

SSC CGL T-I Similar Paper (Held on 15 Sep 2025 S2) English

Q.1 If $6 * 4 = 40$ and $8 * 3 = 33$, then $5 * 6 = ?$

- A. 64
- B. 70
- C. 68
- D. 66

Answer: D

Sol: Given: If $6 * 4 = 40$ and $8 * 3 = 33$, then $5 * 6 = ?$

Logic: (1st number \times 2nd number) + 2nd number² = 3rd number

For, $6 * 4 = 40$

$$(6 \times 4) + 4^2 = 24 + 16 = 40$$

For, $8 * 3 = 33$

$$(8 \times 3) + 3^2 = 24 + 9 = 33$$

Similarly,

$$5 * 6 = ?$$

$$(5 \times 6) + 6^2 = 30 + 36 = \mathbf{66}$$

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.2 In a certain code, SCHOOL is written as XHMTTQ. How is TEACHER written?

- A. WJFHNKW
- B. YJFHMJW
- C. YJFIMJX
- D. YJGHNJU

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

In a certain code, SCHOOL is written as XHMTTQ.

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 + 5 place.

For, SCHOOL - XHMTTQ

$$S + 5 = X, C + 5 = H, H + 5 = M, O + 5 = T, O + 5 = T, L + 5 = Q$$

Similarly,

TEACHER - ?

$$T + 5 = Y, E + 5 = J, A + 5 = F, C + 5 = H, H + 5 = M, E + 5 = J, R + 5 = W$$

So, TEACHER is written as **YJFHMJW**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.3 Choose the address that is exactly the same as the one given below.

A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

- A. A-27, Green Valley, Sector 5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301
- B. A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201310
- C. A-27, Green Valley Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301
- D. A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

Answer: D

Sol: Given: A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

Now, we check each options.

Option (a): A-27, Green Valley, Sector 5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

Uses Sector 5 instead of Sector-5 → Not exactly the same

Option (b): A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201310

PIN code is 201310 instead of 201301 → Incorrect

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Option (c): A-27, Green Valley Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

Missing comma after Green Valley → Not exactly the same

Option (d): A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301

Matches every detail (hyphen, commas, spelling, PIN code) → Correct

So, **A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301** is identically same.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.4 Which of the following will fill the blanks?

mn, op, __, st, uv

- A. qr
- B. pq
- C. rs
- D. tu

Answer: A

Sol: Given: mn, op, __, st, uv

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.

$m + 2 = o, o + 2 = q, q + 2 = s, s + 2 = u$

$n + 2 = p, p + 2 = r, r + 2 = t, t + 2 = v$

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

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.5 Arrange the following words in dictionary order and choose the second word.

apple, ape, april, ant

- A. ant
- B. ape
- C. apple
- D. april

Answer: B

Sol: Given: apple, ape, april, ant

After common first letter, compare the next differing letter.

ant (a n t)

ape (a p e)

apple (a p p l e)

april (a p r i l)

The dictionary order: ant → ape → apple → april

So, **ape** is the second word.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.6 Apply the same pattern:

DOG → FQI

CAT → ?

- A. ECV
- B. ECW
- C. DBU
- D. EBU

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

DOG → FQI

CAT → ?

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 2 place.

For, DOG → FQI

D + 2 = F, O + 2 = Q, G + 2 = I

Similarly,

CAT → ?

C + 2 = E, A + 2 = C, T + 2 = V

So, CAT → **ECV**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.7 Complete the analogy:

Write : Pen :: Draw : ?

- A. Brush
- B. Paper
- C. Color
- D. Board

Answer: A

Sol: Given: Write : Pen :: Draw : ?

A **pen** is the tool used to **write**.

Similarly,

Draw : ?

A **brush** is a tool used to **draw**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.8 P is Q's mother. R is P's brother. How is R related to Q?

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

Answer: B

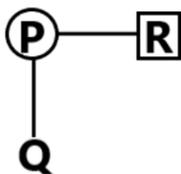
Sol: Given:

P is Q's mother.

R is P's brother.

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, R is the **uncle** of Q.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.9 If the letters of the word IMPORTANT are arranged alphabetically, how many letters are between P and T (1st from left) ?

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

D. 4

Answer: A

Sol: Given: IMPORTANT

Given Letters I M P O R T T

Alphabetical Order A I M N O P R T T

New word: A, I, M, N, O, P, R, T, T

P → 6th position

T → 8th and 9th positions

Letters between P (6th) and first T (8th):

7th position → R

Number of letters between P and T = **1**

So, **1** letters are between P and T.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.10 Using the same logic: If A = 1, Z = 26, then CAT = ?

