SSC CGL T-I Similar Paper (Held on 13 Sep 2025 S3) English

Q.1 A says: "She is the daughter of my father's only son." How is the girl related to A?

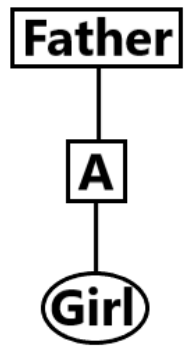
A. Sister
B. Cousin
C. Mother
D. Daughter

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**:
A says: "She is the daughter of my father's only son."

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, the girl is **daughter** of A.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.2 If 4 # 3 = 19 and 6 # 5 = 41, then 8 # 7 = ?

A. 63
B. 65
C. 71
D. 73

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: If 4 # 3 = 19 and 6 # 5 = 41
Logic: 1st number^2+ 2nd number = 3rd number
For, 4 # 3 = 19
4^2+ 3 = 16 + 3 = 19
For, 6 # 5 = 41
6^2+ 5 = 36 + 5 = 41
Similarly,
8 # 7 = ?
8^2+ 7 = 64 + 7 = **71**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.3 If LIGHT is coded as KJFIS, then HEAVY is coded as?

A. GEZWX
B. GFZWX
C. GFZXX
D. GFYWX

Answer: B

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Sol: **Given**: If LIGHT is coded as KJFIS.

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 - 1 and + 1 place alternately.
For, LIGHT - KJFIS
L - 1 = K, I + 1 = J, G - 1 = F, H + 1 = I, T - 1 = S
Similary,
HEAVY - ?
H - 1 = G, E + 1 = F, A - 1 = Z, V + 1 = W, Y - 1 = X
So, HEAVY is coded as **GFZWX**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.4 **If 7x + 5 = 61, then x = ?**

A. 7
B. 8
C. 9
D. 10

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**
If 7x + 5 = 61
Solution:
7x + 5 = 61
7x = 61 - 5
7x = 56
$x = \frac{56}{7}$
x = **8**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.5 **Statement**:
"The government should regulate plastic usage strictly."
Assumptions:
I. Plastic causes environmental damage.
II. Regulations can reduce plastic usage.

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

Answer: C

Sol: **Statement:**
"The government should regulate plastic usage strictly."
Assumptions:
I. Plastic causes environmental damage.
This is **implied**; otherwise, there would be no need for strict regulation.
II. Regulations can reduce plastic usage.
This is also **implied**; recommending regulation assumes it will be effective.
So, **both I and II** are implied.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.6 **Choose the option similar to the following numbers:**
21, 34, 55, ?

A. 89
B. 90
C. 87
D. 91

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: 21, 34, 55, ?
Logic: Each number is the sum of the previous two numbers.
21 + 34 = 55
34 + 55 = 89
So, the next number is **89**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.7 **How many letters will remain unchanged if the word MOBILE is arranged alphabetically?**

A. 2
B. 1
C. 0
D. 3

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: MOBILE

Given Letters M O B I L E

Alphabetical Order B E I L M O

Transformed word: BEILMO
So, **0** letters will remain unchanged if the word is arranged alphabetically.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.8 **If + is ×, × is -, - is ÷ and ÷ is +, then 6 + 4 × 24 - 8 ÷ 4 = ?**

A. 30
B. 25
C. 20
D. 35

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 6 + 4 × 24 - 8 ÷ 4 = ?

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: 6 × 4 - 24 ÷ 8 + 4 = ?
6 × 4 - 3 + 4 = ?
24 - 3 + 4 = ?
28 - 3 = ?
? = **25**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.9 **In a row of students, R is 10th from left and S is 12th from right. If they interchange positions, R becomes 14th from left. Total students?**

A. 23
B. 24

C. 25
D. 26

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**
R is 10th from the left.
S is 12th from the right.
After interchanging positions, R becomes 14th from the left.
Solution:
When R and S interchange positions, R takes S's original position and becomes 14th from the left.
So, S's original position from the left = 14.
Now convert S's position from right to left:
Position from left = N - (position from right) + 1
14 = N - 12 + 1
14 = N - 11
N = 14 + 11
N = **25**
So, **25** total students.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.10 Select the incorrect term from the given options.

A. RED
B. QDC
C. TGF
D. KLM

Answer: D

Sol:

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

Logic: 1st letter - 13 = 2nd letter and 2nd letter - 1 = 3rd letter
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): RED **(Follow)**
R - 13 = E, E - 1 = D
Option (b): QDC **(Follow)**
Q - 13 = D, D - 1 = C
Option (c): TGF **(Follow)**
T - 13 = G, G - 1 = G
Option (d): KLM **(Not Follow)**
K - 13 $\neq$ L, L - 1 $\neq$ M
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.11 P is brother of Q. Q is mother of R. How is P related to R?

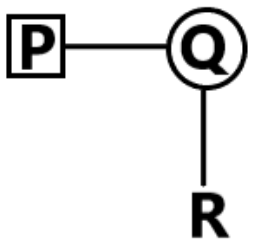
A. Uncle
B. Father
C. Brother
D. Cousin

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
P is brother of Q.
Q is mother of R.

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, P is **uncle** of R.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.12 **Complete the series:**
2, 5, 10, 17, ?

A. 24
B. 26
C. 25
D. 27

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: 2, 5, 10, 17, ?
Logic: Differences increase by 2 each time (odd numbers).
5 - 2 = 3
10 - 5 = 5
17 - 10 = 7
Next difference: 7 + 2 = 9
17 + 9 = **26**
So, the missing term is **26**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.13 **Find the odd one out.**

A. 4 : 16
B. 5 : 25
C. 6 : 36
D. 8 : 54

Answer: D

Sol: **Logic**: 1st number^2= 2nd number
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): 4 : 16
$4^2 = 16$
Option (b): 5 : 25
$5^2 = 25$
Option (c): 6 : 36
$6^2 = 36$
Option (d): 8 : 54
$8^2 = 64 \neq 54$
So, **8 : 54** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.14 **If PEARL is coded as RGCUN, how is STONE coded?**

A. UVQQG
B. UVQPF
C. UVRPF
D. TUPOF

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: If PEARL is coded as RGCUN.

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

Logic: 1st letter + 2, 2nd letter + 2, 3rd letter + 2, 4th letter + 3 and 5th letter + 2 place.
For, PEARL - RGCUN
P + 2 = R, E + 2 = G, A + 2 = C, R + 3 = U, L + 2 = N
Similarly,
STONE - ?
S + 2 = U, T + 2 = V, O + 2 = Q, N + 3 = Q, E + 2 = G
So, STONE is coded as **UVQQG**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.15 **If '$' means +, '@' means ×, then 8 @ 3 $ 4 = ?**

A. 24
B. 32
C. 36
D. 28

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: 8 @ 3 $ 4 = ?

Given Symbols $ @

New Sign + ×

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: 8 × 3 + 4 = ?
24 + 4 = ?
? = **28**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.16 **Complete the series:**
3, 6, 13, 28, ?

A. 55
B. 57
C. 59
D. 61

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: 3, 6, 13, 28, ?

Logic: Each difference follows: previous difference × 2 + 1

The differences between terms:

6 - 3 = 3

13 - 6 = 7

28 - 13 = 15

Now observe the pattern in differences:

3 → 7 → 15

3 × 2 + 1 = 7

7 × 2 + 1 = 15

Next difference:

15 × 2 + 1 = 31

Now add this to the last term:

28 + 31 = **59**

So, the missing term is **59**.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.17 **If the sum of 48 and 32 is multiplied by 6, the result is:**

A. 420

B. 500

C. 480

D. 540

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**:

If the sum of 48 and 32 is multiplied by 6.

Solution:

Sum of 48 and 32 = 80

80 × 6 = 480

So, the result is: **480**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.18 **Apply the same pattern used in the following group and find the correct option.**

WRITE → UQGSC

BREAK → ?

A. ZQCYI

B. ZQCZI

C. YOCYI

D. YPCYI

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**:

WRITE → UQGSC

BREAK → ?

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 decreasing - 2 and - 1 place alternately.

For, WRITE → UQGSC

W - 2 = U, R - 1 = Q, I - 2 = G, T - 1 = S, E - 2 = C

Similarly,

BREAK → ?

B - 2 = Z, R - 1 = Q, E - 2 = C, A - 1 = Z, K - 2 = I

So, BREAK → **ZQCZI**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.19 **How many meaningful English words can be formed using letters of PLANT, each letter used once?**

A. 2

B. 1

C. 4
D. 3

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: PLANT
Each letter must be used once.
Check meaningful English words: PLANT **(valid English word)**
Other arrangements like PANTL, LTNAP and ANTPL are not meaningful English words.
So, **1** meaningful English word can be formed.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.20 **Select the option that will replace the question mark.**
ABDF, CEGH, EHJJ, ?

A. GKML
B. FHJK
C. GKJL
D. HJKL

Answer: A

Sol: **Given**: ABDF, CEGH, EHJJ, ?

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

Logic: 1st letter + 2, 2nd letter + 3, 3rd letter + 3 and 4th letter + 2 place.
For, 1st letter
A + 2 = C, C + 2 = E, E + 2 = G
For, 2nd letter
B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K
For, 3rd letter
D + 3 = G, G + 3 = J, J + 3 = M
For, 4th letter
F + 2 = H, H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L
So, the missing term is **GKML**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.21 **If CAT = DBU, then DOG = ?**

A. EPJ
B. FPH
C. EPH
D. EOJ

Answer: C

Sol: **Given**: If CAT = DBU

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 1 place.
For, CAT = DBU
C + 1 = D, A + 1 = B, T + 1 = U
Similarly,
DOG = ?
D + 1 = E, O + 1 = P, G + 1 = H
So, DOG = **EPH**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.22 **If 6 @ 4 = 40, 5 @ 3 = 24, then 8 @ 5 = ?**

A. 60
B. 65
C. 55
D. 75

Answer: B

Sol: **Given**: If 6 @ 4 = 40, 5 @ 3 = 24, then 8 @ 5 = ?
Logic: (1st number × 2nd number) + 2nd number^2= 3rd number
For, 6 @ 4 = 40
(6 × 4) + 4^2= 24 + 16 = 40
For, 5 @ 3 = 24
(5 × 3) + 3^2= 15 + 9 = 24
Similarly,
8 @ 5 = ?
(8 × 5) + 5^2= 40 + 25 = **65**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.23 **Choose the option exactly similar to:**
Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301

A. Flat No. 45, Block B, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301
B. Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 19, Noida, UP – 201301
C. Flat No. 54, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301
D. Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301
Now check each option:
Option (a): Flat No. 45, Block B, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301
Block changed from C → B.
Option (b): Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 19, Noida, UP – 201301
Sector changed from 18 → 19.
Option (c): Flat No. 54, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301
Flat number changed from 45 → 54.
Option (d): Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301
All details match exactly with the given address.
So, **Flat No. 45, Block C, Sector 18, Noida, UP – 201301** address is identical.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.24 **How many diagonals does a pentagon have?**

A. 5
B. 7
C. 10
D. 15

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**
Shape: Pentagon
Number of sides (n) = 5
Formula Used:
Number of diagonals in a polygon
= n(n − 3) ÷ 2
Substitute n = 5 in the formula:
= 5(5 − 3) ÷ 2
= 5 × 2 ÷ 2
= 5 × 1
= **5**
So, **5** diagonals does a pentagon have.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.25 **If 14 + 6 = 84 and 10 + 8 = 80, then 12 + 8 = ?**

A. 76
B. 82
C. 84
D. 96

Answer: D

Sol: **Given**: If 14 + 6 = 84 and 10 + 8 = 80, then 12 + 8 = ?
Logic: 1st number × 2nd number = 3rd number
For, 14 + 6 = 84
14 × 6 = 84
For, 10 + 8 = 80
10 × 8 = 80
Similarly,
12 + 8 = ?
12 × 8 = **96**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.26 **Arrange the steps in the passage of an Ordinary Bill in Parliament: A. Introduction in either House B. Passage by both Houses D. Consideration in the second House C. President's assent**

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) A-D-B-C**

Explanation:
• The legislative process for an Ordinary Bill follows a specific sequence under the Indian Constitution.
• **Step 1 (A):** Introduction in either House (First Reading). Unlike Money Bills, Ordinary Bills can originate in either the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
• **Step 2 (D):** After passing the first House, the bill is sent to the second House for consideration. It undergoes three readings there as well.
• **Step 3 (B):** Passage by both Houses. The bill must be passed by both Houses (either with or without amendments) or a joint sitting must resolve any deadlock.
• **Step 4 (C):** President's Assent. Once passed by both Houses, it is sent to the President. Upon receiving the assent, the Bill becomes an Act.

