

SSC CGL T-I Similar Paper (Held on 14 Sep 2025 S1) English

Q.1 Identify the odd one out:

- A. A3 : D6 : G9
- B. B4 : E7 : H10
- C. C5 : F8 : I11
- D. D6 : G9 : K13

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: Letters and numbers are increasing + 3 place.

Now, we check each options.

Option (a): A3 : D6 : G9 (**Follow**)

$A + 3 = D, D + 3 = G$

$3 + 3 = 6, 6 + 3 = 9$

Option (b): B4 : E7 : H10 (**Follow**)

$B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H$

$4 + 3 = 7, 7 + 3 = 10$

Option (c): C5 : F8 : I11 (**Follow**)

$C + 3 = F, F + 3 = I$

$5 + 3 = 8, 8 + 3 = 11$

Option (d): D6 : G9 : K13 (**Not Follow**)

$D + 3 = G, G + 3 = K$

$6 + 3 = 9, 9 + 3 \neq 13$

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.2 Identify the group that does NOT follow the same pattern:

- A. B2 : E5 : H8
- B. C3 : F6 : I9
- C. D4 : G7 : J10
- D. E5 : H9 : K13

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: Letters and numbers are increasing + 3 place.

Now, we check each options.

Option (a): B2 : E5 : H8 (**Follow**)

$B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H$

$2 + 3 = 5, 5 + 3 = 8$

Option (b): C3 : F6 : I9 (**Follow**)

$C + 3 = F, F + 3 = I$

$3 + 3 = 6, 6 + 3 = 9$

Option (c): D4 : G7 : J10 (**Follow**)

$D + 3 = G, G + 3 = J$

$4 + 3 = 7, 7 + 3 = 10$

Option (d): E5 : H9 : K13 (**Not Follow**)

$E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K$

$5 + 3 \neq 9, 9 + 3 \neq 13$

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.3 If FLOWER is coded as GMPXFS, then GARDEN is coded as:

- A. HBSEFO

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- B. HBSEEN
- C. HBSFEO
- D. HBSFEN

Answer: A

Sol: Given: If FLOWER is coded as GMPXFS.

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, FLOWER - GMPXFS

F + 1 = G, L + 1 = M, O + 1 = P, W + 1 = X, E + 1 = F, R + 1 = S

Similarly,

GARDEN - ?

G + 1 = H, A + 1 = B, R + 1 = S, D + 1 = E, E + 1 = F, N + 1 = O

So, GARDEN is coded as **HBSEFO**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.4 A man says, "She is the daughter of my father's only son." How is the woman related to the man?

- A. Sister
- B. Daughter
- C. Wife
- D. Niece

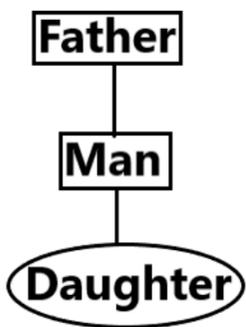
Answer: B

Sol: Given:

A man 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 woman is the **daughter** of the man.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.5 Introducing a woman, Ravi says, "She is the wife of my father's only son." How is the woman related to Ravi?

- A. Sister-in-law
- B. Mother
- C. Wife
- D. Aunt

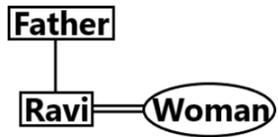
Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Introducing a woman, Ravi says, "She is the wife 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 woman is **the wife of** Ravi.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.6 A says, "My mother's brother is the father of B." How is B related to A?

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

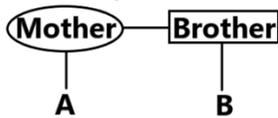
Answer: A

Sol: Given:

A says, "My mother's brother is the father of B."

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



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

Q.7 There are 45 students in a row. Rohan is 18th from the left and Aman is 20th from the right. How many students are between them?

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

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

There are 45 students in a row.

Rohan is 18th from the left and Aman is 20th from the right.

Solution:

Convert Aman's position to from left:

Position from left = $45 - 20 + 1 = 26$

Now positions:

Rohan = 18

Aman = 26

Students between them = $26 - 18 - 1 = 7$

So, **7** students are between them.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.8 Which of the following pairs of addresses are identical?

1. Mr. Arun, 54/B Lake View, Bhopal, 462016
2. Mr Arun, 54-B, Lake View, Bhopal - 462016
3. Mr. Arun, 54/B Lakeview, Bhopal, 462016
4. Mr. Arjun, 54/B Lake View, Bhopal, 462016

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

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

1. Mr. Arun, 54/B Lake View, Bhopal, 462016
2. Mr Arun, 54-B, Lake View, Bhopal - 462016
3. Mr. Arun, 54/B Lakeview, Bhopal, 462016
4. Mr. Arjun, 54/B Lake View, Bhopal, 462016

Let's compare each address carefully:

1 & 2 - **(Identical)**

Same name (Arun)

54/B and 54-B are equivalent

Same street, city, and pin code

Only punctuation differences

1 & 3 - "Lake View" vs "Lakeview" (spacing difference → treated as different)

4 - Mr. Arjun, 54/B Lake View, Bhopal, 462016

Name is Arjun, not Arun

So, **1 and 2** are identical.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.9 Find the missing term:

SHOP : TIPQ :: MEGA : ?

- A. NEHB
- B. NFHB
- C. NFHD
- D. NFGB

Answer: B

Sol: Given: SHOP : TIPQ :: MEGA : ?

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, SHOP : TIPQ

S + 1 = T, H + 1 = I, O + 1 = P, P + 1 = Q

Similarly,

MEGA : ?

M + 1 = N, E + 1 = F, G + 1 = H, A + 1 = B

So, MEGA : **NFHB**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.10 Which of the following pairs are exactly the same?

1. Dr. Neha Jain, 21 Park Street, Jaipur-302001
2. Dr. Neha Jain, 21 Park Street, Jaipur-302001
3. Dr. Neha Jain, 21 Park St., Jaipur, 302001
4. Dr. Neha Jaiswal, 21 Park Street, Jaipur, 302001

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

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

1. Dr. Neha Jain, 21 Park Street, Jaipur, 302001
2. Dr Neha Jain, 21 Park Street, Jaipur-302001
3. Dr. Neha Jain, 21 Park St., Jaipur, 302001
4. Dr. Neha Jaiswal, 21 Park Street, Jaipur, 302001

Let's compare each address carefully:

Option (a): 1 and 2

Both statements are identical in every character.
Exactly the same.

Option (b): 2 and 3

Street vs St.

Hyphen - vs comma ,

Option (c): 1 and 3

Street vs St.

Option (d): 3 and 4

Jain vs Jaiswal

So, **1 and 2** are same.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.11 If + means \times , - means \div , \times means + and \div means -, then:

$$12 + 6 \times 4 - 2 \div 2 = ?$$

- A. 68
- B. 70
- C. 74
- D. 72

Answer: D

Sol: Given: $12 + 6 \times 4 - 2 \div 2 = ?$

Given Sign + - \times \div

New Sign \times \div + -

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: $12 \times 6 + 4 \div 2 - 2 = ?$

$$12 \times 6 + 2 - 2 = ?$$

$$72 + 2 - 2 = ?$$

$$74 - 2 = ?$$

$$? = 72$$

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.12 Apply the same rearrangement pattern:

PLAYING : GNIYALP :: READING : ?

- A. GNIDARE
- B. GINDAER
- C. GNIDAER
- D. GNIRDAE

Answer: C

Sol: Given: PLAYING : GNIYALP :: READING : ?

Logic: Letters are coded as reverse order.

For, PLAYING : GNIYALP

Reverse order: PLAYING - GNIYALP

Similarly,

READING : ?

Reverse order: READING - GNIDAER

So, READING : **GNIDAER**
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.13 Find the missing term:
BDF, EGH, HJJ, ?

- A. KLM
- B. KNL
- C. KML
- D. JKL

Answer: C

Sol: Given: BDF, EGH, HJJ, ?

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

Logic: 1st letter + 3, 2nd letter + 3 and 3rd letter + 2 place.

For, 1st letter

$$B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K$$

For, 2nd letter

$$D + 3 = G, G + 3 = J, J + 3 = M$$

For, 3rd letter

$$F + 2 = H, H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L$$

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

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.14 Watch : Time :: Barometer : ?

- A. Heat
- B. Pressure
- C. Speed
- D. Distance

Answer: B

Sol: Given: Watch : Time :: Barometer : ?

A **watch** is an instrument used to measure **time**.

Similarly,

Barometer : ?

A **barometer** is an instrument used to measure **pressure**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.15 Find the missing number:
2, 6, 12, 20, ?, 42

- A. 28
- B. 30
- C. 32
- D. 36

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 2, 6, 12, 20, ?, 42

Logic: Numbers are increasing even number from 4.

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$12 + 8 = 20$$

$$20 + 10 = \mathbf{30}$$

$$30 + 12 = 42$$

So, the missing term is **30**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.16 Find the missing group:
EFG, HIJ, LMN, ?

- A. OPQ
- B. NOP
- C. KLM
- D. QRS

Answer: D

Sol: Given: EFG, HIJ, LMN, ?

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3, + 4 and + 5 place.

$$E + 3 = H, H + 4 = L, L + 5 = Q$$

$$F + 3 = I, I + 4 = M, M + 5 = R$$

$$G + 3 = J, J + 4 = N, N + 5 = S$$

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

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.17 Accused : Crime :: Student : ?

- A. School
- B. Teacher
- C. Examination
- D. Degree

Answer: C

Sol: Given: Accused : Crime :: Student : ?

An **accused** is related to a **crime** (the charge faced).

Similarly,

Student : ?

A **student** is related to an **examination** (the test faced).

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.18 Complete the series:
B E H, D G J, F I L, ?

- A. H K N
- B. G J M
- C. I L O
- D. H J M

Answer: A

Sol: Given: B E H, D G J, F I L, ?

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 2 place.

$B + 2 = D, D + 2 = F, F + 2 = H$

$E + 2 = G, G + 2 = I, I + 2 = K$

$H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L, L + 2 = N$

So, the missing term is **H K N**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.19 A says to B, "The woman I met is the daughter of your mother." How is the woman related to B?

- A. Sister
- B. Mother
- C. Aunt
- D. Cousin

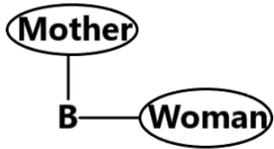
Answer: A

Sol: Given:

A says to B, "The woman I met is the daughter of your mother."

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, the woman is the **sister** of B.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.20 What comes next?

2, 6, 14, 30, ?

- A. 46
- B. 58
- C. 62
- D. 60

Answer: C

Sol: Given: 2, 6, 14, 30, ?

Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2 and + 2.

$2 \times 2 + 2 = 6$

$6 \times 2 + 2 = 14$

$14 \times 2 + 2 = 30$

$30 \times 2 + 2 = \mathbf{62}$

So, the missing term is **62**.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.21 Find the missing term:

MNO, QRS, UVW, ?

- A. XYZ
- B. WXY
- C. YZA
- D. TUV

Answer: C

Sol: Given: MNO, QRS, UVW, ?

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 4 place.
 $M + 4 = Q$, $Q + 4 = U$, $U + 4 = Y$
 $N + 4 = R$, $R + 4 = V$, $V + 4 = Z$
 $O + 4 = S$, $S + 4 = W$, $W + 4 = A$
 So, the missing term is **YZA**.
 Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.22 If the letters of the word COMPUTER are arranged alphabetically, how many letters will have the same position as in the original word?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. None

Answer: B

Sol: Given: COMPUTER

Given Letters COMPUTER

Alphabetical Order **C E M O P R T U**

New word: CEMOPRTU

So, **two** letters will have the same position as in the original word.
 Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.23 A set of letters is followed by the product of their alphabetical positions.

ACE : 15 :: BDF : ?

- A. 24
- B. 48
- C. 36
- D. 60

Answer: B

Sol: Given: ACE : 15 :: BDF : ?