- A. 24
- B. 46
- C. 48
- D. 50

Answer: A

Sol: Given: If A = 1, Z = 26, then CAT = ?

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: Add the place value of letters.

For, A = 1

A = Z

For, Z = 6

Z = 6

Similarly,

CAT = ?

C = 3, A = 1, T = 20

$3 + 1 + 20 = 24$

So, CAT = **24**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.11 If '+' means '-', '-' means 'x', 'x' means '÷' and '÷' means '+', then find the value of: $8 + 4 - 12 \times 6 \div 3$

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 3
- D. 10

Answer: C

Sol: Given: $8 + 4 - 12 \times 6 \div 3$?

Given Sign + - x ÷

New Sign - x ÷ +

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: $8 - 4 \times 12 \div 6 + 3 = ?$

$$8 - 4 \times 2 + 3 = ?$$

$$8 - 8 + 3 = ?$$

$$11 - 8 = ?$$

$$? = 3$$

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.12 Statement:

The office remains open from 10 AM to 6 PM.

Conclusions:

- I. Employees cannot enter before 10 AM.
- II. Office is closed after 6 PM.

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

Answer: C

Sol: Statement:

The office remains open from 10 AM to 6 PM.

Conclusions:

- I. Employees cannot enter before 10 AM.

If the office opens at 10 AM, it implies it is not open before 10 AM → Conclusion I **follows**.

- II. Office is closed after 6 PM.

If the office closes at 6 PM, it implies it is closed after 6 PM → Conclusion II **follows**.

So, **Both I and II follows**.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.13 Statement:

Online education is growing rapidly because of easy internet access.

Assumptions:

- I. Internet access is available to many people.
- II. People prefer online education over traditional methods.

- A. Only I is implicit
- B. Only II is implicit
- C. Both I and II are implicit
- D. Neither I nor II is implicit

Answer: A

Sol: Statement:

Online education is growing rapidly because of easy internet access.

Assumptions:

- I. Internet access is available to many people. **(Implicit)**

The statement directly mentions easy internet access as the reason for growth. This clearly assumes that internet access is widely available.

- II. People prefer online education over traditional methods. **(Not implicit)**

Growth due to internet access does not necessarily mean preference over traditional education. Online education may grow due to convenience or necessity, not preference.

So, **Only I is implicit**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.14 Find the odd one out.

- A. $3 \times 4 = 12$
- B. $5 \times 6 = 30$
- C. $7 \times 8 = 54$

D. $9 \times 2 = 18$

Answer: C

Sol: Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

Now, we check each options.

Option (a): $3 \times 4 = 12$

$12 = 12$

Option (b): $5 \times 6 = 30$

$30 = 30$

Option (c): $7 \times 8 = 54$

$56 \neq 54$

Option (d): $9 \times 2 = 18$

$18 = 18$

So, **$7 \times 8 = 54$** is odd one out.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.15 Find the odd one out.

- A. Circle
- B. Square
- C. Triangle
- D. Cube

Answer: D

Sol: **Circle, Square** and **Triangle** are 2-dimensional (plane) shapes.

Cube is a 3-dimensional (solid) shape.

So, **cube** is odd one out.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.16 Find the person who does not belong to the group:

- A. Isaac Newton
- B. Albert Einstein
- C. Marie Curie
- D. Leonardo da Vinci

Answer: D

Sol: **Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein** and **Marie Curie** are primarily known as scientists (physics/chemistry).

Leonardo da Vinci was a Renaissance artist, painter, and inventor, not primarily a scientist.

So, **Leonardo da Vinci** is odd one out.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.17 If 'x' means '+' and '+' means '-', which equation is incorrect?

- A. $8 \times 3 + 2 = 9$
- B. $6 \times 4 + 1 = 9$
- C. $7 \times 2 + 3 = 8$
- D. $9 \times 1 + 4 = 6$

Answer: C

Sol: **Given:**

Given Sign $\times +$

New Sign $+ -$

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

Now, we check each options.

Option (a): $8 \times 3 + 2 = 9$

New equation: $8 + 3 - 2 = 9$

$$11 - 2 = 9$$

$$9 = 9$$

Option (b): $6 \times 4 + 1 = 9$

New equation: $6 + 4 - 1 = 9$

$$10 - 1 = 9$$

$$9 = 9$$

Option (c): $7 \times 2 + 3 = 8$

New equation: $7 + 2 - 3 = 8$

$$9 - 3 = 8$$

$$6 \neq 8$$

Option (d): $9 \times 1 + 4 = 6$

New equation: $9 + 1 - 4 = 6$

$$10 - 4 = 6$$

$$6 = 6$$

So, $7 \times 2 + 3 = 8$ is incorrect.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.18 In a zoo, there are only deer and birds. Total heads = 36 and total legs = 100. How many birds are there?