Information Booster:
• **Article 107:** Deals with the introduction and passing of Ordinary Bills.
• **Joint Sitting:** Under Article 108, if there is a deadlock between the two Houses, the President can summon a joint sitting presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
• **President's Veto:** The President can give assent, withhold assent, or return the bill (if not a Money Bill) for reconsideration.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Option A (A-B-D-C):** Logical error; a bill cannot be 'passed by both' before it is 'considered' in the second.
• **Option C (B-A-D-C):** Logical error; introduction must happen before passage.
• **Option D (D-A-B-C):** Logical error; consideration in the second house cannot happen before introduction in the first.

Q.27 **The 'Mission Karmayogi' programme is implemented by which department?**

A. Department of Personnel and Training
B. Ministry of Defence
C. Ministry of Finance
D. NITI Aayog

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Department of Personnel and Training**

Explanation:
• Mission Karmayogi (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building - NPCSCB) was launched by the Government of India in September 2020.

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• The programme is designed to overhaul the capacity building of civil servants to make them more creative, proactive, professional, and technology-enabled.
• The **Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT)**, which falls under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, is the nodal department for its implementation.

Information Booster:
• **iGOT Karmayogi:** An online platform under the mission that provides training content to millions of government employees.
• **Capacity Building Commission (CBC):** A key body created to harmonize training standards and supervise training institutions.
• **Focus:** Shifting the mind-set from 'Rule-based' to 'Role-based' governance.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Ministry of Defence (Option B):** While it has its own training academies, it does not oversee the general civil service reform mission.
• **Ministry of Finance (Option C):** Deals with budgetary allocations but not the HR management of the entire civil service.
• **NITI Aayog (Option D):** It is a policy think-tank that provides strategic input but is not an implementing department for personnel training.

Q.28 **Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, digital evidence is treated as:**

A. Secondary evidence only
B. Primary evidence if authenticated
C. Invalid evidence
D. Oral testimony

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Primary evidence if authenticated**

Explanation:
• The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) along with the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) replaced the old IPC and Evidence Act.
• One of the landmark changes is the expansion of the definition of 'documents' to include electronic or digital records.
• Under the new laws, digital records are granted the status of primary evidence, provided they are authenticated as per the prescribed technical standards and procedures (replacing the old Section 65B requirements with more modern frameworks).

Information Booster:
• **BSA:** The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam is the new law governing evidence in India.
• **Scope:** Digital evidence includes emails, server logs, documents on computers, smartphone messages, and location data.
• **Objective:** To modernize the criminal justice system and improve conviction rates in cyber and technology-related crimes.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Secondary Evidence (Option A):** Previously, digital evidence was often treated as secondary evidence requiring stringent certification. The new law elevates its status.
• **Invalid Evidence (Option C):** Incorrect. The entire focus of the new reform is to make digital evidence valid and central to investigation.
• **Oral Testimony (Option D):** Oral testimony is spoken word in court; digital evidence is recorded data and belongs to the documentary category.

Q.29 **According to recent energy transition strategies, which measure improves grid stability?**

A. Increasing coal imports
B. Expanding energy storage systems
C. Reducing renewable energy capacity
D. Limiting digital monitoring

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Expanding energy storage systems**

Explanation:
• Grid stability refers to the grid's ability to maintain a constant voltage and frequency despite fluctuations in supply or demand.
• Renewable energy sources like solar and wind are intermittent (they don't produce power 24/7). Energy Storage Systems (ESS) like Battery Energy Storage (BESS) or Pumped Hydro Storage help bridge this gap.
• ESS stores excess energy during peak production and releases it during peak demand, balancing the grid.
• Expanding ESS is a core pillar of India's target to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030.

Information Booster:
• **BESS:** Battery Energy Storage Systems are crucial for short-term frequency regulation.
• **Pumped Storage Projects (PSP):** Acts like a giant battery using water and gravity; India is actively promoting PSP for long-duration storage.
• **Green Hydrogen:** Also considered a form of long-term energy storage and a clean fuel.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Coal Imports (Option A):** While coal provides 'baseload' power, increasing imports goes against energy security and decarbonization goals.

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• **Reducing Renewable Capacity (Option C):** This contradicts the global and national goals of reaching Net Zero.
• **Limiting Digital Monitoring (Option D):** Incorrect. Smart grids and real-time digital monitoring are essential to manage modern, complex energy systems.

Q.30 **Assertion (A): India is developing small satellite launch vehicles (SSLVs).**
Reason (R): SSLVs are designed to provide cost-effective and rapid launch capabilities.

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

Answer: A

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

Explanation:
• **Assertion (A):** Is true. ISRO has developed the SSLV to cater to the growing global demand for small satellite launches. The first successful flight was SSLV-D2 in February 2023.
• **Reason (R):** Is also true and provides the logic behind the development. Unlike PSLV, which takes months and hundreds of people to assemble, SSLV can be integrated in just a few days by a small team.
• The primary motivation for SSLV is 'launch on demand' and significantly lower costs compared to larger rockets.

Information Booster:
• **Payload Capacity:** SSLV can carry up to 500 kg to Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
• **Commercial Arm:** NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) is responsible for the commercialization of SSLV technology.
• **Comparison:** PSLV is a 4-stage rocket, whereas SSLV is a 3-stage all-solid vehicle with a liquid propulsion-based Velocity Trimming Module (VTM).

Additional Knowledge:
• **Option B:** Incorrect because R directly explains 'why' India is developing them (the purpose of the vehicle).
• **Option C & D:** Incorrect because both statements are factually verified technological goals of India's space program.

Q.31 **Which of the following are features of glacial landforms?**

A. Formation of moraines and drumlins
B. Development of sand dunes
C. Creation of coral reefs
D. Formation of deltas

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Formation of moraines and drumlins**

Explanation:
• Glacial landforms are created by the action of glaciers (moving ice). They are classified into erosional and depositional landforms.
• **Moraines:** These are accumulations of dirt and rocks that have been pushed along by a glacier as it moves and left behind when it melts.
• **Drumlins:** These are oval-shaped hills formed by glacial ice acting on underlying unconsolidated till or ground moraine.
• Other glacial features include Cirques, U-shaped valleys, Horns, and Eskers.

Information Booster:
• **Erosional Landforms:** Cirques (bowl-shaped depressions), Aretes (sharp ridges), and Hanging Valleys.
• **Depositional Landforms:** Outwash plains, Eskers (winding ridges of sand), and Kames.
• **Permafrost:** Ground that remains completely frozen for at least two years, commonly found in glacial environments.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Sand Dunes (Option B):** These are aeolian landforms created by wind action, primarily found in deserts.
• **Coral Reefs (Option C):** These are biological/marine landforms built by coral polyps in warm, shallow ocean waters.
• **Deltas (Option D):** These are fluvial landforms created at the mouth of a river where it empties into a larger body of water and deposits sediment.

Q.32 **In the Wangala festival, the term 'Rongchugala' symbolizes:**

A. War
B. Harvest celebration
C. Mourning

D. Isolation

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Harvest celebration**

Explanation:
• The Wangala Festival is the most significant harvest festival of the Garo tribe living in Meghalaya, Assam, and Nagaland.
• It is also known as the '100 Drums Festival'. It marks the end of the agricultural year and is a way of thanking the Sun God (Misi Saljong) for a rich harvest.
• 'Rongchugala' is a specific ritual performed during the festival where the first-fruits of the harvest are offered to the deity before being consumed by the people.

Information Booster:
• **Tribal Identity:** The Garos call themselves Achik-mande (hill people).
• **The 100 Drums:** During the climax of the festival, men play long oval-shaped drums while women dance in traditional attire.
• **Misi Saljong:** The Great Giver who blesses the people with crops.

Additional Knowledge:
• **War (Option A):** While some Naga festivals have warrior traditions, Wangala is purely agrarian and social.
• **Mourning (Option C):** Tribal festivals in the Northeast like Wangala are vibrant and joyful; mourning rituals are separate and usually private.
• **Isolation (Option D):** Wangala is a community festival that encourages social gathering and collective dancing, the opposite of isolation.

Q.33 **Consider the following statements about the book 'Playing It My Way':**

A. It is an autobiography of a former Indian cricketer.
B. It was written by a sports journalist.
C. It focuses only on domestic cricket tournaments.
D. It was published by the ICC.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) It is an autobiography of a former Indian cricketer.**

Explanation:
• 'Playing It My Way' is the autobiography of legendary Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar.
• Released in November 2014, it covers his early life, his 24-year long international career, and personal anecdotes that were never shared before.
• It entered the Limca Book of Records for being the best-selling adult hardback in both fiction and non-fiction categories upon its release.

Information Booster:
• **Co-author:** The book was co-authored by Boria Majumdar, a well-known sports historian and journalist.
• **Key Content:** It provides insights into the 2011 World Cup win, his relationship with coaches, and the 'Monkeygate' controversy.
• **Record:** Sachin Tendulkar is the only player to score 100 international centuries.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Written by Journalist (Option B):** While Boria Majumdar co-authored it, the book is categorized as an 'autobiography' (his own story), not a biography written solely by a journalist.
• **Domestic Focus (Option C):** Incorrect. The vast majority of the book is dedicated to his International career (Tests and ODIs).
• **ICC (Option D):** The book was published by Hodder & Stoughton and Hachette India, not the International Cricket Council.

Q.34 **Consider the following statements:**
1. The Finance Commission is a constitutional body.
2. Its recommendations are legally binding on the government.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Only 1**

Explanation:
• **Statement 1:** Is correct. The Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution. It is constituted by the President of India every five years or earlier.
• **Statement 2:** Is incorrect. The recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only of an advisory nature and hence, not legally binding on the government.
• However, it is a convention that the government generally accepts its recommendations regarding the distribution of taxes.

Information Booster:
• **Purpose:** Its main job is to define the financial relations between the Centre and the States (Vertical and Horizontal devloution of taxes).
• **Composition:** It consists of a Chairman and four other members.
• **16th Finance Commission:** Dr. Arvind Panagariya was appointed as the Chairman of the 16th Finance Commission in late 2023/early 2024.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Option B & C:** Incorrect because they wrongly assume the Commission has mandatory power. In India's parliamentary system, the Cabinet holds the final authority on fiscal policy.
• **Option D:** Incorrect because Statement 1 is a well-defined constitutional fact.

Q.35 **Who among the following was awarded Padma Shri for contribution to traditional Pattachitra art?**

A. Jitendra Maharana
B. Rameshwar Broota
C. Bhuri Bai
D. Syed Haider Raza

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Jitendra Maharana**

Explanation:
• Jitendra Maharana is a renowned artist from Odisha who has dedicated his life to preserving and promoting Pattachitra, a traditional cloth-based scroll painting.
• Pattachitra is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of Odisha, closely linked to the Jagannath cult.
• Maharana was recognized with the Padma Shri (India's fourth highest civilian award) for his exquisite craftsmanship and for training younger generations in this heritage art.

