novel is set during the civil war in Sri Lanka and explores the afterlife of a photojournalist.
2. It is a non-fictional account of archaeological excavations in the Gandhara region.
3. The author, Shehan Karunatilaka, uses satire and ghosts to comment on violence, memory, and political trauma.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) 1 and 3 only**

Explanation:

· *The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida* (2022 Booker Prize winner) is a **novel by Shehan Karunatilaka**.

· **Statement 1**: Correct – The story is set during the **Sri Lankan Civil War** and follows the afterlife of a war photographer, Maali Almeida.

· **Statement 2**: Incorrect – It is **fictional**, not a non-fiction account of Gandhara excavations.

· **Statement 3**: Correct – The novel uses **satire, humor, and ghostly elements** to reflect on violence, memory, and political trauma.

Information Booster:

· Shehan Karunatilaka is the **second Sri Lankan to win the Booker Prize** (after Michael Ondaatje in 1992 for *The English Patient*).

· Booker Prize is awarded annually for the **best original novel in English** published in the UK or Ireland.
· Themes: **civil war, ethnic conflict, political corruption, and human rights abuses** in Sri Lanka.
· Publisher: Sort of Books (UK).
· The title refers to the **"seven days" (moons)** the soul gets in the afterlife to move on.

Q.48 **Which feature is not commonly associated with French colonial architecture in India?**

A. Wide verandas
B. Tall doors and windows
C. Sloped tiled roofs
D. Ornate Mughal domes

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Ornate Mughal domes**
Explanation:
• French colonial architecture in India (e.g., Puducherry, Chandannagar) is marked by European styles.

• Features include wide verandas, tall windows, high ceilings, pastel colors, and sloped tiled roofs.

• Ornate Mughal domes are elements of Indo-Islamic/Mughal architecture, not French colonial design.
Information Booster:

• Puducherry is the best-preserved French colonial town in India.

• Architecture blends European style with tropical adaptations.

• Common traits: arcaded corridors, symmetry, and courtyards.

• Churches like Sacred Heart Basilica show Gothic and French influence.

• French quarter in Puducherry still reflects colonial urban planning.
Additional Knowledge:

• **Wide verandas** – Provided shade in tropical climate.

• **Tall doors and windows** – Allowed cross ventilation and cooling.

• **Sloped tiled roofs** – Prevented water accumulation during monsoon.

Q.49 **Which of the following pairs of newly created State/Union Territories after the States Reorganization Act, 1956 is correctly matched?**

A. Jharkhand – 2001
B. Uttarakhand – 1998
C. Chhattisgarh – 2000
D. Telangana – 2001

Answer: C

Sol: **Correct Answer:** (c) Chhattisgarh – 2000
Explanation:
· The States Reorganization Act, 1956 reorganized states mainly on a linguistic basis but did not create these newer states.
· Later, **Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 2000**.
· Jharkhand (2000), Uttarakhand (2000, initially Uttaranchal), and Telangana (2014) were also created much after 1956.
Information Booster:
· Chhattisgarh: Formed on 1st November 2000.
· Jharkhand: Carved from Bihar on 15th November 2000.
· Uttarakhand: Created on 9th November 2000 (renamed from Uttaranchal in 2007).
· Telangana: Separated from Andhra Pradesh on 2nd June 2014.
· States Reorganization Act, 1956: Created 14 states and 6 UTs.
Additional Knowledge:
· (a) Jharkhand – 2001: Incorrect; it was created in 2000.
· (b) Uttarakhand – 1998: Incorrect; formed in 2000.
· (d) Telangana – 2001: Incorrect; it was created in 2014.

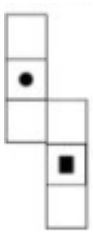
Q.50 **Which economic consequence of migration is generally considered a challenge for the destination regions in India, particularly concerning unskilled rural migrants?**

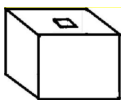
A. Increased per capita income due to the inflow of highly skilled labor
B. Reduction in pressure on land resources and unemployment rates
C. Exploitation of migrant labor and the growth of informal sector employment
D. Balanced regional development across states

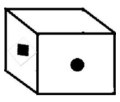
Answer: C

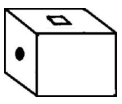
Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Exploitation of migrant labor and the growth of informal sector employment**
Explanation:
· In India, large-scale **rural-to-urban migration of unskilled workers** often leads to their absorption in the **informal sector**.
· Migrants face **low wages, lack of job security, poor working conditions, and exploitation** due to weak labor rights enforcement.
· This creates challenges for **destination cities**, including **urban poverty, slums, pressure on infrastructure, and social tensions**.
Information Booster:
· Informal sector in India employs **over 80% of the workforce**.
· Migrants often work in **construction, domestic work, street vending, and small manufacturing units**.
· Migration leads to **overcrowding in metros** like Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru.
· COVID-19 pandemic exposed the **vulnerability of migrant workers**, especially unskilled daily wagers.
· Policy initiatives like **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)** aim to support migrant workers.

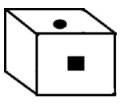
Q.51 **Select from the alternatives the box that can be formed by folding the sheet as shown in figure.**



A. 

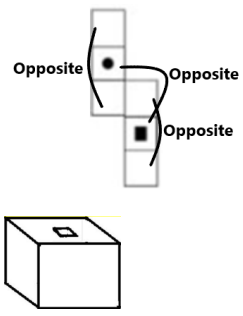
B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A

Sol:



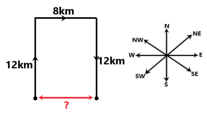
So, **option a** dice can be formed by folding the sheet.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.52 **A man walks 12km north, then turns right and walks 8km, then again turns right and walks 12km. How far is he from the starting point?**

A. 8km
B. 12 km
C. 4 km
D. 6 km

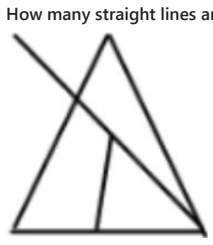
Answer: A

Sol: Given:
A man walks 12km north, then turns right and walks 8km, then again turns right and walks 12km.
From the given information path diagram will be.



He far **8km** from the starting point.
Thus, correct option is (a).

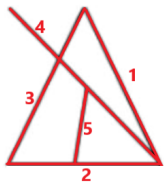
Q.53 **How many straight lines are there in the figure? (Don't consider the extra line if there is another line at 180 degrees)**



A. 5
B. 12
C. 10
D. 4

Answer: A

Sol: There are **5** straight lines given in the figure.



Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.54 **In each of the following series, determine the patter and find the missing number represented by (?). choose the correct answer from the given options.**
120, 131, 115, 126, 110, ?

A. 121
B. 116
C. 131

D. 105

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 120, 131, 115, 126, 110, ?
Logic: Numbers are decreasing - 5 place alternatley.
120 - 5 = 115
131 - 5 = 126
115 - 5 = 110
126 - 5 = **121**
So, the missing term is **121**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.55 **In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.**
Seed : Sapling :: Fetus : ?

A. Embryo
B. Child
C. Adult
D. Infant

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: Seed : Sapling :: Fetus : ?
A **seed** grows into a **sapling** (the next developmental stage).
Similarly,
Fetus : ?
A **fetus** (prenatal stage) develops into an **infant** after birth.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.56 **NPCI is to Digital Payment as UIDAI is to.....?**

A. Voter List
B. Census
C. Biometric Identity
D. e-Commerce

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: NPCI is to Digital Payment as UIDAI is to.....?
NPCI handles **digital payments**.
Similarly,
UIDAI issues Aadhaar, which is a **biometric identity** system.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.57 **Amazon, Nile, Ganga, Everest- which is not like the others?**

A. Nile
B. Everest
C. Ganga
D. Amazon

Answer: B

Sol: **Amazon**, **Nile** and **Ganga** are rivers.
Everest is a mountain.
So, **Everest** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.58 **If + means ×, ÷ means –, – means ÷ and × means + then, what is 150 × 25 – 5 ÷ 10 + 2 = ?**

A. 130
B. 125
C. 135
D. 140

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 150 × 25 – 5 ÷ 10 + 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: 150 + 25 ÷ 5 - 10 × 2 = ?
150 + 5 - 10 × 2 = ?
150 + 5 - 20 = ?
155 - 20 = ?
? = **135**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.59 **In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.**

Doctor: Diagnosis:: Judge:?

A. Court
B. Verdict
C. Law
D. Jury

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: Doctor: Diagnosis:: Judge:?
A **doctor** gives a **diagnosis**.
Similarly,
Judge : ?
A **judge** delivers a **verdict**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.60 **Complete the analogy:**
HJL: JLN:: QSU:?

A. STX
B. SUV
C. SUW
D. RSW

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: HJL: JLN:: QSU:?

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 place.
For, HJL : JLN
H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L, L + 2 = N
Similarly,
QSU : ?
Q + 2 = S, S + 2 = U, U + 2 = W
So, QSU : **SUW**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.61 **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 in the second pair. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives.**
21463 : 43685 :: 38521 : ?

A. 50643
B. 67890
C. 60753
D. 50743

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 21463 : 43685 :: 38521 : ?
Logic: Numbers are increasing + 2 place.
For, 21463 : 43685
2 + 2 = 4, 1 + 2 = 3, 4 + 2 = 6, 6 + 2 = 8, 3 + 2 = 5
Similarly,
38521 : ?
3 + 2 = 5, 8 + 2 = 0, 5 + 2 = 7, 2 + 2 = 4, 1 + 2 = 3
So, 38521 : **50743**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.62 **Complete the series:**
3, 6, 12, 24, ?, 96

A. 48
B. 40
C. 45
D. 36

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 3, 6, 12, 24, ?, 96
Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2.
3 × 2 = 6
6 × 2 = 12
12 × 2 = 24
24 × 2 = **48**
48 × 2 = 96
So, the missing term is **48**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

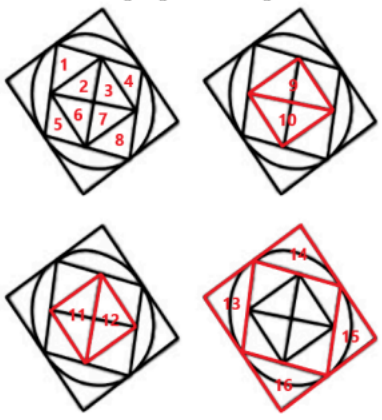
Q.63 **How many triangles are there in the given figure.**



A. 15
B. 14
C. 18
D. 16

Answer: D

Sol: There are **16** triangles given in the figure.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.64 What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?
72 ÷ 9 - 15 + 4 × 3 = ?

A. 17
B. –3
C. 5
D. 1

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 72 ÷ 9 - 15 + 4 × 3 = ?
Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

Equation: 72 ÷ 9 - 15 + 4 × 3 = ?
8 - 15 + 4 × 3 = ?
8 - 15 + 12 = ?
20 - 15 = ?
? = **5**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.65 Address 1: Ms. Rina Dey, Flat No. 302, Block A, Sunrise Apartments, Mumbai -400089
Address 2: Ms. Rina Dey, A-302, Sunrise Apt. Mumbai 400089
Which of the following is TRUE?

A. The addresses refer to the same location
B. The city pin codes are different
C. The apartment names differ
D. The block and flat number do not match

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Address 1: Ms. Rina Dey, Flat No. 302, Block A, Sunrise Apartments, Mumbai -400089
Address 2: Ms. Rina Dey, A-302, Sunrise Apt. Mumbai 400089
Let's compare carefully:
Flat No. 302, Block A = A-302 → same.
Sunrise Apartments = Sunrise Apt. → same.
Mumbai - 400089 = Mumbai 400089 → same PIN.
Both addresses point to the same location.
So, **The addresses refer to the same location.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.66 Choose the correct number to complete the analogy.
8:64::10:?

A. 80
B. 120
C. 100
D. 90

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 8:64::10:?
Logic: 1st number^2= 2nd number
For, 8 : 64
8^2= 64
Similarly,
10^2
$10^2 = 100$
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.67 Which of the following does NOT belong to the group?

A. Cotton
B. Rose
C. Jasmine
D. Lotus

Answer: A

Sol: Now, we check each options.
Option (a): Cotton - Fibre
Option (b): Rose - Flower
Option (c): Jasmine - Flower
Option (d): Lotus - Flower
So, **Cotton** does not belong the group.
Thus, correct option is (a).

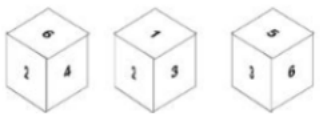
Q.68 **Read the situation and choose the best judgment:**
While enjoying a walk in a local park, you find a wallet lying on a bench. Upon opening it, you see it contains a significant amount of cash, credit cards, and an ID card with the owner's name and address.
Given this situation, which of the following is the most ethical and responsible action?

A. Take the cash and leave the wallet with the ID and cards on the bench, hoping someone else finds it.
B. Try to find the owner yourself by going to the address on the ID, even if it's fa away or seems inconvenient.
C. Turn the entire wallet (cash, cards, ID) over to the nearest police station or park lost-and-found officer.
D. Use the contact information on the ID to call the owner directly and arrange a meeting to return it yourself.

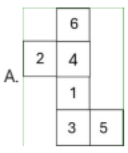
Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:
While enjoying a walk in a local park, you find a wallet lying on a bench. Upon opening it, you see it contains a significant amount of cash, credit cards, and an ID card with the owner's name and address.
A. Take the cash and leave the wallet with the ID and cards on the bench
Unethical – this is theft, and also irresponsible because it harms the rightful owner.
B. Try to find the owner yourself by going to the address on the ID, even if it's far away or inconvenient
Ethical intention, but **not** practical or always safe (privacy, personal risk, wasted time).
C. Turn the entire wallet (cash, cards, ID) over to the nearest police station or park lost-and-found officer
Most ethical & responsible – ensures the wallet reaches proper authorities, avoids risk to yourself, and guarantees rightful return.
D. Use the contact information on the ID to call the owner directly and arrange a meeting to return it yourself
Ethical too, but sometimes **unsafe** (stranger risk) or impractical if contact details are incomplete.
So, **Turn the entire wallet over to the nearest police station or park lost-and-found officer.** This balances honesty, responsibility, and safety.
Thus, correct option is (c).

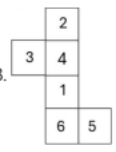
Q.69 **Choose the figure that will be formed when the cube is unfolded.**



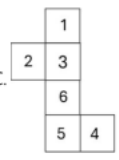
A.



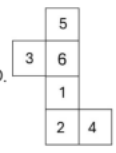
B.



C.



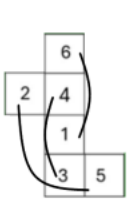
D.



Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:





43

16

25

So, figure **a** will be formed when the cube is unfolded.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.70 **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 from the given alternatives.**
14825 : 36047 :: 27416 : ?

A. 49638
B. 39638
C. 48637
D. 38637

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 14825 : 36047 :: 27416 : ?
Logic: Numbers are increasing + 2 place.
For, 14825 : 36047
1 + 2 = 3, 4 + 2 = 6, 8 + 2 = 0, 2 + 2 = 4, 5 + 2 = 7
Similarly,
27416 : ?
2 + 2 = 4, 7 + 2 = 9, 4 + 2 = 6, 1 + 2 = 3, 6 + 2 = 8
So, 27416 : **49638**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.71 **If 5■=20 and 7■=28, then 9■=?**

A. 42
B. 38
C. 36
D. 40

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: If 5■=20 and 7■=28
Logic: ■ = 4
For, 5■ = 20
5 × 4 = 20
For, 7■ = 28
7 × 4 = 28
Similarly,
9■=?
9 × 4 = **36**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.72 **Post: Junior Librarian**
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-04-2025):
Must have a Bachelor's degree in Library Science (B. Lib.Sc.)
Age must be less than 32 years.
Must have minimum 1 year experience in any library.
Case:
Rina is 31, has B. Lib. Sc., and has 18 months experience in a college library.
What should be done in Rina's case?

A. Reject the candidate
B. Information insufficient
C. Refer to Senior Librarian
D. Select the candidate

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
Post: Junior Librarian
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-04-2025):
Must have a Bachelor's degree in Library Science (B. Lib.Sc.)
Age must be less than 32 years.
Must have minimum 1 year experience in any library.
Explanation:
Without this degree, the candidate is not eligible.
Age must be less than 32 years.
On the cut-off date (01-04-2025), the candidate should be younger than 32.
Must have minimum 1 year experience in any library.
Experience is compulsory, at least 12 months.
Case: Rina
Age = 31 → She is below 32. **(Eligible)**
Qualification = B. Lib.Sc. → She has the exact required degree. **(Eligible)**
Experience = 18 months (1.5 years) → More than 1 year. **(Eligible)**
She fulfills all 3 conditions.
So, **select the candidate**, because she satisfies every criterion.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.73 **Find the missing number in the series:**
2, 4, 8, 16, ?, 64

A. 30
B. 24
C. 32
D. 36

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 2, 4, 8, 16, ?, 64
Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2.
2 × 2 = 4
4 × 2 = 8
8 × 2 = 16
16 × 2 = **32**
32 × 2 = 64
So, the missing term is **32**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.74 **Criteria to be selected a Field Officer (as on 01-01-2024):**
Graduate in Agriculture or Environmental Science with at least 65% marks.
Age between 23 and 35 years.
Must have a valid driving license.
Should have field experience of at least 2 years.
Special Clause:
If candidate has no driving license but more than 4 years of field experience, refer to Regional Head.
Case: Shalini is 29 years old, has 68% in Environmental Science, 5 year of filed work, but does not hold a driving license.
Question: What should be done is Shalini's case?