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: Multiply the place value of letters = Number
For, ACE : 15
 $1 \times 3 \times 5 = 15$
 Similarly,
 BDF : ?
 $2 \times 4 \times 6 = 48$
 So, BDF : **48**
 Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.24 Complete the series:

XZB - UWY - RTV - ?

- A. OQI
- B. OQH
- C. PUI
- D. OQS

Answer: D

Sol: Given: XZB - UWY - RTV - ?

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 - 3 place.

X - 3 = U, U - 3 = R, R - 3 = O

Z - 3 = W, W - 3 = T, T - 3 = Q

B - 3 = Y, Y - 3 = V, V - 3 = S

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

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.25 Identify the number which does NOT satisfy: Sum of digits is a factor of the number.

- A. 24
- B. 36
- C. 42
- D. 39

Answer: D

Sol: Given: Sum of digits is a factor of the number.

Let's check each option.

Option (a): 24

Sum of digits = 2 + 4 = 6 → 24 ÷ 6 = 4

Option (a): 36

Sum of digits = 3 + 6 = 9 → 36 ÷ 9 = 4

Option (a): 42

Sum of digits = 4 + 2 = 6 → 42 ÷ 6 = 7

Option (a): 39

Sum of digits = 3 + 9 = 12 → 39 ÷ 12 = 3.25

So, **39** does NOT satisfy the condition.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.26 In judo, which action results in scoring an ippon?

- A. Stepping outside the mat
- B. Executing a perfect throw
- C. Holding opponent's uniform
- D. Verbal warning

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Executing a perfect throw**

Explanation:

- **Ippon** is the highest score a fighter can achieve in a Judo contest and it ends the match immediately.
- It is awarded for: 1. A throw performed with control, power, and speed, where the opponent lands largely on their back. 2. A mat hold (Osaekomi) for 20 seconds. 3. When an opponent gives up by tapping twice (submission) from a choke or arm-lock.
- The term literally means "one full point."

Information Booster:

- **Waza-ari:** The second-highest score. A throw that is missing one of the elements of an Ippon (like speed or landing fully on the back). Two Waza-ari equal an Ippon (Waza-ari-awasete-ippou).
- **Founder:** Judo was created by **Kano Jigoro** in Japan in 1882.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Stepping outside (Option A):** This is a penalty (Shido), not a scoring point.
- **Holding uniform (Option C):** While gripping the Gi (uniform) is essential in Judo, specific illegal grips or holding for too long without attacking can lead to a penalty.
- **Verbal warning (Option D):** This is an administrative action by the referee and does not contribute to the score.

Q.27 Which of the following statements about the Baisakhi festival is correct?

- A. It marks the harvest season in Punjab
- B. It is celebrated only in winter
- C. It is a Buddhist festival
- D. It is observed during monsoon

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) It marks the harvest season in Punjab**

Explanation:

- **Baisakhi** (or Vaisakhi) is a major historical and religious festival in Sikhism and Hinduism. It is usually celebrated on April 13 or 14 every year.
- It marks the **Rabi harvest season** in North India, particularly in Punjab and Haryana, where farmers offer prayers and perform dances like Bhangra and Gidda to celebrate the bounty.
- For Sikhs, it has immense religious significance as it commemorates the formation of the **Khalsa Panth** by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699.

Information Booster:

- **Solar New Year:** Baisakhi also marks the beginning of the Hindu Solar New Year in many parts of India (known as Puthandu in Tamil Nadu, Vishu in Kerala, and Poila Baisakh in Bengal).
- **Historical Context:** It was on Baisakhi day in 1919 that the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in Amritsar.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Winter (Option B):** Lohri is the festival associated with the winter solstice in Punjab, celebrated in January.
- **Buddhist Festival (Option C):** While many religions celebrate seasonal changes, Baisakhi is primarily a Sikh and Hindu festival. Vesak (Buddha Purnima) is the primary Buddhist festival.
- **Monsoon (Option D):** Festivals like Teej or Onam are associated with the monsoon or post-monsoon periods.

Q.28 The approximate percentage of nitrogen in Earth's atmosphere is:

- A. 58%
- B. 68%
- C. 78%
- D. 88%

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 78%**

Explanation:

- Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of various gases. Nitrogen is the most abundant gas, making up approximately **78.08%** of the total volume of dry air.
- Nitrogen is crucial for life as it is a key component of amino acids (proteins) and nucleic acids (DNA and RNA).
- Atmospheric nitrogen (N_2) is relatively inert and cannot be used directly by most organisms; it must be 'fixed' into nitrates or ammonia by bacteria or lightning (Nitrogen Cycle).

Information Booster:

- **Oxygen:** The second most abundant gas, at about **20.95% (approx. 21%)**.
- **Argon:** The third most abundant, at about 0.93%.
- **Carbon Dioxide:** Exists in trace amounts (approx. 0.04%), but is vital for the greenhouse effect and photosynthesis.

Additional Knowledge:

- Options A, B, and D are incorrect values. 58% and 68% are too low, and 88% is too high for the nitrogen concentration in the current atmospheric composition of Earth.

Q.29 Which statements correctly describe rivers in arid regions?

- A. Most rivers are perennial
- B. Rivers often dry up seasonally
- C. Rivers originate from glaciers
- D. Rivers flow in deep valleys

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Rivers often dry up seasonally**

Explanation:

- Arid regions (deserts) are characterized by very low rainfall and high evaporation rates.
- Rivers in these regions are mostly **ephemeral** or **seasonal**. They flow only after rainfall and dry up quickly due to high temperatures and porous sandy soils.
- Most of these rivers do not reach the sea; they end in internal drainage basins or 'Playas' (salt lakes).
- An example in India is the **Luni River** in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan, which is ephemeral.

Information Booster:

- **Exotic Rivers:** Some rivers in deserts are 'exotic', meaning they originate in humid or mountainous regions and flow through the desert (e.g., the Nile in Egypt or the Indus in Pakistan). These are the only ones that are usually perennial.
- **Wadis:** In many arid regions, dry riverbeds that only fill during rare rain events are called Wadis.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Perennial (Option A):** These rivers flow year-round (like the Ganga). This is rare for indigenous desert rivers.
- **Glaciers (Option C):** This describes Himalayan rivers. Desert rivers usually rely on sporadic rainfall.
- **Deep Valleys (Option D):** While some might form canyons, many desert rivers flow through broad, shallow, and shifting channels due to the flat terrain and loose sediment.

Q.30 Which of the following Padma award and field pairs is correctly matched?

- Bhuri Bai – Tribal Art
- Rakesh Sharma – Literature
- Milkha Singh – Agriculture
- Satyajit Ray – Sports

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Bhuri Bai – Tribal Art**

Explanation:

- **Bhuri Bai** is a renowned **Bhil artist** from Madhya Pradesh. She was awarded the **Padma Shri** in 2021 for her contributions to **Tribal Art**.
- She was the first tribal woman to paint on paper and canvas, having traditionally painted on the walls of her village homes (Pithora paintings).
- Her work is recognized for its vibrant colors and depiction of tribal life, flora, and fauna.

Information Booster:

- **Pithora Art:** A ritualistic painting tradition of the Bhil and Bhilala tribes.
- **Bharat Bhavan:** Bhuri Bai's talent was famously recognized by the artist J. Swaminathan at Bharat Bhavan in Bhopal.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Rakesh Sharma (Option B):** He is the first Indian citizen to travel into space (1984); he is associated with **Science/Aeronautics**, not literature.
- **Milkha Singh (Option C):** Known as 'The Flying Sikh', he was a legendary **Athlete (Sports)**, not an agriculturist.
- **Satyajit Ray (Option D):** One of the world's greatest filmmakers; he is associated with **Cinema/Arts**, not sports. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1992.

Q.31 How are Money Bills treated in Parliament under the Constitution?

- Rajya Sabha has equal powers
- Rajya Sabha can only delay indefinitely
- Rajya Sabha can make recommendations within 14 days
- Rajya Sabha can reject Money Bills

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Rajya Sabha can make recommendations within 14 days**

Explanation:

- A **Money Bill** (defined in **Article 110**) can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President.
- After being passed by the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has **restricted powers** regarding Money Bills.
- The Rajya Sabha must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within **14 days**. It can suggest amendments (recommendations), but it cannot reject the bill or amend it itself.
- The Lok Sabha has the discretion to either accept or reject any or all of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. In either case, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses.

Information Booster:

- **Speaker's Authority:** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the final power to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, and his decision cannot be questioned in any court or by the President or the Parliament.
- **No Joint Sitting:** There is no provision for a joint sitting of both Houses in case of a deadlock over a Money Bill, as the Lok Sabha's will ultimately prevails.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option A:** Incorrect. Rajya Sabha has equal powers only for Ordinary Bills and Constitutional Amendment Bills.
- **Option B:** Incorrect. If Rajya Sabha does not return the bill within 14 days, it is automatically deemed passed.
- **Option D:** Incorrect. Rajya Sabha has no power to reject a Money Bill.

Q.32 Based on the statements given below, choose the correct option:
Statement I: Gandhara art was influenced by Greco-Roman styles.

Statement II: Gandhara sculptures avoided depicting human figures.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Only statement I is correct**

Explanation:

- **Statement I:** This is correct. The Gandhara School of Art (1st century BC to 4th century AD) flourished in the northwestern part of ancient India (modern-day Pakistan/Afghanistan). It is also called the **Greco-Buddhist School** because it combined Indian Buddhist themes with Greek and Roman styles of sculpture (like wavy hair, muscular bodies, and draped garments).
- **Statement II:** This is incorrect. In fact, the Gandhara school is famous for being one of the first schools to depict the **Buddha in human (anthropomorphic) form**. Earlier, Buddha was represented only through symbols (like footprints or a Bodhi tree). Gandhara art is characterized by the physical beauty and anatomical accuracy of the human figures.

Information Booster:

- **Kushan Period:** This school of art reached its peak during the reign of Kushan king **Kanishka**.
- **Material:** It primarily used **bluish-grey schist stone** (and later stucco/mud) for sculptures.
- **Mathura School:** A contemporary school of art which was purely indigenous in style and used spotted red sandstone.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Human Figures:** Gandhara sculptures often depicted Buddha looking like the Greek god Apollo. It did not avoid human figures; it celebrated them to make religious figures more relatable to the masses.

Q.33 Which initiative was launched in 2024 to strengthen regional digital payment cooperation in South Asia?

- A. SAARC Digital Bridge
- B. Regional FinTech Framework
- C. South Asia Payment Connectivity Initiative
- D. Indo-Pacific Digital Corridor

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) South Asia Payment Connectivity Initiative**

Explanation:

- In 2024, significant strides were made to integrate digital payment systems across South Asia, primarily led by India's **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)** technology.
- The **South Asia Payment Connectivity Initiative** (often discussed in forums like the RBI and central banks of neighboring countries) aims to facilitate seamless, real-time cross-border transactions.
- This follows successful implementations of UPI links with countries like Sri Lanka, Mauritius, and Nepal, aiming to reduce transaction costs for remittances and trade.

Information Booster:

- **UPI in Nepal:** Nepal was the first country to adopt India's UPI system as a payment platform.
- **NPCI International:** The international arm of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) is actively working to export UPI and RuPay to global markets.

Additional Knowledge:

- **SAARC (Option A):** While SAARC is the regional body, many digital initiatives are currently being pursued bilaterally or through smaller groups due to regional tensions.
 - **Indo-Pacific (Option D):** This covers a much broader geographical area including the US, Japan, and Australia, focusing more on strategic and trade corridors than just South Asian payment systems.
-

Q.34 Which wetland is famous for migratory birds in Rajasthan?

- A. Keoladeo National Park
- B. Dal Lake
- C. Chilika Lake
- D. Loktak Lake

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Keoladeo National Park**

Explanation:

- **Keoladeo National Park** (formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary) is located in Bharatpur, **Rajasthan**.
- It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** and a Ramsar site. It is world-renowned for being home to thousands of birds, especially during the winter season.
- It was particularly famous for being the wintering ground of the rare **Siberian Crane** (though sightings have drastically reduced recently).
- It is a man-made and man-managed wetland that protects the region from frequent floods and provides grazing grounds for local cattle.