Information Booster:
• **Pattachitra:** Derived from Sanskrit words 'Patta' (cloth) and 'Chitra' (picture). It involves natural colors and intricate details.
• **Raghurajpur:** A heritage crafts village in Odisha famous for Pattachitra artists.
• **Themes:** Mostly revolves around Lord Jagannath, Krishna Leela, and epic stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Rameshwar Broota (Option B):** A famous contemporary Indian painter known for his large-scale paintings and 'man' series; not associated with Pattachitra.
• **Bhuri Bai (Option C):** A celebrated Bhil artist from Madhya Pradesh who was awarded Padma Shri for Pithora painting and Bhil art.
• **Syed Haider Raza (Option D):** A legendary modern Indian artist and a co-founder of the Progressive Artists' Group; famous for his 'Bindu' series.

Q.36 **The folk dance 'Chhau' is associated with which region?**

A. Rajasthan
B. Eastern India
C. Western Himalayas
D. Deccan Plateau

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Eastern India**

Explanation:
• Chhau is a semi-classical Indian dance with martial, tribal, and folk traditions, primarily found in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, and Jharkhand.
• There are three distinct styles named after the locations where they are performed: Seraikella Chhau (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj Chhau (Odisha), and Purulia Chhau (West Bengal).
• It is performed during the spring festival of Chaitra Parva and often depicts episodes from epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Information Booster:
• **UNESCO Recognition:** Chhau dance was inscribed in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010.
• **Masks:** Seraikella and Purulia styles use masks, while the Mayurbhanj style does not.
• **Sangeet Natak Akademi:** Recognizes Chhau as a classical dance (making the total 9), although the Ministry of Culture has its own classifications.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Rajasthan (Option A):** Famous for Ghoomar, Kalbelia, and Bhavai.
• **Western Himalayas (Option C):** Known for dances like Nati (Himachal Pradesh) and Dumhal (Kashmir).
• **Deccan Plateau (Option D):** Associated with Yakshagana (Karnataka) and Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh/Telangana).

Q.37 **A raga that uses five notes is classified under which jaati?**

A. Sampoorna
B. Shadav
C. Audav
D. Mishra

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Audav**

Explanation:
• In Indian Classical Music (both Hindustani and Carnatic), 'Jaati' refers to the classification of a Raga based on the number of notes (Swaras) used in its ascending (Arohana) and descending (Avarohana) structure.
• **Audav:** A Raga that uses exactly 5 notes. Example: Raga Bhupali or Raga Malkauns.
• This classification helps musicians understand the scale and character of the Raga.

Information Booster:
• **7-Note Scale:** The full scale (Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni) is called a Septatonic scale.
• **Combinations:** A Raga can be Audav-Sampoorna (5 notes in ascent, 7 in descent) or any other combination.
• **Thaats:** In Hindustani music, Ragas are also classified into 10 parent scales called Thaats.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Sampoorna (Option A):** This Jaati uses all 7 notes in the scale. Example: Raga Yaman.
• **Shadav (Option B):** This Jaati uses 6 notes in the scale. Example: Raga Marwa.
• **Mishra (Option D):** Not a Jaati based on note count; it refers to 'mixed' Ragas where elements of two or more Ragas are combined.

Q.38 **Which of the following pairs is correctly matched with Mauryan pillar locations?**

A. Vaishali – Bihar
B. Dhauli – Rajasthan
C. Rampurva – Uttar Pradesh
D. Amaravati – Karnataka

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Vaishali – Bihar**

Explanation:
• Ashokan pillars are a series of columns dispersed throughout the Indian subcontinent, erected or at least inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan King Ashoka during his reign in the 3rd century BCE.
• The **Vaishali Pillar** (Kolhua) is located in Bihar. It is unique because it consists of a single lion capital facing north, which is believed to be the direction Buddha took on his last voyage.
• These pillars were typically made of Chunar sandstone and represent a pinnacle of Mauryan engineering and art.

Information Booster:
• **Sarnath Pillar:** Located in UP, its lion capital is the National Emblem of India.
• **Lauria Nandangarh:** Another famous pillar located in Bihar.
• **Polishing:** Mauryan pillars are famous for their characteristic 'Mauryan polish' which gives the stone a mirror-like finish.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Dhauli (Option B):** Located in Odisha (not Rajasthan), it is famous for the rock edict and the elephant sculpture, marking the site of the Kalinga War.
• **Rampurva (Option C):** Located in Bihar (not UP); it is famous for the bull capital.
• **Amaravati (Option D):** Located in Andhra Pradesh (not Karnataka); it is famous for its great Stupa (Mahachaitya) from the Satavahana period.

Q.39 **Ox-bow lakes are most commonly formed in:**

A. Glacial regions
B. Floodplains of meandering rivers
C. Coastal deserts
D. Mountain plateaus

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Floodplains of meandering rivers**

Explanation:
• An ox-bow lake is a U-shaped body of water that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.
• In the lower course of a river (mature stage), the river meanders across a flat floodplain. Continuous erosion at the outer curve and deposition at the inner curve makes the meander loop more pronounced.
• Over time, the neck of the meander narrows and during a flood, the river cuts through the neck, taking a straighter path. The abandoned loop becomes an ox-bow lake.

Information Booster:
• **Fluvial Landform:** Ox-bow lakes are classic examples of depositional and erosional fluvial (river-related) landforms.
• **Kanwar Lake:** Located in Bihar, it is Asia's largest freshwater ox-bow lake.
• **Stages:** Meander -> Cut-off -> Ox-bow lake.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Glacial Regions (Option A):** Associated with Tarns, Cirque lakes, and Finger lakes.
• **Coastal Deserts (Option C):** Associated with Playas (salt lakes) or Oasis formations, but not ox-bows.
• **Mountain Plateaus (Option D):** Rivers here are usually in their youthful stage, characterized by V-shaped valleys and waterfalls rather than wide meanders and ox-bow lakes.

Q.40 **Which river basin is associated with major iron ore deposits in India?**

A. Mahanadi basin
B. Godavari basin
C. Narmada basin
D. Kaveri basin

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Mahanadi basin**

Explanation:
• The Mahanadi river basin, specifically covering parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh, is exceptionally rich in mineral resources, particularly iron ore.
• The Chota Nagpur plateau region, which is partially drained by the Mahanadi and its tributaries, contains some of the highest-grade iron ore (Hematite) in the world.
• Major iron ore mines like Bailadila (Chhattisgarh) and those in the Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts (Odisha) are located within or adjacent to this basin area.

Information Booster:
• **Hematite & Magnetite:** The two most important iron ores found in India. Hematite is primarily found in the East, while Magnetite is found in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
• **Odisha:** The largest producer of iron ore in India, followed by Chhattisgarh and Karnataka.
• **Industrial Hub:** The presence of iron ore in the Mahanadi basin led to the establishment of major steel plants like Rourkela and Bhilai.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Godavari Basin (Option B):** Known more for its coal deposits (Singareni) rather than primary iron ore belts.
• **Narmada Basin (Option C):** Flows through a rift valley; while it has some minerals, it is not a major iron ore hub compared to the eastern basins.
• **Kaveri Basin (Option D):** Mainly associated with agriculture and some granite/limestone deposits; iron ore is more prominent in the adjacent Bababudan hills of Karnataka (Krishna/Tungabhadra drainage).

Q.41 **Which of the following statements about the 2022 SAFF Championship final is correct?**

A. India defeated Nepal in Kathmandu.
B. India defeated Bangladesh in Dhaka.
C. India defeated Nepal in Malé.
D. India defeated Sri Lanka in Colombo.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) India defeated Nepal in Malé.**

Explanation:
• The 2021/22 SAFF (South Asian Football Federation) Championship was held in Malé, Maldives.
• In the final, the Indian men's national team defeated Nepal 3-0 to clinch their 8th SAFF title.
• Goals were scored by Sunil Chhetri, Suresh Singh Wangjam, and Sahal Abdul Samad.
• This victory reinforced India's dominance in South Asian football.

Information Booster:

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• **Sunil Chhetri:** During this tournament, he equaled Pelé's international goal tally, a significant milestone in Indian football history.
• **Tournament Format:** It was played as a round-robin followed by a final between the top two teams.
• **SAFF:** Includes India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Kathmandu/Dhaka (Options A & B):** While these cities have hosted SAFF editions in the past, they were not the venues for the 2022/late-2021 final match won by India.
• **Sri Lanka (Option D):** Sri Lanka was not the finalist in this edition; they were knocked out in the group stages.

Q.42 **Which of the following statements about India's cement industry is correct?**

A. It depends entirely on imported limestone.
B. It is one of the largest producers in the world.
C. Production is limited to coastal states.
D. It is controlled only by public sector companies.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) It is one of the largest producers in the world.**

Explanation:
• India is the second-largest producer of cement in the world, accounting for over 7-8% of global installed capacity, second only to China.
• The industry is a key driver of the Indian economy, providing employment to millions and supporting the massive infrastructure and housing sectors.
• The availability of huge limestone deposits across India has facilitated this massive growth.

Information Booster:
• **Decontrol:** The cement industry was fully decontrolled in 1989, leading to rapid modernization and capacity addition.
• **Clusters:** Major production clusters are located in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu.
• **Green Cement:** The industry is increasingly moving towards 'Green Cement' by using fly ash and slag to reduce carbon footprint.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Limestone Imports (Option A):** Incorrect. India has vast domestic reserves of limestone, which is the primary raw material for cement.
• **Coastal Limitation (Option C):** Incorrect. While coastal plants are important for exports, many large plants are landlocked near limestone mines in Central and North India.
• **Public Sector Only (Option D):** Incorrect. The Indian cement industry is dominated by private sector giants like UltraTech, Adani (ACC/Ambuja), and Shree Cement.

Q.43 **The main objective of the 'National Green Hydrogen Mission' is to:**

A. Promote nuclear energy
B. Develop hydrogen as a clean energy source
C. Expand coal mining
D. Increase petroleum imports

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Develop hydrogen as a clean energy source**

Explanation:
• The National Green Hydrogen Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet in early 2023 with an outlay of ₹19,744 crore.
• The mission aims to make India a global hub for the production, usage, and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives.
• **Green Hydrogen:** Is produced by splitting water using electrolysis, powered by renewable energy (Solar, Wind). It produces zero carbon emissions.
• It is seen as a vital solution for decarbonizing 'hard-to-abate' sectors like steel, refineries, and heavy transport.

Information Booster:
• **Target 2030:** India aims to produce at least 5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of Green Hydrogen per annum by 2030.
• **Energy Independence:** The mission aims to reduce dependence on fossil fuel imports and achieve Net Zero by 2070.
• **SIGHT Scheme:** 'Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition' is a sub-component of the mission providing incentives for electrolyser manufacturing.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Nuclear Energy (Option A):** While India is expanding nuclear power, it falls under the Department of Atomic Energy, not the Green Hydrogen Mission.
• **Coal Mining (Option C):** The mission specifically seeks to replace coal in industrial processes with clean hydrogen.
• **Petroleum Imports (Option D):** The goal is to 'decrease' imports to improve the current account deficit and energy security.

Q.44 **Who scored the highest number of goals for India in the 1952 Helsinki Olympic hockey final?**

A. Balbir Singh Sr.
B. Dhyan Chand
C. Roop Singh
D. Leslie Claudius

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Balbir Singh Sr.**

Explanation:
• In the 1952 Helsinki Olympics hockey final, India defeated the Netherlands 6-1 to win the gold medal.
• Balbir Singh Sr. scored 5 out of the 6 goals for India. This remains an Olympic record for the most goals scored by an individual in an Olympic men's hockey final.
• He was the captain of the Indian team during the 1956 Melbourne Olympics where India won gold again.