A. Reject the candidate
B. Refer to Regional Head

C. Call for interview
D. Select the candidate

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Eligibility Criteria for Field Officer (as on 01-01-2024):
Graduate in Agriculture or Environmental Science with at least 65% marks
Shalini has Environmental Science, 68%.
Age between 23 and 35 years
Shalini is 29.
Must have a valid driving license
Shalini does not have a license.
Field experience of at least 2 years
Shalini has 5 years.
Special Clause:
If candidate has no driving license but more than 4 years of field experience, refer to Regional Head.
Shalini has no license but 5 years field experience (>4 years) → Clause applies
So, **Refer to Regional Head**, because fits the special clause.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.75 **34, 68, 102, 136, 170, 185- which number doesn't follow the series rule?**

A. 170
B. 34
C. 136
D. 185

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 34, 68, 102, 136, 170, 185
Logic: Numbers are increasing + 34. place.
34 + 34 = 68
68 + 34 = 102
102 + 34 = 136
136 + 34 = 170
170 + 34 $\neq$ **185** = 204
So, **185** does not belong the series.
Thus, correct option is (d).

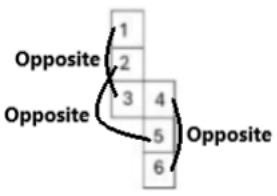
Q.76 **An unfolded box (cube or cuboid) appeared as shown in the figure, when sheet is folded to form a box. Find the number on the face opposite to 6.**



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

Answer: A

Sol:



So, the opposite of **6** is **4**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.77 **A shopkeeper sells a pen for Rs.45 after giving a discount of 10%. What is the marked price of the pen?**

A. Rs.60
B. Rs.55
C. Rs.65
D. Rs.50

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
A shopkeeper sells a pen for Rs.45 after giving a discount of 10%.
Solution:
Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 45
Discount = 10%
SP = 90% of Marked Price (MP).
$45 = \frac{90}{100} \times MP$

$MP = \frac{45 \times 100}{90} = \frac{4500}{90} =$ **50**
So, **Rs. 50** is the marked price of the pen.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.78 **If 'Alpha' means '+', 'Beta' means '-', 'Gamma' means '×', and 'Delta' means '÷', then what is the value of 100 Delta 5 Beta 10 Alpha 2 Gamma 3 = ?**

A. 36
B. 22
C. 26
D. 16

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 100 Delta 5 Beta 10 Alpha 2 Gamma 3 = ?

Give WorsAlphaBetaGammaDelta

Sign + - × ÷

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New Equation: 100 ÷ 5 - 10 + 2 × 3 = ?

20 - 10 + 2 × 3 = ?

20 - 10 + 6 = ?

26 - 10 = ?

? = **16**

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.79 **Find the ODD one out.**
Blue, Green, Red, Smooth

A. Smooth
B. Red
C. Green
D. Blue

Answer: A

Sol: **Blue**, **Green** and **Red** are colors.
Smooth describes texture.
So, **smooth** odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.80 **Find the next term in the given series.**
5C, 6D, 10F, 19I, ?

A. 30J
B. 34K
C. 33L
D. 35M

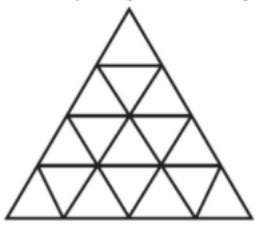
Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 5C, 6D, 10F, 19I, ?

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

Logic: Numbers are increasing perfect square and letters are increasing + 1, + 2, + 3 and + 4 place.
For, number
5 + 1 = 6, 6 + 4 = 10, 10 + 9 = 19, 19 + 16 = **35**
For, letter
C + 1 = D, D + 2 = F, F + 3 = I, I + 4 = **M**
So, the missing term is **35M**.
Thus,correct option is (d).

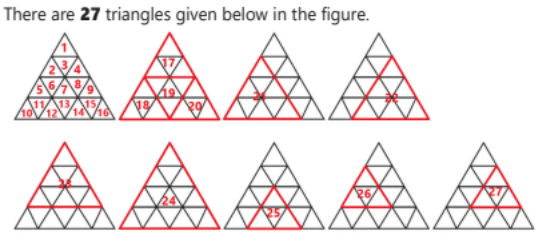
Q.81 **How many triangles are in the given figure?**



A. 27
B. 20
C. 25
D. 24

Answer: A

Sol: There are **27** triangles given below in the figure.



Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.82 **Criteria to be selected as Lab Assistant (as on 01-03-2024):**
Must have Diploma in Lab Technology with at least 60% marks.
Age must be 21 to 28 years.
Should have minimum 1 year practical lab experience.

Must be willing to work in night shifts.
Special Clause:
If the candidate has 70% in Diploma but only 6 months of experience, refer to Chief Lab Supervisor.
Case:
Irfan is 22 years old, has 72% in Lab Diploma, 6 months of experience, and agrees to night shifts.
Question: What should be done in Irfan's case?

A. Refer to Chief Lab Supervisor
B. Reject the candidate
C. Information insufficient
D. Select the candidate

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**:
Criteria to be selected as Lab Assistant (as on 01-03-2024):
Must have Diploma in Lab Technology with at least 60% marks.
Age must be 21 to 28 years.
Should have minimum 1 year practical lab experience.
Must be willing to work in night shifts.
Eligibility Criteria:
1. Diploma in Lab Technology with ≥ 60% marks
Irfan has 72% **(Eligible)**
2. Age 21–28 years
Irfan is 22 **(Eligible)**
3. Minimum 1 year practical lab experience
Irfan has 6 months only.
4. Must be willing to work night shifts
Irfan agrees **(Eligible)**
Special Clause:
If candidate has 70%+ in Diploma but only 6 months of experience, refer to Chief Lab Supervisor.
Irfan has 72% and 6 months experience → Clause applies
Options:
A. Refer to Chief Lab Supervisor → **Correct**, clause applies.
B. Reject the candidate → **Wrong**, clause prevents rejection.
C. Information insufficient → **Wrong**, info is complete.
D. Select the candidate → **Wrong**, he doesn't meet the 1-year experience condition.
So, **Refer to Chief Lab Supervisor.**
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.83 Criteria to be selected as Senior Analyst - Risk and Compliance(as on 01-04-2024):
Must have a Postgraduate degree in Finance, Economics, or Risk Management with minimum 70% marks.
Should have work experience of 5-8 years, out of which minimum 3 years must be in risk/compliance domain.
Age must be between 30 and 40 years.
Must have cleared at least one international certification such as CFA, FRM, or CAMS.
Special Clause:
If the candidate has only 60-69% marks in PG, but holds 2 certifications (from CFA, FRM, CAMS), and more than 7 years of experience, refer to Director of Risk Oversight.
If the candidate is underage by less than 6 months, refer to CEO's desk.
Case:
Rajat holds a PG in Economics with 67%, has 7.5 years of experience (including 3.5 years in compliance), and holds CFA and FRM certifications. He is 29 years and 7 months old as of 01-04-2024.
Question: What should be done in Rajat's case?

A. Refer to Director of Risk Oversight
B. Refer to CEO's desk
C. Reject the candidate
D. Select the candidate

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Criteria to be selected as Senior Analyst - Risk and Compliance(as on 01-04-2024):
Must have a Postgraduate degree in Finance, Economics, or Risk Management with minimum 70% marks.
Should have work experience of 5-8 years, out of which minimum 3 years must be in risk/compliance domain.
Age must be between 30 and 40 years.
Must have cleared at least one international certification such as CFA, FRM, or CAMS.
Eligibility Criteria:
1. PG in Finance/Economics/Risk Management with ≥70% marks
Rajat has Economics, 67% (fails here).
2. Work experience 5–8 years, with ≥3 years in risk/compliance
Rajat has 7.5 years total, 3.5 years in compliance **(Eligible)**
3. Age 30–40 years (as on 01-04-2024)
Rajat is 29 years 7 months (short of 30, underage by 5 months).
4. Must have cleared at least 1 certification (CFA, FRM, CAMS)
Rajat has CFA + FRM **(Eligible)**
Special Clauses:
1. PG 60–69% + 2 certifications + >7 years experience → Refer to Director of Risk Oversight
Rajat fits this clause (67%, 2 certs, 7.5 yrs).
2. If underage by <6 months → Refer to CEO's desk
Rajat is underage by 5 months.
Which clause applies?
Rajat triggers both special clauses. In such cases, age is a fundamental eligibility criterion (can't be waived by Director unless CEO approves).
Therefore, age clause (Refer to CEO's desk) takes priority.
So, **Refer to CEO's desk.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.84 **Which two signs and two number should be interchanged in the equation given below to make the following questions correct?**
10 + 4 - 5 × 2 = 19

A. Signs × and –, Numbers 5 and 4
B. Signs–and +, Numbers 10 and 5
C. Sings × and +, Number 2 and 4
D. Sings + and – numbers 10 and 2

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 10 + 4 - 5 × 2 = 19
Using **BODMAS** rule.

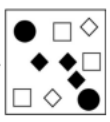
Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[], , ()$
Orders, of	$(power), \sqrt{}(root), of$
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

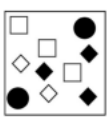
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): Signs × and –, Numbers 5 and 4
New equation: 10 + 5 × 4 - 2 = 19

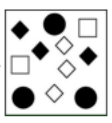
10 + 20 - 2 = 19
30 - 2 = 19
28 ≠ 19
Option (b): Signs – and +, Numbers 10 and 5
New equation: 5 - 4 + 10 × 2 = 19
5 - 4 + 20 = 19
25 - 4 = 19
21 ≠ 19
Option (c): Sings × and +, Number 2 and 4
New equation: 10 × 2 - 5 + 4 = 19
20 - 5 + 4 = 19
24 - 5 = 19
19 = 19
Option (d): Sings + and – numbers 10 and 2
New equation: 2 - 4 + 5 × 10 = 19
2 - 4 + 50 = 19
52 - 4 = 19
48 ≠ 19
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.85 Choose the figure which is different from the rest?

A. 

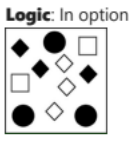
B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic**: In option a, b and c 5 square, 3 shaded square and 3 shaded circle.



But in **option d** 3 shaded circle.
So, **option d** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.86 Which figure comes next in the series?



A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic**: Triangle are up and down alternately.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.87 Which figure doesn't belong based on vertices?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

Sol: a)



5 Vertices = 5 Sides.
b)



5 Vertices ≠ 10 Sides.

c)



6 Vertices = 6 Sides.

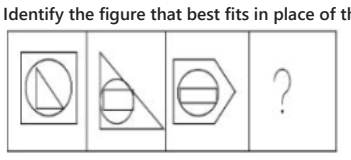
d)

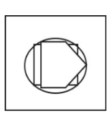


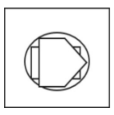
6 Vertices = 6 Sides.

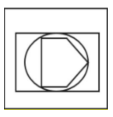
Thus, crrect option is (b).

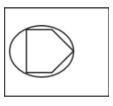
Q.88 **Identify the figure that best fits in place of the question mark.**



A. 

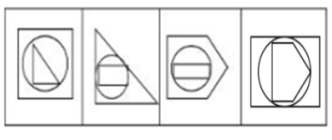
B. 

C. 

D. 

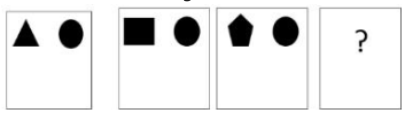
Answer: C

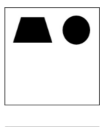
Sol: **Logic**: Outer shape goes inside in 2nd figure and inner shape comes out side.

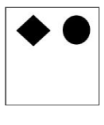


Thus, correct option is (a).

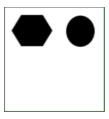
Q.89 **What will be the next figure?**



A. 

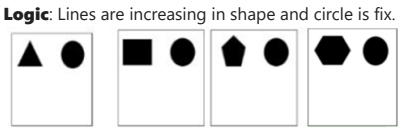
B. 

C. 

D. 

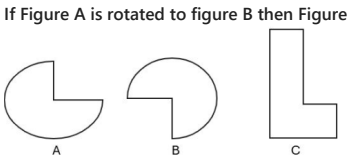
Answer: D

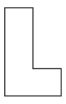
Sol: **Logic**: Lines are increasing in shape and circle is fix.

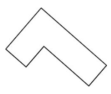


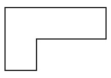
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.90 **If Figure A is rotated to figure B then Figure C is rotated to?**



A. 

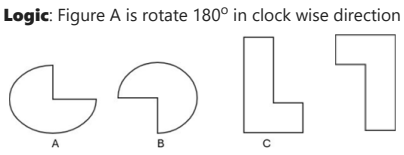
B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic**: Figure A is rotate 180^{o} in clock wise direction to make figure B and similarly figure C is rotate 180^{o}.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.91 **Choose the figure that does not belong to the group.**

A. 

B.

C.

D.

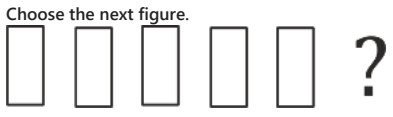
Answer: D

Sol: **Logic**: Option a, b and c are unshaded shape.



But **option d** is shaded shape.
So, **option d** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.92 **Choose the next figure.**



A. 

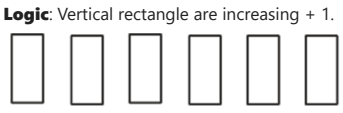
B. 

C.

D. 

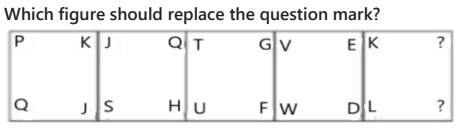
Answer: B

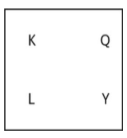
Sol: **Logic**: Vertical rectangle are increasing + 1.

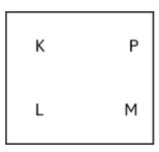


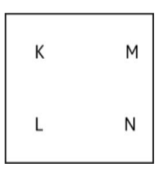
Thus, correct option is (b).

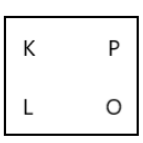
Q.93 **Which figure should replace the question mark?**



A. 

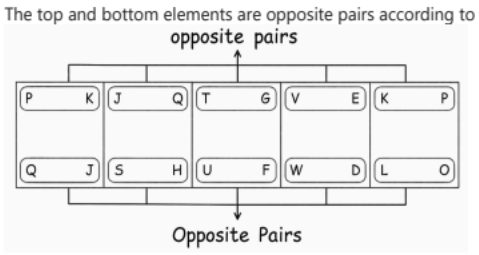
B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

Sol: The top and bottom elements are opposite pairs according to the English alphabetic series.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.94 **In each of the following questions, a specific pattern is followed for both the letters and the numbers. Identify the set of numbers that correctly fills the blanks in the given sequence.**
A, 0, D, 8, G, ?, J, 42, M, ?, P, 100, S, 138, V, 182

A. (15, 55)
B. (25, 73)
C. (20, 65)
D. (22, 68)

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: A, 0, D, 8, G, ?, J, 42, M, ?, P, 100, S, 138, V, 182

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 and double difference between number is 6.
For, letter
A + 3 = D, D + 3 = G, G + 3 = J, J + 3 = M, M + 3 = P, P + 3 = S, S + 3 = V
For, number
0 - 8 = 8
22 - 8 = 14
42 - 22 = 20
68 - 42 = 26
100 - 68 = 32
138 - 100 = 38
182 - 138 = 44
Difference are:
8 + 6 = 14, 14 + 6 = 20, 20 + 6 = 26, 26 + 6 = 32, 32 + 6 = 38, 38 + 6 = 44
So, the missing term are **22, 68**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.95 **Identify the odd image out:**



A. 
B. 
C. 
D.

Answer: B

Sol: In this given figure, all are square-shaped except marked figure.



Thus, the correct option is (b).

Q.96 **A bag has 4 fair coins (1 head 1 tail) and 4 double-headed coins. A coin is drawn and flipped 3 times all heads. Probability it's double-headed?**

A. 4/5
B. 8/9
C. 2/3
D. 3/4

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
A bag has 4 fair coins (1 head 1 tail) and 4 double-headed coins.
A coin is drawn and flipped 3 times all heads.
Solution:
P(D) = $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$, P(F) = $\frac{1}{2}$
P(H_3|D) = 1, P(H_3|F) = $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$
P(H_3) = P(H_3|D)P(D) + P(H_3|F)P(F)
= $1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
= $\frac{9}{16}$
P(D|H_3) = $\frac{P(H_3|D)P(D)}{P(H_3)}$
= $\frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{9}{16}}$
= $\frac{8}{9}$
So, $\frac{8}{9}$ it's double-headed.
Thus, correct option is (b).

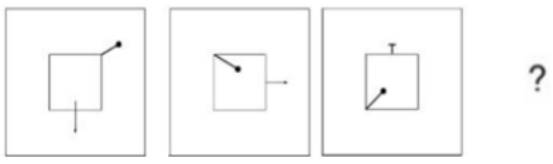
Q.97 **Read scenario carefully, evaluate all options, identify the action that best navigates the various completing factors and values.**
You are part of a volunteer committee overseeing a local community garden project that is struggling financially. A large, successful local business offers a substantial donation that would secure the garden's operations for the next year. However, their offer comes with the condition that they can paint their corporate logo, in bright, contrasting colors, prominently on the garden's main entrance arch, which clashes significantly with the garden's established natural and rustic aesthetic.
Questions: Given this situation, which of the following is the most ethical and responsible action?