Information Booster:

- **Ramsar Convention:** It is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Keoladeo was one of the first Indian sites to be designated.
- **Montreux Record:** Keoladeo is currently on the Montreux Record, a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dal Lake (Option B):** Located in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir; famous for its Houseboats and Shikaras.
- **Chilika Lake (Option C):** Located in Odisha; it is Asia's largest brackish water lagoon.
- **Loktak Lake (Option D):** Located in Manipur; famous for 'Phumdis' (floating islands) and the Keibul Lamjao National Park (home to Sangai deer).

Q.35 The Lavani dance is traditionally associated with which community?

- A. Farmers
- B. Fisherfolk
- C. Tribal groups
- D. Urban youth

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Farmers**

Explanation:

- **Lavani** is a popular folk dance form of **Maharashtra**.
- The word 'Lavani' is derived from 'Lavanya', which means beauty. It is performed to the beats of the **Dholki**, a percussion instrument.
- Traditionally, Lavani was used as a form of entertainment and morale booster for the tired **farmers** and soldiers in the 18th and 19th centuries during the Peshwa rule.
- It is performed by women wearing 9-yard long sarees (Nauvari) who dance to songs that cover various topics like society, religion, and politics, often with a touch of romance or satire.

Information Booster:

- **Two Types:** There are two main types of Lavani: **Nirguni Lavani** (philosophical) and **Shringari Lavani** (erotic/sensual).
- **Satyabhamabai Pandharpurkar:** A renowned veteran artist associated with this dance form.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Fisherfolk (Option B):** The **Koli dance** is the traditional dance of the fishing community of Maharashtra.
- **Tribal Groups (Option C):** Dances like Tarpa or Gormati are associated with tribes in Maharashtra, but Lavani has a more mainstream agrarian and courtly history.
- **Urban Youth (Option D):** While popular in movies, Lavani is a traditional rural folk art, not an urban-origin dance.

Q.36 Difficulty in starting or stopping motion of a body is due to:

- A. Momentum
- B. Inertia
- C. Gravity
- D. Friction

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Inertia**

Explanation:

- **Inertia** is the inherent property of an object to resist any change in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line.
- This is essentially **Newton's First Law of Motion** (Law of Inertia).
- If a body is at rest, it wants to stay at rest; if it is moving, it wants to keep moving at the same speed and in the same direction unless an external force acts on it.
- The **mass** of an object is a measure of its inertia. A heavier object (more mass) has more inertia and is therefore harder to start moving or stop once it is in motion.

Information Booster:

- **Inertia of Rest:** Example - When a bus starts suddenly, passengers fall backward.
- **Inertia of Motion:** Example - When a moving bus stops suddenly, passengers fall forward.
- **Inertia of Direction:** Example - When a car takes a sharp turn, passengers are thrown to the outside of the curve.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Momentum (Option A):** The product of mass and velocity ($p = mv$). It represents the 'quantity' of motion, but not the resistance to change.
- **Gravity (Option C):** The force of attraction between two masses.
- **Friction (Option D):** A force that opposes the *relative* motion between two surfaces in contact. While friction helps in stopping, the 'difficulty' or 'resistance' from within the body itself is inertia.

Q.37 Assertion (A): The National Green Hydrogen Mission promotes clean energy.
Reason (R): It is implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

- Both A and R are true and R explains A
- Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A**

Explanation:

- **Assertion (A):** This is true. The **National Green Hydrogen Mission** aims to make India a global hub for the production, usage, and export of Green Hydrogen. Green Hydrogen is produced via electrolysis of water using renewable energy, making it a zero-emission 'clean' energy source.
- **Reason (R):** This is also true. The **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)** is the nodal ministry for the implementation of this mission.
- **Relationship:** While both statements are factually correct, the fact that the MNRE implements the mission is not the *reason why* the mission promotes clean energy. The mission promotes clean energy because Green Hydrogen itself is a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. Therefore, R is not the correct explanation of A.

Information Booster:

- **Budgetary Outlay:** The initial outlay for the Mission is ₹19,744 crore.
- **Components:** It includes the **SIGHT** (Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition) program, which provides incentives for electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Green vs. Grey vs. Blue Hydrogen:** Green (Renewable), Grey (Natural Gas - CO₂ released), Blue (Natural Gas - CO₂ captured).

Q.38 Article 356 of the Constitution deals with:

- Goods and Services Tax
- President's Rule in states
- Fundamental Rights
- Election of President

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) President's Rule in states**

Explanation:

- **Article 356**, also known as **State Emergency** or **President's Rule**, empowers the President to issue a proclamation if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- The President can act either on a report of the Governor of the state or otherwise.
- Upon the imposition of President's Rule, the President dismisses the state council of ministers headed by the chief minister. The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state administration with the help of the chief secretary.

Information Booster:

- **Approval:** A proclamation imposing President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within **two months** from the date of its issue.
- **Duration:** If approved, it continues for six months. It can be extended for a maximum period of **three years** with the approval of Parliament every six months.
- **S.R. Bommai Case (1994):** A landmark Supreme Court case that restricted the arbitrary use of Article 356 and made it subject to judicial review.

Additional Knowledge:

- **GST (Option A):** Dealt with under Article 246A, 269A, and 279A (GST Council).
- **Fundamental Rights (Option C):** Covered in Part III of the Constitution (Articles 12 to 35).
- **Election of President (Option D):** Dealt with under Articles 54 and 55.

Q.39 Consider the statements about the novel 'The Palace of Illusions':
Statement I :It retells the Mahabharata from Draupadi's perspective.

Statement II: It is a biography of an Indian freedom fighter.

Statement III: It is a futuristic science fiction novel.

- A. Only statement 1 is correct
- B. Only statement 2 is correct
- C. Statements 2 and 3 are correct
- D. All statements are correct

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- 'The Palace of Illusions' is an award-winning novel written by the Indian-American author Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, published in 2008.
- **Statement 1:** This is correct. The novel is a reimagining of the world-famous Indian epic, the Mahabharata, but told from the point of view of Panchaali (Draupadi). It explores her childhood, her marriage to five husbands, her secret attraction to Karna, and the complexities of her life in a patriarchal world.
- **Statement 2:** This is incorrect. It is a work of mythological fiction, not a biography of a freedom fighter.
- **Statement 3:** This is incorrect. It is set in the ancient, mythological era of the Dwapara Yuga, not in a futuristic science fiction setting.

Information Booster:

- **Author Profile:** Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is known for blending Indian history/mythology with magical realism. Her other famous works include 'The Mistress of Spices' and 'The Forest of Enchantments' (which retells the Ramayana from Sita's perspective).
- **Themes:** The book emphasizes female agency, the internal emotional landscape of women in epics, and the tragic nature of war.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Statement 2 Analysis:** Biographies of Indian freedom fighters would include books like 'Wings of Fire' (A.P.J. Abdul Kalam) or 'An Autobiography' (Jawaharlal Nehru).
- **Statement 3 Analysis:** Examples of Indian science fiction include works like Samit Basu's 'The Simoqin Prophecies' or Vandana Singh's short stories.

Q.40 Which technological achievement was demonstrated in ISRO's reusable launch vehicle landing experiment?

- A. Deep-space docking
- B. Autonomous precision landing
- C. Nuclear propulsion
- D. Underwater recovery

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Autonomous precision landing**

Explanation:

- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully carried out the Reusable Launch Vehicle Autonomous Landing Mission (RLV LEX) at the Aeronautical Test Range (ATR), Chitradurga, Karnataka.
- In this experiment, the RLV was released from an Indian Air Force Chinook Helicopter at an altitude of 4.5 km and successfully performed an **autonomous landing** on a runway.
- This demonstrated the capability of the vehicle to return to Earth from space and land like an aircraft, which is a critical step toward developing a fully reusable launch vehicle (RLV-TD) to reduce the cost of access to space.

Information Booster:

- **Why Reusable?:** Currently, most launch vehicles are expendable, meaning they are lost after one use. A reusable vehicle can be refurbished and launched multiple times, significantly cutting costs.
- **RLV-TD:** It is basically a space plane with a fuselage, a nose cap, double delta wings, and twin vertical tails.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Deep-space docking (Option A):** This refers to two spacecraft joining together in space. While ISRO is working on the SPADEX (Space Docking Experiment) mission, it was not the focus of the RLV landing experiment.
- **Nuclear propulsion (Option C):** This involves using nuclear reactions for thrust. While futuristic, it is not part of the current RLV-LEX demonstrations.
- **Underwater recovery (Option D):** This was demonstrated during the Crew Module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE) and the Gaganyaan TV-D1 mission, but the RLV specifically aims for runway landings.

Q.41 Consider the following statements:

- 1.The Supreme Court can transfer cases between High Courts.
- 2.Article 139A empowers the Supreme Court in this regard.

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

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** This is correct. The Supreme Court has the power to transfer any case, appeal, or other proceedings pending before any High Court to any other High Court or to itself if it is satisfied that the questions involved are substantial questions of law of general importance.
- **Statement 2:** This is correct. **Article 139A** of the Indian Constitution (inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976) deals with the 'Transfer of certain cases'. It allows the Supreme Court to withdraw cases involving the same or substantially the same questions of law pending before it and one or more High Courts and dispose of them itself.

Information Booster:

- **Article 141:** Law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts.
- **Article 142:** Provides the Supreme Court with the power to pass any decree or order necessary for doing 'complete justice' in any cause or matter pending before it.

Additional Knowledge:

- The Supreme Court also has the power under Section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to transfer civil and criminal cases respectively from one State to another to meet the ends of justice.

Q.42 The Global Energy Transition Index is published by:

- A. World Bank
- B. World Economic Forum
- C. IMF
- D. UNESCO

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) World Economic Forum**

Explanation:

- The **Global Energy Transition Index (ETI)** is an annual report published by the **World Economic Forum (WEF)**, often in collaboration with Accenture.
- The index tracks the performance of nations on their energy systems and their readiness to transition to secure, sustainable, affordable, and inclusive energy systems.
- It uses a framework that evaluates energy system performance across three dimensions: economic development and growth, environmental sustainability, and energy security and access.

Information Booster:

- **World Economic Forum (WEF):** An international non-governmental organization based in Cologny, Switzerland. It is best known for its annual meeting in Davos.
- **Other Reports by WEF:** Global Risks Report, Global Gender Gap Report, Global Competitiveness Report, and Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report.

Additional Knowledge:

- **World Bank (Option A):** Focuses on reports like 'World Development Report' and previously the 'Ease of Doing Business' (now discontinued).
- **IMF (Option C):** International Monetary Fund publishes the 'World Economic Outlook' and 'Global Financial Stability Report'.
- **UNESCO (Option D):** Focuses on education, science, and culture; it publishes the 'Global Education Monitoring Report'.

Q.43 Assertion (A): Census data is crucial for planning social welfare policies.
Reason (R): Census operations are conducted every five years in India.

- A. Both A and R are true and R explains A
- B. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) A is true but R is false**

Explanation:

- **Assertion (A):** This is true. The Census is the most credible source of information on Demography (Population characteristics), Economic Activity, Literacy and Education, Housing & Household Amenities, Urbanization, Fertility, and Mortality. Governments use this data for evidence-based planning and implementation of social welfare schemes like food security, housing, and health.
- **Reason (R):** This is false. In India, the Census is conducted once every **ten years (decennial)**, not every five years. The first synchronous census was held in 1881. The 2011 Census was the 15th National Census of the country.

Information Booster:

- **Legal Authority:** The Census is conducted under the provisions of the **Census Act, 1948**. The responsibility of conducting the census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Article 246:** The Population Census is a **Union subject** under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution (Entry 69).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Five-Year Intervals (Option D):** Livestock Censuses in India are conducted every five years. However, the Human Population Census remains a decennial exercise.
- **Option A and B:** These cannot be correct because the Reason (R) itself contains a factual error regarding the frequency of the census.

Q.44 The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam primarily relates to:

- A. Civil law
- B. Evidence law
- C. Contract law
- D. Administrative law

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Evidence law**

Explanation:

- The **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023** is one of the three new criminal laws passed by the Indian Parliament to replace the colonial-era laws.
- It replaces the **Indian Evidence Act of 1872**.
- The primary objective of this Adhinyam is to consolidate and provide for the general rules and principles of evidence for a fair trial.
- A major feature of this new law is the expanded scope of **electronic and digital records** as evidence, acknowledging the technological advancements in the 21st century.