Information Booster:
• **Olympic Hat-trick:** Balbir Singh Sr. won three Olympic gold medals (1948 London, 1952 Helsinki, and 1956 Melbourne).
• **Padma Shri:** He was the first sportsperson to be honored with the Padma Shri in 1957.
• **Manager Role:** He was the manager of the Indian team that won the 1975 World Cup.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Dhyan Chand (Option B):** The 'Wizard' of hockey, but his last Olympics was 1936 Berlin. He retired before the 1952 games.
• **Roop Singh (Option C):** Dhyan Chand's brother and a great player, but he was active during the 1932 and 1936 Olympics.
• **Leslie Claudius (Option D):** A legendary half-back who played alongside Balbir Singh Sr., but his role was as a playmaker/defender, not the primary goal-scorer in that final.

Q.45 **Which of the following statements about football rules is correct?**

A. A goalkeeper cannot handle the ball inside the penalty area.
B. Offside is judged only when the ball is passed forward.
C. A player is sent off for receiving two yellow cards.
D. A corner kick is taken from the centre circle.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) A player is sent off for receiving two yellow cards.**

Explanation:
• According to FIFA Laws of the Game, a player who receives a second caution (yellow card) in the same match is shown a red card and must leave the field of play immediately.
• This is known as an indirect sending-off. Once sent off, the player cannot be replaced, and their team must continue the game with one fewer player.
• Disciplinary actions like yellow and red cards were introduced to ensure player safety and fair play.

Information Booster:
• **Yellow Card:** Indicates a formal caution for offenses like unsporting behavior, dissent, or persistent infringement of rules.
• **Red Card:** Issued for serious foul play, violent conduct, spitting, or receiving two yellow cards.
• **VAR (Video Assistant Referee):** A technology used to review major decisions such as goals, penalties, and direct red cards.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Goalkeeper Handling (Option A):** Incorrect. The goalkeeper is the only player allowed to use their hands, provided they are inside their own penalty area.
• **Offside Rule (Option B):** Incorrect. Offside is judged based on the player's position relative to the second-to-last opponent and the ball at the moment it is played, regardless of whether the pass is forward, though typically most offside occurs on forward passes.
• **Corner Kick (Option D):** Incorrect. A corner kick is taken from the corner arc nearest to where the ball crossed the goal line, not the centre circle.

Q.46 **When did India successfully conduct the first Gaganyaan TV-D1 test flight?**

A. October 2022
B. October 2023
C. January 2024
D. December 2024

Answer: B

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Sol: The correct answer is **(B) October 2023**

Explanation:
• ISRO successfully conducted the first Test Vehicle Development Flight (TV-D1) on October 21, 2023, from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota.
• This mission was a critical part of the Gaganyaan program, designed to test the Crew Escape System (CES) performance.
• The mission demonstrated the ability to safely terminate the flight and protect the crew module in case of an emergency during the initial phase of launch.
• The liquid-propelled single-stage Test Vehicle (TV) carried the Crew Module (CM) and Crew Escape System (CES) to an altitude of approximately 17 km before initiating the abort sequence.

Information Booster:
• **Gaganyaan Mission:** India's first human spaceflight mission aiming to send a crew of 3 members to an orbit of 400 km for a 3-day mission.
• **Vyommitra:** A female humanoid robot developed by ISRO to accompany the uncrewed Gaganyaan missions to simulate human functions.
• **Launch Vehicle:** The LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark 3) is the designated launch vehicle for the actual human flight.

Additional Knowledge:
• **October 2022 (Option A):** This period saw the successful launch of OneWeb satellites by LVM3 but not the Gaganyaan TV-D1.
• **January 2024 (Option C):** ISRO launched the XPoSat mission in this month, focusing on X-ray polarimetry.
• **December 2024 (Option D):** This is a future projected timeline for subsequent unmanned test flights in the Gaganyaan sequence.

Q.47 **Which initiative was launched by India under G20 to promote startup ecosystems among member nations?**

A. G20 Innovation Network
B. Startup Bridge Forum
C. Global MSME Platform
D. Digital Economy Alliance

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Startup Bridge Forum**

Explanation:
• During India's G20 Presidency in 2023, a new engagement group called **Startup20** was established.
• Under this framework, initiatives like the 'Startup Bridge Forum' and collective policy recommendations were developed to facilitate cross-border collaboration between startups, investors, and incubators.
• The goal was to harmonize the global startup ecosystem and allow startups from member nations to scale up more easily in different markets.

Information Booster:
• **Startup20 Shikhar Summit:** Was held in Gurugram, where the 'Policy Communiqué' was officially released.
• **Definition:** India pushed for a global definition of startups and a $1 trillion investment target for the global startup ecosystem by 2030.
• **Success:** Brazil, the 2024 G20 host, committed to continuing the Startup20 engagement group.

Additional Knowledge:
• **G20 Innovation Network (Option A):** An older concept from previous presidencies focusing broadly on tech, whereas Startup20 was India's specific institutional contribution.
• **Global MSME Platform (Option C):** While MSMEs are discussed in the G20 Trade and Investment track, it wasn't the primary branding for the startup-specific initiative.
• **Digital Economy Alliance (Option D):** Refers to the broader 'Digital Economy Working Group' which covers DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) and cyber security.

Q.48 **Consider the following statements regarding renewable energy certificates (RECs):**
1. They are issued for electricity generated from renewable sources.
2. They help utilities meet renewable purchase obligations.

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Both 1 and 2 are correct**

Explanation:
• **Statement 1:** Is correct. RECs are market-based instruments that certify that the bearer owns one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated from a renewable energy source.
• **Statement 2:** Is correct. In India, Obligated Entities (like Power Distribution Companies/DISCOMs) have a legal requirement called Renewable

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Purchase Obligation (RPO) to buy a certain percentage of their power from renewable sources. If they cannot buy physical renewable power, they can buy RECs from the market to meet their targets.
• This system provides a financial incentive to renewable energy developers by allowing them to sell the 'green attribute' of their power separately.

Information Booster:
• **Exchange:** RECs are traded on the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and Power Exchange India Ltd (PXIL).
• **CERC:** The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission regulates the REC framework.
• **No Floor/Forbearance Price:** Recent reforms have removed the floor and ceiling prices to make the REC market more dynamic and market-driven.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Option A & B:** Are incorrect because they are incomplete; both functions are fundamental to the REC mechanism.
• **Option D:** Is incorrect because both statements accurately describe the regulatory and functional aspects of RECs in India.

Q.49 **A new All-India Service can be created by Parliament through a resolution passed in the:**

A. Lok Sabha
B. Rajya Sabha
C. Supreme Court
D. State Assemblies

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Rajya Sabha**

Explanation:
• Under Article 312 of the Indian Constitution, the Rajya Sabha has the exclusive power to initiate the creation of a new All-India Service.
• If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to create one or more All-India Services, Parliament can then create such services by law.
• This power highlights the federal character of the Indian Constitution, as All-India Services serve both the Centre and the States.

Information Booster:
• **Current All-India Services:** Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Forest Service (IFoS).
• **Article 312:** Is considered one of the 'special powers' of the Rajya Sabha.
• **IFoS:** The Indian Forest Service was created in 1966 as the third All-India Service.

Additional Knowledge:
• **Lok Sabha (Option A):** While Lok Sabha passes the final law, the specific constitutional 'resolution' to trigger the process must originate in the Rajya Sabha.
• **Supreme Court (Option C):** The judiciary has no role in the creation of administrative services.
• **State Assemblies (Option D):** They do not have the power to create All-India Services, though the services work under them.

Q.50 **In tribal traditions of Odisha, the 'Chaitra Parva' festival primarily symbolizes:**

A. Beginning of the agricultural season
B. Victory in war
C. Funeral rituals
D. Trade activities

Answer: A

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Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Beginning of the agricultural season**

Explanation:

• Chaitra Parva is one of the most important festivals for many tribal communities in Odisha (like the Bhuyan, Gond, and others).
• It marks the tribal New Year and the onset of the spring season. More importantly, it signals the start of the new agricultural cycle.
• Rituals involve the worship of the earth and forest deities to ensure a good harvest and protection from wild animals.
• It is during this festival that the famous Chhau dance is traditionally performed as a ritual offering.

Information Booster:

• **Hunting Expedition:** A key part of the festival in some tribes is the ritual hunting (Akhand Shikar) where the community goes to the forest.
• **Timing:** It falls in the Hindu month of Chaitra (March-April).
• **Significance:** It reinforces the deep connection between tribal culture and nature.

Additional Knowledge:

• **Victory in War (Option B):** While some dances have martial movements, the festival's core is agrarian, not militaristic.
• **Funeral Rituals (Option C):** These are usually somber and specific to the family; Chaitra Parva is a joyous community-wide celebration.
• **Trade Activities (Option D):** While local fairs (Melas) may occur, the primary spiritual and social symbol is farming and nature worship.

Q.51 **A retailer sells an item for ₹Z with a loss of 12%. He then marks it at 0.9Z and gives a 10% discount. What is the overall loss percentage?**

A. 19.6%
B. 28.7%
C. 21.2%
D. 26.4%

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Selling price $= Z$

Loss $= 12\%$

Marked price $= 0.9Z$

Discount $= 10\%$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Loss } \% = \frac{CP - SP}{CP} \times 100$$

Solution:

$Z = 0.88 \times CP$

$$CP = \frac{Z}{0.88} = \frac{25Z}{22}$$

$SP = 0.9Z \times 0.9 = 0.81Z$

$$\text{Loss} = \frac{25Z}{22} - 0.81Z$$

$$= \left(\frac{25}{22} - \frac{81}{100}\right) Z$$

$$= \frac{359}{1100} Z$$

$$\text{Loss } \% = \frac{\frac{359}{1100} Z}{\frac{25}{22} Z} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{7898}{275}$$

$= 28.72\%$

Final Answer:

28.72%

Q.52 A vendor mixes two types of tea - one costing ₹150 per kg and another costing ₹200 per kg, in the ratio 2 : 3. If he sells the mixture at ₹180 per kg, find his gain or loss percent.

A. 4% Gain
B. 4% Loss
C. 6% Loss
D. no loss, no gain

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

$\text{Cost of first tea} = 150 \text{ per kg}$

$\text{Cost of second tea} = 200 \text{ per kg}$

$\text{Ratio} = 2 : 3$

$\text{Selling price} = 180 \text{ per kg}$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Mean CP} = \frac{C_1 q_1 + C_2 q_2}{q_1 + q_2}$$

$$\text{Gain or Loss } \% = \frac{SP - CP}{CP} \times 100$$

Solution:

$$\text{Mean CP} = \frac{150 \times 2 + 200 \times 3}{2 + 3}$$

$$= \frac{300 + 600}{5}$$

$$= \frac{900}{5} = 180$$

$SP = CP$

$\text{Gain or Loss } \% = 0$

Final Answer:

No gain, no loss (0%)

Q.53 A merchant incurred a loss of ₹200 on an item. If the loss percentage was 8%, what was the cost price?

A. ₹2,250
B. ₹2,500
C. ₹2,750
D. ₹3,000

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

$\text{Loss} = 200$

$\text{Loss percentage} = 8\%$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Loss } \% = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

Solution:

$$8 = \frac{200}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$

$$\text{CP} = \frac{200 \times 100}{8}$$

$$\text{CP} = 2500$$

Final Answer:

₹2500

Q.54 Two concentric circles have circumferences in ratio 4:7. If smaller circle has area 80 m^2, what is the approximate area of the larger circle?

A. 245 m^2
B. 280 m^2
C. 308 m^2
D. 336 m^2

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Circumference ratio $= 4 : 7$

Area of smaller circle $= 80$

Concept Used:

Circumference $\propto$ Radius, Area $\propto r^2$

Formula Used:

$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2$$

Solution:

$r_1 : r_2 = 4 : 7$

$A_1 : A_2 = 16 : 49$

16 parts $= 80$

1 part $= 5$

$A_2 = 49 \times 5 = 245$

Final Answer:

245

Q.55 The average monthly salary of 30 workers is ₹35,000. The average salary of 10 junior staff is ₹25,000. What is the average salary for the remaining workers?