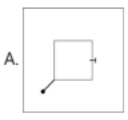
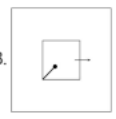
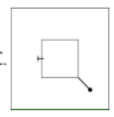
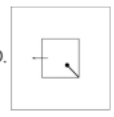
A. Immediately accept donation and the logo placement, prioritizing the garden's financial survival above all else.
B. Decline the donation entirely, citing the conflict with the garden's aesthetic and core values, even if it means potential closure.
C. Express gratitude for the offer and attempt to negotiate alternative forms of recognition, such as a smaller, less prominent plaque, or a mention on the garden's website, explaining the importance of maintaining the garden's aesthetic integrity.
D. Accept the donation and the logo placement, with the intention of secretly removing or altering the logo after a few months once the funds are secured.

Answer: C

Sol: **Explanation**:
Option (a): (Immediately accept the donation and logo):
Ethical flaw: Prioritizes money over community values and aesthetics.
Effect: Damages trust and the integrity of the garden's vision.
Option (b): (Decline the donation entirely):
Ethical strength: Upholds principles, but practically extreme.
Effect: Risks the project's closure, harming the community.
Option (c): (Negotiate alternative recognition):
Ethical strength: Balances financial need with aesthetic and community values.
Action: Shows respect for both the donor's intentions and the garden's mission.
Effect: Builds long-term goodwill and upholds transparency.
Option (d): (Accept and later secretly alter/remove logo):
Ethical flaw: Involves deception and breaches donor trust.
Effect: Damages reputation and credibility if discovered.
Therefore, Option C best upholds integrity, transparency, and balance between ethics and practicality.
So, **Express gratitude for the offer and attempt to negotiate alternative forms of recognition, such as a smaller, less prominent plaque, or a mention on the garden's website, explaining the importance of maintaining the garden's aesthetic integrity.**
Thus, correct option is (c).

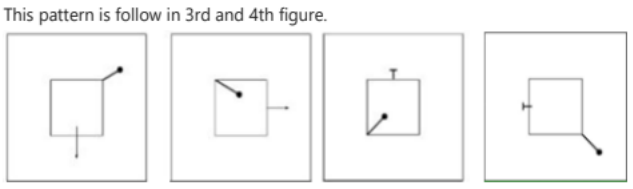
Q.98 **Figure A and B are related in a particular manner. Establish the same relationship between figures C and D by choosing the figure amongst these four options which would replace the question mark in figure D.**



A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 

Answer: C

Sol: **Logic**: 1. Circle like arrow is moving anticlock wise direction and in the shape and out from the shape.
2. Arrow is moving anticlock wise direction in figure 1st and 2nd.
Similarly,
This pattern is follow in 3rd and 4th figure.



Thus, correct option is (c).

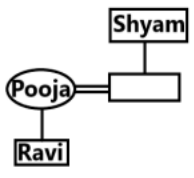
Q.99 **Read the information carefully and identify the correct relationship between the persons mentioned in the question.**
Ravi is the son of Pooja. Pooja is the daughter-in-law of Shyam. Shyam is the father of Karan?
Question: How is Karan related to Ravi?

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

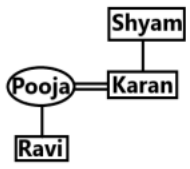
Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:
Ravi is the son of Pooja.
Pooja is the daughter-in-law of Shyam.

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

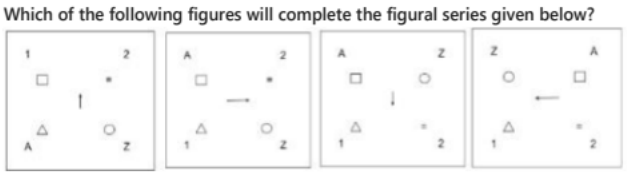


Shyam is the father of Karan.

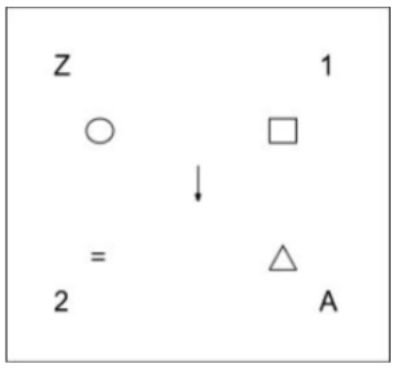


So, Karan is **Father** of Ravi.
Thus, correct option is (b).

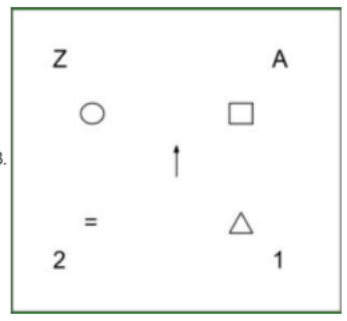
Q.100 Which of the following figures will complete the figural series given below?



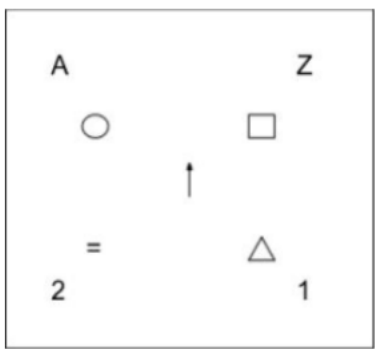
A.



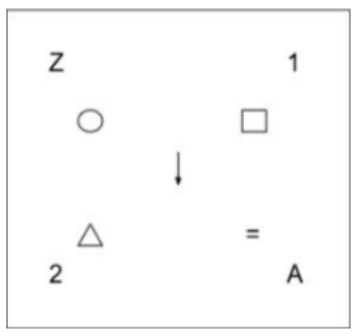
B.



C.

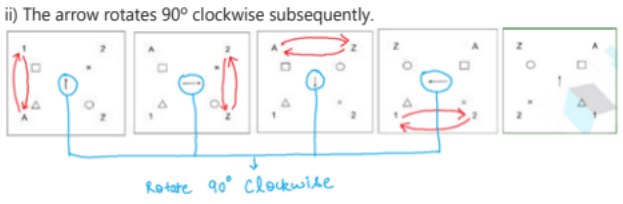


D.



Answer: B

Sol: Logic:
i) In each box two elements at the sides interchange positions.
ii) The arrow rotates 90° clockwise subsequently.



Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.101 What is the main concern raised in the passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In today's digital age, convenience often comes at the cost of privacy. Every time a user browses a website, clicks a link, or uses an app, their data is collected-sometimes without their knowledge. Companies use this information to target ads, predict behavior, or even sell insights to third parties. While this can lead to better services, it also raises ethical concerns. Who controls this data? How is it stored, and can users truly opt out? Many people accept terms and conditions without reading them, unknowingly giving permission for data tracking. Some countries have passed laws to protect user data, but implementation remains weak. As surveillance tools grow smarter, the line between public and private becomes blurred. Individuals must now learn to balance the benefits of technology with the right to privacy-a task that requires awareness, regulation, and responsible digital behavior.

A. Lack of internet speed
B. High cost of mobile data
C. Threats to digital privacy
D. Overuse of technology

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) Threats to digital privacy.**

Explanation of the right answer in detail:
The passage mainly highlights how convenience in the digital era often compromises privacy. It focuses on how users' personal data are collected, stored, and used by companies, sometimes without their consent. The author expresses ethical concerns about who controls this data and how it is used. Hence, the **central concern is the threat to digital privacy**, not issues like cost, speed, or overuse.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage discusses the delicate balance between the benefits of digital technology and the right to privacy. It emphasizes how data collection, often unnoticed by users, raises serious ethical and privacy concerns. The writer urges awareness, regulations, and responsible online behavior to ensure users' privacy rights are protected.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Lack of internet speed:** The passage does not mention anything about internet speed; the issue is not technical performance but ethical data use.
· **(b) High cost of mobile data:** There is no reference to data costs or internet affordability in the passage.
· **(d) Overuse of technology:** Though technology use is discussed, the concern is not overuse but how data misuse threatens privacy.

Q.102 According to the passage, how is user data often collected?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In today's digital age, convenience often comes at the cost of privacy. Every time a user browses a website, clicks a link, or uses an app, their data is collected-sometimes without their knowledge. Companies use this information to target ads, predict behavior, or even sell insights to third parties. While this can lead to better services, it also raises ethical concerns. Who controls this data? How is it stored, and can users truly opt out? Many people accept terms and conditions without reading them, unknowingly giving permission for data tracking. Some countries have passed laws to protect user data, but implementation remains weak. As surveillance tools grow smarter, the line between public and private becomes blurred. Individuals must now learn to balance the benefits of technology with the right to privacy-a task that requires awareness, regulation, and responsible digital behavior.

A. Only with government approval
B. Through printed forms
C. Without users being fully aware
D. After signing hardcopy documents

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) Without users being fully aware.**

Explanation of the right answer in detail:

The passage clearly states that "every time a user browses a website, clicks a link, or uses an app, their data is collected—sometimes without their knowledge." This means many users are unaware that their online activities are being tracked. Hence, data collection happens **without users' full awareness**.

Explanation of context of passage:

The author emphasizes the hidden nature of data tracking. Companies collect user data automatically through cookies, apps, and digital interactions, and people often do not realize how much information they are sharing.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Only with government approval:** The passage does not mention government authorization for data collection.
· **(b) Through printed forms:** The data discussed here is collected digitally, not through physical means.
· **(d) After signing hardcopy documents:** The text refers to users accepting online terms, not physical paperwork.

Q.103 What does the passage say about laws protecting data?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In today's digital age, convenience often comes at the cost of privacy. Every time a user browses a website, clicks a link, or uses an app, their data is collected-sometimes without their knowledge. Companies use this information to target ads, predict behavior, or even sell insights to third parties. While this can lead to better services, it also raises ethical concerns. Who controls this data? How is it stored, and can users truly opt out? Many people accept terms and conditions without reading them, unknowingly giving permission for data tracking. Some countries have passed laws to protect user data, but implementation remains weak. As surveillance tools grow smarter, the line between public and private becomes blurred. Individuals must now learn to balance the benefits of technology with the right to privacy-a task that requires awareness, regulation, and responsible digital behavior.

A. They are strong and global
B. They are strict in all countries
C. They exist but are poorly enforced
D. They are unnecessary

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) They exist but are poorly enforced.**

Explanation of the right answer in detail:

The passage explicitly states that "some countries have passed laws to protect user data, but implementation remains weak." This means legal frameworks for data protection are in place, but their **enforcement is insufficient or ineffective**.

Explanation of context of passage:

The writer points out a critical gap between policy and practice. Even though governments recognize privacy concerns, their efforts to enforce these laws lag behind technological advancements.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) They are strong and global:** Not all nations have robust laws, and there's no mention of a universal standard.
· **(b) They are strict in all countries:** The passage says the opposite—implementation is weak.
· **(d) They are unnecessary:** The author advocates the need for data protection, so this is incorrect.

Q.104 What is one positive use of user data mentioned in the passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In today's digital age, convenience often comes at the cost of privacy. Every time a user browses a website, clicks a link, or uses an app, their data is collected-sometimes without their knowledge. Companies use this information to target ads, predict behavior, or even sell insights to third parties. While this can lead to better services, it also raises ethical concerns. Who controls this data? How is it stored, and can users truly opt out? Many people accept terms and conditions without reading them, unknowingly giving permission for data tracking. Some countries have passed laws to protect user data, but implementation remains weak. As surveillance tools grow smarter, the line between public and private becomes blurred. Individuals must now learn to balance the benefits of technology with the right to privacy-a task that requires awareness, regulation, and responsible digital behavior.

A. Reducing screen time
B. Improving service experiences
C. Blocking global access
D. Avoiding social media

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option **(b) Improving service experiences.**

Explanation of the right answer in detail:

The passage notes that companies use user data "to target ads, predict behavior, or even sell insights," and that "while this can lead to better services, it also raises ethical concerns." Thus, a positive aspect of data collection is that it **helps improve the quality and personalization of services** for users.

Explanation of context of passage:

The author maintains a balanced tone by acknowledging that data collection has benefits—such as improving user experience—while warning about its dangers when used irresponsibly.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Reducing screen time:** The passage never refers to limiting screen use.
· **(c) Blocking global access:** This is unrelated to data collection.
· **(d) Avoiding social media:** The text discusses general digital activity, not avoiding platforms.

Q.105 What does the author suggest is needed to protect privacy?

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In today's digital age, convenience often comes at the cost of privacy. Every time a user browses a website, clicks a link, or uses an app, their data is collected-sometimes without their knowledge. Companies use this information to target ads, predict behavior, or even sell insights to third parties. While this can lead to better services, it also raises ethical concerns. Who controls this data? How is it stored, and can users truly opt out? Many people accept terms and conditions without reading them, unknowingly giving permission for data tracking. Some countries have passed laws to protect user data, but implementation remains weak. As surveillance tools grow smarter, the line between public and private becomes blurred. Individuals must now learn to balance the benefits of technology with the right to privacy-a task that requires awareness, regulation, and responsible digital behavior.

A. Avoiding all apps
B. Stronger surveillance tools
C. Awareness and responsible behavior
D. Free mobile phones for all

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) Awareness and responsible behavior.**

Explanation of the right answer in detail:

In the final lines, the author concludes that individuals "must learn to balance the benefits of technology with the right to privacy—a task that requires awareness, regulation, and responsible digital behavior." This makes it clear that **conscious and responsible online actions, combined with awareness, are essential for safeguarding privacy**.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage closes by emphasizing that while external laws and systems are important, the ultimate responsibility also lies with individuals to use technology wisely and securely.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Avoiding all apps:** This is impractical and not suggested by the author.

· **(b) Stronger surveillance tools:** The author criticizes surveillance, not supports it.

· **(d) Free mobile phones for all:** Irrelevant to privacy protection.

Q.106 (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.

Social media has become an important part of modern life, especially among young people. It allows them to connect, share ideas, and express themselves freely. However, this freedom also brings challenges. Many teenagers feel pressure to look perfect or appear popular online. They often compare their lives to others, which can affect their self-confidence. Experts suggest that it's important to build a healthy (1) _____toward social media. Instead of trying to copy others, young users should focus on their real-life goals and (2)_____ Parents and schools also have a role to play by teaching students how to use digital tools (3)_

Setting screen-time limits and encouraging outdoor activities can help restore a sense of balance. In the end, technology should be a tool for growth, not a source of (4)_____ By using social media wisely, young people can turn it into a space of learning, (5)_____ and real connection.

A. attitude
B. habit
C. relationship
D. thought

Answer: A

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **attitude**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

• '**Attitude**' — a settled way of thinking or feeling about something; an approach or mindset toward an issue.

• As per the context, the phrase "build a healthy **attitude** toward social media" is the most natural collocation. The sentence stresses developing the right mindset, not merely a routine or connection. Hence, **attitude** fits best.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

• **habit** — a regular behavior or routine; the sentence isn't about forming a routine but cultivating a mindset.

• **relationship** — the way in which two or more people/things are connected; "relationship toward" is awkward; one typically has a "relationship with," not "toward."

• **thought** — an idea or consideration; singular "thought" does not capture the sustained mindset the sentence requires.

• Thus, all the other given words have different meanings or collocations and do not fit the context of the sentence.

Q.107 (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.

Social media has become an important part of modern life, especially among young people. It allows them to connect, share ideas, and express themselves freely. However, this freedom also brings challenges. Many teenagers feel pressure to look perfect or appear popular online. They often compare their lives to others, which can affect their self-confidence. Experts suggest that it's important to build a healthy (1) _____toward social media. Instead of trying to copy others, young users should focus on their real-life goals and (2)_____ Parents and schools also have a role to play by teaching students how to use digital tools (3)_

Setting screen-time limits and encouraging outdoor activities can help restore a sense of balance. In the end, technology should be a tool for growth, not a source of (4)_____ By using social media wisely, young people can turn it into a space of learning, (5)_____ and real connection.

A. wishes
B. schedules
C. priorities
D. dreams

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **priorities**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

• '**Priorities**' — the things regarded as more important than others; items that one gives precedence to.

• As per the context, "focus on their real-life goals and **priorities**" is an idiomatic pair. When discussing balance and mindful use of social media, emphasizing goals **and priorities** is precise and natural.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

• **wishes** — desires or hopes; too vague and not action-oriented.

• **schedules** — time tables/plans; does not semantically pair with "goals" in the intended moral/values sense.

• **dreams** — aspirations; close in meaning but "goals and dreams" is less purposeful than "goals and priorities," which better signals what should come first in daily life.

• Thus, while some options are related, only **priorities** accurately matches the nuance and collocation.

Q.108 (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.

Social media has become an important part of modern life, especially among young people. It allows them to connect, share ideas, and express themselves freely. However, this freedom also brings challenges. Many teenagers feel pressure to look perfect or appear popular online. They often compare their lives to others, which can affect their self-confidence. Experts suggest that it's important to build a healthy (1) _____toward social media. Instead of trying to copy others, young users should focus on their real-life goals and (2)_____ Parents and schools also have a role to play by teaching students how to use digital tools (3)_

Setting screen-time limits and encouraging outdoor activities can help restore a sense of balance. In the end, technology should be a tool for growth, not a source of (4)_____ By using social media wisely, young people can turn it into a space of learning, (5)_____ and real connection.

A. widely
B. safely
C. effectively
D. blindly

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **effectively**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

• '**Effectively**' — in a way that produces the intended result; efficiently and purposefully.

• As per the context, the line is about teaching students **how to use digital tools effectively**—a standard educational aim focusing on skillful, outcome-oriented use. This aligns with the passage's theme of wise, balanced technology use.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

• **widely** — extensively or by many people; concerns scope, not skill or quality of use.

• **safely** — without risk or harm; while relevant to digital literacy, the passage's immediate focus here is on **effective** use; safety is addressed indirectly through limits and balance later.

• **blindly** — without careful thought; the opposite of what the sentence promotes.