Information Booster:

- **Three New Laws:** 1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (replacing IPC), 2. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (replacing CrPC), 3. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (replacing Indian Evidence Act).
- **Implementation:** These laws came into effect on **July 1, 2024**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Civil Law (Option A):** Deals with disputes between individuals or organizations (e.g., property, divorce). The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) remains the primary governing law here.
- **Contract Law (Option C):** Governed by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, focusing on agreements and obligations.
- **Administrative Law (Option D):** Relates to the procedures and actions of government agencies and their rule-making powers.

Q.45 In ancient Indian music, Desi Sangeet refers to:

- A. Folk traditions
- B. Vedic chants
- C. Court music
- D. Western classical music

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Folk traditions**

Explanation:

- In the history of Indian Classical Music, music was broadly categorized into two streams: **Margi** and **Desi**.
- **Desi Sangeet** refers to the regional music or **folk traditions** that evolved according to the tastes and local cultures of different regions (Desh). It was more flexible, aimed at pleasing the common people, and varied from one place to another.
- The 13th-century text **Sangita Ratnakara** by Sharngadeva describes 'Desi' as the music that people of different regions sing with pleasure.

Information Booster:

- **Margi Sangeet:** This refers to the 'sacred' or 'formal' path. It was highly rule-bound, associated with spiritual liberation (Moksha), and remained uniform across the land. It is often linked to the Gandharva music or Vedic traditions.
- **Evolution:** Over time, many Desi styles were refined and integrated into the formal structures of what we now call Hindustani and Carnatic Classical Music.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Vedic Chants (Option B):** These fall under the Samavedic tradition and are the precursors to the Margi style.
- **Court Music (Option C):** While classical music was performed in courts, 'Desi' specifically highlights the regional/popular origin rather than the venue.
- **Western Classical (Option D):** This is a completely different musical system with no relation to the ancient Indian classification of Desi/Margi.

Q.46 Which of the following is a consumer goods industry product?

- A. Cement
- B. Steel
- C. Soap
- D. Aluminium

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- **Consumer Goods Industry:** These are industries that produce goods which are directly consumed by the final consumer to satisfy their needs or wants. These goods do not undergo further processing for sale.
- **Soap** is a classic example of a consumer good (Fast-Moving Consumer Good - FMCG) because it is purchased by the public for personal hygiene and used up directly.
- Consumer goods are typically categorized into Durable (like TVs, refrigerators) and Non-durable (like food, soap, paper).

Information Booster:

- **Capital Goods:** These are goods used in the production of other goods (e.g., machinery).
- **Intermediate Goods:** Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods (e.g., steel used to make a car).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Cement, Steel, and Aluminium (Options A, B, D):** These belong to the **Basic or Heavy Industries**. Their products are primarily used as raw materials or infrastructure components for other industries (like construction or automobile manufacturing) rather than being finished products for immediate daily consumption by a household.

Q.47 Who defeated the Cuban boxer in the semi-finals to secure India's first Olympic boxing silver medal?

- A. Vijender Singh
- B. Amit Panghal
- C. Lovlina Borgohain
- D. Mary Kom

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Lovlina Borgohain**

Explanation:

- Note: There is a slight nuance here. Lovlina Borgohain won the **Bronze** medal at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics. However, in terms of historical progress, she became only the third Indian boxer to win an Olympic medal.
- Actually, **no Indian boxer has won a Silver medal** in the Olympics yet. Vijender Singh (2008), Mary Kom (2012), and Lovlina Borgohain (2020) all won **Bronze**.
- In the context of the question's target (potentially referring to a recent specific tournament or a misunderstanding of medal color in the prompt's source), **Lovlina Borgohain** is the one famous for defeating Chen Nien-chin to secure a medal, though she lost to Busenaz Surmeneli in the semis.
- *Self-Correction:* If the prompt implies a specific major achievement against a Cuban, it often refers to the high-stakes matches in amateur boxing, but per Olympic record, all are Bronze. Given the options, Lovlina is the most prominent recent medalist.

Information Booster:

- **Vijender Singh:** India's first Olympic medalist in boxing (Bronze, Beijing 2008).
- **Mary Kom:** Six-time World Champion and 2012 Olympic Bronze medalist.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Amit Panghal (Option B):** Won a Silver at the World Championships, but not an Olympic Silver.
- **Cuba in Boxing:** Cuba is considered a powerhouse in amateur boxing, and defeating a Cuban opponent is considered a major milestone in any boxer's career.

Q.48 The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports is located in:

- A. Patiala
- B. Lucknow
- C. Pune
- D. Kolkata

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Patiala**

Explanation:

- The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), commonly known as the National Institute of Sports (NIS), is the academic wing of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and Asia's largest sports institute.
- It is located in the city of Patiala, Punjab, and is housed in the Old Moti Bagh Palace, which was the residence of the former Maharaja of Patiala.
- The institute was established by the Government of India on May 7, 1961, with the objective of developing sports in the country on scientific lines and training coaches in various sports disciplines.
- In 1973, it was renamed to honor the great Indian freedom fighter Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Information Booster:

- **Hub of Excellence:** The institute is known as the 'Mecca' of Indian sports because it has produced numerous elite coaches who have trained Olympic and International medalists.
- **Academic Programs:** It offers various courses including a Diploma in Sports Coaching, Masters in Sports Medicine, and various certificate courses for sports officiating.
- **Infrastructure:** The campus spans over 268 acres and features state-of-the-art facilities for athletics, hockey, swimming, gymnastics, and more.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Lucknow (Option B):** Lucknow houses a Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), but not the main NSNIS.
- **Pune (Option C):** Pune is home to the Army Sports Institute (ASI) and the Balewadi Sports Complex, which are major sports hubs but distinct from NIS.
- **Kolkata (Option D):** While Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was from Bengal and Kolkata has a SAI Eastern Centre (Salt Lake City), the premier National Institute of Sports is uniquely located in Patiala.

Q.49 The term 'polygenic inheritance' refers to:

- A. One gene controlling multiple traits
- B. Multiple genes controlling one trait
- C. Mutation in a single gene
- D. Duplication of chromosomes

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Multiple genes controlling one trait**

Explanation:

- **Polygenic inheritance** occurs when a single character or trait is controlled by **two or more genes**. These genes may be located on the same or different chromosomes.
- Unlike Mendelian inheritance (where one gene usually determines one trait), polygenic traits do not show clear-cut differences. Instead, they show a

continuous variation.

• Common examples in humans include **height, skin color, eye color, and intelligence**. For instance, skin color is not just 'black' or 'white'; there is a wide range of shades because multiple genes contribute to melanin production.

Information Booster:

- **Quantitative Traits:** Polygenic traits are also called quantitative traits because the effect of each gene is cumulative.
- **Environmental Influence:** Polygenic traits are often highly influenced by environmental factors (e.g., nutrition affecting height).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Pleiotropy (Option A):** This is the opposite of polygenic inheritance, where **one single gene** influences multiple, seemingly unrelated phenotypic traits (e.g., Phenylketonuria or Sickle Cell Anemia).
- **Mutation (Option C):** A change in the DNA sequence of a gene.
- **Aneuploidy/Polyploidy (Option D):** Terms related to the change in the number of chromosomes, not the number of genes controlling a trait.

Q.50 Read the statements below:

1. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India.
2. The security deposit for contesting the Vice-President election is ₹15,000.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** This is correct. Under **Article 76** of the Indian Constitution, the Attorney General for India is appointed by the President. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court.
- **Statement 2:** This is correct. According to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, a candidate contesting for the office of the Vice-President (as well as the President) is required to make a security deposit of **₹15,000** with the Reserve Bank of India. This deposit is forfeited if the candidate fails to secure one-sixth of the total valid votes polled.

Information Booster:

- **Attorney General:** He is the highest law officer in the country. He has the right of audience in all courts in India and can participate in Parliamentary proceedings without the right to vote.
- **Vice-Presidential Election:** The electoral college consists of both elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament (unlike the Presidential election where nominated members don't vote and state MLAs do).

Additional Knowledge:

- Both statements are factually accurate according to constitutional provisions and election laws. The security deposit amount was increased from ₹2,500 to ₹15,000 in 1997 to discourage non-serious candidates.

Q.51 Train A leaves Station X at 5:00 AM at 50 km/h. Train B leaves Station Y at 7:30 AM at 80 km/h. Both trains move towards each other. Distance = 500 km. When do they meet?

- A. 10:30 AM
- B. 11:00 AM
- C. 10:23 AM
- D. 12:00 PM

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Speed of Train A = 50

Departure time of Train A = 5:00 AM

Speed of Train B = 80

Departure time of Train B = 7:30 AM

Distance = 500

Formula Used:

Distance = Speed × Time

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Relative speed}}$$

Solution:

Time difference = 2.5 hours

Distance covered by A = $50 \times 2.5 = 125$

Remaining distance = $500 - 125 = 375$

Relative speed = $50 + 80 = 130$

$$\text{Time to meet} = \frac{375}{130} = \frac{75}{26}$$

$$\frac{75}{26} \approx 2.88 \text{ hours}$$

$$0.88 \times 60 \approx 53 \text{ minutes}$$

Meeting time = $7:30 + 2:53 = 10:23 \text{ AM}$

Final Answer:

10:23 AM

Q.52 A wholesaler marks up goods by 50% and gives 12% trade discount. Retailer marks up by 20% and offers 8% discount. Customer pays ₹12,216. What is wholesaler's cost price approximately?

- A. ₹8,000
- B. ₹8,380
- C. ₹9,070
- D. ₹9,500

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Wholesaler markup = 50%

Wholesaler discount = 12%

Retailer markup = 20%

Retailer discount = 8%

Final price = 12216

Formula Used:

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

Solution:

Let wholesaler CP = x

Retailer CP = $x \times 1.5 \times 0.88 = 1.32x$

Customer SP = $1.32x \times 1.2 \times 0.92$

$$= 1.45728x$$

$$1.45728x = 12216$$

$$x = \frac{12216}{1.45728}$$

$$x \approx 8380$$

Final Answer:

₹8380

Q.53 A traveller goes from City P to Q at 24 km/h in 5 hours. To complete it in 3 hours, by how much should speed increase?

- A. 16 km/h
- B. 20 km/h
- C. 24 km/h
- D. 28 km/h

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Speed} = 24 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Time} = 5 \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Required time} = 3 \text{ hours}$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Distance} = 24 \times 5 = 120$$

$$\text{Required speed} = \frac{120}{3} = 40$$

$$\text{Increase in speed} = 40 - 24 = 16$$

Final Answer:

16 km/h

Q.54 The number of workers in two departments X and Y with different experience levels is shown in the table:

Experience Level Dept X Dept Y

< 5 years 8 6

5-10 years 12 10

> 10 years 5 4

What is the ratio of workers with < 10 years experience in Dept X to Dept Y?

- A. 2:1
- B. 20:6
- C. 4:3
- D. 5:4

Answer: D

Sol: Formula Used:

Required ratio = Total of Dept X : Total of Dept Y

Solution:

Dept X (<10 years) = 8 + 12 = 20

Dept Y (<10 years) = 6 + 10 = 16

Ratio = 20 : 16 = 5 : 4

Q.55 P, Q, and R invest ₹50,000, ₹75,000, and ₹1,00,000 respectively for 1 year. What is Q's share in ₹60,000 profit?

- A. ₹16,000
- B. ₹18,000
- C. ₹20,000
- D. ₹22,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Investment of P = 50000

Investment of Q = 75000

Investment of R = 100000

Total profit = 60000

Concept Used:

Profit divided in the ratio of investments

Formula Used:

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

Solution:

50000 : 75000 : 100000 = 2 : 3 : 4

Sum of ratio = 2 + 3 + 4 = 9

$$\text{Q's share} = \frac{3}{9} \times 60000$$

= ₹20000

Final Answer:

₹20000

Q.56 One grain is sold for ₹84/kg at 20% profit. Another is sold for ₹72/kg at 20% profit. Mixed in ratio 3:2 and sold at ₹78/kg, what is the profit/loss percentage?