- A. 20
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 22

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Total heads = 36 and total legs = 100.

In a zoo, there are only deer and birds.

Solution:

Deer = D (4 legs each)

Birds = B (2 legs each)

Heads equation:

$$D + B = 36 \rightarrow (1)$$

Legs equation:

$$4D + 2B = 100 \rightarrow (2)$$

Divide equation (2) by 2:

$$2D + B = 50 \rightarrow (3)$$

Subtract (1) from (3):

$$(2D + B) - (D + B) = 50 - 36$$

$$D = 14$$

Now find birds:

$$B = 36 - 14 = 22$$

So, 22 birds are there.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.19 Complete the pattern:

5, 11, 23, 47, ?

- A. 93
- B. 95
- C. 96
- D. 97

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 5, 11, 23, 47, ?

Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2 and + 1.

$$5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$$

$$11 \times 2 + 1 = 23$$

$$23 \times 2 + 1 = 47$$

$$47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$$

So, the missing term is **95**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.20 Which of the following will replace the question mark?

Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, ?

- A. Theta
- B. Epsilon
- C. Zeta
- D. Sigma

Answer: B

Sol: Given: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, ?

Logic: These are Greek alphabets in correct sequence:

Alpha

Beta

Gamma

Delta

Epsilon

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

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.21 A says, "My father's only daughter is B." How is A related to B?

- A. Father
- B. Sister
- C. Brother
- D. Son

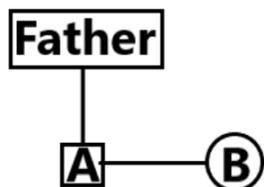
Answer: C

Sol: Given:

A says, "My father's only daughter is B."

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

From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



So, A is the **brother** of B.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.22 What comes next?

2, 8, 64, ?

- A. 128

- B. 256
- C. 512
- D. 1024

Answer: D

Sol: Given: 2, 8, 64, ?

Logic: Each term is multiplied by the next power of 2.

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$64 \times 16 = 1024$$

So, the missing term is **1024**.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.23 Which is the 3rd last word in the sentence: "Learning new skills improves confidence steadily"?

- A. improves
- B. confidence
- C. steadily
- D. skills

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

"Learning new skills improves confidence steadily".

Solution:

Words in order: Learning, new, skills, improves, confidence, steadily

Counting from the end:

1st last → steadily

2nd last → confidence

3rd last → improves

So, **improves** is the 3rd last word in the sentence.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.24 What is the value of middle if Left = 10, Right = 26, and Middle is the average of both?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. 22

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

If Left = 10, Right = 26

Solution:

Middle is the average of Left and Right.

$$\text{Middle} = \frac{10 + 26}{2} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$

So, **18** is the value of middle.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.25 If '@' means '+', '#' means '×', then find the value of: 6 @ 4 # 3?

- A. 18
- B. 30
- C. 24
- D. 36

Answer: A

Sol: Given: 6 @ 4 # 3?

Given Symbol@#

New Sign + ×

Using **BODMAS** rule.

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	[], ()
Orders, of	(power), √(root), of
Division	÷
Multiplication	×
Addition	+
Subtraction	-

New equation: $6 + 4 \times 3 = ?$

$6 + 12 = ?$

$? = 18$

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.26 Which feature is most associated with Baul folk music of Bengal?

- A. Strict classical grammar
- B. Devotional and philosophical lyrics
- C. Military band instruments
- D. Only instrumental pieces

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Devotional and philosophical lyrics**

Explanation:

- Baul is a group of mystic minstrels from the Bengal region (West Bengal and Bangladesh).
- Their music is characterized by soul-stirring lyrics that focus on themes of love, humanity, and the search for the 'Man of the Heart' (Moner Manush).
- Baul philosophy transcends organized religion, focusing on a personal, internal connection with the divine.
- They typically perform while wandering, using simple instruments like the Ektara (one-stringed instrument) and Dubki.