• Thus, only **effectively** captures the pedagogical emphasis on competent and purposeful use.

Q.109 (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.

Social media has become an important part of modern life, especially among young people. It allows them to connect, share ideas, and express themselves freely. However, this freedom also brings challenges. Many teenagers feel pressure to look perfect or appear popular online. They often compare their lives to others, which can affect their self-confidence. Experts suggest that it's

important to build a healthy (1) _____toward social media. Instead of trying to copy others, young users should focus on their real-life goals and
(2)_____ Parents and schools also have a role to play by teaching students how to use digital tools (3)_
Setting screen-time limits and encouraging outdoor activities can help restore a sense of balance. In the end, technology should be a tool for growth, not a source of (4)_____ By using social media wisely, young people can turn it into a space of learning, (5)_____ and real connection.

A. fun
B. distraction
C. stress
D. failure

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **stress**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**Stress**' — mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from demanding circumstances.
• As per the context, the clause "technology should be a tool for growth, not a source of **stress**" is a common, natural contrast. It matches earlier concerns about pressure, comparison, and the need for balance.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **fun** — enjoyment; the sentence negates a negative, not a positive.
• **distraction** — something that diverts attention; plausible, but the passage has emphasized psychological pressure; **stress** is broader and more aligned with "pressure" and self-confidence issues discussed earlier.
• **failure** — lack of success; not the typical collocation "source of failure" in this context.
• Thus, **stress** best captures the harmful outcome the author wants to avoid.

Q.110 . (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.
Social media has become an important part of modern life, especially among young people. It allows them to connect, share ideas, and express themselves freely. However, this freedom also brings challenges. Many teenagers feel pressure to look perfect or appear popular online. They often compare their lives to others, which can affect their self-confidence. Experts suggest that it's important to build a healthy (1) _____toward social media. Instead of trying to copy others, young users should focus on their real-life goals and (2)_____ Parents and schools also have a role to play by teaching students how to use digital tools (3)_ Setting screen-time limits and encouraging outdoor activities can help restore a sense of balance. In the end, technology should be a tool for growth, not a source of (4)_____ By using social media wisely, young people can turn it into a space of learning, (5)_____ and real connection.

A. fame
B. growth
C. fun
D. creativity

Answer: D

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ' **creativity**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
• '**Creativity**' — the use of imagination or original ideas to create; inventiveness.
• As per the context, the concluding list reads: "a space of learning, **creativity**, and real connection." This triad is meaningful: learning (knowledge), creativity (expression/innovation), and connection (relationships). **Creativity** complements "learning" and "real connection" and fits the positive, constructive tone.
Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:
• **fame** — being widely known; inconsistent with the passage's caution against popularity pressure.
• **growth** — development; although positive, "learning, growth, and real connection" is reasonable, but **creativity** better completes the thematic trio emphasizing expression and healthy self-expression online.
• **fun** — enjoyment; too casual and less aligned with the educative/constructive thrust of the sentence.
• Thus, **creativity** most appropriately balances the list and reinforces the message of using social media for constructive outcomes.

Q.111 **What does AI mainly help with in education?**
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gradually transforming the way students learn. From virtual tutors to personalized learning paths, AI helps identify each learner's strengths and weaknesses. With the help of data, AI systems can suggest specific topics where students need improvement. Schools are also using AI chatbots to answer basic queries, reducing the pressure on teachers. However, experts warn that over-dependence on AI may limit critical thinking. If students rely too much on machines for answers, they may lose problem- solving skills. There are also concerns about data privacy, especially when student performance data is stored online. Despite these issues, many educators believe AI can be a useful tool when used wisely. Like any technology, the key lies in balancing human guidance with machine efficiency.

A. Giving marks
B. Personalizing learning
C. Hiring teachers
D. Fixing school buildings

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option **(b) Personalizing learning.**
Explanation of the right answer:
Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a major role in **personalizing the learning experience** for students. The passage clearly mentions that AI helps in identifying each learner's strengths and weaknesses and creates **personalized learning paths**. This means every student can receive lessons suited to their individual pace and capability, which enhances understanding and engagement.
Explanation of context of passage:
The passage discusses how AI is transforming education by introducing personalized learning, virtual tutors, and smart recommendations based on data analysis. However, it also warns about over-reliance and data privacy concerns. The author ultimately emphasizes **balance** between AI and human input.
Other options are incorrect because:
· **(a) Giving marks:** AI may assist in grading, but the passage does not highlight it as the main function.
· **(c) Hiring teachers:** This is unrelated to AI's educational purpose mentioned in the passage.
· **(d) Fixing school buildings:** AI is not associated with physical infrastructure maintenance.

Q.112 **What is a possible risk of overusing AI?**
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gradually transforming the way students learn. From virtual tutors to personalized learning paths, AI helps identify each learner's strengths and weaknesses. With the help of data, AI systems can suggest specific topics where students need improvement. Schools are also using AI chatbots to answer basic queries, reducing the pressure on teachers. However, experts warn that over-dependence on AI may limit critical thinking. If students rely too much on machines for answers, they may lose problem- solving skills. There are also concerns about data privacy, especially when student performance data is stored online. Despite these issues, many educators believe AI can be a useful tool when used wisely. Like any technology, the key lies in balancing human guidance with machine efficiency.

A. Higher costs
B. Fewer classrooms
C. Poor thinking skills
D. Better results

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) Poor thinking skills.**
Explanation of the right answer:
The passage mentions that over-dependence on AI may limit **critical thinking** among students. When learners rely too heavily on AI-generated solutions, their **problem-solving and analytical abilities** can weaken because they are not actively engaging their own minds. Thus, "poor thinking skills" is the most appropriate answer.
Explanation of context of passage:
AI offers several advantages in education, but the author cautions that excessive dependence could result in intellectual laziness and loss of creativity. The overall message stresses **responsible and balanced use** of technology.
Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Higher costs:** The passage does not mention AI being costly.
· **(b) Fewer classrooms:** This is irrelevant to AI's role in learning.
· **(d) Better results:** This is a positive outcome, not a risk.

Q.113 **Why are AI chatbots used in schools?**

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gradually transforming the way students learn. From virtual tutors to personalized learning paths, AI helps identify each learner's strengths and weaknesses. With the help of data, AI systems can suggest specific topics where students need improvement. Schools are also using AI chatbots to answer basic queries, reducing the pressure on teachers. However, experts warn that over-dependence on AI may limit critical thinking. If students rely too much on machines for answers, they may lose problem- solving skills. There are also concerns about data privacy, especially when student performance data is stored online. Despite these issues, many educators believe AI can be a useful tool when used wisely. Like any technology, the key lies in balancing human guidance with machine efficiency.

A. To monitor cameras
B. To take exams
C. To answer student questions
D. To conduct interviews

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) To answer student questions.**

Explanation of the right answer:

According to the passage, **AI chatbots** are used by schools to **answer basic student queries**, such as doubts about lessons or schedules. This helps in reducing the **pressure on teachers** by handling repetitive questions automatically.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage highlights that AI tools assist both students and educators by improving efficiency. AI chatbots serve as support systems that manage simple interactions, enabling teachers to focus on more meaningful teaching tasks.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) To monitor cameras:** AI may be used in surveillance elsewhere, but this passage does not mention it.
· **(b) To take exams:** No reference to exam-taking functions.
· **(d) To conduct interviews:** Not related to the passage's content.

Q.114 **What is a concern related to student data?**

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gradually transforming the way students learn. From virtual tutors to personalized learning paths, AI helps identify each learner's strengths and weaknesses. With the help of data, AI systems can suggest specific topics where students need improvement. Schools are also using AI chatbots to answer basic queries, reducing the pressure on teachers. However, experts warn that over-dependence on AI may limit critical thinking. If students rely too much on machines for answers, they may lose problem- solving skills. There are also concerns about data privacy, especially when student performance data is stored online. Despite these issues, many educators believe AI can be a useful tool when used wisely. Like any technology, the key lies in balancing human guidance with machine efficiency.

A. Attendance drops
B. Internet speed
C. Data privacy
D. Exam cheating

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) Data privacy.**

Explanation of the right answer:

The passage explicitly points out that there are **concerns about data privacy**, especially when student performance data is stored online. This means sensitive information could be misused, leaked, or accessed without authorization, making privacy a key issue.

Explanation of context of passage:

While AI can analyze large amounts of data to improve learning, it also brings new risks involving **data protection and security**. The author reminds readers that safety and confidentiality must be ensured in digital education systems.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Attendance drops:** No mention of attendance issues.
· **(b) Internet speed:** Not discussed in the context of AI.
· **(d) Exam cheating:** This issue is unrelated to the data privacy concern highlighted.

Q.115 **What is the author's final advice?**

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

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gradually transforming the way students learn. From virtual tutors to personalized learning paths, AI helps identify each learner's strengths and weaknesses. With the help of data, AI systems can suggest specific topics where students need improvement. Schools are also using AI chatbots to answer basic queries, reducing the pressure on teachers. However, experts warn that over-dependence on AI may limit critical thinking. If students rely too much on machines for answers, they may lose problem- solving skills. There are also concerns about data privacy, especially when student performance data is stored online. Despite these issues, many educators believe AI can be a useful tool when used wisely. Like any technology, the key lies in balancing human guidance with machine efficiency.

A. Replace teachers
B. Use only AI
C. Balance tech and human input
D. Avoid all AI

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option **(c) Balance tech and human input.**

Explanation of the right answer:

The author concludes that AI can be a **useful tool when used wisely**, emphasizing that the **key lies in balancing human guidance with machine efficiency**. This suggests that teachers and AI should complement each other rather than one replacing the other.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage's overall message is not to fear AI but to use it thoughtfully. The author promotes a **balanced approach**, where human intuition, empathy, and reasoning combine with AI's analytical power to create the best learning environment.

Other options are incorrect because:

· **(a) Replace teachers:** The passage never suggests eliminating teachers.
· **(b) Use only AI:** Overreliance is actually warned against.
· **(d) Avoid all AI:** The passage favors wise usage, not avoidance.

Q.116 **Select the correct active form.**

"Was the novel written by her?"

A. Was she writing the novel?
B. Is she writing the novel?
C. Did she write the novel?
D. Has she written the novel?

Answer: C

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

Explanation & Rules:

· Passive interrogative in **simple past**: **Was/Were + object + V^3 + by + agent?**

· Convert to active simple past interrogative: **Did + subject + V^1 + object?**
· Here, **Was the novel written by her? → Did she write the novel?** (maintains past time and interrogative form).
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **Was she writing...?** (past continuous), tense shift.
· (b) **Is she writing...?** (present continuous), tense shift.
· (d) **Has she written...?** (present perfect), tense shift.
Structures:
· **Active (Simple Past, Interrogative):** Did + S + V^1 + O?
· **Passive (Simple Past, Interrogative):** Was/Were + O + V^3 + by + S?

Q.117 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"He helps the poor."

A. The poor are helped by him.
B. The poor were helped by him.
C. The poor had been helped.
D. The poor have helped.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is **(a)**.
Explain the rules of conversion (Active → Passive) with structure in detail:
· **Active Voice (Simple Present):** Subject + **V^1(s/es)** + Object
· **Passive Voice (Simple Present):** Object + **am/is/are** + **V^3** (+ by + Agent)
· "He" (3rd person sing.) + **helps** + "the poor" (object). In passive, plural noun phrase **the poor → are** + **helped** + (by him).
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) were helped** — Simple past passive, tense shift from **simple present**.
· **(c) had been helped** — Past perfect passive, wrong tense.
· **(d) have helped** — Active perfect; also the meaning changes and subject changes.
Structure:
· **Active:** He **helps** the poor.
· **Passive:** The poor **are helped** by him.

Q.118 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
The fiction and non-fictional book, that I borrowed, was interesting.

A. whom I borrowed
B. what I borrowed
C. whose I borrowed
D. which I borrowed

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is option **(d) which I borrowed**.
Explanation: The antecedent is **book** (a **thing**), so the relative pronoun must be **which/that**. Because the clause is offset by commas, it functions as a **non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clause**, for which **which** is standard. Hence, **"book, which I borrowed, was interesting."** Also note the spelling/compounding issue: **non-fictional** (hyphenated) is preferred; however, the tested part concerns the relative pronoun.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Relative Pronouns:** who/whom for persons, which for things (esp. in non-defining clauses), that typically for defining clauses and not used after a comma.
· **Non-defining clauses** take **which**, are set off by commas, and **do not change** the core identity of the noun.
· **Example:** My laptop, **which** I bought last year, still works perfectly.
· **Information booster / exceptions:**
· In restrictive clauses (no commas), both **that** and **which** are possible in everyday use for things, but many style guides **prefer "that"** for restrictive and **"which"** for non-restrictive.
· **Whom** is object case for people, not things; **whose** shows possession; **what** does **not** take an explicit antecedent (I like **what** you did).
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) whom I borrowed:** Whom is for **people (object case)**; book is not a person.
· **(b) what I borrowed:** What does not refer back to a named antecedent; construction becomes ungrammatical here.
· **(c) whose I borrowed:** Whose expresses possession; would require a noun after it (e.g., **whose cover**).

Q.119 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He doesn't go to shopping as often as he used to.

A. seldom goes at shop
B. go shopping
C. rarely goes to purchase
D. is rarely going to shop

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **go shopping**.
Explanation: In English, the verb **go** collocates with certain activity nouns **without a preposition**: go shopping, go swimming, go jogging. "Go **to** shopping" is incorrect because **shopping** functions as an activity noun here, not a destination noun. Hence, the idiomatic phrasing is **go shopping**.
Grammatical rule used: Use **go + gerund/noun of activity** to denote engaging in that activity (e.g., go dancing, go skiing). No **to** before the activity noun.
Example: I go swimming every Sunday.
Information booster: When "shopping" is a place/destination, we say **go to the shops / go to the market**, but with the **activity**, we say **go shopping**.

Q.120 **Pick the antonym of 'Yoke'.**

A. Immoral
B. Vicious
C. Harness
D. Liberate

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is option **(d) Liberate**.
Given word: Yoke — It means a **bond/constraint**; to **subjugate, harness, or enslave** (literally a wooden crosspiece for animals; figuratively, **oppression or control**). (Hindi: **जुआ/बंधन/गुलामी में जकड़ना**)
Example: The peasants struggled to throw off the **yoke** of tyranny.
Correct answer word: Liberate — To **set free**, release from bondage, restriction, or oppression. (Hindi: **मुक्त करना/आज़ाद करना**)
Example: The new law aimed to **liberate** debt-ridden farmers from exploitative contracts.

Synonyms (Yoke): burden, subjugation, bondage, shackle.
Antonyms (Yoke): liberation, freedom, emancipation, release.

Meanings of the other given options:
· **(a) Immoral:** unethical; अनैतिक — antonym of moral, unrelated to yoke.
· **(b) Vicious:** wicked/cruel; दुष्ट — not an opposite of yoke.

· **(c) Harness:** to yoke/control; लगाम लगाना/जोतना — actually a **synonym**, not an antonym.

Q.121 **In the following question, a sentence has been given in Indirect Speech. Choose the correct Direct Speech form.**
The astronomer noted that Jupiter's rotation is the fastest among all planets in the solar system.

A. The astronomer noted, "Jupiter's rotation has been the fastest among all planets in the solar system."
B. The astronomer noted, "Jupiter's rotation had been the fastest among all planets in the solar system."
C. The astronomer noted, "Jupiter's rotation was the fastest among all planets in the solar system."
D. The astronomer noted, "Jupiter's rotation is the fastest among all planets in the solar system."

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is **(d)**.
Explanation:
The reported clause states a **scientific/universal fact** ("Jupiter's rotation is the fastest..."). In reported speech, when the content is a **timeless truth or general fact**, we **do not backshift** the tense even if the reporting verb is in the past ("noted," "said," "stated"). Therefore, the verb **remains in the present simple is** in Direct Speech. Hence:
The astronomer noted, "Jupiter's rotation is the fastest among all planets in the solar system."
Rules of conversion (relevant here):
· If the reporting verb is past (**noted/said/stated**) and the reported idea is **time-bound**, we usually backshift (e.g., is → was, has been → had been).
· **Exception—No backshift for universal truths, habitual facts, definitions, scientific laws:** keep **present simple** in the reported content.
· Punctuation in Direct Speech: a comma after the reporting clause, quotation marks around the exact words.
Structure:
· **Indirect → Direct (for universal truths):**
· Reporting clause (past) + "," + **"Subject + present simple + complement"**
· Example: The teacher said, "Water boils at 100°C at sea level."
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) has been** — Present perfect suggests a period up to now; unnecessary and stylistically off for a universal fact.
· **(b) had been** — Past perfect implies the fact was true only before some past reference point; wrong for a timeless truth.
· **(c) was** — Backshifted to past simple; this would suggest the fact is no longer true, which is inappropriate for a scientific fact that still holds.

Q.122 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"She may have told them the truth."

A. The truth may have told to them.
B. The truth may have been told to them.
C. The truth may told them.
D. The truth has been told.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).
Rules of conversion (Active → Passive with modals + perfect):
· **Active:** Subject + **modal (may) + have + V3** + object.
· **Passive:** Object + **modal (may) + have been + V3** (+ to + indirect object if needed).
· Here, the truth (object) becomes the subject of the passive: **The truth may have been told (to them).**
Structure:
· **Active:** She **may have told** them **the truth**.
· **Passive: The truth may have been told to them**.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) Missing **been**; passive perfect requires **have been + V3**.
· (c) Ungrammatical tense form (**may told**).
· (d) Changes meaning and removes the modal **may**.