- A. 10% profit
- B. 15.15% loss
- C. 18.18% profit
- D. 20% profit

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

SP of first grain = 84

Profit = 20%

SP of second grain = 72

Profit = 20%

Ratio = 3 : 2

SP of mixture = 78

Concept Used:

Profit-loss and alligation

Formula Used:

$$CP = \frac{SP \times 100}{100 + \text{Profit}\%}$$

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

Solution:

$$CP_1 = \frac{84 \times 100}{120} = 70$$

$$CP_2 = \frac{72 \times 100}{120} = 60$$

$$\text{Mean CP} = \frac{3 \times 70 + 2 \times 60}{5}$$

$$= \frac{330}{5} = 66$$

$$\text{Profit} = 78 - 66 = 12$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{12}{66} \times 100 = 18.18\%$$

Final Answer:

18.18%

Q.57 X can do a job in 10 days, Y in 15 days. They work together for 4 days. What part of work remains?

- A. 1/6
- B. 1/5
- C. 1/4
- D. 1/3

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

X can do the work in 10 days

Y can do the work in 15 days

They work together for 4 days

Formula Used:

Work = Efficiency × Time

Solution:

LCM of 10 and 15 = 30

Total work = 30 units

$$\text{Work of X in 1 day} = \frac{30}{10} = 3$$

$$\text{Work of Y in 1 day} = \frac{30}{15} = 2$$

Combined work in 1 day = 3 + 2 = 5

Work done in 4 days = 4 × 5 = 20

Work remaining = 30 - 20 = 10

$$\text{Part remaining} = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Final Answer:

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

Q.58 What is the value of $\frac{(0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04)}{(0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 + 0.08 \times 0.08 \times 0.08)}$?

- A. 0.015
- B. 0.125
- C. 0.035
- D. 0.145

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$\frac{(0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04)}{(0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 + 0.08 \times 0.08 \times 0.08)}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{(0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.04 \times 0.04 \times 0.04)}{(0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.4 + 0.08 \times 0.08 \times 0.08)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{25}\right)^3\right)}{\left(\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{2}{25}\right)^3\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{125} + \frac{1}{15625}\right)}{\left(\frac{8}{125} + \frac{8}{15625}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{125}{15625} + \frac{1}{15625}\right)}{\left(\frac{1000}{15625} + \frac{8}{15625}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{126}{15625}}{\frac{1008}{15625}}$$

$$= \frac{126}{1008}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 0.125$$

Q.59 A merchant mixes 50 kg of rice costing ₹60/kg with another variety costing ₹90/kg. He sells at ₹75/kg with 8% profit. How much of the second variety (approximate) did he mix?

- A. 10 kg
- B. 15 kg
- C. 23 kg
- D. 25 kg

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Quantity of first variety = 50

Cost of first variety = 60

Cost of second variety = 90

Selling price of mixture = 75

Profit = 8%

Formula Used:

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

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

Solution:

$$75 = CP \times 1.08$$

$$CP = \frac{75}{1.08} = 69.44$$

Let second quantity = x

$$\frac{50 \times 60 + 90x}{50 + x} = 69.44$$

$$3000 + 90x = 69.44(50 + x)$$

$$3000 + 90x = 3472 + 69.44x$$

$$20.56x = 472$$

$$x = \frac{472}{20.56} \approx 23$$

Final Answer:

23

Exam - Hall Method:

Mixture $SP = 75, P = 8\%$
 $CP = 75 \times \left(\frac{100}{108}\right) = \frac{625}{9}$

$60 (x9) \rightarrow 540$ $90 (x9) \rightarrow 810$

(625)

$810 - 625 = 185$ $625 - 540 = 85$

Ratio = $185 : 85 \rightarrow 37 : 17$
 $37u = 50\text{kg} \rightarrow 17u = \left(\frac{50}{37}\right) \times 17$

(22.97 kg)

Q.60 M and N invest ₹80,000 and ₹1,20,000 respectively. After one year, profit including 8% simple interest on capital is ₹30,000. What is M's share?

- A. ₹10,800
- B. ₹12,000
- C. ₹13,400
- D. ₹14,400

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Investment of M = 80000

Investment of N = 120000

Rate of interest = 8%

Time = 1 year

Total profit = 30000

Formula Used:

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

Solution:

$$\text{Interest of M} = \frac{80000 \times 8}{100} = 6400$$

$$\text{Interest of N} = \frac{120000 \times 8}{100} = 9600$$

Total interest = 16000

Remaining profit = $30000 - 16000 = 14000$

ratio of investment M : N = $80000 : 120000 = 2 : 3$

$$\text{M's share of remaining profit} = \frac{14000 \times 2}{5} = 5600$$

Total share of M = $6400 + 5600 = ₹12000$

Final Answer:

₹12000

Q.61 Three numbers are such that when the average of any two is added to the third, the results are 200, 180, and 160. What is the average of the three numbers?

- A. 80
- B. 85
- C. 90
- D. 95

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$\frac{a+b}{2} + c = 200$$

$$\frac{b+c}{2} + a = 180$$

$$\frac{c+a}{2} + b = 160$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{a+b+c}{3}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{a+b+2c}{2} = 200$$

$$\frac{2a+b+c}{2} = 180$$

$$\frac{a+2b+c}{2} = 160$$

$$\frac{(a+b+2c) + (2a+b+c) + (a+2b+c)}{2} = 540$$

$$\frac{4(a+b+c)}{2} = 540$$

$$a+b+c = 270$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{270}{3} = 90$$

Final Answer:

90

Q.62 A store sold 3 items with selling prices in ratio 4:5:6. Profit/loss: 25% profit, 15% loss, 20% profit respectively. What is approximate total profit/loss percentage?

- A. 6.5% profit
- B. 8.52% loss
- C. 10% profit
- D. 10% loss

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Selling price ratio = 4 : 5 : 6

Profit on 1st item = 25%

Loss on 2nd item = 15%

Profit on 3rd item = 20%

Formula Used:

$$CP = \frac{SP \times 100}{100 \pm \text{Profit/Loss}\%}$$

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

Solution:

Let selling prices be $4x, 5x, 6x$

$$CP_1 = \frac{4x \times 100}{125} = 3.2x$$

$$CP_2 = \frac{5x \times 100}{85} = 5.88x$$

$$CP_3 = \frac{6x \times 100}{120} = 5x$$

$$SP = 15x$$

$$CP = 3.2x + 5.88x + 5x = 14.08x$$

$$\text{Profit} = 15x - 14.08x = 0.92x$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{0.92x}{14.08x} \times 100 \approx 6.5\%$$

Final Answer:

6.5%

Q.63 Find the compound interest on ₹12,000 at 8% per annum for 2 years 6 months, compounded annually.

- A. ₹2,000
- B. ₹2,140.8
- C. ₹2,556.67
- D. ₹2,500

Answer: C

Sol:

Given:

$$P = 12000$$

$$r = 8\% \text{ per annum}$$

$$\text{Time} = 2 \text{ years } 6 \text{ months}$$

Compounded annually

Formula Used:

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

$$A = A_n \left(1 + \frac{r \times t}{100}\right)$$

$$CI = A - P$$

Solution:

$$A_2 = 12000(1.08)^2$$

$$= 12000 \times 1.1664$$

$$= 13996.8$$

$$A = 13996.8 \left(1 + \frac{8 \times \frac{1}{2}}{100} \right)$$

$$= 13996.8 \times 1.04$$

$$= 14556.67$$

$$CI = 14556.67 - 12000 = 2556.67$$

Final Answer:

2556.67

Q.64 A certain amount invested at 15% compound interest per annum, compounded annually, becomes ₹4,235 in 2 years. What is 120% of the principal?

- A. ₹3,080
- B. ₹3,200
- C. ₹3,500
- D. ₹3,840

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

$$A = 4235$$

$$r = 15\%$$

$$n = 2 \text{ years}$$

Formula Used:

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

$$120\% \text{ of } P = \frac{120}{100} \times P$$

Solution:

$$4235 = P(1.15)^2$$

$$4235 = 1.3225P$$

$$P = \frac{4235}{1.3225} = 3200$$

$$120\% \text{ of } P = 1.2 \times 3200$$

$$= 3840$$

Final Answer:

3840

Q.65 Find the product: $1.5 \times 3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}$

- A. 2.0
- B. 2.5
- C. 3.0
- D. 3.5

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$1.5 \times 3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 1.5 \times 3\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} \\ &= 5 \times \frac{2}{5} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Q.66 Table - Sales of 3 Items over 3 Months

Item **Jan** **Feb** **Mar**

X 150 180 170

Y 120 110 130

Z 200 210 190

Which item had the highest average sales?

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. Z
- D. X and Z equal

Answer: C

Sol: Formula Used:

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

Solution:

$$\text{Item X total} = 150 + 180 + 170 = 500$$

$$\text{Average of X} = \frac{500}{3} = 166.67$$

$$\text{Item Y total} = 120 + 110 + 130 = 360$$

$$\text{Average of Y} = \frac{360}{3} = 120$$

$$\text{Item Z total} = 200 + 210 + 190 = 600$$

$$\text{Average of Z} = \frac{600}{3} = 200$$

Final Answer:

Item Z

Q.67 A company organized training for 120 employees and 15 supervisors. Each employee got a kit with items equal to 12% of total employees. Each supervisor got a kit with items equal to 20% of total employees. How many total kit items were distributed?

- A. 1800
- B. 2088
- C. 2100
- D. 2408

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Employees = 120

Supervisors = 15

Employee kit = 12% of total employees

Supervisor kit = 20% of total employees

Formula Used:

$$\text{Percentage value} = \frac{\text{Percentage}}{100} \times \text{Total}$$

Solution:

$$12\% \text{ of } 120 = 14.4$$

$$\text{Total employee items} = 120 \times 14.4 = 1728$$

$$20\% \text{ of } 120 = 24$$

$$\text{Total supervisor items} = 15 \times 24 = 360$$

$$\text{Total items} = 1728 + 360 = 2088$$

Final Answer:

2088

Q.68 A 50-litre mixture of oil and water has 16% water. How many litres of oil must be added to make water content 10%?

- A. 10 litres
- B. 15 litres
- C. 20 litres
- D. 30 litres

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Total mixture = 50

Water percentage = 16%

Required water percentage = 10%

Formula Used:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} \times 100$$

Solution:

$$\text{Initial water} = \frac{16}{100} \times 50 = 8$$

Let oil added = x

New mixture = $50 + x$

$$\frac{8}{50+x} \times 100 = 10$$

$$\frac{8}{50+x} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$50+x = 80$$

$$x = 30$$

Final Answer:

30L

Exam Hall Method:

Handwritten solution showing the process of finding the amount of oil to be added to a mixture. It starts with two ratios: 16% = 4/25 → Oil : Water = 21 : 4 and 10% = 1/10 → Oil : Water = 9 : 1. A bracket on the right indicates that 21+4=25 and 25u=50, leading to u=21. The 9:1 ratio is multiplied by 4 to make the water part the same (36:4). The final calculation shows Oil Added: 36 - 21 = 15u, which is circled and equated to 15 × 2 = 30 Liters.

Q.69 X and Y complete a task in 14 days, Y and Z in 18 days. X works 6 days, Y works 8 days, Z works 12 days to complete it. How many days for Z alone (approximate)?

- A. 20 days
- B. 22 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 30 days

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

X + Y can do the work in 14 days

Y + Z can do the work in 18 days

X works 6 days, Y works 8 days, Z works 12 days

Formula Used:

Work = Efficiency × Time

Solution:

LCM(14, 18) = 126

Total work = 126

$$X + Y = \frac{126}{14} = 9$$

$$Y + Z = \frac{126}{18} = 7$$

$$x + y = 9, y + z = 7$$

$$6x + 8y + 12z = 126$$

$$6(9 - y) + 8y + 12(7 - y) = 126$$

$$138 - 10y = 126$$

$$y = 1.2$$

$$z = 7 - 1.2 = 5.8$$

$$\text{Days for Z alone} = \frac{126}{5.8} \approx 22$$

Final Answer:

22

Q.70 A circular park with 8 m diameter is surrounded by 0.5 m wide path. What is the percentage increase in area?