Information Booster:

- **UNESCO Recognition:** The Baul tradition was included in the 'Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity' by UNESCO in 2005.
- **Lalon Shah:** He is considered the most iconic Baul saint and composer in history.
- **Influence:** Baul music significantly influenced the poetry and music of Rabindranath Tagore.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Strict classical grammar (Option A):** Baul is a folk tradition; it is spontaneous and does not follow the rigid rules of Hindustani or Carnatic classical music.
- **Military instruments (Option C):** Bauls use simple, indigenous instruments like the Ektara and Khamak, not brass bands or military percussion.
- **Only instrumental (Option D):** Baul music is primarily vocal; the instruments are used to provide a rhythmic and melodic accompaniment to the profound lyrics.

Q.27 The Kaladan Multi-Modal Project connects India with which neighboring country?

- A. Nepal
- B. Bhutan
- C. Myanmar
- D. Sri Lanka

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is designed to connect the eastern Indian seaport of Kolkata with Sittwe seaport in Rakhine State, **Myanmar** by sea.
- In Myanmar, it will then link Sittwe seaport to Paletwa in Chin State via the Kaladan river boat route, and then from Paletwa by road to Mizoram state in Northeast India.
- The project aims to reduce the distance from Kolkata to Mizoram and provide an alternative route to the Northeast, bypassing the congested 'Siliguri Corridor' (Chicken's Neck).
- It is a crucial part of India's 'Act East Policy'.

Information Booster:

- **Sittwe Port:** This port in Myanmar was built with Indian assistance specifically for this project.
- **Strategic Importance:** It helps in the economic development of the landlocked North-Eastern states of India.
- **Route Components:** Kolkata -> Sittwe (Sea) -> Paletwa (River) -> Mizoram (Road).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Nepal (Option A):** Connected via Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) and railway projects like Jaynagar-Kurtha, but doesn't involve sea/river multi-modal transit like Kaladan.
- **Bhutan (Option B):** India helps with road and hydropower projects, but Kaladan is specific to the Myanmar route.
- **Sri Lanka (Option D):** While maritime ties are strong, multi-modal connectivity projects like Kaladan are aimed at the land-linked Northeast.

Q.28 Which Indian leader received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014?

- A. Narendra Modi
- B. Kailash Satyarthi
- C. Manmohan Singh
- D. Amartya Sen

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Kailash Satyarthi**

Explanation:

- Kailash Satyarthi is an Indian social reformer and child rights activist who campaigned against child labor in India and advocated for the universal right to education.
- He was awarded the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan 'for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education'.
- He founded the **Bachpan Bachao Andolan** (Save the Childhood Movement) in 1980.
- His work has led to the rescue of tens of thousands of children from bonded labor and trafficking.

Information Booster:

- **Global March Against Child Labour:** Satyarthi led a global march in 1998 across 103 countries to demand a new international law on the worst forms of child labor.
- **GoodWeave International:** He also started 'GoodWeave', a labeling system that guarantees rugs are made without child labor.
- **Nobel Lecture:** In his speech, he famously said, 'I represent here the sound of silence' and 'Let us democratize knowledge'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Narendra Modi (Option A):** While a prominent leader, he has not received the Nobel Peace Prize; he received the Seoul Peace Prize in 2018.
- **Manmohan Singh (Option C):** Former PM of India; he has received various international honors for economics and governance but not a Nobel Prize.
- **Amartya Sen (Option D):** He received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998, not the Peace Prize in 2014.

Q.29 The Teesta River is a tributary of which river system?

- A. Ganga
- B. Brahmaputra
- C. Narmada
- D. Godavari

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The Teesta River originates from the Tso Lhamo Lake (Pahunri glacier) in the North Sikkim Himalayas.
- It flows through Sikkim and West Bengal before entering Bangladesh.
- In Bangladesh, it joins the **Brahmaputra River** (known as the Jamuna in Bangladesh) as a right-bank tributary.
- Historically, the Teesta used to flow into the Ganga, but after a major flood in 1787, it changed its course to join the Brahmaputra.

Information Booster:

- **Lifeline of Sikkim:** Teesta is considered the lifeline of the state of Sikkim.
- **Water Dispute:** There is a long-standing water-sharing dispute between India and Bangladesh regarding the Teesta's waters.
- **Course:** It carves deep gorges in the Himalayas and provides fertile plains in North Bengal.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Ganga (Option A):** While Teesta was a tributary of the Ganga in the 18th century, it is now part of the Brahmaputra system.
- **Narmada (Option C):** A west-flowing river in Central India, entirely unconnected to the Himalayan Teesta.
- **Godavari (Option D):** A peninsular river flowing from Maharashtra to the Bay of Bengal, nowhere near the Teesta's Himalayan drainage basin.