Q.123 **Choose the antonym of 'eloquent':**

A. Inexpressive
B. Articulate
C. Fluent
D. Persuasive

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Inexpressive**.
Given word – Eloquent: expressing ideas or feelings in a clear, powerful, and persuasive manner; notably fluent and effective in speech or writing. (Hindi: वाक्पटु, प्रभावशाली वक्ता/लेखन वाला).
Example: Her **eloquent** speech moved the audience to tears.
Correct answer word – Inexpressive: not showing thoughts or feelings clearly; lacking expressiveness or vivid communication. (Hindi: भावशून्य, निर्विकार).
Example: His face remained **inexpressive**, revealing nothing about his thoughts.
Synonyms (eloquent): articulate, fluent, expressive, persuasive.
Antonyms (eloquent): inexpressive, tongue-tied, inarticulate, mute.
Meanings of all the other given options:
• **Articulate**: able to express ideas clearly and effectively (स्पष्ट वक्ता/लेखक)
• **Fluent**: able to express oneself easily and readily (धाराप्रवाह)
• **Persuasive**: able to convince others effectively (प्रभावित करने वाला)

Q.124 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
He was given a light punishment.

A. Heavy
B. Dark
C. Serious
D. Mild

Answer: D

Sol: The correct homonym for the underlined sense of **light** is **(d) Mild**.
Explanation: Here, **light** means "not severe/lenient" (हल्का/मामूली), not "not heavy" or "not dark." **Mild** conveys exactly this sense of reduced severity, making it the precise homonymal match in context.
Example: The judge gave him a **mild** sentence due to his clean record. (न्यायाधीश ने उसके स्वच्छ रिकॉर्ड के कारण उसे हल्की सज़ा दी।)
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Heavy:** of great weight; also figuratively "severe/harsh" (भारी/कठोर) — opposite of the intended sense.
· **Dark:** with little or no light; figuratively "gloomy" (अंधेरा/उदास) — unrelated to punishment's severity here.
· **Serious:** grave or solemn; not light-hearted (गंभीर) — can collocate with "offence," but doesn't mean "lenient."

Q.125 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
He said, "May God bless you."

A. He told that God should bless me.
B. He said that God may bless me.
C. He wished God bless me
D. He prayed that God might bless me.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct **indirect speech** is **(d)**.
The correct indirect/direct speech is (d).
Rules of conversion (detailed):
· **Optative sentences** (expressing wishes/blessings) starting with **"May + subject + verb"** convert to indirect speech using a reporting verb like **"prayed/wished"**.
· **"May"** → **"might"** in indirect speech to reflect reported mood/tense.
· Add **"that" clause**: He prayed that God might bless (pronoun).
· **Pronoun change** depends on the context; if the blessed person is the listener (the person addressed), "you" can become **"me/us/him/her/them"** as per the narrator's perspective. The given option uses **"me"**, which is acceptable in standard transformation patterns.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a)** "told that" is ungrammatical without an object; also "should bless" is not the standard rendering of optative "may."
· **(b)** retains **"may"**; in reported speech it should become **"might."**
· **(c)** missing **"that"** and finite verb form ("God bless me" is not fully adjusted; should be "that God might bless me").

Q.126 Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:
The committee have given its decision.

A. have given
B. No error
C. its decision
D. The committee

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The subject **"The committee"** is a **collective noun** used as a single unit; in formal usage, such collective nouns typically take a **singular verb** when acting collectively. Hence, it should be **"has given"** (not "have given").
The noun phrase **"its decision"** is correct because a collective body, treated singularly, takes **its**, not **their**.
Grammatical rule used: Subject–verb agreement with collective nouns — When the group acts as one unit, use **singular verb** (committee has, team wins). Use plural verb when the members act separately (often with a plural pronoun).
Example: "The jury **has delivered** its verdict." / "The jury **have** taken their seats" (members viewed individually).
Information booster / exception: In British usage, plural agreement with collective nouns is acceptable when emphasizing individual members (e.g., "The committee **have** disagreed among themselves"). In exam grammar, prefer **singular** when the action is unified and pronoun is **its**.

Q.127 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. The classroom was silent.
P: The teacher entered with a test sheet.
Q: Everyone looked anxious.
R: She distributed the papers.
S: The exam was about to begin.
6. The students began writing.

A. PQRS
B. QSPR
C. QPSR
D. PSQR

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **1 → P**: After silence, the cause appears— **the teacher entered with a test sheet** (logical trigger).
· **P → S**: Entry with test sheets naturally signals **the exam was about to begin**.
· **S → Q**: With the exam imminent, **everyone looked anxious**—a believable reaction.
· **Q → R**: After anxiety builds, the action proceeds— **she distributed the papers**, leading to **6** (students began writing).
· The timeline (entry → announcement/imminence → reaction → distribution → writing) is coherent and sequential.

Q.128 Choose the antonym of 'deliberate':

A. Calculated
B. Rash
C. Intentional
D. Cautious

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Rash**.
Given word — deliberate:
Meaning: Deliberate (adj.) means **done consciously and with careful thought**; also **slow and measured** in action. It suggests prudence and intention. (Hindi: सचेत/इरादतन, सोच-समझकर किया गया).
Example: His deliberate decision came after hours of discussion.
Correct answer word — rash:
Meaning: Rash means **hasty, impulsive, done without careful consideration**; often careless about consequences. (Hindi: जल्दबाज़/अविवेकी).
Example: It was rash of him to invest without reading the contract.
Synonyms (deliberate): intentional, purposeful, measured, calculated.
Antonyms (deliberate): rash, hasty, impulsive, thoughtless.
Meanings of the other options:
· **Calculated:** done with forethought; planned (Hindi: सोचा-समझा/पूर्वनियोजित)
· **Intentional:** done on purpose; deliberate itself (Hindi: जान-बूझकर)
· **Cautious:** careful to avoid risk; prudent (Hindi: सावधान/सतर्क)

Q.129 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
He is **enough rich** to buy a car.

A. rich too much
B. sufficiently rich
C. too rich
D. rich enough

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(d) rich enough**.
Explanation: The adjective **"enough"** follows adjectives/adverbs and precedes nouns. The correct structure is **adjective + enough + to-infinitive**. Therefore, "He is **rich enough to buy** a car" is grammatical and idiomatic. Options (a) and (c) misplace/alter meaning; (b) "sufficiently rich" is acceptable but **less idiomatic** than "rich enough" in this 'to + verb' construction. (Note: Option (d) has a typo "Fich"; the intended and correct form is **rich enough**.)
Grammatical rule used:
· **Position of "enough"**: After adjectives/adverbs (e.g., old enough, fast enough), before nouns (e.g., enough money).
· **Pattern**: Adj/Adv + enough + to + V_1 to express sufficiency.
Example:
· She is **old enough to vote**.
· He runs **fast enough to win** the race.
Information booster / exceptions:
· With nouns: **enough + noun** (We have **enough time** to finish).
· "Too + adjective + to + V_1" expresses excess/undesirable degree (too rich to care), which **changes meaning**, hence (c) is inappropriate here.

Q.130 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. The Earth is facing a serious environmental crisis.
P: Forests are being cut down.
Q: Oceans are filling with plastic.
R: The air is becoming toxic.
S: Climate change is accelerating.
6. We must act before it's too late.

A. PQRS
B. RQPS
C. RPSQ
D. QRSP

Answer: A

Sol: The correct sequence is **PQRS**.
· **Logical spread of domains:** Land (**P** forests), water (**Q** oceans), air (**R**), then the global systemic effect (**S** climate change).
· **Specific → General escalation:** Concrete degradations (deforestation, marine plastic, toxic air) logically culminate in the overarching phenomenon (accelerating climate change).
· **Cohesion with 1:** After stating a "serious crisis," listing diverse, representative harms across spheres strengthens the claim.
· **Lead-in to 6:** The culminating severity (**S**) naturally justifies the urgent call to action in sentence 6.

Q.131 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
Killing of one's mother

A. Fratricide
B. Patricide
C. Matricide
D. Homicide

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) Matricide.
· **Explanation (with Hindi meaning):** Matricide means **the act of killing one's mother** (माँ की हत्या). This is the precise term formed from mater (mother) + -cide (killing).
· **Example:** The court recorded the crime as **matricide**, given the victim was the accused's mother.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Fratricide:** Killing of one's brother (भाई की हत्या)
· **Patricide:** Killing of one's father (पिता की हत्या)
· **Homicide:** Killing of a person/human being (general) (हत्या)

Q.132 Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted word.
The **current** situation is tense.

A. Running
B. Electric flow
C. Present
D. Modern

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(c) Present**.
· **Explanation:** The word **current** is a homonym—same spelling, different meanings. In the sentence, **current** means **"present; happening now"** (**वर्तमान**). Among the options, **Present** directly captures this sense.
· **Example:** The current (present) rules will be reviewed next week.
Meanings of the other options (for contrast):
· **(a) Running:** "flowing/moving" (**बहता हुआ/दौड़ता हुआ**)—another sense of current but not what "current situation" conveys most precisely.
· **(b) Electric flow:** "the flow of electricity" (**विद्युत धारा**)—a different technical sense.
· **(d) Modern:** "of recent times" (**आधुनिक**)—related but not synonymous with present in this sentence's meaning.

Q.133 Which sentence contains a word that is spelled incorrectly?

A. The children were **fasinated** by the glowing fireflies in the dark.
B. She was absolutely **intrigued** by the magician's clever tricks.
C. The audience sat still, completely **hypnotized** by the performance.
D. He explained the experiment in a way that was both clear and **engaging**.

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is **incorrectly** spelt.
Correct spelling is: " **fascinated**" — meaning **deeply attracted or intensely interested**, often to the point of holding one's attention. (Hindi: मोहित/मंत्रमुग्ध/आकर्षित)
Example: The children were **fascinated** by the glowing fireflies in the dark.
Meanings of all the given options (key words):
· **fascinated** (correct form of (a)): Deeply charmed or captivated. (Hindi: मोहित/आकर्षित)
· **intrigued** (b): Aroused curiosity or interest. (Hindi: जिज्ञासु/रुचि उत्पन्न होना)
· **hypnotized** (c): Put into a trance-like state; figuratively, **spellbound**. (Hindi: सम्मोहन में होना/वशीभूत)
· **engaging** (d): Charming and attractive; holding attention. (Hindi: आकर्षक/दिलचस्प)

Q.134 Arrange the sentence parts:
(A) took care of
(B) her younger brother
(C) while their parents
(D) were away

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

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **A → B** forms a natural verb–preposition + object unit: **"took care of her younger brother."**
· This unit needs a time/condition clause; **C → D** gives a complete adverbial clause: **"while their parents were away."**
· Placing **AB** (main clause) before **CD** (subordinate clause) yields a coherent sentence fragment typical for rearrangement questions: **"took care of her younger brother while their parents were away."**
· Other orders either break fixed collocations (**"care of" must follow "took"**) or produce incomplete/illogical clause structures.

Q.135 Choose the correct meaning of idiom:
'All at sea'

A. Far away
B. Excited
C. Confused
D. Drowning

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom — 'All at sea': It means **to be completely puzzled, uncertain, or confused about what to do**; lacking direction or clarity in a situation. (Hindi: हैरान-परेशान/उलझन में होना, दिशा न समझ आना)
Example: When the new software interface changed overnight, most employees were **all at sea** during the morning shift.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **At one's wits' end** — अत्यंत परेशान होना; not knowing what to do next.
· **In a fog** — धुंध में होना; unable to think clearly.
· **At sixes and sevens** — अव्यवस्थित/हैरान; in a state of confusion or disorder.

Q.136 Rearrange the parts of this sentence:
(A) to improve road safety,
(B) stricter traffic rules
(C) should be implemented
(D) immediately

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

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **A (to improve road safety)** works as the **purpose (infinitive of purpose)** and naturally precedes the main clause.
· **B (stricter traffic rules)** is the **subject noun phrase** of the main clause.
· **C (should be implemented)** provides the **passive predicate** with the modal "should," forming the main clause.
· **D (immediately)** is an **adverb of time/manner** and, as a sentence adverbial, is naturally placed at the end for emphasis.
· Final sentence: **"To improve road safety, stricter traffic rules should be implemented immediately."**
· This order maintains logical flow: **Purpose → Subject → Predicate → Adverbial**, ensures grammatical correctness, and preserves clarity.

Q.137 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
He presides _____ all important meetings.

A. at
B. on
C. over
D. with

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) over**.
Explanation: The standard collocation is **"preside over"** meaning to be in charge of; to lead formally. (Hindi: अध्यक्षता करना).
Example: The CEO **presides over** the annual general meeting every March.
Explain why other options are incorrect.
• **(a) at**: "preside at" is less common and usually tied to specific ceremonies; in general administrative contexts, **"preside over meetings"** is the idiomatic choice. (Hindi: पर/में — कम प्रचलित इस संरचना में)
• **(b) on**: incorrect preposition with **preside**; "on" suggests membership (e.g., serve on a committee), not leadership. (Hindi: पर — नेतृत्व नहीं दर्शाता)
• **(d) with**: does not collocate with **preside** to show authority. (Hindi: साथ — अध्यक्षता का अर्थ नहीं देता)
Information booster:
· **Preside over** + **event/body**: preside over a meeting/trial/committee.
· **Preside at** can occur with formal ceremonies (preside at a function), but **over** is the default with **meetings**.

Q.138 Arrange the sentence parts:
(A) a scholarship
(B) for higher studies
(C) was awarded to
(D) the topper

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

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a) ACDB** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· The sentence forms a clear **passive-voice** structure: **Subject (A) + Verb phrase (C) + Indirect object (D) + Purpose/modifier (B) → " a scholarship was awarded to the topper for higher studies."**
· **(A) a scholarship** acts as the grammatical subject in passive voice; the thing awarded is placed first.
· **(C) was awarded to** supplies the passive verb phrase correctly followed by the recipient.

· **(D) the topper** is the **indirect object/beneficiary** and naturally follows "was awarded to."
· **(B) for higher studies** is a **prepositional phrase of purpose**, which is most naturally placed at the end for clarity and emphasis.
· Other orders either break subject–verb proximity, misplace the indirect object before the verb phrase, or create ungrammatical sequences.

Q.139 **What does the idiom 'To bell the cat' mean?**

A. Take a risky initiative
B. Feed a pet
C. Escape a problem
D. Make an easy move

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: To bell the cat — **to undertake a dangerous or risky task on behalf of a group**, especially one that others are reluctant to attempt. (हिंदी: जोखिम भरा काम उठाना / खतरनाक पहल करना)
Example: Everyone agreed the manager was unfair, but no one was ready **to bell the cat** and confront him.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Take the plunge** — to decide to do something risky or difficult.
· **Stick one's neck out** — to take a risk by speaking or acting boldly.
· **Take the bull by the horns** — to face a difficult situation boldly.
· **Walk on thin ice** — to be in a risky or precarious situation.

Q.140 **Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.**
A place where dead bodies are kept temporarily

A. Dispensary
B. Crematorium
C. Graveyard
D. Morgue

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (right option) **morgue**.
Explanation: A **morgue** is a facility where **dead bodies are kept temporarily** for identification, autopsy, or before burial/cremation. (हिंदी: शवगृह/मृतशाला — जहाँ शवों को अस्थायी रूप से रखा जाता है।)
Example: The body was taken to the **morgue** for post-mortem examination.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Dispensary**: a place where medical advice/medicines are given, usually outpatient (हिंदी: औषधालय).
· **Crematorium**: a place where bodies are **cremated** (हिंदी: शमशान/दाहगृह).
· **Graveyard**: an area where bodies are **buried** in graves (हिंदी: कब्रिस्तान).

Q.141 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
They said, "Our teacher will explain the topic tomorrow."

A. They said that their teacher would explain the topic the next day.
B. They said that our teacher will explain the topic tomorrow.
C. They said that the teacher should explain the topic tomorrow.
D. They said that the teacher explained the topic the next day.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is **(a) They said that their teacher would explain the topic the next day.**
Explain the rules of conversion in detail:
· **Reporting verb in past (said)** ⇒ backshift the tense in the reported clause: **will** → **would**.
· **Deictic words/time expressions** change: **tomorrow** → **the next day / the following day**.
· **Pronoun change** according to context: **our teacher** → **their teacher** (since the reporters are "they").
· **Remove quotation marks** and use the conjunction **that** (optional but stylistically correct).
Why other options are incorrect:
· (b) Keeps **our** and **will** and **tomorrow**—no necessary backshift or deictic change.
· (c) **should** expresses advice/necessity, not a future action promised/announced.
· (d) Uses **explained** (simple past) which alters meaning and time; also "the next day" with past simple is illogical for a future action relative to the original speech.

Q.142 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
She gave me many informations.

A. many pieces of information
B. lots of knowledge
C. several data
D. much information

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(a) many pieces of information**.
Explanation: Information is an **uncountable noun**; it does not take a plural "informations." When we want to count units, we use a **partitive** like "a piece of / pieces of information." Therefore, **many pieces of information** is the precise correction when plurality is intended.
Grammatical rule used: Uncountable nouns (information, advice, furniture, luggage, research, traffic, homework) **do not take plural -s** and typically pair with **much** (not many). For countable reference, use **a piece of / pieces of + uncountable noun**.
Example: The officer provided **two pieces of information** that helped solve the case.
Information booster: With uncountable nouns, use **much**, **a lot of**, or a partitive noun (**a piece of, a bit of, a piece of advice**). Avoid "many" directly with uncountables unless used via a partitive (e.g., **many pieces of information**).
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(b) lots of knowledge** — changes the noun; knowledge ≠ information in this sentence's context.
· **(c) several data** — data is treated as uncountable in standard modern usage (or as a plural of datum in formal registers); "several data" is infelicitous and changes the original meaning.
· **(d) much information** — grammatically correct, but it **doesn't reflect the intended plurality** conveyed by "many"; (a) is the best equivalent correction.