- A. 40%
- B. 26.66%
- C. 26.56%
- D. 65%

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Diameter of park = 8

$$r = 4$$

Width of path = 0.5

$$R = 4.5$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{\text{Increase}}{\text{Original}} \times 100$$

Solution:

$$\text{Original area} = \pi \times 4^2 = 16\pi$$

$$\text{New area} = \pi \times 4.5^2 = 20.25\pi$$

$$\text{Increase} = 20.25\pi - 16\pi = 4.25\pi$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{4.25\pi}{16\pi} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{4.25}{16} \times 100$$

$$= 26.56\%$$

Final Answer:

26.56%

Q.71 Find y-intercept of $5x + 3y = 15$.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$5x + 3y = 15$$

Concept Used:

At y-intercept, $x = 0$

Formula Used:

$$x = 0$$

Solution:

$$5(0) + 3y = 15$$

$$3y = 15$$

$$y = 5$$

Final Answer:

5

Q.72 A sector with radius 12 cm has area 132 cm^2 . Find the central angle.

- A. 105°
- B. 110°
- C. 115°
- D. 120°

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$r = 12$$

$$\text{Area} = 132$$

Concept Used:

Area of a sector of a circle

Formula Used:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

Solution:

$$132 = \frac{\theta}{360} \times \pi \times 12^2$$

$$132 = \frac{\theta}{360} \times 144\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{132 \times 360}{144\pi}$$

$$\theta = \frac{330}{\pi}$$

$$\theta = \frac{330 \times 7}{22}$$

$$\theta = 105^\circ$$

Final Answer:

$$105^\circ$$

Q.73 A circular board radius 3 m. Painting costs ₹50/m². If 15% is unpainted, what is total cost?

- A. ₹1185
- B. ₹1202
- C. ₹1275
- D. ₹1350

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$r = 3$$

$$\text{Cost per m}^2 = 50$$

$$\text{Unpainted area} = 15\%$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Area of circle} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Painted area} = 85\% \times \text{Total area}$$

$$\text{Cost} = \text{Painted area} \times \text{Rate}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Total area} = \pi \times 3^2 = 9\pi$$

$$\text{Painted area} = 0.85 \times 9\pi = 7.65\pi$$

$$7.65 \times \frac{22}{7} = 24.04$$

$$\text{Total cost} = 24.04 \times 50 = 1202$$

Final Answer:

$$₹1202$$

Q.74 Given $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$, find $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$

- A. 100
- B. 110
- C. 120
- D. 125

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$$

Formula Used:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Solution:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = 5^3 = 125$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 3\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 125$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} + 15 = 125$$

$$x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3} = 110$$

Final Answer:

110

Q.75 $0.2 + 0.02 + 0.002 = ?$

- A. 0.220
- B. 0.222
- C. 0.224
- D. 0.226

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$0.2 + 0.02 + 0.002$$

Solution:

$$0.2 + 0.02 + 0.002$$

$$= 0.22 + 0.002$$

$$= 0.222$$

Q.76 Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

1. This is why it is widely used for tasks such as spam detection, speech recognition, and disease prediction.
2. Data science involves extracting useful insights from data using statistical methods and computational tools.
3. By examining large datasets, it uncovers hidden trends and supports better decision-making.
4. Rather than relying on guesses, analysts work with evidence drawn from real-world data.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

To make a coherent paragraph, we start with a definition, then explain the approach, then describe the benefit, and finally conclude with applications introduced by 'This is why'.

- **Sentence 2** is the correct opening because it defines what data science is.
- **Sentence 4** follows naturally because it contrasts data science with guessing and explains the evidence-based approach.
- **Sentence 3** then adds the main benefit: examining large datasets reveals trends and improves decision-making.
- **Sentence 1** is the conclusion because 'This is why' refers back to the benefits and then lists practical uses.

Thus, the correct sequence is **2, 4, 3, 1**.

Information booster: A concluding sentence often begins with linking phrases like 'This is why', 'Therefore', or 'Hence', which signals that examples or outcomes will follow.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.77 Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

It is high time you **must follow a proper routine**.

- A. followed a proper routine
- B. must have followed a proper routine
- C. follow a proper routine
- D. will follow a proper routine

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The expression **It is high time** is used to show that something should have been done earlier and now it is urgent or overdue. In English grammar, after **It is high time**, we generally use the **simple past tense** to express present necessity or advice.

Therefore, the correct replacement of the highlighted part is **followed a proper routine**.

Correct sentence: It is high time you **followed a proper routine**.

Grammatical rule used: After 'It is high time', use past simple (V2) to express that an action is overdue.

Example: It is high time you started preparing for the exam.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (B):** 'must have followed' indicates past deduction/assumption, not advice or overdue action.
- **Option (C):** present tense is not the standard structure after 'high time' in exam grammar.
- **Option (D):** future tense does not fit the meaning of overdue necessity.

Information booster: 'High time' is followed by past tense, but the meaning is present: it suggests the action should be done now because it is late.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.78 Identify the misspelt word

- A. Accommodation
- B. Occurence
- C. Maintenance
- D. Renaissance

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Step-by-step explanation:

We have to identify the misspelt word. **Occurence** is incorrect because the correct spelling is **Occurrence** (with double 'r' and double 'c').

Correct spelling and meaning: **Occurrence** means an event or something that happens. It is a noun used to describe an incident or happening. (Hindi meaning: घटना / घटित होना)

Example: The occurrence of floods this year affected many villages.

Parts of speech: **Occurrence** is a noun.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option (A) Accommodation:** a place to stay; lodging; also adjustment (Hindi meaning: आवास / ठहरने की व्यवस्था)
- **Option (B) Occurrence:** incorrect spelling of occurrence (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **Option (C) Maintenance:** the act of keeping something in good condition (Hindi meaning: रखरखाव)
- **Option (D) Renaissance:** revival or rebirth; a period of renewed interest (Hindi meaning: पुनर्जागरण)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.79 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: OBLITERATE

- A. Erase
- B. Foster
- C. Annihilate
- D. Extinguish

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Step-by-step explanation:

The word **OBLITERATE** means to destroy something completely so that nothing remains, or to wipe out all traces of it. (Hindi meaning: पूरी तरह नष्ट करना / मिटा देना)

We need the **antonym**, i.e., a word that gives the opposite meaning: to build up, support, promote, or help something grow.

Why option (b) is correct:

Foster means to encourage, promote, develop, or nurture something. It is the direct opposite of destroying completely. (Hindi meaning: बढ़ावा देना / पोषित करना)

Example (given word): The fire threatened to obliterate the entire village.

Example (correct antonym): Good teachers foster confidence in their students.

Synonyms of OBLITERATE: destroy, erase, wipe out, annihilate

Antonyms of OBLITERATE: foster, preserve, protect, build

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option (A) Erase:** to remove writing/marks; wipe out (Hindi meaning: मिटा देना) (This is similar to obliterate, not opposite.)
- **Option (C) Annihilate:** to destroy completely (Hindi meaning: पूरी तरह नष्ट करना) (This is a strong synonym.)
- **Option (D) Extinguish:** to put out (a fire/light); end completely (Hindi meaning: बुझा देना / समाप्त कर देना) (This also relates to ending or destroying.)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.80 Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

Had I been aware of the delay, I will start earlier.

- A. would have started earlier
- B. would start earlier
- C. had started earlier
- D. would started earlier

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The sentence begins with **Had I been aware...**, which is an inverted form of **If I had been aware...**. This is a classic **third conditional** structure used for unreal situations in the past.

Third Conditional Rule:

If-clause (past unreal): If + past perfect (had + V3)

Main clause (result): would have + V3

Therefore, the correct replacement is **would have started earlier**, because the awareness did not happen in the past, and the earlier start is an unreal past result.

Correct sentence: Had I been aware of the delay, I **would have started earlier**.

Grammatical rule used: Third conditional (unreal past condition and unreal past result).

Example: If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (B):** 'would start' is used for second conditional (present unreal), not for a past condition.
- **Option (C):** 'had started' cannot stand as the result clause; it does not match the required conditional structure.
- **Option (D):** grammatically incorrect; after 'would' we use base form or 'have + V3' (would have started).

Information booster: The inverted form 'Had + subject + V3' is a formal alternative to 'If + subject + had + V3'. It always signals a third conditional meaning.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.81 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, "Finish it right now."

- A. She said to finish it instantly.
- B. She told to finish it then.
- C. She told me to finish it immediately.
- D. She told me finish it right now.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).
Step-by-step explanation:

The direct speech sentence "Finish it right now." is an **imperative** (command). When converting an imperative sentence into indirect speech, we generally use:

told/ordered/asked + object + to + base verb

Also, time expressions change according to the reporting context. The phrase **right now** is commonly changed to **immediately/at once/then**. Here, **immediately** conveys the meaning clearly and formally.

Why option (c) is correct: It correctly uses **told + object (me) + to + verb** and changes the time expression suitably: **She told me to finish it immediately.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** missing object after 'said'; imperative reporting generally requires 'told + object'.
- **Option (B):** 'told' cannot be used without an object; also the structure is incomplete.
- **Option (D):** missing 'to' before the verb; also 'right now' is not appropriately shifted for indirect speech in formal transformation.

Example: Direct: He said, "Close the door." Indirect: He told me to close the door.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.82 Select the correct option:

The committee issued several directives, none of _____ were implemented.

- A. that
- B. them
- C. which
- D. whom

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).
Step-by-step explanation:

This sentence requires a **relative pronoun** after the phrase **none of**. We refer back to **directives** (things), so we use **which** for non-living objects.

The correct structure is: **none of which** (meaning: not one of those directives). Therefore, the complete sentence is: **The committee issued several directives, none of which were implemented.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A) that:** 'none of that' is not used as a relative construction in this context.
- **Option (B) them:** 'none of them' can be used, but the sentence already has a clause structure expecting a relative pronoun connecting to 'were implemented' in a formal test pattern; 'none of them were implemented' would require a different punctuation/structure.
- **Option (D) whom:** used for people, not for 'directives'.

Example: She bought many books, none of which were useful for the exam.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.83 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 remarked that employees needed to submit their reports by Monday.

- A. "Employees need to submit their reports by Monday," the manager remarked.
- B. "Employees needed to submit their reports by Monday," the manager said.
- C. "Submit your reports by Monday," the manager ordered.
- D. "You were to submit your reports by Monday," the manager said.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The given sentence is in **indirect speech** (reported speech): **The manager remarked that employees needed to submit their reports by Monday.**

To convert to **direct speech**, we place the reported statement inside quotation marks and keep the reporting clause with the same reporting verb (**remarked**).

Important rule: Although reported speech often shows backshift (need to needed), direct speech can use the present form (**need**) when the requirement is still valid or the speaker is stating a continuing obligation. In exam-style transformation, option (a) best preserves the meaning and tone of a remark about a deadline.

Why option (a) is correct: It correctly uses quotation marks, keeps the reporting verb **remarked**, and expresses the deadline as a current requirement: **Employees need to submit their reports by Monday.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (B):** changes the reporting verb (remarked to said) and keeps 'needed', which may sound less natural as direct speech for an instruction that is still active.
- **Option (C):** changes the sentence into an order/imperative ('Submit...') which is stronger than 'remarked' and changes the tone.
- **Option (D):** uses a different structure ('You were to...') which alters the original statement and focus.

Example of the rule: Indirect: He said that the train leaves at 6. Direct: He said, "The train leaves at 6." (No backshift when the fact is still true.)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.84 Select the correct option:

Her interpretation was diametrically _____ to the accepted doctrine.

- A. adverse
- B. averse
- C. inverse
- D. opposed

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

Step-by-step explanation:

The phrase **diametrically opposed** is a fixed and commonly tested collocation in competitive exams. It means **completely opposite** or **directly contrary** to something.