Q.30 Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha can amend a Money Bill.

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

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** According to Article 110 of the Constitution, a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha (the Lower House) on the recommendation of the President.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers regarding Money Bills. It cannot reject or amend a Money Bill. It can only make recommendations and must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days.
- If the Lok Sabha accepts any of the recommendations, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the modified form. If the Lok Sabha does not accept any recommendations, it is deemed passed in its original form.

Information Booster:

- **Speaker's Authority:** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the final authority to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, and his decision cannot be questioned in court.
- **Joint Sitting:** There is no provision for a joint sitting of both houses in the case of a Money Bill.
- **Article 109:** Lays down the special procedure in respect of Money Bills.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option B and C:** These are incorrect because the Rajya Sabha is intentionally kept weaker in financial matters to ensure the executive (responsible to the Lok Sabha) can function effectively.
- **Option D:** Incorrect because Statement 1 is a fundamental constitutional fact regarding Indian legislative procedure.
- **President's Role:** The President cannot return a Money Bill for reconsideration; he can either give his assent or withhold it.

Q.31 In basketball, which of the following is considered a violation?

- A. Dribbling the ball
B. Passing to a teammate
C. Running without dribbling the ball
D. Shooting from outside the arc

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Running without dribbling the ball**

Explanation:

- Running with the ball without dribbling is a violation known as **'Traveling'**.
- In basketball, a player must dribble (bounce) the ball with one hand while moving. If they stop dribbling, they can only take two steps before they must pass or shoot.
- Other common violations include 'Double Dribble' (dribbling, stopping, and starting again) and 'Backcourt violation' (taking the ball back over the center line after crossing it).
- Violations result in a loss of possession, and the ball is awarded to the opposing team for a throw-in from the sidelines.

Information Booster:

- **Three-Second Rule:** An offensive player cannot remain in the opponent's restricted area (the 'key') for more than three seconds.
- **Shot Clock:** Teams usually have 24 seconds to attempt a shot that hits the rim.
- **Personal Foul:** Unlike a violation, a foul involves illegal physical contact (like hitting or pushing) and can lead to free throws.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dribbling (Option A):** This is the fundamental way to move the ball and is perfectly legal.
 - **Passing (Option B):** A core tactical move to move the ball between players.
 - **Shooting (Option D):** This is the objective of the game. A shot from outside the three-point arc earns three points.
-

Q.32 The Regulating Act of 1773 mainly aimed to:

- A. End Company trade in India
- B. Strengthen parliamentary control over the Company
- C. Introduce local self-government
- D. Promote Indian industries

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Strengthen parliamentary control over the Company**

Explanation:

- The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company (EIC) in India.
- It recognized, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company.
- It laid the foundations of central administration in India by making the Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal.
- The act also sought to address the corruption of Company officials and the financial crisis the EIC was facing at the time.

Information Booster:

- **Governor-General:** It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal'. Warren Hastings was the first to hold this title.
- **Supreme Court:** It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774), comprising one Chief Justice and three other judges.
- **Court of Directors:** The governing body of the Company was required to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India to the British Treasury.

Additional Knowledge:

- **End Company trade (Option A):** This did not happen until the Charter Act of 1833 (ending all trade) and the Charter Act of 1813 (ending the monopoly except for tea and China).
 - **Local self-government (Option C):** This concept was popularized much later, notably by Lord Ripon in the 1880s.
 - **Promote Indian industries (Option D):** On the contrary, British acts during this era generally favored British trade and often led to the de-industrialization of traditional Indian sectors.
-

Q.33 Which harvest festival of Assam is celebrated with community feasts and bonfires in January?

- A. Rongali Bihu
- B. Kongali Bihu
- C. Bhogali Bihu
- D. Kati Bihu

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Bhogali Bihu**

Explanation:

- Bhogali Bihu, also known as **Magh Bihu**, is celebrated in mid-January. It marks the end of the harvesting season.
- Since the granaries are full, the festival is characterized by feasting (the word 'Bhoga' comes from 'Bhog', meaning eating/enjoyment).
- On the eve of the festival (Uruka), people build temporary huts called 'Meji' and 'Bhelaghar' from bamboo and thatch, where they cook and feast.
- The next morning, the 'Meji' is set on fire as an offering to Agni (the Fire God) to mark the start of the festival.