A. ₹37,500
B. ₹40,000
C. ₹42,500
D. ₹45,000

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Average salary of 30 workers $= 35000$

Average salary of 10 junior staff $= 25000$

Formula Used:

Total salary = Average × Number

Solution:

Total salary of 30 workers = $30 \times 35000 = 1050000$

Total salary of 10 junior staff = $10 \times 25000 = 250000$

Remaining total salary = $1050000 - 250000 = 800000$

Remaining workers = 20

Average salary = $\frac{800000}{20} = 40000$

Final Answer:

₹40000

Q.56 A sum of ₹1,25,000 is invested at 12% compound interest per annum. After how many years will it grow to ₹1,75,616?

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

Answer: B

Sol:

Given:

$P = 125000$

$r = 12\%$ per annum

$A = 175616$

Formula Used:

$A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$

Solution:

$175616 = 125000(1.12)^n$

$\frac{175616}{125000} = (1.12)^n$

$1.404928 = (1.12)^n$

$(1.12)^3 = 1.404928$

$n = 3$

Final Answer:

3 years

Q.57 A student's average score in 12 exams is 72. If his highest score is excluded, the average becomes 70. What is his highest score?

A. 92
B. 94
C. 96
D. 98

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Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Average of 12 exams $= 72$

Average after excluding highest score $= 70$

Remaining exams $= 11$

Formula Used:

Total score $=$ Average $\times$ Number of exams

Solution:

Total score of 12 exams $= 12 \times 72 = 864$

Total score of 11 exams $= 11 \times 70 = 770$

Highest score $= 864 - 770 = 94$

Final Answer:

94

Q.58 P and Q start a business. P invests 3 times the capital of Q. After 7 months, P withdraws one-third of his capital, and Q doubles his capital. If the total duration of the business is 12 months and the total profit is ₹60,000, find Q's share.

A. ₹12,000
B. ₹21,250
C. ₹18,000
D. ₹20,250

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

P invests 3 times the capital of Q

Total time $= 12$ months

Total profit $= 60000$

Concept Used:

Partnership (Capital $\times$ Time)

Formula Used:

Profit share $\propto$ Capital $\times$ Time

Solution:

Let $Q = x,\ P = 3x$

First 7 months:

$P = 3x \times 7 = 21x$

$Q = x \times 7 = 7x$

Remaining 5 months:

$P = \frac{2}{3} \times 3x \times 5 = 10x$

$Q = 2x \times 5 = 10x$

$P = 21x + 10x = 31x$

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$Q = 7x + 10x = 17x$

$P : Q = 31 : 17$

$\text{Q's share} = \frac{17}{48} \times 60000 = 21250$

Final Answer:

₹21250

Q.59 M and N share a rented property. M uses 16 machines for 6 months, while N uses 24 equipment for 5 months and 36 tools for 4 months. If 3 machines are equivalent to 6 equipment, and 2 equipment equal 3 tools. What portion of rent does M pay?

A. 10/17
B. 9/17
C. 15/17
D. 8/17

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

M uses 16 machines for 6 months

N uses 24 equipment for 5 months and 36 tools for 4 months

3 machines = 6 equipment

2 equipment = 3 tools

Formula Used:

Share $\propto$ Units $\times$ Time

Solution:

$1 \text{ equipment} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ machine}$

$1 \text{ tool} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ machine}$

$M = 16 \times 6 = 96$

$N = 24 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 + 36 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 4$

$= 60 + 48 = 108$

$M : N = 96 : 108 = 8 : 9$

$\text{Portion of rent paid by M} = \frac{8}{17}$

Final Answer:

$\frac{8}{17}$

Q.60 X, Y, and Z invested ₹50,000, ₹75,000, and ₹1,25,000 respectively in a business. If the total profit is ₹50,000, what is Y's share?

A. ₹10,000
B. ₹12,500
C. ₹15,000
D. ₹17,500

Answer: C

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Sol: **Given:**

Investment of X $= 50000$

Investment of Y $= 75000$

Investment of Z $= 125000$

Total profit $= 50000$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Share} = \frac{\text{Individual investment}}{\text{Total investment}} \times \text{Total profit}$$

Solution:

Ratio $= 50000 : 75000 : 125000$

$= 2 : 3 : 5$

Sum of ratio $= 2 + 3 + 5 = 10$

$$\text{Y's share} = \frac{3}{10} \times 50000$$

$= 15000$

Final Answer:

15000

Q.61 A bookstore ordered 10 boxes of hardcover books and some boxes of paperback books. Hardcovers cost twice as much per box as paperbacks. Due to an order error, the quantities were swapped, increasing the bill by 20%. What is the ratio of hardcover to paperback boxes originally?

A. 4:7
B. 1:3
C. 2:3
D. 3:2

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Number of hardcover boxes $= 10$

Let number of paperback boxes $= x$

Cost of paperback per box $= p$

Cost of hardcover per box $= 2p$

Increase in bill $= 20\%$

Formula Used:

New amount $= 1.2 \times$ Original amount

Solution:

Original bill $= (20 + x)p$

New bill $= (2x + 10)p$

$(2x + 10)p = 1.2(20 + x)p$

$2x + 10 = 24 + 1.2x$

$0.8x = 14$

$x = 17.5$

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Required ratio $= 10 : 17.5 = 4 : 7$

Final Answer:

$4 : 7$

Q.62 Table: Test Scores (out of 100)

Student	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Student X	82	78	85
Student Y	88	86	90

Which student had a higher average score?

A. Student X
B. Student Y
C. Both are equal
D. Cannot be determined

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Student X scores $= 82, 78, 85$

Student Y scores $= 88, 86, 90$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of scores}}{\text{Number of scores}}$$

Solution:

Sum of X $= 82 + 78 + 85 = 245$

Average of X $= \frac{245}{3} = 81.67$

Sum of Y $= 88 + 86 + 90 = 264$

Average of Y $= \frac{264}{3} = 88$

Final Answer:

Student Y

Q.63 A pipe is divided in the ratio 3/7 : 2/5 : 3/4. Total length = 8 m. Find the largest piece.

A. 3.2 m
B. 3.8 m
C. 4.0 m
D. 4.4 m

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Ratio of parts $= \frac{3}{7} : \frac{2}{5} : \frac{3}{4}$

Total length $= 8$ m

Formula Used:

$$\text{Part} = \frac{\text{individual ratio}}{\text{sum of ratios}} \times \text{Total}$$

Solution:

$\text{LCM of } 7, 5, 4 = 140$

$$\frac{3}{7} = \frac{60}{140},\ \frac{2}{5} = \frac{56}{140},\ \frac{3}{4} = \frac{105}{140}$$

$\text{Ratio} = 60 : 56 : 105$

$\text{Sum of ratios} = 60 + 56 + 105 = 221$

$$\text{Largest piece} = \frac{105}{221} \times 8$$

$$= \frac{840}{221} = 3.8 \text{ m}$$

Final Answer:

3.8 m

Q.64 If P is 30% more than Q, and R is 25% more than P, then what is Q : R?

A. 4 : 5
B. 8 : 13
C. 5 : 4
D. 33 : 20

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

$P = 30\%$ more than Q

$R = 25\%$ more than P

Formula Used:

$$\text{New value} = \left(1 + \frac{x}{100}\right) \times \text{Original value}$$

Solution:

$$P = 130\% \text{ of } Q = \frac{130}{100}Q = \frac{13}{10}Q$$

$$R = 125\% \text{ of } P = \frac{125}{100}P = \frac{5}{4}P$$

$$R = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{13}{10}Q = \frac{65}{40}Q$$

$$Q : R = Q : \frac{65}{40}Q = 40 : 65 = 8 : 13$$

Final Answer:

$8 : 13$

Q.65 An item is marked at ₹850. A dealer allows 20% discount and still makes 12% profit. What is the cost price(Approximate)?

A. ₹580
B. ₹610
C. ₹607
D. ₹604

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Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Marked price $= 850$

Discount $= 20\%$

Profit $= 12\%$

Formula Used:

$$SP = MP \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Discount}}{100}\right)$$

$$SP = \left(1 + \frac{\text{Profit}}{100}\right) \times CP$$

Solution:

$$SP = 850 \times \frac{80}{100} = 680$$

$$680 = 1.12 \times CP$$

$$CP = \frac{680 \times 100}{112}$$

$$CP = 607.14$$

Final Answer:

607.14

Q.66 A pump fills 0.625 liters of water every second. How much does it fill in 6 seconds?

A. 3.5 L
B. 3.75 L
C. 4.0 L
D. 4.25 L

Answer: B

Sol: **Given:**

Rate of filling $= 0.625$ liters per second

Time $= 6$ seconds

Formula Used:

Water filled $=$ Rate $\times$ Time

Solution:

Water filled $= 0.625 \times 6$

$$= \frac{625}{1000} \times 6$$

$$= \frac{3750}{1000}$$

$= 3.75$ liters

Final Answer:

3.75 liters

Q.67 A container holds 4,000 milliliters of liquid. If its full capacity is 0.008 kiloliters, what percentage is empty?

A. 25%
B. 40%
C. 50%
D. 60%

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

$\text{Liquid in container} = 4000 \text{ milliliters}$

$\text{Full capacity} = 0.008 \text{ kiloliters}$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Percentage empty} = \frac{\text{Empty quantity}}{\text{Total capacity}} \times 100$$

Solution:

$1 \text{ kiloliter} = 1000 \text{ liters}$

$0.008 \times 1000 = 8 \text{ liters}$

$8 \text{ liters} = 8000 \text{ milliliters}$

$\text{Empty quantity} = 8000 - 4000 = 4000$

$$\text{Percentage empty} = \frac{4000}{8000} \times 100 = 50\%$$

Final Answer:

50%

Q.68 A manufacturer sells goods to a wholesaler at a 20% discount on marked price plus a 5% surcharge. The wholesaler then sells the goods at ₹3,150 more than his cost price, making a profit of 25%. What was the marked price?

A. ₹15,000
B. ₹17,500
C. ₹19,200
D. ₹20,480

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

$\text{Discount} = 20\%$

$\text{Surcharge} = 5\%$

$\text{Wholesaler profit} = 25\%$

$\text{Profit amount} = 3150$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Price after discount} = MP \times \left(1 - \frac{20}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Price after surcharge} = \text{Price} \times \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Profit} = CP \times \frac{25}{100}$$

Solution:

Let marked price $= M$

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After discount $= 0.8M$

After surcharge $= 0.8M \times 1.05 = 0.84M$

Selling price $= 1.25 \times 0.84M = 1.05M$

$1.05M = 0.84M + 3150$

$0.21M = 3150$

$M = 15000$

Q.69 Three types of grain costing ₹50/kg, ₹70/kg, and unknown price are mixed in ratio 2:3:2. If sold at ₹64/kg with 20% profit, what is the price of the third variety?

A. ₹31.6/kg
B. ₹32.8/kg
C. ₹24.2/kg
D. ₹36/kg

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

Cost of first grain $= 50$

Cost of second grain $= 70$

Cost of third grain $= x$

Ratio $= 2 : 3 : 2$

Selling price $= 64$

Profit $= 20\%$

Formula Used:

$$SP = CP \times \left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Mean CP} = \frac{\sum(\text{Cost} \times \text{Quantity})}{\sum \text{Quantity}}$$

Solution:

$$64 = CP \times 1.2$$

$$CP = \frac{64}{1.2} = \frac{160}{3}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 50 + 3 \times 70 + 2x}{7} = \frac{160}{3}$$

$$\frac{310 + 2x}{7} = \frac{160}{3}$$

$$310 + 2x = \frac{1120}{3}$$

$$2x = \frac{190}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{95}{3} = 31.67$$

Final Answer:

31.67

Q.70 Three concentric circles have diameters in arithmetic progression. Smallest circumference is 8π cm, largest is 18π cm. What is the middle circumference?