So, the correct sentence is: **Her interpretation was diametrically opposed to the accepted doctrine.**

Meaning of the correct word: **Opposed** means being against something; contrary in opinion or position. (Hindi meaning: विरोधी / विपरीत)

Example: His views were diametrically opposed to the policy of the organization.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A) adverse:** harmful or unfavorable (Hindi meaning: प्रतिकूल / नुकसानदायक). It does not form the standard collocation with diametrically in this context.
- **Option (B) averse:** strongly disliking or unwilling (Hindi meaning: विरक्त / अनिच्छुक). It usually takes 'to' (averse to), but it does not mean 'completely opposite' here.
- **Option (C) inverse:** reversed in position, order, or relation (Hindi meaning: उल्टा / प्रतिलोम). It is more mathematical/logical and not idiomatic with diametrically in this sentence.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.85 Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

1. The key aim of this process is to make items safer to consume by reducing germs and impurities.
2. Food preservation refers to techniques used to keep perishable items from spoiling quickly.
3. These techniques may include drying, freezing, canning, and methods like salting or pickling.
4. Moreover, it helps retain quality, improves storage duration, and reduces overall food waste.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

To form a coherent paragraph, we arrange the sentences in a logical flow: definition first, then details/examples, then purpose, and finally an additional benefit introduced by 'Moreover'.

- **Sentence 2** is the best opening because it introduces and defines the topic: what food preservation means.
- **Sentence 3** logically follows because it explains the techniques mentioned in the definition (drying, freezing, canning, etc.).
- **Sentence 1** then states the key aim of the process, which is a natural continuation after listing methods.
- **Sentence 4** starts with 'Moreover', adding extra advantages (quality, storage duration, reduced waste), so it fits best at the end.

Thus, the correct order is 2, 3, 1, 4.

Information booster: Words like 'Moreover', 'Therefore', 'However', and 'Thus' usually signal continuation or conclusion and often help identify the ending part of a paragraph.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.86 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

It was not only the scattering of administrative authority across multiple agencies (1)/ that weakened coordinated policy-making, but the rigidity built into intersecting compliance frameworks (2)/ which, though intended to preserve procedural independence, (3)/ end up stalling inter-departmental coordination completely. (4)

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

Step-by-step explanation:

The sentence uses the correlative structure **not only ... but also** (here implied as not only ... but ...). In such structures, the verb must agree with the subject and the sentence must maintain grammatical consistency.

In this sentence, the second subject is **the rigidity**, which is singular. The relative clause refers to this singular noun and ends with the verb phrase in part (4): **end up stalling**.

Error in part (4): The verb should agree with the singular subject **rigidity**. Therefore, it should be **ends up stalling**, not **end up stalling**.

Correct sentence (key correction): ... the rigidity ... **ends up stalling** inter-departmental coordination completely.

Grammatical rule used: Subject-verb agreement: a singular subject takes a singular verb (ends), and a plural subject takes a plural verb (end).

Example: The policy **ends up** causing confusion. (Singular subject: policy)

Information booster: In long sentences with intervening phrases and clauses, always locate the true subject (here, 'rigidity') before choosing the verb form.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.87 Change the following from active to passive:

The panel had been reviewing sensitive proposals when the alarm sounded.

- A. Sensitive proposals had had been reviewed by the panel when the alarm sounded.
- B. Sensitive proposals had been being reviewed by the panel when the alarm sounded.
- C. Sensitive proposals had be being reviewed by the panel when the alarm sounded.
- D. Sensitive proposals had reviewed by the panel when the alarm sounded.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Step-by-step explanation:

The active sentence is in **Past Perfect Continuous** form: **had been reviewing**. It indicates an action that was continuing in the past up to another past event (the alarm sounded).

To convert **Past Perfect Continuous (Active)** into **Passive**, we follow this structure:

Active voice: Subject + had been + V1-ing + Object

Passive voice: Object + had been being + V3 + by + Subject

Here, the object is **sensitive proposals**, and the subject is **the panel**. So, the passive form becomes: **Sensitive proposals had been being reviewed by the panel when the alarm sounded.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** uses incorrect double auxiliary (had had been) and wrong structure.
- **Option (C):** grammatically incorrect phrase (had be being).
- **Option (D):** missing required auxiliaries; incorrect passive construction.

Example of the same rule: Active: They had been preparing the file. Passive: The file had been being prepared by them.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.88 According to the passage, India's first Olympic team gold was achieved at which Games?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

India's association with the Olympics dates back to 1900, when Norman Pritchard, a British-Indian sportsperson, secured two silver medals in athletics. Yet, India's first true team breakthrough arrived much later—at the 1928 Amsterdam Games—when the men's hockey squad captured its maiden Olympic gold and announced India's dominance on the world stage. Thereafter came a celebrated phase in which Indian men's hockey ruled the Olympics, collecting eight gold medals from 1928 to 1980—an extraordinary record.

However, this brilliance did not translate into consistent overall success. After 1980, India experienced a striking medal lull, revealing deeper structural shortcomings such as weak infrastructure, insufficient training systems, and limited grassroots talent identification. Many athletes had to depend heavily on personal grit rather than organized support to reach global standards.

In recent decades, though, the story has shifted towards guarded hope. With initiatives like the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and stronger corporate backing, athletes increasingly receive better coaching, nutrition planning, and mental-conditioning support. Medal counts remain moderate but have improved—highlighted by Neeraj Chopra's landmark javelin gold at Tokyo 2020. Another encouraging development is the widening of India's sporting footprint: progress is now visible across badminton, shooting, boxing, athletics, and more—not just hockey and wrestling. Notably, Indian women athletes have also emerged as key contributors in recent Olympic performances. Even so, converting promise into podium finishes still demands sustained funding, scientific sports planning, and a culture that values multiple sports beyond cricket. India's Olympic identity is still taking shape, but the ambition is unmistakable: to evolve from participation to true powerhouse status.

- A. 1900 Games held in France
- B. 1936 Games hosted in Germany
- C. 1928 Games conducted in the Netherlands
- D. 1948 Games hosted in the UK

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C).

Step-by-step explanation:

The passage clearly states that India's first true team breakthrough came at the 1928 Amsterdam Games, when the men's hockey team won its first Olympic gold.

Amsterdam is in the Netherlands. Therefore, the Games referred to in the passage are the 1928 Games conducted in the Netherlands.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Option (A): 1900 is mentioned for Norman Pritchard's medals, not for India's first team gold.
- Option (B): 1936 is not mentioned in the passage as India's first team gold event.
- Option (D): 1948 is not the first team gold according to the passage.

So the correct answer is (C)

Q.89 What does the passage identify as the key reason behind India's poor Olympic outcomes after 1980?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

India's association with the Olympics dates back to 1900, when Norman Pritchard, a British-Indian sportsperson, secured two silver medals in athletics. Yet, India's first true team breakthrough arrived much later—at the 1928 Amsterdam Games—when the men's hockey squad captured its maiden Olympic gold and announced India's dominance on the world stage. Thereafter came a celebrated phase in which Indian men's hockey ruled the Olympics, collecting eight gold medals from 1928 to 1980—an extraordinary record.

However, this brilliance did not translate into consistent overall success. After 1980, India experienced a striking medal lull, revealing deeper structural shortcomings such as weak infrastructure, insufficient training systems, and limited grassroots talent identification. Many athletes had to depend heavily on personal grit rather than organized support to reach global standards.

In recent decades, though, the story has shifted towards guarded hope. With initiatives like the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and stronger corporate backing, athletes increasingly receive better coaching, nutrition planning, and mental-conditioning support. Medal counts remain moderate but have improved—highlighted by Neeraj Chopra's landmark javelin gold at Tokyo 2020. Another encouraging development is the widening of India's sporting footprint: progress is now visible across badminton, shooting, boxing, athletics, and more—not just hockey and wrestling. Notably, Indian women athletes have also emerged as key contributors in recent Olympic performances. Even so, converting promise into podium finishes still demands sustained funding, scientific sports planning, and a culture that values multiple sports beyond cricket. India's Olympic identity is still taking shape, but the ambition is unmistakable: to evolve from participation to true powerhouse status.

- A. Weak public enthusiasm for sports
- B. Excessive dependence on cricket culture
- C. Deep-rooted flaws in the sports system
- D. Absence of international exposure events

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C).

Step-by-step explanation:

The passage explains that after 1980 India faced a medal lull because of deeper structural shortcomings. It lists examples such as weak infrastructure, insufficient training systems, and limited grassroots talent identification.

This indicates that the core reason behind poor Olympic outcomes was not a lack of interest alone, but deep-rooted flaws in the sports system that prevented consistent high-level performance.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Option (A): The passage does not describe public enthusiasm as the main cause; it focuses on infrastructure and systems.
- Option (B): Cricket culture is mentioned later as a broader cultural issue, but the direct reason for post-1980 lull is structural shortcomings.
- Option (D): The passage does not mention lack of international exposure events as the key reason.

So the correct answer is (C)

Q.90 Which programme is cited in the passage as a major boost to India's modern Olympic preparation?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

India's association with the Olympics dates back to 1900, when Norman Pritchard, a British-Indian sportsperson, secured two silver medals in athletics. Yet, India's first true team breakthrough arrived much later—at the 1928 Amsterdam Games—when the men's hockey squad captured its maiden Olympic gold and announced India's dominance on the world stage. Thereafter came a celebrated phase in which Indian men's hockey ruled the Olympics, collecting eight gold medals from 1928 to 1980—an extraordinary record.

However, this brilliance did not translate into consistent overall success. After 1980, India experienced a striking medal lull, revealing deeper structural shortcomings such as weak infrastructure, insufficient training systems, and limited grassroots talent identification. Many athletes had to depend heavily on personal grit rather than organized support to reach global standards.

In recent decades, though, the story has shifted towards guarded hope. With initiatives like the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and stronger corporate backing, athletes increasingly receive better coaching, nutrition planning, and mental-conditioning support. Medal counts remain moderate but have improved—highlighted by Neeraj Chopra’s landmark javelin gold at Tokyo 2020. Another encouraging development is the widening of India’s sporting footprint: progress is now visible across badminton, shooting, boxing, athletics, and more—not just hockey and wrestling. Notably, Indian women athletes have also emerged as key contributors in recent Olympic performances. Even so, converting promise into podium finishes still demands sustained funding, scientific sports planning, and a culture that values multiple sports beyond cricket. India’s Olympic identity is still taking shape, but the ambition is unmistakable: to evolve from participation to true powerhouse status.

- A. Khel Pragati Abhiyan
- B. Olympic Excellence Drive
- C. Fit Nation Campaign
- D. Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (D).

Step-by-step explanation:

The passage specifically names an initiative that improved India’s modern Olympic preparation: the **Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS)**.

It states that initiatives like TOPS, along with stronger corporate backing, provide athletes better coaching, nutrition planning, and mental-conditioning support. Hence, TOPS is cited as a major boost.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** Not mentioned in the passage.
- **Option (B):** Not mentioned in the passage.
- **Option (C):** Not mentioned in the passage.

So the correct answer is (D)

Q.91 Which development is presented as the most positive shift in India’s Olympic journey in recent times?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

India’s association with the Olympics dates back to 1900, when Norman Pritchard, a British-Indian sportsman, secured two silver medals in athletics. Yet, India’s first true team breakthrough arrived much later—at the 1928 Amsterdam Games—when the men’s hockey squad captured its maiden Olympic gold and announced India’s dominance on the world stage. Thereafter came a celebrated phase in which Indian men’s hockey ruled the Olympics, collecting eight gold medals from 1928 to 1980—an extraordinary record.

However, this brilliance did not translate into consistent overall success. After 1980, India experienced a striking medal lull, revealing deeper structural shortcomings such as weak infrastructure, insufficient training systems, and limited grassroots talent identification. Many athletes had to depend heavily on personal grit rather than organized support to reach global standards.

In recent decades, though, the story has shifted towards guarded hope. With initiatives like the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and stronger corporate backing, athletes increasingly receive better coaching, nutrition planning, and mental-conditioning support. Medal counts remain moderate but have improved—highlighted by Neeraj Chopra’s landmark javelin gold at Tokyo 2020. Another encouraging development is the widening of India’s sporting footprint: progress is now visible across badminton, shooting, boxing, athletics, and more—not just hockey and wrestling. Notably, Indian women athletes have also emerged as key contributors in recent Olympic performances. Even so, converting promise into podium finishes still demands sustained funding, scientific sports planning, and a culture that values multiple sports beyond cricket. India’s Olympic identity is still taking shape, but the ambition is unmistakable: to evolve from participation to true powerhouse status.