Information Booster:

- **Three Bihus:** Assam celebrates three types of Bihu: Rongali (April - New Year), Kongali (October - Prayer for crops), and Bhogali (January - Harvest).
- **Similar Festivals:** Bhogali Bihu coincides with Makar Sankranti in North India, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, and Lohri in Punjab.
- **Food:** Special rice cakes called 'Pitha' and sweets made of sesame (Til Pitha) and jaggery are prepared.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Rongali Bihu (Option A):** The most important one, celebrated in mid-April to mark the Assamese New Year and the onset of spring.
- **Kongali/Kati Bihu (Option B/D):** Celebrated in mid-October. It is a somber occasion as granaries are empty; people light lamps (Saki) in front of the Tulsi plant to pray for a good harvest.

Q.34 Increased ionization in the ionosphere mainly affects:

- Ocean tides
- Radio communication
- Soil fertility
- Rainfall

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Radio communication**

Explanation:

- The ionosphere is a region of the upper atmosphere (from about 60 km to 1,000 km) that is ionized by solar radiation.
- This layer contains a high concentration of free electrons and ions. These charged particles have the property of reflecting radio waves back to Earth.
- This reflection (skywave propagation) allows for long-distance radio communication beyond the horizon.
- Increased ionization, often caused by solar flares or sunspot activity, can disturb this layer, leading to radio blackouts or interference in communication signals.

Information Booster:

- **Layers:** The ionosphere includes the D, E, and F layers. The F layer (Appleton-Barnett layer) is most important for long-distance radio transmission.
- **Aurora:** The ionosphere is also where beautiful light displays like the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) occur due to interactions with charged solar particles.
- **GPS:** Changes in the ionosphere can also cause delays in GPS signals, affecting navigation accuracy.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Ocean tides (Option A):** Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun, not atmospheric ionization.
- **Soil fertility (Option C):** Determined by organic matter, minerals, and microbial activity in the lithosphere; the ionosphere has no direct impact on soil.
- **Rainfall (Option D):** This occurs in the troposphere (the lowest layer) and is driven by the water cycle, not the ionosphere.

Q.35 Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- Kuchipudi originated in Andhra Pradesh.
- It is performed only by men.

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Kuchipudi is one of the eight major Indian classical dances. It originated in a village named Kuchipudi in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect in the modern context:** Historically, Kuchipudi was performed only by male Brahmins (known as Bhagavatulu). However, over time, women began to learn and perform it, and today, it is predominantly performed by female dancers. Therefore, saying it is performed 'only by men' is factually incorrect for current times.
- The dance is known for its graceful movements and the use of both Lasya (graceful) and Tandava (vigorous) elements.

Information Booster:

- **Tarangam:** A unique feature where the dancer performs while standing on the rim of a brass plate, often while balancing a pot of water on the head.
- **Siddhendra Yogi:** He is considered the founder/systematizer of the modern version of Kuchipudi.
- **Language:** The lyrics used in Kuchipudi are typically in Telugu.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option B:** Incorrect because it ignores the significant participation of women in the last century.
 - **Option C:** Incorrect because Statement 2 is too restrictive and outdated.
 - **Comparison:** Like Bharatanatyam, it involves both Nritta (pure dance), Nritya (expression), and Natya (drama).
-

Q.36 The Mars Orbiter Mission of India is popularly known as:

- A. Chandrayaan
- B. Gaganyaan
- C. Mangalyaan
- D. Suryaam

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), also called **Mangalyaan**, was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on 5th November 2013.
- It made India the first nation in the world to reach Mars orbit on its maiden attempt and the first Asian nation to do so.
- The spacecraft was launched using a PSLV-C25 rocket from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.
- The mission was highly praised globally for its cost-effectiveness, costing approximately \$74 million, which was significantly less than Hollywood space movies like 'Gravity'.

Information Booster:

- **Success:** India became the 4th space agency to reach Mars, after Roscosmos, NASA, and the ESA.
- **Objective:** To explore Mars' surface features, morphology, mineralogy, and the Martian atmosphere using indigenous scientific instruments.
- **Currency:** The Mangalyaan mission was featured on the reverse side of the ₹2000 banknote.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Chandrayaan (Option A):** Refers to India's Lunar (Moon) exploration program (Chandrayaan-1, 2, and 3).
 - **Gaganyaan (Option B):** India's upcoming human spaceflight program intended to send astronauts into orbit.
 - **Suryaan (Option D):** Not an official name, but ISRO's solar mission is named **Aditya-L1**.
-

Q.37 The book 'Wings of Fire' is primarily about:

- A. Indian mythology
- B. Space science theories
- C. The life of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- D. Ancient wars

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) The life of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

Explanation:

- 'Wings of Fire' is the autobiography of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the 11th President of India and a renowned scientist.
- It was co-written by Arun Tiwari and published in 1999.
- The book chronicles his humble beginnings in Rameswaram, his journey as a student, and his instrumental role in India's missile and space programs.
- It provides deep insights into the management of large-scale scientific projects like the SLV-3, Agni, and Prithvi missiles.