Q.143 **Rearrange the parts of this sentence:**
(A) the country
(B) was devastated
(C) by a powerful cyclone
(D) last month

A. ABCD
B. BACD
C. ABDC
D. ACBD

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
- **Subject → Verb → Agent (by-phrase) → Time** is the natural passive-voice order: **The country (A) was devastated (B) by a powerful cyclone (C) last month (D).**
- Starting with **A** (the subject) maintains clarity and grammaticality in English declaratives.
- **B** (was devastated) correctly follows the subject as the passive verb phrase.
- **C** (by a powerful cyclone) supplies the agent in a standard passive "by"-phrase.
- **D** (last month) is an adverbial of time, which naturally comes at the end.
- Other orders either split core constituents unnaturally or begin with a verb (**B**) which is ungrammatical here.

Q.144 **Choose the antonym of prominent:**

A. Obscure
B. Renowned
C. Eminent
D. Conspicuous

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is **(a) Obscure** — "अस्पष्ट/अपरिचित."
Given word (Prominent): important; famous; noticeable; standing out so as to be easily seen (प्रमुख/प्रसिद्ध/उल्लेखनीय)।
Example: She is a **prominent** scientist in her field. (वह अपने क्षेत्र की प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक हैं।)
Correct answer word (Obscure): not well known; not clearly expressed or understood; hard to see (अस्पष्ट/ग़ैर-मशहूर)। This is the direct opposite of "prominent" in both fame and visibility.
Example: He remained an **obscure** poet during his lifetime. (अपने जीवनकाल में वह एक अपरिचित कवि ही रहे।)
Synonyms (prominent): eminent, notable, conspicuous, distinguished.
Antonyms (prominent): obscure, unknown, insignificant, inconspicuous.
Meanings of all the other given options:
- **Renowned:** well known; celebrated (प्रसिद्ध) — synonym, not antonym.
- **Eminent:** famous and respected (विशिष्ट/प्रख्यात) — synonym.
- **Conspicuous:** easily seen or noticed (स्पष्ट/सुस्पष्ट) — near-synonym.

Q.145 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.**
I told him that I was busy.

A. I told him, "You are busy."
B. I said, "I am busy."
C. I told him, "I was busy."
D. I told him, "I am busy."

Answer: D

Sol: The correct direct speech is (d).
Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct):
- **Reporting verb "told" + object** can remain, followed by a comma and quotation marks.
- **Backshift reversal:** Indirect " **was** busy" (past) often comes from a present tense " **am** busy" if the original statement was contemporaneous with speaking.
- **Pronouns:** "I" remains "I" because the original speaker is the same.
- Hence: **I told him, "I am busy."**

Why other options are incorrect:
- (a) Changes pronoun to "You," altering the speaker's original words.
- (b) Changes the reporting structure ("said" without "to him") and drops the address to "him."
- (c) Keeps past "was," which would imply the speaker was busy at some earlier time relative to reporting, not the standard reconstruction of the original present-time utterance.

Q.146 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"Someone could have been using this password."

A. This password could have been being used.
B. This password could be used.
C. This password could have been used.
D. This password can be being used.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is **(a)**.
Explain the rules of conversion (Active → Passive):
- **Active Voice Structure:** Modal + have + been + V-ing + object (here: could have been using + this password).
- **Passive Voice Structure for continuous perfect with modal:** Object + modal + have + been + being + V3.
- Apply the rule:
- Object (**this password**) → subject position.
- Verb phrase **could have been using → could have been being used** (keep modal could, perfect auxiliary have, passive marker been being, and past participle used).
- Agent (someone) is omitted or added with by if needed; here it's impersonal and normally dropped.

Structure:
- **Active:** Subject (Someone) + could have been using + Object (this password).
- **Passive:** Subject (This password) + could have been being used (+ by someone).

Explain why other options are incorrect:
- **(b) could be used:** Simple present passive with modal—tense/aspect lost (no have been being).
- **(c) could have been used:** Perfect passive (completed action), not **continuous**; it changes the aspect.
- **(d) can be being used:** Present modal + present continuous passive—mismatched with **could have been using** (modal & perfect aspect changed).

Q.147 **Arrange the sentence parts:**
(A) water the plants
(B) every morning
(C) before breakfast
(D) we

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

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
- **D → A** gives a valid Subject–Verb sequence: "we water the plants".
- **B → C** adds natural adverbials of **time** in an idiomatic order: "every morning" (general frequency) followed by "before breakfast" (specific time frame).
- Final sentence: **"We water the plants every morning before breakfast."**
- The structure respects standard English word order: **Subject (we) → Verb (water) → Object (the plants) → Adverbials of time (every morning, before breakfast)**.

Q.148 Which word is spelled wrongly?

A. Harass
B. Government
C. Calender
D. Permanent

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the incorrectly spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Calendar**" — a chart or system for organizing days into weeks and months; a schedule of dates and events. (पंचांग/तारीख़ों का क्रम/कैलेंडर).
Example: Please check the **calendar** for next month's holidays.
Meanings of all the given options:
· **Harass**: to disturb or annoy persistently. (परेशान करना/उत्पीड़ित करना).
· **Government**: the governing body of a nation/state. (सरकार/शासन).
· **Calendar (correct form of option c)**: system/list of dates and events. (कैलेंडर).
· **Permanent**: lasting or intended to last indefinitely. (स्थायी/हमेशा के लिए).

Q.149 Transform the following sentence into active voice:
The glass was broken.

A. No one broke the glass.
B. Someone broke the glass.
C. He broken the glass.
D. He broke the glass

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is **(b) Someone broke the glass.**
Rules of conversion (Passive → Active):
· **Passive structure:** Object + was/were + V_3 (+ by + agent)
· **Active structure:** Subject (agent) + V_2 + Object (for simple past)
· Given **The glass was broken** (Simple Past, agent unknown), we convert to active by inserting an **indefinite/unknown agent**: **Someone broke the glass**.
· **Structure:**
· **Active voice:** Subject + V_2 + Object → Someone broke the glass.
· **Passive voice:** Object + was/were + V_3 (+ by + agent) → The glass was broken (by someone).
· **Why other options are incorrect:**
· **(a) No one broke the glass.** Changes the meaning (negation).
· **(c) He broken the glass.** Incorrect verb form; should be "broke."
· **(d) He broke the glass.** Grammatically correct but **introduces a specific agent ("He")** not present in the passive; the appropriate neutral agent is **"someone."**

Q.150 Arrange the sentence parts:
(A) I have never
(B) seen such
(C) a huge gathering
(D) before today

A. ACBD
B. ABDC
C. BACD
D. ABCD

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **A (I have never)** correctly introduces the **present perfect** construction.
· **B (seen such)** naturally follows the auxiliary "have" + past participle pattern (**have seen**).
· **C (a huge gathering)** is the **object** complementing "seen such."
· **D (before today)** is a **time adverbial** placed at the end for emphasis and natural rhythm.
· Final sentence: **"I have never seen such a huge gathering before today."**
· The order maintains the standard structure: **Subject + Auxiliary + Past Participle + Object + Adverbial** and avoids awkward splits.

Q.151 What does the idiom 'Clutching at straws' mean?

A. Hoping without reason
B. Laughing loudly
C. Boasting unnecessarily
D. Winning easily

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Clutching at straws: It means trying any **weak, unlikely, or desperate** measure when facing failure or danger— **hoping without reasonable grounds**. (Hindi: **तिनकों का सहारा लेना**, निराधार उम्मीदों से चिपके रहना)
Example: After failing all practical solutions, the team was **clutching at straws**, considering ideas that had almost no chance of success.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **At one's wits' end:** अत्यधिक चिंता में होना; no idea what to do next.
· **Grasp at straws:** Clutching at straws का ही रूप; hopeless attempts.
· **A fool's errand:** व्यर्थ और असंभव काम की कोशिश.

Q.152 What does the idiom 'Sit on the fence' mean?

A. Take a risk
B. Remain silent
C. Stay neutral
D. Join both sides

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: Sit on the fence: It means to **avoid committing to either side** of an argument or decision; to remain **undecided or neutral**. (Hindi: तटस्थ रहना/द्विविधा में पड़े रहना)
Example: The committee kept **sitting on the fence** instead of choosing a clear policy.
Other related idioms and their meanings:

· **Hedge one's bets:** दोनों संभावनाओं के लिए रास्ता खुला रखना.
· **Keep one's options open:** तत्काल प्रतिबद्धता से बचना.
· **Blow hot and cold:** कभी हाँ कभी ना करना; inconsistent stance.

Q.153 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She writes essays _____.

A. neat
B. neatest
C. neatly
D. neater

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) neatly**.
· **Explanation (with Hindi meaning):** The verb **writes** requires an **adverb** to modify the manner of writing. **Neatly** is an adverb meaning "साफ़-सुथरे ढंग से/सुव्यवस्थित रूप से." Hence, "She writes essays neatly."
· **Example:** Despite the time limit, she wrote neatly and finished early.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) neat:** Adjective, not suitable to modify the verb writes. (साफ़-सुथरा, विशेषण)
· **(b) neatest:** Superlative adjective; incorrect without a comparison set and wrong part of speech.
· **(d) neater:** Comparative adjective; requires a comparison (neater than...), and still wrong part of speech here.

Q.154 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence.**
"The damaged road will be repaired by the municipality."

A. The municipality will have begin repairing the damaged road.
B. The municipality will begining repairing the damaged road.
C. The municipality is begin repairing the damaged road.
D. The municipality will repair the damaged road.

Answer: D

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

Given Passive Sentence:

"The damaged road will be repaired by the municipality."

· The structure is **Future Simple Passive**:

· **will + be + past participle (repaired)**

· The doer of the action is provided: **by the municipality**

Convert Passive → Active

Rule: **Subject (doer) + will + base form of verb + object**

So: **The municipality** (doer)

will repair (future simple active verb)

the damaged road (object)

Correct Active Sentence:

Option D: "The municipality will repair the damaged road."

Why the other options are incorrect?

· **A: "will have begin"** — incorrect tense; also wrong verb form.

· **B: "will begining"** — incorrect verb form ("beginning" is spelled with double 'n' and doesn't fit the tense).

· **C: "is begin"** — grammatically incorrect structure.

Option **D** correctly keeps the tense and meaning, making it the right active-voice form.

Q.155 **Transform the following sentence into active voice:**
How beautifully has the picture been drawn by the artist!

A. How beautifully has the artist been drawn by the picture!
B. How beautifully has the artist been drew the picture!
C. How beautifully has the artist drew the picture!
D. How beautifully has the artist drawn the picture!

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active voice of the given sentence is (d).
Rules of conversion (Passive → Active):
· Identify object/agent: the picture (subject in passive) / the artist (agent with by).
· Passive structure: **How + adv + has/have + object (subject in passive) + been + V^3 + by + agent!**
· Active structure should become: **How + adv + has/have + agent (now subject) + V^3 + object!** (present perfect interrogative exclamatory form).
· So, **How beautifully has the artist drawn the picture!** preserves tense (**present perfect**), keeps the exclamatory-interrogative order, and places the agent (the artist) as the subject with **drawn (V^3)**.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) Nonsensical reversal: subject/object swapped incorrectly; also passive again.
· (b) Uses **drew (V^2)** after **has**, which is ungrammatical (has + V^3 needed).
· (c) Same error: **has + drew** (V^2) incorrect; should be **has + drawn (V^3)**.

Structure:
· **Active:** How beautifully **has** + Subject + **V³** + Object!
· **Passive:** How beautifully **has** + Object + **been V³** + by + Agent!

Q.156 **Choose the option that completes the sentence using the correct spelling.**
It is my_____ that municipal employees handle their jobs with great professionalism.

A. bilief
B. beleif
C. belief
D. beleaf

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is **correctly** spelt.
Correct spelling is: "belief" — meaning **a firmly held conviction or acceptance that something is true**; it can also mean **trust or faith in someone/something**. (Hindi: विश्वास/आस्था)
Example: It is my **belief** that consistent training improves public service quality.
Parts of Speech:
· **belief (noun)**: abstract noun formed from the verb **believe**. Related forms: **believe (v.), believer (n.), believable (adj.), belief (n.).**

Q.157 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.**
They said that they were enjoying the trip.

A. They said, "We enjoy the trip."
B. They said, "We were enjoying the trip."
C. They said, "We have enjoyed the trip."
D. They said, "We are enjoying the trip."

Answer: D

Sol: The correct direct speech is **(d)**.
Explain the rules of conversion in detail:
· In **Indirect → Direct**, we generally **reverse backshift** of tenses done after a past reporting verb (**said**).
· Reported clause " **they were enjoying**" indicates that in direct form the original could have been **present continuous** (**are enjoying**) which backshifts to **were enjoying** in indirect speech.
· **Pronoun change:** "they" (report) becomes **"we"** inside the quotes, because the speakers refer to themselves.
· **That** is removed, quotation marks are added, and the reporting verb remains: **They said, "We are enjoying the trip."**
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) "We enjoy the trip."** — Simple present doesn't correspond to reported **were enjoying** (past continuous).
· **(b) "We were enjoying the trip."** — If this were the original, the indirect would usually be **had been enjoying** (past perfect continuous) after backshift; hence mismatch.
· **(c) "We have enjoyed the trip."** — Present perfect does not match the continuous aspect in the reported clause.

Q.158 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
On that pleasant autumn day, I was accompanied_____ my daughter, Zenani.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(b) by**.
Explanation: The collocation is **"be accompanied by + person/thing."** In passive constructions with "accompanied," the agent who goes along is introduced by **by**. (Hindi: साथ होना / साथ दिया जाना — "मेरे साथ मेरी बेटी थी।" → "I was accompanied **by** my daughter.")
Example: "The professor was accompanied **by** two research assistants."
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) in** — "accompanied in" is unidiomatic here; "in" shows location/means, not the agent. (Hindi: में)
· **(c) of** — does not mark agency after a passive verb. (Hindi: का/की/के)
· **(d) for** — shows purpose/benefit, not accompaniment agent. (Hindi: के लिए)

Q.159 **Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.**
One who abandons one's religious faith or principles

A. Apostate
B. Heretic
C. Infidel
D. Pagan

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Apostate**.
Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning): An **apostate** is a person who **renounces** or **abandons** their religious faith, belief system, or principles. (Hindi: धर्मत्यागी / मतत्यागी, जो अपने धर्म/सिद्धांतों का त्याग कर दे)।
Example: After years in the monastery, he became an **apostate** and publicly rejected the order's strict doctrines.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Heretic:** A person holding beliefs **at odds with established doctrine** (especially religious), not necessarily abandoning the faith altogether. (Hindi: विधर्मी/मत-भ्रष्ट)
· **Infidel:** A person who **does not believe in a particular religion**, especially one's own; an unbeliever. (Hindi: नास्तिक/काफ़िर)
· **Pagan:** A follower of a **polytheistic** or **non-Abrahamic** religion; historically, a non-Christian/non-Jew/non-Muslim. (Hindi: बहुदेववादी/मूर्तिपूजक)

Q.160 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
The manager was dissatisfied _____ the poor attendance.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **with**.
Explanation: The adjective **"dissatisfied"** takes the preposition **"with"** to indicate the thing causing displeasure: "dissatisfied **with** something." ("dissatisfied with" = किसी बात से असंतुष्ट होना)
Example: Customers were **dissatisfied with** the late delivery.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **of**: Incorrect collocation after "dissatisfied." ("of" का प्रयोग यहाँ नहीं होता)

· **by**: Usually marks agency in passive voice, not suitable with "dissatisfied." (एजेंट दिखाने हेतु)
· **to**: Not used with "dissatisfied." (गलत पूर्वसर्ग)
Information booster (Collocation):
· Correct pairings: **satisfied with / dissatisfied with**, **happy with**, **pleased with**.

Q.161 **Select the synonym of Feeble.**

A. Robust
B. Strong
C. Sturdy
D. Weak

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Weak**.
Feeble: means very lacking in physical strength, force, or effectiveness; faint or fragile in power or intensity. (Hindi meaning: कमज़ोर, निर्बल).
Example (Feeble): After the long illness, his **feeble** voice could barely be heard.
Weak (synonym): lacking the power, strength, or energy; not strong or firm in structure or conviction. (Hindi meaning: कमज़ोर).
Example (Weak): The bridge was too **weak** to support the heavy truck.
Synonyms: weak, frail, delicate, infirm.
Antonyms: strong, robust, sturdy, powerful.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Robust**: strong and healthy; vigorous (Hindi: मज़बूत, सुदृढ़).
· **Strong**: having great physical power or ability (Hindi: शक्तिशाली, बलवान).
· **Sturdy**: strongly and solidly built (Hindi: दृढ़, सुदृढ़).

Q.162 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She _____ to the market every morning.

A. go
B. gone
C. goes
D. going

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(c) goes**.
Explanation of correct answer:
A **habitual** or **routine** action in the present is expressed with the **simple present tense**. With a **third-person singular** subject ("She"), we use the base verb + **s/es** → **goes**. (Hindi: "वह हर सुबह बाजार जाती है।")
Example: She **goes** to the market every morning.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) go** — Base form; subject-verb agreement error with **she**.
· **(b) gone** — Past participle; needs an auxiliary (has/have/had).
· **(d) going** — Present participle; needs an auxiliary (is/was).
Information booster:
· **Simple Present (3rd person singular) rule:** Add **-s/-es** to the base verb (go → goes; wash → washes).

Q.163 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "I must go now."