A. 11π cm
B. 12π cm
C. 13π cm
D. 14π cm

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Smallest circumference $= 8\pi$

Largest circumference $= 18\pi$

Concept Used:

Circumference $\propto$ Diameter, Arithmetic Progression

Formula Used:

$C = \pi d$

$$\text{Middle term of A.P.} = \frac{\text{First} + \text{Last}}{2}$$

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Solution:

$d_1 = \frac{8\pi}{\pi} = 8$

$d_3 = \frac{18\pi}{\pi} = 18$

$d_2 = \frac{8 + 18}{2} = 13$

$C_2 = \pi \times 13 = 13\pi$

Final Answer:

13π cm

Q.71 A sphere and a cone have the same volume and base radius. Find the ratio of height of cone to its radius.

A. 2:1
B. 3:1
C. 4:1
D. 8:1

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

A sphere and a cone have equal volume

Both have the same radius r

Formula Used:

Volume of sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Volume of cone $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Solution:

$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

$4r = h$

Ratio of height to radius $= 4r : r = 4 : 1$

Final Answer:

$4 : 1$

Q.72 A person invests ₹24,000 in two schemes - Scheme A at 18% and Scheme B at 12%, both simple interest. After 1 year, total interest is ₹3,840. How much in Scheme A?

A. ₹8,000
B. ₹10,000
C. ₹12,000
D. ₹16,000

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

Total investment $= 24000$

Rate of Scheme A $= 18\%$

Rate of Scheme B $= 12\%$

Time $= 1$ year

Total interest $= 3840$

Formula Used:

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Solution:

Let investment in Scheme A $= x$

Investment in Scheme B $= 24000 - x$

Interest from A $= 0.18x$

Interest from B $= 0.12(24000 - x)$

$0.18x + 0.12(24000 - x) = 3840$

$0.06x = 960$

$x = 16000$

Final Answer:

₹16000

Q.73 A hexagonal prism has a regular hexagon base with side 8 cm and height 12 cm. What is its volume?

A. 1920√3 cm³
B. 1728√2 cm³
C. 1152√3 cm³
D. 2304√3 cm³

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Side of hexagon $a = 8$ cm

Height of prism $h = 12$ cm

Concept Used:

Volume of prism = Area of base × Height

Formula Used:

Area of regular hexagon $= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$

Volume = Area $\times h$

Solution:

Area $= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 8^2$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 64$

$= 96\sqrt{3}$

Volume $= 96\sqrt{3} \times 12$

$= 1152\sqrt{3}$

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Final Answer:

$1152\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^3$

Q.74 A solid cylinder (radius 6 cm) has five cylindrical holes (radius 1.5 cm each) drilled throughout its length. Approximately what percent of volume is removed?

A. 25.25%
B. 36.60%
C. 42.75%
D. 31.25%

Answer: D

Sol: **Given:**

Radius of solid cylinder $= 6$

Number of holes $= 5$

Radius of each hole $= 1.5$

Formula Used:

Volume $= \pi r^2 h$

$$\text{Percentage removed} = \frac{\text{Volume removed}}{\text{Original volume}} \times 100$$

Solution:

Let height $= h$

Original volume $= \pi \times 6^2 \times h = 36\pi h$

Volume of one hole $= \pi \times 1.5^2 \times h = 2.25\pi h$

Volume of 5 holes $= 5 \times 2.25\pi h = 11.25\pi h$

$$\text{Percentage removed} = \frac{11.25\pi h}{36\pi h} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{11.25}{36} \times 100$$

$= 31.25\%$

Final Answer:

31.25%

Q.75 A sector has central angle 144° and radius 7 cm. Another sector with the same radius has a central angle 4π/5 radians. What is the ratio of their areas?

A. 1:1
B. 4:5
C. 5:6
D. 7:8

Answer: A

Sol: **Given:**

$\theta_1 = 144^\circ,\ r = 7$

$\theta_2 = \frac{4\pi}{5}$ radians, $\ r = 7$

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Formula Used:

$$\text{Area of sector(degrees)} = \frac{\theta}{360}\pi r^2$$

$$\text{Area of sector (radians)} = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$$

Solution:

$$A_1 = \frac{144}{360} \times \pi \times 7^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times 49\pi = \frac{98\pi}{5}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 7^2 \times \frac{4\pi}{5}$$

$$= \frac{98\pi}{5}$$

$$A_1 : A_2 = 1 : 1$$

Final Answer:

1 : 1

Q.76 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
They reverted back to their original plan after the discussion.

A. returned back to their plan
B. reverted to original plan
C. reverted to their original plan
D. went back to original plan

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).
Explanation: The highlighted phrase **reverted back** is grammatically incorrect because it contains redundancy. The verb **revert** itself means **to go back** or **to return to a previous state**. Therefore, adding **back** after **reverted** repeats the same meaning and should be avoided in formal exam-level writing.

Option (c) removes the unnecessary word **back** and keeps the sentence complete and correct: **reverted to their original plan**.

Grammatical rule used: Avoid tautology (unnecessary repetition). Certain verbs already include the idea of "back" (revert, return, repeat, etc.), so adding "back" makes the expression wordy and incorrect in standard usage.

Example: After realizing the mistake, the company **reverted to** the earlier policy.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** "returned back" is also redundant because **return** already means "go back".
- **Option (b):** It omits the article and possessive clarity; "reverted to original plan" sounds incomplete compared to "their original plan".
- **Option (d):** Meaning is acceptable, but it is not a direct substitution for the highlighted phrase in the most precise way; option (c) keeps the original verb and structure correctly.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.77 **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: DISCORD**

A. Uproar
B. Concord
C. Racket
D. Clatter

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
DISCORD: Discord means **lack of agreement, conflict, or disharmony** among people or groups. It refers to a situation where there is **difference of opinion and absence of peace**. (Hindi meaning: असहमति/कलह)

Example: Constant **discord** in the team reduced productivity.

CONCORD: Concord means **agreement, harmony, and peaceful relations**. It is the direct opposite of discord because it shows **unity and mutual understanding**. (Hindi meaning: सामंजस्य/मेल-मिलाप)

Example: The neighbours lived in **concord** for many years.

Synonyms of DISCORD: conflict, disagreement, strife, disharmony.

Antonyms of DISCORD: concord, harmony, agreement, unity.

Meanings of other options:

- **Option (a) Uproar:** a loud disturbance or commotion (Hindi meaning: हंगामा).
- **Option (c) Racket:** loud unpleasant noise; also illegal activity (Hindi meaning: शोर/धंधा).
- **Option (d) Clatter:** a rattling sound of repeated striking (Hindi meaning: खड़खड़ाहट).

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.78 **Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: RUSE**

A. Trickery
B. Candor
C. Deceit
D. Fraud

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
RUSE: A ruse means **a clever trick or deception used to mislead someone**. It is generally a planned strategy to create a false impression. (Hindi meaning: चाल/धोखा)

Example: The thief used a **ruse** to distract the guard.

CANDOR: Candor means **honesty, openness, and frankness** in speech and behaviour. It is the opposite of ruse because it shows **truthfulness rather than deception**. (Hindi meaning: ईमानदारी/स्पष्टता)

Example: Her **candor** during the interview impressed everyone.

Synonyms of RUSE: trick, ploy, stratagem, deception.

Antonyms of RUSE: candor, honesty, sincerity, openness.

Meanings of other options:

- **Option (a) Trickery:** the practice of deceiving people (Hindi meaning: धोखेबाज़ी).
- **Option (c) Deceit:** intentional misleading or lying (Hindi meaning: छल/कपट).
- **Option (d) Fraud:** wrongful deception for gain (Hindi meaning: धोखाधड़ी).

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.79 **Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: DETRIMENTAL**

A. Damaging
B. Beneficial
C. Soothing

D. Supportive

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
DETRIMENTAL: Detrimental means **harmful or causing damage**. It refers to something that produces a negative effect and is **not good for health, progress, or success**. (Hindi meaning: हानिकारक)

Example: Smoking is **detrimental** to human health.

DAMAGING: Damaging means **causing harm, injury, or loss**. It matches the meaning of detrimental because both indicate **negative impact**. (Hindi meaning: नुकसानदेह)

Example: Harsh words can be **damaging** to relationships.

Synonyms of DETRIMENTAL: harmful, damaging, injurious, adverse.

Antonyms of DETRIMENTAL: beneficial, helpful, advantageous, wholesome.

Meanings of other options:

- **Option (b) Beneficial:** producing good results; helpful (Hindi meaning: लाभकारी).
- **Option (c) Soothing:** calming; relieving discomfort (Hindi meaning: शांत करने वाला).
- **Option (d) Supportive:** giving help or encouragement (Hindi meaning: सहायक).

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.80 **Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:**
The man was charged for fraud.

A. charged with fraud
B. charged by fraud
C. charged of fraud
D. charged on fraud

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: In standard English, when someone is accused of a crime, the verb **charge** is followed by the preposition **with**. Therefore, the correct expression is **charged with fraud**, not "charged for fraud". "For" is used more naturally for reasons/punishment (e.g., punished for a crime), but with "charged" (accused), the fixed pattern is **charge someone with something**.

Hence, the sentence should be: **The man was charged with fraud.**

Grammatical rule used: Correct prepositional collocation: **charge + with + offence**.

Example: The driver was **charged with** reckless driving.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b):** "charged by" would incorrectly indicate the agent (who charged him), not the offence.
- **Option (c):** "charged of" is not a correct collocation in formal English.
- **Option (d):** "charged on" is incorrect for offences; "on" is used in different contexts (e.g., on a charge of), not directly after "charged".

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.81 **Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:**
The report will have been submitted by the analyst before the deadline.

A. The analyst will submit the report before the deadline.
B. The analyst had submitted the report before the deadline.

C. The analyst has submitted the report before the deadline.
D. The analyst will have submitted the report before the deadline.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).
Explanation: The given sentence is in **Future Perfect Passive**: **will have been + past participle**. To convert it into active voice, we make the agent (doer) the subject and keep the same tense (future perfect).

Passive: **The report will have been submitted by the analyst before the deadline.**

Active must be: **The analyst will have submitted the report before the deadline.**

This matches option (d). The tense remains future perfect because the action will be completed before a future time (the deadline).

Structure:

- **Active voice:** Subject + **will have** + V3 + object + time phrase.
- **Passive voice:** Object + **will have been** + V3 + by + agent + time phrase.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** "will submit" is simple future, not future perfect; it changes the tense.
- **Option (b):** "had submitted" is past perfect; tense becomes past, which is incorrect.
- **Option (c):** "has submitted" is present perfect; tense changes and does not fit the original meaning.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.82 **Select the correct option:**
Each of the reports _____ been verified before submission.

A. has
B. have
C. is
D. has been being

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: The subject is **Each**, which is a singular distributive pronoun. Even though "reports" is plural in form, the phrase **each of** treats every item individually, so the verb must be singular.

The sentence also requires the structure of **present perfect passive**: **has been verified**. Since the blank comes before "been verified", the correct helping verb is **has**.

Correct sentence: **Each of the reports has been verified before submission.**

Grammar rule used: Each / each of + plural noun takes a **singular verb**.