Information Booster:

- **Missile Man of India:** Dr. Kalam earned this title for his work on the development of ballistic missile technology.
- **Other Books:** He also authored 'Ignited Minds', 'India 2020', and 'Indomitable Spirit'.
- **Bharat Ratna:** He was awarded India's highest civilian honor, the Bharat Ratna, in 1997.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Indian mythology (Option A):** While Dr. Kalam often quoted the Gita or Thirukkural, the book is a personal and professional memoir, not a mythological text.
- **Space science theories (Option B):** The book discusses space projects practically, but it is not a theoretical physics textbook.
- **Ancient wars (Option D):** No relation. The 'Fire' in the title refers to the inner fire of ambition and the heat of missile launches.

Q.38 Match the following Yoga terms: 1. Asana 2. Pranayama 3. Dhyana 4. Samadhi | A. Meditation B. Breath control C. Posture D. Complete absorption

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D**

Explanation:

- These terms are part of the 'Ashtanga Yoga' (Eight Limbs of Yoga) described by Sage Patanjali in the Yoga Sutras.
- **Asana (1-C):** Refers to the physical postures or positions intended to improve health and prepare the body for meditation.
- **Pranayama (2-B):** Consists of breathing techniques used to control 'prana' (life force) and calm the mind.
- **Dhyana (3-A):** The practice of meditation; an uninterrupted flow of concentration on an object.
- **Samadhi (4-D):** The final stage where the meditator's consciousness merges with the object of meditation, leading to a state of bliss or spiritual absorption.

Information Booster:

- **Eight Limbs:** Yama (restraints), Niyama (observances), Asana, Pranayama, Pratyahara (withdrawal of senses), Dharana (concentration), Dhyana, and Samadhi.
- **International Yoga Day:** Celebrated on June 21st, a date proposed by India and recognized by the UN.
- **Patanjali:** Known as the father of modern yoga for codifying the Yoga Sutras.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option B:** Incorrectly pairs Asana with Breath control and Pranayama with Posture.
- **Option C:** Incorrectly pairs Dhyana with Breath control and Pranayama with Meditation.
- **Dharana vs. Dhyana:** Dharana is holding the mind on a specific object (concentration), while Dhyana is the sustained, effortless state of that concentration (meditation).

Q.39 Where does oxygenated blood from the lungs enter the heart?

- A. Right atrium
- B. Right ventricle
- C. Left atrium
- D. Left ventricle

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Left atrium**

Explanation:

- The human heart has four chambers: two upper atria and two lower ventricles.
- Oxygen-poor (deoxygenated) blood returns from the body to the right atrium and then moves to the right ventricle to be pumped to the lungs.
- In the lungs, blood picks up oxygen and releases carbon dioxide. This oxygenated blood then returns to the heart via the pulmonary veins.
- The pulmonary veins specifically empty into the **Left Atrium**.
- From the left atrium, the blood passes through the mitral valve into the left ventricle, which then pumps it to the rest of the body through the aorta.

Information Booster:

- **Pulmonary Veins:** They are unique because, unlike most veins, they carry oxygenated blood.
- **Double Circulation:** Humans have double circulation—pulmonary (heart to lungs) and systemic (heart to body).
- **Valve:** The bicuspid (mitral) valve prevents backflow of blood from the left ventricle to the left atrium.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Right atrium (Option A):** Receives deoxygenated blood from the superior and inferior vena cava.
- **Right ventricle (Option B):** Pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs via the pulmonary artery.
- **Left ventricle (Option D):** Receives oxygenated blood from the left atrium and pumps it to the entire body; it has the thickest muscular wall.

Q.40 Assertion (A): Cotton textile industries are widespread in India.

Reason (R): India has diverse climatic conditions suitable for cotton cultivation.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Both A and R true and R explains A**

Explanation:

- **Assertion (A) is true:** The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest and largest organized industries in India, with mills spread across many states, though concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- **Reason (R) is true:** Cotton is a tropical/sub-tropical crop that requires specific climatic conditions: high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, and 210 frost-free days. India's geography provides these conditions across various regions.
- **Explanation:** Because India is a major producer of raw cotton due to its favorable climate (especially the Black Soil/Regur soil regions), the raw material is easily available, which has led to the widespread establishment and growth of cotton textile industries across the country.