A. She said that she had to go then.
B. She said that she was going then.
C. She said that she must go now.
D. She said that she will go now.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (a).
Explanation (Rules of conversion):
· When the reporting verb (**said**) is in the **past**, we generally **backshift** the modal **must** to **had to** (obligation).
· **Now** changes to **then** in indirect speech (time/ place word shift).
· Quotation marks are removed and **that-clause** is used: She said that...
Structure:
· **Direct:** Subject + said, "I **must** + V1 **now**."
· **Indirect:** Subject + said **that** + subject (she) + **had to** + V1 **then**.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (b) "was going" = continuous aspect; original shows **obligation**, not ongoing action.
· (c) Keeps **must** and **now**; generally needs backshift with a past reporting verb.
· (d) "will" → should backshift to **would** if future sense were intended; here the sense is duty/obligation, not future prediction.

Q.164 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
She went to the court to file a case.

A. Ground
B. Law place
C. Yard
D. Field

Answer: B

Sol: The correct homonym sense for "court" in the sentence is **(b) Law place**.
The correct one for the given sense is "law court / court of law (अदालत)"—here court means a place where legal cases are heard. (Hindi: अदालत).
Explain the correct answer (2+ lines): In the given sentence, "court" clearly refers to the judicial institution. Among the options, **Law place** specifically points to this legal meaning.
Example: She submitted all the documents in the **court** before the hearing.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Ground**: open area of land; playing surface (मैदान).
· **Yard**: enclosed area next to a building; courtyard (आँगन/उद्यान).
· **Field**: open land/area; also subject/area of study (क्षेत्र/मैदान).

Q.165 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
None of the option seems appropriate.

A. Any of the optionals
B. No optionals

C. No one of the
D. None of the options

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **None of the options**.
Explanation: Here, the bold part "None of the option" is grammatically faulty because **'option'** is singular, while after **none of the** we normally use a **plural countable noun** when we are referring to **more than one choice**.
The sentence is evaluating multiple choices, so the correct noun phrase is **"none of the options."**
The rest of the sentence ("seems appropriate") stays as is, giving the final sentence: **"None of the options seems appropriate."**
Note: With **none**, both singular and plural verbs are acceptable; however, many exams prefer agreement with the noun after **of**, hence **"seem(s)"** can vary by convention.
Grammatical rule used: With determiners like **none of / one of / each of / either of / neither of**, the noun after **of** decides number. **None of + plural countable noun** is standard when referring to several items. Verb agreement can be singular or plural with **none**, but exam usage often aligns with the following noun phrase.
Example:
· **None of the tickets was/were left at the counter.**
· **Information booster / exceptions:** Traditional grammar allows **none** + singular verb when the sense is "not one," but in modern usage, **plural** is also common, particularly when followed by a plural noun referring to multiple items.

Q.166 **Select the correct active form of the given sentence:**
"The preliminary results have been officially announced by the matriculation board."

A. The matriculation board has officially announcing the preliminary results.
B. The matriculation board has officially announced the final results.
C. The matriculation board will has officially announced the preliminary results.
D. The matriculation board has officially announced the preliminary results.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d).
Explanation: The passive sentence **"have been officially announced by the matriculation board"** converts to active by moving the agent **(the matriculation board)** to the subject position and using the same tense/aspect: **present perfect**. Passive structure: **have been + past participle (announced)** ⇒ Active structure: **has/have + past participle (announced)** with the correct subject-verb agreement (**board** is singular → **has announced**). Hence, **"The matriculation board has officially announced the preliminary results."**
Structure:
Active voice: Subject + **has/have + V_3** + Object.
Passive voice: Object + **has/have been + V_3** + (by + Agent).
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **has officially announcing** – wrong form; present perfect requires **V_3** (announced), not **V-ing**.
· (b) **final results** – changes meaning (final ≠ preliminary).
· (c) **will has** – incorrect auxiliary sequence; "will have" or "has" alone, not "will has."

Q.167 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
According to the teacher, the Earth is revolving.

A. spoke that the Earth is round
B. said that the Earth is round
C. The earth is round.
D. told that Earth was round

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **The earth is round.**
Explanation: The original statement "the Earth is revolving" misstates the intended universal truth in common school teaching: the **accepted basic fact taught at primary level is "The earth is round."** Option (c) supplies the scientifically correct, **timeless/general truth** in a crisp, assertive form, which is a natural improvement over the incorrect predicate. It also avoids awkward reporting constructions after "According to the teacher," and directly states the universal truth.
Grammatical rule used: For **universal/general truths**, the **simple present** is preferred (e.g., The earth is round / Water boils at 100°C).
Example:
· Incorrect: The teacher said that water was boiling at 100°C.
· Correct: The teacher said that water **boils** at 100°C. (general truth retained in simple present)
· **Information booster / exception:** In **reported speech**, when the reported clause expresses a **universal truth**, the verb typically **remains** in the **simple present** despite past reporting verbs (said/remarked/stated). Option (b) is close but changes the entire structure and still would be correct only if it kept **"is round."** Option (c) most effectively corrects the bold part itself.

Q.168 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
He as well as his brothers were present.

A. He as well as
B. his brothers
C. were present
D. No error

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: With connectors like **as well as/along with/with/together with**, the **verb agrees with the first subject** (here, **He**), not the phrase that follows. Since **He** is singular, the verb must be **singular**. Therefore, it should read: **"He as well as his brothers was present."**
Grammatical rule used:
· **Subject–Verb Agreement:** When two nouns are joined by **as well as/along with**, the **number and person** of the verb are determined by the **first subject**.
· **Example:**
· **Rita as well as her friends likes classical music.** (Not like)
· **Information booster / exceptions:**
· If subjects are joined by **and** (without being a single unit), the verb is generally plural: Rita and her friends **like**...
· Appositive or parenthetical additions do **not** change verb number: My father, not my brothers, **is** responsible.

Q.169 **Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:**
"The gift of the gab"

A. Habit of exaggerating stories
B. Power to make quick decisions
C. Ability to cook well
D. Talent for speaking fluently and persuasively

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: The gift of the gab — **fluent, smooth, and persuasive speaking ability**, especially the knack for convincing or charming people through speech. (हिंदी: बेहतर और प्रभावशाली बोलने की कला/कुशलता.)
Example: Riya has the gift of the gab; she can win over any audience within minutes.
Other related idioms and their meanings:

· **Silver tongue**: charming, persuasive speech (मीठी और प्रभावशाली वाणी).
· **Talk nineteen to the dozen**: talk very quickly and a lot (बहुत तेज़ और अधिक बोलना).
· **Smooth talker**: someone who is persuasive, often slick (चालाक/प्रभावशाली ढंग से बोलने वाला).

Q.170 **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. Rainforests are essential for biodiversity.
P: Trees store carbon and release oxygen.
Q: They are home to countless species.
R: Yet, deforestation threatens these ecosystems.
S: Some plants even hold potential medical cures.
6. So, preserving rainforests is a global concern.

A. QPSR
B. QRSP
C. SRPQ
D. PQSR

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) **QPSR** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **Q** logically follows (1): the pronoun **"They"** clearly refers back to **rainforests**, adding the first supporting reason (countless species → biodiversity).
· **P** adds a **second, distinct benefit**—climate regulation (carbon storage/oxygen release), broadening the argument beyond species count.
· **S** provides a **third benefit** linked to human welfare (potential medical cures), strengthening the importance.
· **R** introduces a **contrast marker "Yet,"** naturally setting up the problem (deforestation) before the concluding sentence (6) that calls for preservation as a global concern.
· Other orders either break the cohesive build-up of benefits or place the contrast too early, weakening the rationale for the final conclusion.

Q.171 **Select the synonym of Chronic.**

A. Temporary
B. Persistent
C. Fresh
D. Occasional

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is **(b) Persistent** — "लगातार/दीर्घकालिक."
Given word (Chronic): lasting for a long time or constantly recurring; used especially of illnesses/problems that endure (दीर्घकालिक/लंबे समय तक रहने वाला).
Example: She suffers from **chronic** back pain. (उसे दीर्घकालिक कमर दर्द है।)
Correct answer word (Persistent): continuing firmly or obstinately in a course of action; continuing to exist for a long time (लगातार/स्थायी)। Synonymously overlaps with "chronic" for long-lasting conditions or problems.
Example: The **persistent** cough worried the doctor. (उसकी लगातार खाँसी ने डॉक्टर को चिंतित कर दिया।)
Synonyms: long-standing, enduring, long-term, continuing.
Antonyms: acute (in medical contrast), short-lived, temporary, intermittent.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Temporary:** lasting for only a limited period (अस्थायी) — opposite idea.
· **Fresh:** new; recently made or obtained (ताज़ा/नया) — not duration-related.
· **Occasional:** occurring from time to time (कभी-कभी होने वाला) — intermittent, not continuous.

Q.172 **Select the most appropriate homonym.**
The police seized the counterfeit notes.

A. Letters
B. Music
C. Currency
D. Messages

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **Currency**.
Explanation of correct answer: The word **"notes"** is a homonym/polyseme that can mean **written letters or brief records**, **musical tones**, or **paper money**. In the context of **counterfeit** (नकली), the natural collocation is **counterfeit currency/notes** (नकली नोट). Therefore, **Currency** is the most appropriate sense here.
Example: The police seized a large amount of **counterfeit currency** from the suspects.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **Letters:** Written characters or epistles; "counterfeit letters" is possible but not idiomatic in this law-enforcement context.
· **Music:** Refers to **musical notes**; doesn't fit the collocation "counterfeit."
· **Messages:** Communications; does not match the established phrase "counterfeit notes" meaning fake money.

Q.173 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She was intent_____ pursuing higher studies abroad.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (a) **on**.
Explanation: The adjective **intent** collocates with the preposition **on** followed by a **gerund (-ing)** to show strong determination or fixation: **intent on + V-ing**. Therefore, "intent **on** pursuing" is idiomatic and grammatically correct. (Hindi: intent on = " के प्रति/पर दृढ़ संकल्पित").
Example: She is **intent on pursuing** higher studies abroad next year.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **to:** would require an infinitive structure elsewhere, but the fixed pattern is **intent on + V-ing** (Hindi: को/तक)
· **for:** indicates purpose/benefit, not the fixed adjective-preposition pairing (Hindi: के लिए)
· **by:** indicates agency/instrument; doesn't fit after **intent** (Hindi: द्वारा)
Information booster (Collocation rule):
· **intent on + V-ing** (determined about doing something)
· Compare: **keen on + V-ing**, **bent on + V-ing**, **interested in + V-ing**.

Q.174 **Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The team were playing well.

A. No error
B. were playing

C. The team
D. well

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error:
· **Collective nouns** like team, committee, jury are usually treated as **singular** when the group acts as a **single unit**.
· Here, The team is functioning collectively, so we use a **singular verb**: **was playing**.
· Correct sentence: **The team was playing well.**
Grammatical rule used:
· **Subject–Verb Agreement (SVA)**: A singular subject takes a singular verb. Collective nouns are singular when the idea of unity is emphasized; plural only when individuals are acting separately.
Example:
· The committee **has** reached a decision. (unit)
· The committee **are** divided in their opinions. (members acting individually)
Information booster / exceptions:
· In some British usages, collective nouns may take a plural verb to stress individuality (The team are wearing their new boots). In standard exam grammar, prefer **singular** when the action is unified: **The team was playing well**.

Q.175 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
The thief was hung for his crimes.

A. hung
B. No error
C. The thief was
D. for his crimes

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: In standard English, the verb **hang** has two past participles with different uses: **hanged** (for execution by the neck) and **hung** (for all other senses, e.g., "hung a picture"). Since the sentence is about capital punishment, the correct passive form is **"was hanged."** Therefore "hung" is incorrect in this context.
Grammatical rule used: Irregular verb with meaning-based participles — hang → hanged (execution), hung (everything else).
Example: "The criminal **was hanged** at dawn," but "The painting **was hung** on the wall."
Information booster / exception: Some dialects blur this distinction, but in formal exams and standard usage, **hanged** is required for execution contexts.

Q.176 **Choose the correctly spelt word:**

A. Embillish
B. Imbellish
C. Embellish
D. Embelish

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is the **correctly** spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Embellish**" — to decorate, adorn, or add (sometimes unnecessary) details to make something more attractive or interesting. (Hindi: अलंकृत करना / सजाना, कभी-कभी "बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर सजाना")
Example: "The author **embellished** the tale with vivid descriptions."

Q.177 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
The teacher said, "Let him try on his own."

A. The teacher said that he should let him try on his own.
B. The teacher ordered him to try on his own.
C. The teacher suggested that he try on his own.
D. The teacher said that let him try on his own.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (c).
Explanation (Rules of conversion for 'Let + third person'):
· When **Let + him/her/them + V1** conveys **permission/ suggestion**, we often report it with verbs like **suggested/ advised/ recommended** + **that-clause**.
· In formal English, after verbs of suggestion, the **subjunctive** is common: **that he try** (base form without to).
· Thus: The teacher suggested that he try on his own.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) "he should let him…" changes meaning (it now says one male should **allow** another), not the teacher's suggestion.
· (b) "ordered" incorrectly implies **command**; original tone is **permissive/suggestive**.
· (d) "said that let…" is ungrammatical in reported speech; we don't keep **let** after **that** in such reporting.
Extra note:
· Alternative acceptable rendering: The teacher **advised/allowed** that he try on his own / The teacher **told them to let** him try on his own (if context shows permission via others). Here, option (c) most faithfully preserves the **suggestive** sense.

Q.178 **Find the misspelt word.**

A. Ubiquitous
B. interference
C. interrupt
D. Ubiquitus

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is **incorrectly** spelt.
Correct spelling is: " **ubiquitous**" — meaning present, appearing, or found everywhere; widespread or very common (हर जगह मौजूद/सर्वव्यापी).
Example: Smartphones have become **ubiquitous** in modern life.
Meanings of all the given options:
· **Ubiquitous**: present everywhere; widespread (सर्वव्यापी/हर जगह पाया जाने वाला) — **correct spelling**.
· **interference**: the act of intervening or hindering; disturbance (हस्तक्षेप/बाधा) — **correct spelling**.
· **interrupt**: to stop or hinder by breaking the continuity (बाधा डालना/बीच में रोकना) — **correct spelling**.
· **Ubiquitus**: misspelling of **ubiquitous**.

Q.179 **Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.**
"He had lost the keys before the meeting."

A. The keys had lost before the meeting.
B. The keys has been lost.
C. The keys had been lost by him before the meeting.
D. The keys were lost by him.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is **(c)**.
Explain the rules of conversion (Active → Passive) with structure in detail:
· **Active Voice (Past Perfect):** Subject + **had** + **V^3** + Object (+ time/adverbials)
· **Passive Voice (Past Perfect):** Object + **had** + **been** + **V^3** (+ by + Agent) (+ time/adverbials)
· Here, **He** (Subject) + **had lost** (Past Perfect) + **the keys** (Object) + **before the meeting** (time).
· In passive, the object " **the keys**" becomes the subject: **The keys + had + been + lost + (by him) + before the meeting**.
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) The keys had lost...** — Incorrect because passive in Past Perfect **must** have **been**: had been lost.
· **(b) The keys has been lost.** — Wrong tense and agreement (**has** is present; also singular vs plural mismatch).
· **(d) The keys were lost by him.** — Simple past passive, but the original is **past perfect** and includes the time clause "before the meeting," so it loses the precise sequence indicated by **had lost**.
Structure:
· **Active:** He **had lost** the keys before the meeting.
· **Passive:** The keys **had been lost** by him before the meeting.

Q.180 **Find the incorrect part of the sentence:**
She prevented me to enter the hall.

A. me to enter
B. the hall
C. She prevented
D. No error

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error:
· After **prevent**, the standard pattern is **prevent + object + from + V-ing**.
· Correct sentence: **She prevented me from entering the hall.**
· "prevented me to enter" is ungrammatical because **prevent** does **not** take an infinitive ("to enter") after the object; it needs **from + gerund**.
Grammatical rule used:
· **Verb + preposition + gerund**: verbs like **prevent, stop, prohibit, discourage** take **from + -ing** (e.g., prevent someone from doing something).
Example:
· Security stopped him from leaving the building.
Information booster / exceptions:
· Similar patterns: **discourage someone from doing**, **deter someone from doing**, **prohibit someone from doing**, **refrain from doing**.

Q.181 **Which word is closest in meaning to 'Allay'?**

A. Pacify
B. Clash
C. Noise
D. Dispute

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) **Pacify**.
Allay: To reduce the intensity of fear, doubt, or pain; to calm or soothe; to relieve something troubling or unpleasant. (कम करना/शांत करना, शमन करना)
Example: The teacher's reassuring words **allayed** the students' anxiety before the exam.
Pacify: To calm someone's anger or agitation; to bring peace or quiet; often used for soothing feelings or situations. (शांत करना, तसल्ली देना)
Example: The mediator managed to **pacify** both sides and resume the discussion.
Synonyms: alleviate, assuage, mitigate, mollify.
Antonyms: aggravate, inflame, exacerbate, intensify.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Clash**: To conflict or collide; a fight or argument. (टकराव, भिड़ंत)
· **Noise**: Unwanted or loud sound; disturbance. (शोर, कोलाहल)
· **Dispute**: A disagreement or argument. (विवाद, कलह)

Q.182 **Which sentence contains a word that is spelled incorrectly?**

A. His performance in the play was just **mediocre**.
B. She paid the **tuition** fee before the semester began.
C. They enjoyed a **peaceful** evening by the lake.
D. The view from the mountaintop was **tramendous**.

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** contains the misspelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **tremendous**" — very great in amount, scale, or intensity; excellent or remarkable. (Hindi: अत्यधिक / बहुत बड़ा / शानदार)
Example: "The team made a **tremendous** effort to finish the project on time."
Meanings of all the given options (focus on potentially tricky words):
· **(a) mediocre** — average or below average in quality (Hindi: साधारण / औसत).
· **(b) tuition** — money paid for instruction; also teaching or instruction itself (Hindi: शिक्षा शुल्क / ट्यूशन).
· **(c) peaceful** — calm; free from disturbance or violence (Hindi: शांतिपूर्ण).
· **(d) tramendous** — **incorrect** spelling; correct is **tremendous** (Hindi: अत्यधिक / शानदार).