Example: Each of the students **has** submitted the assignment.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b) have:** plural verb; does not agree with "each".
- **Option (c) is:** would create "is been verified", which is ungrammatical.
- **Option (d) has been being:** incorrect and unnecessary progressive passive form; it does not fit the completed action sense here.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.83 **What was one major unintended drawback linked to the CoWIN registration system?**
Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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India's COVID-19 vaccination programme—vast in ambition and reach—had to navigate a web of logistical hurdles, social resistance, and policy-level pressures. With a population exceeding a billion, the country had to deliver doses amid shifting supplies, uneven healthcare infrastructure, and varying levels of public confidence. Early distribution patterns were notably uneven: metropolitan regions received a larger share of vaccines compared to rural and remote areas. This gap was driven by centralized decision-making as well as practical constraints like weak cold-chain networks outside cities. In many far-flung locations, unreliable electricity, limited storage, and difficult transport routes made safe delivery challenging. Alongside this, vaccine doubt grew as false claims circulated online, amplifying fears about side effects or alleged motives—particularly through local-language channels. CoWIN, the digital system for registration, was a major step forward, but it also unintentionally left out many who lacked smartphones, internet access, or the skills to use such platforms, widening the digital divide. Over time, the approach was adjusted through greater state-level involvement, community outreach via trusted local and religious figures, and the use of mobile vaccination teams to reach underserved populations. Meanwhile, domestic manufacturing—especially Covishield and Covaxin—reduced reliance on external supply lines and supported "Vaccine Maitri" diplomacy. In the end, the campaign revealed India's ability to mobilize at scale while underlining the importance of trust-building, infrastructure strength, and inclusive planning in a digitally unequal society.

A. It worsened network speed in villages
B. It caused official vaccination records to be incomplete
C. It left out citizens with low digital awareness
D. It resulted in frequent cyber-attacks on user accounts

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).
Explanation: The passage states that CoWIN was a major step forward as a digital registration system, but it **unintentionally left out many** who lacked smartphones, internet access, or the skills to use such platforms. This exclusion increased the **digital divide** and prevented certain citizens, especially in underserved regions, from registering easily.

Option (c) directly reflects this unintended drawback: citizens with low digital awareness or limited digital access were left out.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** The passage does not mention network speed issues as the drawback.
- **Option (b):** It does not say official records became incomplete; the issue is access and inclusion.
- **Option (d):** There is no mention of frequent cyber-attacks on accounts in the passage.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.84 **According to the passage, why did cities get a larger share of vaccines in the early phase?**
Read the passage and answer the following questions.
India's COVID-19 vaccination programme—vast in ambition and reach—had to navigate a web of logistical hurdles, social resistance, and policy-level pressures. With a population exceeding a billion, the country had to deliver doses amid shifting supplies, uneven healthcare infrastructure, and varying levels of public confidence. Early distribution patterns were notably uneven: metropolitan regions received a larger share of vaccines compared to rural and remote areas. This gap was driven by centralized decision-making as well as practical constraints like weak cold-chain networks outside cities. In many far-flung locations, unreliable electricity, limited storage, and difficult transport routes made safe delivery challenging. Alongside this, vaccine doubt grew as false claims circulated online, amplifying fears about side effects or alleged motives—particularly through local-language channels. CoWIN, the digital system for registration, was a major step forward, but it also unintentionally left out many who lacked smartphones, internet access, or the skills to use such platforms, widening the digital divide. Over time, the approach was adjusted through greater state-level involvement, community outreach via trusted local and religious figures, and the use of mobile vaccination teams to reach underserved populations. Meanwhile, domestic manufacturing—especially Covishield and Covaxin—reduced reliance on external supply lines and supported "Vaccine Maitri" diplomacy. In the end, the campaign revealed India's ability to mobilize at scale while underlining the importance of trust-building, infrastructure strength, and inclusive planning in a digitally unequal society.

A. Urban facilities produced more vaccines than rural centres
B. Overseas supply disruptions alone created urban preference
C. Rural communities rejected vaccination in large numbers
D. Centralized control and weak rural logistics tilted allocation toward cities

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).
Explanation: The passage clearly says that early vaccine distribution was uneven: metropolitan regions received a larger share than rural and remote areas. It explains the reasons as **centralized decision-making** and practical rural constraints such as **weak cold-chain networks**, unreliable electricity, limited storage, and difficult transport routes. These logistical limitations outside cities made safe delivery harder, so allocation tilted toward areas where delivery was easier and systems were stronger.

Option (d) summarizes both causes mentioned in the passage: centralized control and weak rural logistics.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** The passage does not claim that urban facilities produced more vaccines than rural centres.
- **Option (b):** It was not overseas disruption alone; internal decision-making and logistics are highlighted.

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- **Option (c):** Rural rejection is mentioned as hesitancy due to rumours, but it is not given as the main reason for early allocation preference.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.85 **Which step mentioned in the passage helped address vaccine rumours and hesitancy?**
Read the passage and answer the following questions.
India's COVID-19 vaccination programme—vast in ambition and reach—had to navigate a web of logistical hurdles, social resistance, and policy-level pressures. With a population exceeding a billion, the country had to deliver doses amid shifting supplies, uneven healthcare infrastructure, and varying levels of public confidence. Early distribution patterns were notably uneven: metropolitan regions received a larger share of vaccines compared to rural and remote areas. This gap was driven by centralized decision-making as well as practical constraints like weak cold-chain networks outside cities. In many far-flung locations, unreliable electricity, limited storage, and difficult transport routes made safe delivery challenging. Alongside this, vaccine doubt grew as false claims circulated online, amplifying fears about side effects or alleged motives—particularly through local-language channels. CoWIN, the digital system for registration, was a major step forward, but it also unintentionally left out many who lacked smartphones, internet access, or the skills to use such platforms, widening the digital divide. Over time, the approach was adjusted through greater state-level involvement, community outreach via trusted local and religious figures, and the use of mobile vaccination teams to reach underserved populations. Meanwhile, domestic manufacturing—especially Covishield and Covaxin—reduced reliance on external supply lines and supported "Vaccine Maitri" diplomacy. In the end, the campaign revealed India's ability to mobilize at scale while underlining the importance of trust-building, infrastructure strength, and inclusive planning in a digitally unequal society.

A. Enforcing a nationwide ban on social media platforms
B. Relying on community figures and mobile vaccination outreach
C. Depending only on vaccines sourced from abroad
D. Limiting access to local news in rural regions

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: The passage states that vaccine doubt increased because false claims circulated online, especially through local-language channels. To counter rumours and hesitancy, the approach was adjusted through **community outreach via trusted local and religious figures** and by using **mobile vaccination teams** to reach underserved areas. These steps help because people tend to trust familiar community leaders, and mobile teams improve access where infrastructure is weak.

Option (b) directly matches this idea: relying on community figures and mobile outreach reduces misinformation impact and improves acceptance.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** The passage does not mention a nationwide ban on social media.
- **Option (c):** The passage highlights domestic manufacturing (Covishield, Covaxin), not dependence only on foreign vaccines.
- **Option (d):** The passage does not suggest limiting local news; instead, it suggests building trust and improving outreach.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.86 **Which option most accurately captures the central message of the passage?**
Read the passage and answer the following questions.
India's COVID-19 vaccination programme—vast in ambition and reach—had to navigate a web of logistical hurdles, social resistance, and policy-level pressures. With a population exceeding a billion, the country had to deliver doses amid shifting supplies, uneven healthcare infrastructure, and varying levels of public confidence. Early distribution patterns were notably uneven: metropolitan regions received a larger share of vaccines compared to rural and remote areas. This gap was driven by centralized decision-making as well as practical constraints like weak cold-chain networks outside cities. In many far-flung locations, unreliable electricity, limited storage, and difficult transport routes made safe delivery challenging. Alongside this, vaccine doubt grew as false claims circulated online, amplifying fears about side effects or alleged motives—particularly through local-language channels. CoWIN, the digital system for registration, was a major step forward, but it also unintentionally left out many who lacked smartphones, internet access, or the skills to use such platforms, widening the digital divide. Over time, the approach was adjusted through greater state-level involvement, community outreach via trusted local and religious figures, and the use of mobile vaccination teams to reach underserved populations. Meanwhile, domestic manufacturing—especially Covishield and Covaxin—reduced reliance on external supply lines and supported "Vaccine Maitri" diplomacy. In the end, the campaign revealed India's ability to mobilize at scale while underlining the importance of trust-building, infrastructure strength, and inclusive planning in a digitally unequal society.

A. India's pharmaceutical exports gained global dominance
B. Vaccine side effects were the biggest threat to public health
C. Crisis management alone defined India's vaccination plan
D. Public health delivery was shaped by digital inequality and inclusion gaps

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

Explanation: The passage is not only about the scale of vaccination but also about what the campaign revealed: the importance of logistics (cold-chain, storage, transport), trust-building (countering misinformation), and inclusive planning in a society with unequal digital access. The concluding line emphasizes **inclusive planning in a digitally unequal society**, which points to how public health delivery is shaped by digital inequality and inclusion gaps.

Option (d) best captures this central message because it summarises the key lesson: large-scale public health efforts must address infrastructure and digital exclusion while building trust.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** The passage mentions Vaccine Maitri and domestic production, but global dominance is not the main theme.
- **Option (b):** Side effects are mentioned in rumours, but not as the biggest real threat in the argument.
- **Option (c):** The passage goes beyond crisis management and focuses on inclusion, infrastructure, and trust.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.87 **. What best describes the writer's attitude toward India's vaccination drive?**
Read the passage and answer the following questions.
India's COVID-19 vaccination programme—vast in ambition and reach—had to navigate a web of logistical hurdles, social resistance, and policy-level pressures. With a population exceeding a billion, the country had to deliver doses amid shifting supplies, uneven healthcare infrastructure, and varying levels of public confidence. Early distribution patterns were notably uneven: metropolitan regions received a larger share of vaccines compared to rural and remote areas. This gap was driven by centralized decision-making as well as practical constraints like weak cold-chain networks outside cities. In many far-flung locations, unreliable electricity, limited storage, and difficult transport routes made safe delivery challenging. Alongside this, vaccine doubt grew as false claims circulated online, amplifying fears about side effects or alleged motives—particularly through local-language channels. CoWIN, the digital system for registration, was a major step forward, but it also unintentionally left out many who lacked smartphones, internet access, or the skills to use such platforms, widening the digital divide. Over time, the approach was adjusted through greater state-level involvement, community outreach via trusted local and religious figures, and the use of mobile vaccination teams to reach underserved populations. Meanwhile, domestic manufacturing—especially Covishield and Covaxin—reduced reliance on external supply lines and supported "Vaccine Maitri" diplomacy. In the end, the campaign revealed India's ability to mobilize at scale while underlining the importance of trust-building, infrastructure strength, and inclusive planning in a digitally unequal society.

A. Mocking and dismissive
B. Evaluative and balanced with guarded optimism
C. Celebratory without pointing out flaws
D. Harshly negative and fear-inducing

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: The writer presents India's vaccination drive as large and ambitious, while also acknowledging serious challenges such as logistics, misinformation, and digital exclusion. At the same time, the passage notes improvements over time (state involvement, community outreach, mobile teams, domestic manufacturing) and concludes by highlighting India's ability to mobilize at scale. This mixture of appreciation and criticism shows a balanced evaluation, ending with a cautiously positive lesson about trust, infrastructure, and inclusion.

Therefore, the attitude is best described as **evaluative and balanced with guarded optimism**, which is option (b).

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** The passage is not mocking; it is analytical.
- **Option (c):** It is not purely celebratory because it clearly points out flaws and gaps.
- **Option (d):** It is not harshly negative or fear-inducing; it recognises strengths and improvements.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.88 **A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.**
She said, " Where have you been living for the past few months?"

A. She asked where had I been living for the past few months.
B. She asked where I had been living for the past few months.
C. She asked where I have been living for the past few months.
D. She said where I had been living for the past few months.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: The given sentence is a **wh-question** in direct speech. While converting a question into indirect speech, the following rules apply:

- Reporting verb changes to **asked/inquired** (not "said").
- The question form changes to a **statement form**, so **no inversion** is used (subject comes before verb).
- Since the reporting verb is in the past ("said"), the tense usually backshifts: **present perfect continuous** (have been living) becomes **past perfect continuous** (had been living).
- The question mark is removed.

Therefore: "Where have you been living...?" becomes: **She asked where I had been living for the past few months.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** Uses inversion "had I been living", which is incorrect in indirect speech.
- **Option (c):** Does not backshift the tense; "have been living" should become "had been living".
- **Option (d):** Uses "said" instead of "asked" and does not correctly report a question.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.89 **A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.**
The manager said that the employees were adapting to the new system quickly.