- A. Cutting down cricket-related focus
- B. Returning to complete hockey supremacy
- C. Growth across many sports along with stronger women’s performances
- D. A decline in dominance of Western nations

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C).

Step-by-step explanation:

The passage highlights a major positive shift in recent decades: India’s Olympic progress is no longer limited to a few traditional sports. Instead, India’s sporting footprint is widening across multiple sports such as badminton, shooting, boxing, and athletics.

Additionally, the passage specifically mentions that **Indian women athletes have emerged as key contributors** in recent Olympic performances, which strengthens the idea of broad-based improvement.

Therefore, the most positive shift described is **growth across many sports along with stronger women’s performances**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** The passage does not say the key shift is reducing cricket focus; it emphasizes valuing multiple sports, not merely cutting cricket.
- **Option (B):** The passage does not suggest returning to complete hockey supremacy; it points to diversification beyond hockey.
- **Option (D):** There is no mention of Western nations declining; the change is within India's preparation and performance.

So the correct answer is (C)

Q.92 . What does the passage suggest about India's Olympic goals going forward?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

India's association with the Olympics dates back to 1900, when Norman Pritchard, a British-Indian sportsperson, secured two silver medals in athletics. Yet, India's first true team breakthrough arrived much later—at the 1928 Amsterdam Games—when the men's hockey squad captured its maiden Olympic gold and announced India's dominance on the world stage. Thereafter came a celebrated phase in which Indian men's hockey ruled the Olympics, collecting eight gold medals from 1928 to 1980—an extraordinary record.

However, this brilliance did not translate into consistent overall success. After 1980, India experienced a striking medal lull, revealing deeper structural shortcomings such as weak infrastructure, insufficient training systems, and limited grassroots talent identification. Many athletes had to depend heavily on personal grit rather than organized support to reach global standards.

In recent decades, though, the story has shifted towards guarded hope. With initiatives like the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) and stronger corporate backing, athletes increasingly receive better coaching, nutrition planning, and mental-conditioning support. Medal counts remain moderate but have improved—highlighted by Neeraj Chopra's landmark javelin gold at Tokyo 2020. Another encouraging development is the widening of India's sporting footprint: progress is now visible across badminton, shooting, boxing, athletics, and more—not just hockey and wrestling. Notably, Indian women athletes have also emerged as key contributors in recent Olympic performances. Even so, converting promise into podium finishes still demands sustained funding, scientific sports planning, and a culture that values multiple sports beyond cricket. India's Olympic identity is still taking shape, but the ambition is unmistakable: to evolve from participation to true powerhouse status.

- A. They depend completely on overseas training support
- B. They are restricted to regular participation only
- C. They are rising, but require continuous long-term reforms
- D. They remain focused mainly on traditional medal sports

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (C).

Step-by-step explanation:

The passage states that India's Olympic identity is improving and the ambition is to become a true powerhouse. However, it also clearly mentions that achieving consistent podium finishes still requires **sustained funding, scientific sports planning, and long-term reforms**.

This shows that India's goals are **rising and ambitious**, but they depend on continuous development and systematic improvement rather than short-term changes.

Hence, the best conclusion is that India's Olympic goals are rising, but require continuous long-term reforms.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** The passage does not say India depends completely on overseas support; it discusses domestic initiatives and improved systems.
- **Option (B):** The passage goes beyond participation; it emphasizes moving toward powerhouse status.
- **Option (D):** The passage explicitly says progress is now visible across many sports, not mainly traditional medal sports.

So the correct answer is (C)

Q.93 Select the correct option:

No sooner _____ the report released than the media erupted with criticism.

- A. was
- B. had
- C. were
- D. have

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The structure **No sooner ... than** is used to show that one action happened immediately after another. It requires **inversion** (auxiliary verb comes before the subject), similar to a question structure.

Here, the sentence is in the past, and **the report** is singular. The correct pattern is:

No sooner + was/were + subject + V3 + than + past verb

So the correct sentence becomes: **No sooner was the report released than the media erupted with criticism.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (B) had:** With 'had', the correct form would typically be **had the report been released** (past perfect passive), but the given sentence has only 'the report released' without 'been', so 'had' does not fit the provided structure.
- **Option (C) were:** 'Were' is plural; 'report' is singular.
- **Option (D) have:** present perfect auxiliary does not match the past narrative ('erupted').

Example: No sooner was the bell rung than the students rushed out.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.94 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

The guideline seeks to neither prosecute minor violations (1)/ nor to overlook repeated breaches (2)/ arising from procedural confusion (3)/ rather than deliberate misconduct. (4)

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The sentence uses the correlative conjunction pair **neither ... nor**, which requires **parallel structure**. This means the grammatical form after 'neither' must match the form after 'nor'.

In the sentence, part (1) is: **seeks to neither prosecute**. Here, the placement of **to** is incorrect for parallelism with the later phrase **nor to overlook**. In standard formal usage, we write either:

- **The guideline seeks neither to prosecute ... nor to overlook ...**
- **Or: The guideline seeks to prosecute neither ... nor to overlook ...** (less common)

Thus, the error lies in part (1) because it breaks the correct parallel structure of 'neither ... nor'.

Correct sentence (preferred): The guideline seeks **neither to prosecute** minor violations nor to overlook repeated breaches arising from procedural confusion rather than deliberate misconduct.

Grammatical rule used: Parallelism with correlative conjunctions: 'neither' and 'nor' must join similar grammatical elements (both infinitives, both nouns, etc.).

Example: She decided **neither to call** him nor **to text** him.

Information booster: In exams, errors with 'neither...nor' often appear due to misplaced 'to' or mismatched verb forms. Always check that both sides have the same structure.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.95 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: INFANTILE

- A. Sophisticated

- B. Seasoned
- C. Puerile
- D. Mature

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Step-by-step explanation:

The word **INFANTILE** means childish, immature, or resembling the behavior of a very young child. It is often used negatively to indicate a lack of maturity and seriousness. (Hindi meaning: बचकाना / अपरिपक्व)

Example (given word): His infantile jokes made the meeting uncomfortable.

The most appropriate synonym is **PUERILE**, which also means childish and silly in an immature way. (Hindi meaning: बचकाना / मूर्खतापूर्ण रूप से अपरिपक्व)

Example (correct synonym): She was annoyed by his puerile arguments.

Synonyms of INFANTILE: childish, immature, puerile, babyish

Antonyms of INFANTILE: mature, adult, sophisticated, sensible

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option (A) Sophisticated:** refined, cultured, advanced in taste or style (Hindi meaning: परिष्कृत / सुसंस्कृत)
- **Option (B) Seasoned:** experienced and skilled (Hindi meaning: अनुभवी)
- **Option (D) Mature:** fully developed; showing adult judgment (Hindi meaning: परिपक्व)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.96 Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:

A report is submitted to the supervisor by the intern every Monday.

- A. The supervisor submits a report to the intern every Monday.
- B. The intern submits a report to the supervisor every Monday.
- C. The supervisor submitted a report every Monday.
- D. The intern has been submitting reports to the supervisor every Monday.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Step-by-step explanation:

The given sentence is in **passive voice**: A report is submitted to the supervisor by the intern every Monday.

To convert passive to active, we identify:

- **Agent (doer):** by the intern
- **Object (receiver):** a report
- **Tense:** present simple passive (is submitted)

Rule and structure:

Passive (Present Simple): Object + is/am/are + V3 + by + Subject

Active (Present Simple): Subject + V1(s/es) + Object

So, the active form becomes: **The intern submits a report to the supervisor every Monday.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** changes the doer incorrectly; the supervisor is not the agent in the passive sentence.
- **Option (C):** changes the tense to past (submitted), which is not given.

- **Option (D):** changes the tense to present perfect continuous, which is not required.

Example of the same rule: Passive: The letter is written by her. Active: She writes the letter.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.97 Spot the correct spelling of an early film material.

- A. Celluloid
- B. Celluloidn
- C. Celluliod
- D. Celuloid

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The question asks the correct spelling of an early film material. The historically used plastic material for early photographic films is spelled **Celluloid**.

Correct spelling and meaning: **Celluloid** is a type of early plastic material used to make photographic film, combs, and other items; it is known for being easily flammable. (Hindi meaning: प्रारम्भिक प्लास्टिक पदार्थ / फिल्म बनाने की सामग्री)

Example: Early movie reels were often made from celluloid, which could catch fire easily.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option (A) Celluloid:** early plastic used for film (Hindi meaning: फिल्म की प्रारम्भिक प्लास्टिक सामग्री)
- **Option (B) Celluloidn:** incorrect spelling; not a standard word (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **Option (C) Celluliod:** incorrect spelling; letters are misplaced (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **Option (D) Celuloid:** incorrect spelling; missing one 'l' (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.98 Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Mend fences

- A. To restore friendly relations after a dispute
- B. To intensify rivalry
- C. To escape from responsibility
- D. To forget an important detail

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Step-by-step explanation:

The idiom **Mend fences** means to repair a relationship after an argument or disagreement. It suggests making peace, removing bitterness, and restoring friendly relations. (Hindi idiom meaning: संबंध सुधारना / झगड़े के बाद मेल-मिलाप करना)

Example: After their quarrel, he met her to mend fences and apologize.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (B):** intensifying rivalry is the opposite of making peace.
- **Option (C):** escaping responsibility is unrelated to repairing relationships.
- **Option (D):** forgetting a detail has no connection to reconciliation.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **Bury the hatchet:** to end a conflict and become friendly again
- **Patch things up:** to repair a relationship after a quarrel
- **Clear the air:** to resolve misunderstandings through discussion

- **Make amends:** to compensate for a wrong and restore goodwill

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.99 Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

“A person who is excessively fond of eating and drinking.”

- A. Ascetic
- B. Gourmand
- C. Stoic
- D. Miser

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Step-by-step explanation:

A person who is excessively fond of eating and drinking is someone who takes great pleasure in food (often in large quantities). The most suitable one-word substitute for such a person is **Gourmand**. (Hindi meaning: खाने-पीने का शौकीन / पेटू)

The word specifically refers to a person who enjoys eating and drinking, especially to excess, which matches the given description accurately.

Example: Being a gourmand, he loved trying rich dishes from different cuisines.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Option (A) Ascetic:** a person who avoids pleasure and lives with strict self-discipline (Hindi meaning: तपस्वी / संयमी)
- **Option (C) Stoic:** a person who endures pain or hardship without showing feelings (Hindi meaning: भावनाएँ न दिखाने वाला / धैर्यवान)
- **Option (D) Miser:** a person who is extremely unwilling to spend money (Hindi meaning: कंजूस)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.100 Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The knight adjusted his pauldron before the joust.

- A. The armourer repaired the dented pauldron and refastened its straps.
- B. In the gallery, the curator tagged the pauldron as part of a full suit of armour.
- C. Professor Pauldron delivered a lecture on medieval warfare to the history students.
- D. The antique dealer priced the bronze pauldron higher than the matching gauntlets.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Step-by-step explanation:

A **homonym** is a word that has the same pronunciation (and often the same spelling) as another word but has a different meaning. In many exam contexts, a proper noun used as a name can act as a homonym of a common noun if it is pronounced the same but refers to a different entity (a person's name rather than an object).

Here, **pauldron** (common noun) means a piece of plate armour that protects the shoulder. (Hindi meaning: कंधे की कवच प्लेट)

Why option (c) is correct:

In option (c), **Pauldron** is used as a **proper noun** (a person's name: Professor Pauldron). Although it is spelled and pronounced the same, its meaning is different (a person, not armour). Hence, it represents the homonym usage required by the question.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **Option (A):** uses **pauldron** in the same meaning (armour), not a different meaning.
- **Option (B):** again refers to the armour part, same meaning.
- **Option (D):** also refers to the armour item, same meaning.

So the correct answer is (c)