Q.183 **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. Books have always been a source of knowledge.
P: They allow us to travel across time and space.
Q: As a result, we learn about different cultures and civilizations.
R: In particular, stories in books fuel our imagination.
S: In addition, from science to art, books cover every field.
6. Therefore, reading must be encouraged in youth.

A. SQPR
B. SRPQ
C. PRQS
D. PSQR

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
- After **1**, **P** fits first broadening the opening claim by adding the idea of books transporting us across time and space.
- **R** follows naturally with **"In particular,"** narrowing the focus from travel/exploration to the **imaginative impact** of stories.
- **Q** comes next with **"As a result,"** expressing a **cause–effect** link: exploration and imagination lead to learning about **cultures and civilizations**.
- **S** rounds out the body with **"In addition,"** summarizing the **breadth** of books across disciplines, which smoothly sets up **6** ("Therefore…") as a justified conclusion.
- Other sequences either break the cause–effect chain or fail to build a cohesive progression toward the concluding "Therefore."

Q.184 **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. Oceans cover more than 70% of Earth's surface.
P: Marine species are crucial for food chains.
Q: But plastic waste threatens marine life.
R: Oceans regulate global temperature and climate.
S: They provide food and employment to millions.
6. Ocean conservation must be prioritized.

A. RSPQ
B. SRPQ
C. RQPS
D. PRSQ

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
- **1 → R**: After introducing oceans (1), we logically add a **global function**: "Oceans regulate global temperature and climate" (R). This builds **coherence** by moving from scope to function.
- **R → S**: From global function to **human benefits**: "They provide food and employment to millions" (S). Pronoun "They" clearly refers back to "Oceans."
- **S → P**: Next, we zoom into **ecological importance**: "Marine species are crucial for food chains" (P), supporting why oceans matter.
- **P → Q**: After importance, we set up the **threat/contrast** using "But" (Q) — "plastic waste threatens marine life," which naturally leads to the conclusion.
- **Q → 6**: The stated threat justifies the concluding call: "Ocean conservation must be prioritized" (6).
- Thus, 1– **RSPQ**–6 forms a **cause→benefit→ecology→threat→solution** progression.

Q.185 **In the following question, a sentence has been given in Indirect Speech. Choose the correct Direct Speech form.**
The explorer remarked that rarely had he seen such a breathtaking view in all his travels.

A. The explorer remarked, "I had rarely seen such a breathtaking view in all my travels."
B. The explorer remarked, "Rarely had I seen such a breathtaking view in all my travels."
C. The explorer remarked, "I rarely saw such a breathtaking view in all my travels."
D. The explorer remarked, "Rarely I had seen such a breathtaking view in all my travels."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct direct speech is **(b)**.
- The indirect clause **"rarely had he seen"** signals a **negative adverb fronting** structure with **subject-auxiliary inversion** in direct speech: **"Rarely had I seen …"**
- **Pronoun change:** he → I (speaker's original words).
- **Tense choice:** The structure **"Rarely had I seen"** (past perfect with inversion) mirrors the emphatic adverb-fronting used in the indirect form.
- **Word order:** With negative/limiting adverbs (e.g., rarely, never, seldom), formal emphasis in direct speech uses **inversion**: Rarely had I seen…

Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct):
- **Pronouns** shift to match the original speaker's perspective (he → I).
- **Adverb-fronting** (rarely/never/seldom) in emphatic statements triggers **inversion**: **Adverb + had + subject + V3**.
- **Reporting verb** (remarked) remains outside the quotes; punctuation added: comma before the quoted sentence.

Why other options are incorrect:
- **(a)** loses the emphatic fronting; though grammatical, it does not reflect the inversion emphasized in the indirect sentence.
- **(c)** uses **simple past "rarely saw"** instead of the **inverted past perfect**, changing nuance/time reference.
- **(d)** incorrect word order: Rarely I had… (should be Rarely had I…).

Q.186 **Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:**
The number of applicants have increased this year.

A. The number of applicants
B. No error
C. this year
D. have increased

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error:
- **Subject–verb agreement**: With the phrase **"the number of + plural noun,"** the **head subject is singular** ("the number"), so the verb must be **singular**: **has increased**, not **have increased**.
- Contrast this with **"a number of + plural noun"**, which takes a **plural** verb (e.g., "A number of applicants **have** applied").

Grammatical rule used:
- **The number of + plural noun → singular verb** (focus on the count itself).
- **A number of + plural noun → plural verb** (focus on the members of the group).

Example:
- Correct: **The number of participants has crossed one hundred.**
- Correct: **A number of participants have submitted their forms.**

Information booster / exceptions:
- Watch for **proximity errors**: do not let the nearby plural noun (**applicants**) mislead the verb choice; always agree the verb with the **true subject** (**the number**).

Q.187 **Choose the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:**
(A) the cat
(B) sleeping
(C) is
(D) under the table

A. ABDC
B. ADBC
C. ACBD
D. ADCB

Answer: C

Sol: The correct sequence is **ACBD**.
- **Subject (A) "the cat"** comes first.
- **Auxiliary (C) "is"** follows the subject for present continuous.
- **Present participle (B) "sleeping"** completes the verb phrase (is sleeping).
- **Adverbial/prepositional phrase (D) "under the table"** gives place.
- **Final sentence:** The cat is sleeping under the table.

· **Why ACBD works:**
· **Grammar order**: Subject → Auxiliary → V-ing → Adverbial (place).
· The other options either misplace the auxiliary or create an ungrammatical fragment.

Q.188 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.**
She said that she liked chocolate.

A. She said, "I liked chocolate."
B. She said, "I had liked chocolate."
C. She said, "I like chocolate.
D. She said, "She likes chocolate."

Answer: C

Sol: The correct direct speech is (c).
Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct):
· When the reported clause states a **general truth or habitual fact** ("liked/likes chocolate"), in Direct Speech we typically restore the **present simple** if it reflects the speaker's general preference: **"I like chocolate."**
· **Pronoun change:** "she" → "I" because the original speaker is "she."
· **Tense:** Indirect past "liked" often represents a backshift from the original present "like."
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) "I **liked** chocolate." → Past simple suggests a finished or past habit, not a general preference.
· (b) "I **had liked** chocolate." → Past perfect is illogical here without a further past reference.
· (d) "She likes chocolate." → Keeps third-person "she," which is not the speaker's own words in Direct Speech.

Q.189 **Rearrange the parts of this sentence:**
(A) by adopting modern methods,
(B) farmers can increase
(C) agricultural production
(D) effectively

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

Answer: A

Sol: Option **(a)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
Explanation:
· Starting with a **fronted prepositional phrase** (A) "by adopting modern methods" provides cause/means up front and is stylistically acceptable.
· (B) gives the **subject + modal + verb** core: "farmers can increase".
· (C) provides the **object** of the verb: "agricultural production".
· (D) is an **adverb** ("effectively") modifying the verbal idea and fits naturally at the end for emphasis.
· The resulting sentence— **"By adopting modern methods, farmers can increase agricultural production effectively."**—is cohesive and grammatically sound.
(Note: A neutral alternative order "Farmers can increase agricultural production effectively by adopting modern methods." would be B C D A, but among the given options, ABCD yields a clear, correct sentence.)

Q.190 **What is the one-word substitution for the misappropriation of money?**

A. Fraud
B. Extortion
C. Embezzlement
D. Bribery

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (right option) **Embezzlement**.
Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning):
· **Embezzlement**: the illegal taking or misuse of money/property by a person who is entrusted with it (such as an employee or official). (धन का ग़ैरकानूनी दुरुपयोग/हेराफेरी, जब किसी को उसकी देखरेख सौंपी गई हो).
· **Example:** The accountant was jailed for **embezzlement** of company funds.
Meanings of the given other options:
· **Fraud**: wrongful deception for personal gain; cheating. (धोखाधड़ी).
· **Extortion**: obtaining money by force, threats, or misuse of authority. (जबरन वसूली).
· **Bribery**: giving/receiving money or favors to influence actions. (रिश्वतखोरी).

Q.191 **What does the idiom 'To go for a song' mean?**

A. Be expensive
B. Be unsold
C. Be sold cheaply
D. Be sung loudly

Answer: C

Sol: Option **(c)** is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: To go for a song — **to be sold at a very low price; extremely cheaply**. (हिंदी: बहुत सस्ते में बिकना)
Example: These vintage chairs **went for a song** at the flea market.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **For a steal** — at a very low price; a real bargain.
· **Dirt cheap** — extremely inexpensive.
· **At a knockdown price** — at a drastically reduced price.
· **Go for peanuts** — be sold for a very small amount.

Q.192 **Select the correct active form.**
"The temple has been visited by thousands of pilgrims."

A. Thousands of pilgrims were visiting the temple.
B. Thousands of pilgrims have visited the temple.
C. Thousands of pilgrims are visiting the temple.
D. Thousands of pilgrims had visited the temple.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).
Rules of conversion (Passive → Active):
· **Passive**: has been + V3 → **Present Perfect Passive**.
· Convert to **Active** by making the "by"-agent the subject and keeping the **present perfect**: have/has + V3.
· Object (the temple) becomes the object in active; agent (thousands of pilgrims) becomes the subject.
Structure:
· **Passive:** The temple **has been visited** (by thousands of pilgrims).
· **Active:** Thousands of pilgrims **have visited** the temple.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **were visiting** = past continuous, tense shift.
· (c) **are visiting** = present continuous, not present perfect.
· (d) **had visited** = past perfect, tense mismatch.

Q.193 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
He is interested_____ learning foreign languages.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **in**.
Explanation (2+ lines): The adjective **interested** always takes the preposition **in** followed by a **gerund (-ing form)** to indicate the activity one has curiosity or enthusiasm about. Hence, "interested **in** learning" is the correct and standard collocation. (Hindi: interested in = " में रुचि रखना").
Example: He is **interested in learning** foreign languages to improve his career prospects.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· **for:** purpose/benefit; not used after interested (interested for *X*) (Hindi: के लिए)
· **at:** used for skill level or location (good at, at school), not for interest (Hindi: पर/में)
· **to:** used with infinitives, but interested takes **in + V-ing**, not to + V1 (Hindi: को/तक)
Information booster (Preposition rule): Adjective + preposition patterns are fixed: afraid of, good at, keen on, interested in + **-ing**.

Q.194 **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. stray dog entered the school gate.
P: The children ran away in fear.
Q: It started barking loudly.
R: A peon chased it away.
S: Some teachers came out of the staff room.
6. Order was soon restored.

A. PSRQ
B. QPSR
C. QSPR
D. PQSR

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b) QPSR** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· After 1, the immediate consequence is **Q** ("It started barking loudly")—the pronoun "It" clearly refers to the "stray dog."
· The next natural reaction is **P** ("The children ran away in fear"), triggered by the loud barking.
· Adult intervention follows in **S** ("Some teachers came out of the staff room") responding to the commotion.
· Finally, **R** ("A peon chased it away") provides the action that resolves the disturbance, neatly leading to 6 ("Order was soon restored").
· Other orders either disrupt cause-effect flow (e.g., children running before the dog barks) or delay the resolution action until after order is restored.

Q.195 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.**
She said that she was going to the market.

A. She said, "I have gone to the market."
B. She said, "I am going to the market.
C. She said, "I will go to the market."
D. She said, "I was going to the market."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
· Reported speech: She said that she was going to the market.
· To change to **Direct Speech**, remove the conjunction **that**, restore the **original tense** (backshift reversal), and adjust **pronouns** to keep the speaker's point of view.
· "was going" (Past Continuous) in indirect typically comes from **"am going"** (Present Continuous) when the speaker is the same person ("She" → "I").
· Hence, the direct version becomes: **She said, "I am going to the market."** (Note: proper punctuation requires a closing quotation mark and a period inside the quotes.)
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) I have gone (Present Perfect) ≠ meaning of "was going" (ongoing action).
· (c) I will go (Future) changes the time reference.
· (d) I was going (Past Continuous) would reflect an already past ongoing action in direct speech; here the original sense is present-time intention.

Q.196 **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.**
She said, "I was tired."

A. She said that she will be tired.
B. She said that she was tired.
C. She said that she is tired.
D. She said that she had been tired.

Answer: D

Sol: **The correct indirect speech is (d).**
Explanation (rules + why (d) is best):
· Reporting verb: **said** (past).
· Direct speech tense: **Past Simple** ("was").
· **Standard backshift rule** (when the reporting verb is in the past and the reported situation is placed further back in time or is no longer true at the time of reporting): **Past Simple → Past Perfect**.
· Therefore, "I was tired" correctly becomes **"she had been tired."** This shows a state **prior** to the time of reporting and is the safest, exam-preferred transformation for a completed past state.
Rules of conversion in detail:
1. Remove quotation marks and introduce a **that-clause** after the reporting verb (She said that ...).
2. **Pronoun change**: I → she (according to the speaker).

3. **Tense backshift** (past reporting verb): Past Simple → **Past Perfect**.
4. **Punctuation**: Use a full stop in reported speech (the "!" in the option is to be ignored).
Why other options are incorrect:
· **(a) will be** (future) — changes the time reference; not supported by the original.
· **(b) was** — Some boards allow past → past when the time frame remains the same; however, under strict backshift with a past reporting verb and a completed past state, **Past Perfect ("had been")** is preferred and more accurate for exams.
· **(c) is** (present) — incorrect; reporting shifts should not move a past state to the present.
Example (backshift):
· Direct: He said, "I was ill."
· Indirect (strict backshift): He said **that he had been** ill.
Information booster (when past can stay past):
· If the reported fact is a general/ever-true fact or the time relationship is still valid at reporting, past may remain past. **But for exam precision with finished past states, use Past Perfect.**

Q.197 **Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.**
He did not knew the answer.

A. knows
B. know
C. knowing
D. knews

Answer: B

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is **(b) know**.
Explanation: When **DO/DOES/DID** is used as an auxiliary, the **main verb stays in its base form**. Since the sentence is in **simple past negative** with **did not**, the verb must be **"know"**, not "knew." Hence: **He did not know the answer.**
Grammatical rule used:
· Simple Past (negative/interrogative): **did + not + base verb** (no -s/-ed on main verb).
· Agreement is carried by the auxiliary **did**, not by the main verb.
· **Example:** She **did not go** to the market yesterday. / Did they **finish** the work?
· **Information booster:** Common exam traps: "did not **went**," "did not **knew**," "did not **saw**" → all incorrect. Always revert to base form: **go, know, see**.
· **Why other options are incorrect:**
· **(a) knows** — present simple; also wrong form after **did not**.
· **(c) knowing** — participle/gerund; incorrect here.
· **(d) knews** — non-existent form; "knew" is past of know, never takes **-s**.

Q.198 **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.**
An astronaut must train before going to space.
P. They use a simulator to practice.
Q. Their body must get used to zero gravity.
R. They learn emergency procedures.
S. They also learn how to wear the space suit.
All this helps them prepare well.

A. RPSQ
B. QSPR
C. PRSQ
D. SQRP

Answer: B

Sol: Option **(b)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **1 → Q**: After the general statement about training, the **first essential need** is physiological adaptation—"Their body must get used to zero gravity."
· **Q → S**: Once acclimatization is mentioned, **gear familiarization** logically follows—"They also learn how to wear the space suit."
· **S → P**: After suiting up, astronauts move to **mission-realist practice**—"They use a simulator to practice."
· **P → R**: Finally, **critical safety readiness**—"They learn emergency procedures"—is typically trained after baseline simulations.
· **→ 6**: "All this helps them prepare well." cohesively sums up the multi-step preparation.
· This sequence (QSPR) flows from **body adaptation → equipment handling → simulated practice → emergency readiness**, which is a natural training progression.

Q.199 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**
She hasn't called me _____ Monday.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is **(a) since**.
Explanation: With the **present perfect** (hasn't called), we use **"since"** before a **point in time** (e.g., Monday, 3 pm, January). It denotes the **starting point** of an action's duration. (Since = से; किसी क्रिया की शुरुआत के समय बिंदु को दिखाता है।)
Example: I haven't seen her **since Monday**.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· **for** — duration (अवधि) e.g., for two days; not used with a specific day name.
· **on** — used with days/dates to indicate a specific time of an event (e.g., on Monday), not with **present perfect duration**.
· **at** — point in clock time (e.g., at 6 pm), not suitable here.
Info booster (Since vs For):
· **Since + point in time** (since 2019, since Monday).
· **For + period of time** (for two years, for a week).

Q.200 **Select the synonym of Ubiquitous.**

A. Isolated
B. Omnipresent
C. Rare
D. Occasional

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is **(b) Omnipresent**.
Ubiquitous: present or existing everywhere; widespread, encountered very commonly in many places or contexts (सर्वव्यापी/हर जगह मौजूद).
Example (given word): Online advertisements are **ubiquitous** on social media platforms.
Omnipresent: present in all places at all times; pervasive and universally encountered (सर्वव्यापी/सर्वत्र विद्यमान).
Example (correct answer word): The company's logo is **omnipresent** across billboards and websites.
Synonyms: pervasive, universal, widespread, ever-present.
Antonyms: rare, scarce, limited, localized.

Meanings of all the other given options:

· **Isolated**: separated or apart; not frequent or widespread (अलग-थलग/एकाकी).

· **Rare**: not common; infrequent (दुर्लभ/कभी-कभी होने वाला).

· **Occasional**: happening from time to time; infrequent (कभी-कभार/अचानक-अचानक होने वाला).