A. "The employees are adapting to the new system quickly," said the manager.
B. "The employees were adapting to the new system quickly," said the manager.
C. "The employees adapted to the new system quickly," said the manager.
D. "The employees had adapted to the new system quickly," said the manager.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: The given sentence is in indirect speech with reporting verb **said** (past). In reported speech, present continuous often changes to past continuous.

Indirect: **The manager said that the employees were adapting to the new system quickly.**

Here, **were adapting** indicates a backshift from the direct form **are adapting**. So, the direct speech should be:

"The employees are adapting to the new system quickly," said the manager.

Rules applied:

- Remove "that" and place the original statement inside quotation marks.
- Reverse the tense back to the original probable direct form: **were adapting → are adapting**.
- Keep the reporting clause "said the manager" outside the quotes.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b):** Keeps the backshifted tense; direct speech typically uses the original tense (are adapting).
- **Option (c):** Simple past "adapted" changes the aspect and meaning.
- **Option (d):** Past perfect "had adapted" shows completion, which is not intended here.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.90 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
That none of the applicants considered the policy fair (1)/ is hardly shocking given (2)/ that neither the supervisor nor the HR officer (3)/ were informed in advance. (4)

A. (1)
B. (2)
C. (3)

D. (4)

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).
Explanation: The error lies in the subject-verb agreement in part (4): **were informed**. The subject is a correlative conjunction structure: **neither the supervisor nor the HR officer**. In "neither...nor..." constructions, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it (rule of proximity).

Here, the nearer subject is **the HR officer**, which is singular. Therefore, the verb must also be singular: **was informed**, not "were informed".

Correct sentence: ...that neither the supervisor nor the HR officer **was informed** in advance.

Grammatical rule used: With **neither...nor / either...or**, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Example: Neither the teacher nor the students **are** ready. (nearest subject: students, plural)

Information booster: If both subjects are singular, use a singular verb; if the nearer subject is plural, use a plural verb, even if the first subject is singular.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.91 **Choose the correct one-word substitute for: "A professional who makes detailed maps showing terrain/features".**

A. Archivist
B. Topographer
C. Pharmacist
D. Sculptor

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: A **topographer** is a professional who studies and describes the physical features of land and prepares **detailed maps** showing terrain, elevations, and natural/man-made features. Such mapping is called **topography**. (Hindi meaning: स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्रकार)

Example: The **topographer** prepared a precise map of the hilly region for the project.

Meanings of the other options:

- **Option (a) Archivist:** a person who manages and preserves records/documents (Hindi meaning: अभिलेखागार-पालक).
- **Option (c) Pharmacist:** a person qualified to prepare and dispense medicines (Hindi meaning: औषध विक्रेता).
- **Option (d) Sculptor:** an artist who makes sculptures by carving or modelling (Hindi meaning: मूर्तिकार).

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.92 **Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Get cold feet**

A. To lose courage at the last moment
B. To request urgent help
C. To act bravely under pressure
D. To accept failure politely

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Meaning of idiom (Get cold feet): The idiom "get cold feet" means **to suddenly become nervous or afraid and lose courage at the last moment**, especially before doing something important or risky. (Hindi idiom/meaning: आख़िरी समय पर डर जाना/हिम्मत हार जाना)

Example: He decided to start a business, but he **got cold feet** just before investing the money.

Why option (a) is correct: It directly matches the standard idiomatic meaning: loss of courage at the crucial time.

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Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b):** This is not connected to fear or hesitation; it suggests seeking help.
- **Option (c):** This is the opposite meaning; "cold feet" indicates fear, not bravery.
- **Option (d):** Politely accepting failure is unrelated to the idiom.

Other related idioms and meanings:

- **Lose heart:** to lose hope or confidence.
- **Back out:** to withdraw from an agreement or plan.
- **Have butterflies in the stomach:** to feel nervous before an event.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.93 **Change the following from active to passive:**
Will the committee review the amended policy immediately?

A. Will the amended policy be reviewed immediately by the committee?
B. Will the amended policy being reviewed immediately by the committee?
C. Will the amended policy have been reviewed immediately by the committee?
D. Will the amended policy reviewed immediately by the committee?

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: The given sentence is an interrogative sentence in **simple future** (will + base verb) in active voice:

Active: Will **the committee** (subject) **review** (V1) **the amended policy** (object) immediately?

To change active to passive:

- Make the **object** the new subject: "the amended policy".
- Use the passive structure for simple future: **will + be + V3**.
- Keep the question form by placing "will" before the subject.
- Add the agent with "by" if required: "by the committee".

Passive: Will the amended policy **be reviewed** immediately by the committee?

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (b):** "being reviewed" is grammatically incorrect after "will" in simple future passive.
- **Option (c):** "will have been reviewed" changes the tense to future perfect.
- **Option (d):** Missing auxiliary "be"; passive cannot be formed without it.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.94 **Spot the correct spelling of microorganism-based pollution cleanup.**

A. Bioremediation
B. Bioremydiation
C. Biorimediation
D. Bioremedation

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: The correct spelling for microorganism-based pollution cleanup is **Bioremediation**. Bioremediation refers to the process of using living organisms (mainly microbes/plants) to **break down or remove pollutants** from soil, water, or the environment. (Hindi meaning: जैव-उपचार/जैव-परिशोधन)

Example: Oil-contaminated soil can be cleaned through **bioremediation** using specific bacteria.

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Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option (a) Bioremediation:** pollution cleanup using organisms (Hindi meaning: जैव-परिशोधन).
- **Option (b) Bioremydiation:** incorrect spelling; not a standard word (Hindi meaning: अशुद्ध वर्तनी).
- **Option (c) Biorimediation:** incorrect spelling; not a standard word (Hindi meaning: अशुद्ध वर्तनी).
- **Option (d) Bioremedation:** incorrect spelling; missing "i" before "ation" (Hindi meaning: अशुद्ध वर्तनी).

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.95 **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. It begins with identifying a clear question and collecting relevant information through observation or study.
2. Scientific inquiry plays a crucial role in developing reliable knowledge and improving human life.
3. The results are then analysed and presented so others can examine, replicate, and evaluate them.
4. This approach may be exploratory to understand ideas, or experimental to test a specific hypothesis.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: Sentence (2) is the best opening because it introduces the topic broadly by defining the importance of scientific inquiry. After introducing the concept, sentence (1) logically follows by explaining how scientific inquiry starts (a clear question and data collection). Sentence (4) then adds further detail by describing the two common forms of this approach (exploratory or experimental). Finally, sentence (3) completes the process by describing what happens after the inquiry: results are analysed and presented for replication and evaluation.

Correct sequence logic:

- **2:** Introduces the main idea and importance of scientific inquiry.
- **1:** Explains the first step of the process (question and observation/study).
- **4:** Classifies the approach into types (exploratory/experimental).
- **3:** Concludes with outcome and sharing of results for verification.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.96 **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**
1. The most common model is a peer-to-peer setup, where control is shared rather than held by one authority.
2. A decentralized ledger system records transactions across multiple nodes instead of storing them in a single place.
3. This shared structure increases trust because updates are accepted only after agreement across the network.
4. It works by distributing identical copies of the record to many computers connected through the internet.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).
Explanation: Sentence (2) should start because it defines what a decentralized ledger system is. Sentence (4) follows naturally because "It" refers to the decentralized ledger system and explains how it works by distributing identical copies. Sentence (1) then adds a key structural feature: a peer-to-peer model with shared control. Finally, sentence (3) concludes by stating the benefit of this shared structure, i.e., increased trust due to network agreement.

Correct sequence logic:

- **2:** Definition of decentralized ledger (records across multiple nodes).
- **4:** Mechanism (identical copies distributed to many computers).
- **1:** Common model explained (peer-to-peer shared control).
- **3:** Result/benefit (trust increases through network agreement).

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.97 **Select the correct option:**
The panel opted _____ extending the deadline due to strict compliance rules.

A. for
B. against
C. with
D. on

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: The verb **opt** forms fixed collocations: **opt for** (choose in favour of) and **opt against** (choose not to; decide against). The sentence meaning is that the panel decided **not to extend** the deadline because of strict compliance rules. Therefore, **opted against extending** is correct.

Correct sentence: **The panel opted against extending the deadline due to strict compliance rules.**

Example: The committee **opted against** postponing the examination.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a) for:** would mean the panel chose to extend, which contradicts the implied restriction "due to strict compliance rules".
- **Option (c) with:** "opt with" is not a correct collocation.
- **Option (d) on:** "opt on" is not used in this meaning.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.98 **Select the correct option:**
Neither the captain nor the players _____ ready to begin without the referee.

A. is
B. were
C. has been
D. was

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: The subject uses **neither...nor....** In such structures, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it (rule of proximity). The nearest subject here is **the players**, which is plural. Therefore, the verb must be plural: **were**.

Correct sentence: **Neither the captain nor the players were ready to begin without the referee.**

Grammar rule used: With **neither...nor / either...or**, verb agreement follows the nearest subject.

Example: Neither the manager nor the workers **were** satisfied with the decision.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a) is:** singular; does not agree with nearest plural subject "players".
- **Option (c) has been:** singular present perfect; incorrect agreement and tense.
- **Option (d) was:** singular past; incorrect agreement with "players".

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.99 **Select the sentence with the correct homonym of the highlighted word:**
The guards stood in pike formation along the causeway.

A. At dawn, the angler reeled in a pike from the quiet river.
B. The captive was sentenced to be displayed on the pike as a warning.
C. The long pike of the foot-soldier helped break the rival ranks.
D. Beside the knight's shield, the pike reflected the torchlight.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
• In the given sentence, **pike** refers to a **type of weapon/spear** used in military formation.
• A **homonym** is a word that has the **same spelling/pronunciation** but **different meaning**.
• In option (a), **pike** refers to a **kind of fish** (a freshwater predatory fish), which is a completely different meaning from "pike" (weapon). Hence, it contains the **homonym** of the highlighted word.
• Meaning of the highlighted word (pike) in the question:
– **Pike (weapon)**: a long spear used by soldiers (Hindi: **भाला/लंबा बरछा**)
– Example: The soldiers marched forward holding their **pikes** upright.

• Meaning of "pike" in option (a):
– **Pike (fish)**: a freshwater fish (Hindi: **एक प्रकार की मछली**)
– Example: He caught a **pike** during the winter fishing trip.

Why other options are incorrect:
• (b) "displayed on the pike" → pike is used as a **stake/spear**, still the **weapon sense**, not a different meaning.
• (c) "foot-soldier… pike" → clearly the **weapon**, same meaning as in the question.
• (d) "the pike reflected the torchlight" → again indicates a **metal weapon**, same meaning as in the question.

Q.100 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
Neither the analysis of revenue nor the forecast of expenditure patterns (1)/ seem to reflect the supply bottlenecks (2)/ that medium-sized manufacturers experience (3)/ during sudden market contractions. (4)

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).
Explanation: The error is in part (2): **seem to reflect**. The subject is: **Neither the analysis of revenue nor the forecast of expenditure patterns**. Both "analysis" and "forecast" are singular nouns. In a "neither...nor..." structure, the verb agrees with the nearest subject; however, here both subjects are singular, so the verb must be singular.

Therefore, **seem** (plural verb) should be replaced with **seems** (singular verb).

Correct sentence: Neither the analysis of revenue nor the forecast of expenditure patterns **seems** to reflect the supply bottlenecks that medium-sized manufacturers experience during sudden market contractions.

Grammatical rule used: Subject-verb agreement with **neither...nor**; verb agrees with the nearest subject, and if both are singular, use singular verb.

Example: Neither the teacher nor the principal **is** available today.

Information booster: Many candidates mistakenly use a plural verb after "neither...nor..." because the sentence feels long. Always identify the head nouns and apply agreement accurately.

So the correct answer is (b)