Information Booster:

- **Manchester of India:** Ahmedabad is often called the 'Manchester of India' due to its high concentration of cotton mills.
- **Soil:** Black soil (Regur soil) is the most suitable for cotton cultivation because of its moisture-retention capacity.
- **Employment:** After agriculture, the textile industry is the second-largest provider of employment in India.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option B:** Incorrect because the availability of raw material (produced due to climate) is indeed the primary reason for the industry's spread.
- **Option C:** Incorrect as R is a well-established geographical fact.
- **Option D:** Incorrect as A is a well-known economic fact about India's industrial landscape.

Q.41 India's first female Olympic medallist won her medal in which sport and at which Olympic Games?

- A. Boxing – London 2012
 B. Badminton – London 2012
 C. Weightlifting – Sydney 2000
 D. Athletics – Los Angeles 1984

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Weightlifting – Sydney 2000**

Explanation:

- **Karnam Malleswari** became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal.
- She won the **Bronze medal** in the 69 kg weightlifting category at the **2000 Sydney Olympics**.
- This was a historic breakthrough for Indian women in sports, paving the way for future champions.
- Before her win, India's Olympic medals were primarily dominated by the Men's Hockey team and individual male athletes like K.D. Jadhav.

Information Booster:

- **Nickname:** She was often referred to as the 'Iron Lady' of Indian sports.
- **Awards:** She was honored with the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (now Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna) in 1995 and the Padma Shri in 1999.
- **Current Role:** In 2021, she was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi Sports University.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Boxing (Option A):** Mary Kom won Bronze in London 2012, but this was 12 years after Malleswari.
- **Badminton (Option B):** Saina Nehwal won Bronze in London 2012, also after Malleswari.
- **Athletics (Option D):** P.T. Usha narrowly missed a medal in 1984, finishing 4th in the 400m hurdles.

Q.42 When light travels from air to glass, what happens to its speed?

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. Remains same
- D. Becomes zero

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Light travels at its maximum speed in a vacuum (approximately 3×10^8 m/s) and slightly slower in air.
- When light enters a denser medium like glass, it interacts with the atoms of the medium, which causes its effective speed to **decrease**.
- This change in speed when light moves from one medium to another is the fundamental cause of **refraction** (the bending of light).
- The extent to which speed decreases is determined by the refractive index (n) of the medium ($n = c/v$).

Information Booster:

- **Refractive Index:** The refractive index of glass is typically around 1.5, meaning light travels 1.5 times slower in glass than in a vacuum.
- **Frequency:** When light changes medium, its **speed and wavelength change**, but its **frequency remains constant**.
- **Bending:** When light travels from a rarer medium (air) to a denser medium (glass), it bends towards the normal.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Increases (Option A):** This would happen if light moved from a denser medium (like water) to a rarer medium (like air).
- **Remains same (Option C):** Speed only remains the same if the refractive indices of both media are identical.
- **Becomes zero (Option D):** Light does not stop; it is either transmitted, reflected, or absorbed. If it were zero, the material would be perfectly opaque and non-interactive in a way that 'stops' light entirely, which isn't the case for glass.

Q.43 Assertion (A): The Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall.

Reason (R): They intercept the southwest monsoon winds.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A**

Explanation:

- The Western Ghats, also known as Sahyadri, run parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula.
- During the monsoon season (June to September), moisture-laden southwest monsoon winds blow from the Arabian Sea toward the Indian landmass.
- These winds are forced to rise when they hit the high mountains of the Western Ghats. As the air rises, it cools, condenses, and results in heavy orographic rainfall on the windward side.
- Therefore, the physical barrier provided by the Western Ghats is the direct reason for the high precipitation in this region.

Information Booster:

- **Windward vs. Leeward:** The western side (windward) receives heavy rain (over 250 cm), while the eastern side (leeward/rain-shadow area) like the Deccan Plateau receives significantly less rain.
- **Biodiversity Hotspot:** Due to high rainfall and tropical climate, the Western Ghats are one of the world's eight 'hottest hotspots' of biological diversity.
- **Gap:** The Palghat Gap is a major break in the Western Ghats that allows some moisture to pass through to the interior.

Additional Knowledge:

- If R were false, it would mean the winds don't hit the Ghats, which is incorrect.
- If R did not explain A, there would be another primary reason for the rain (like cyclonic rain), but in this case, the orographic effect is the dominant factor.
- Comparison: The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and lower, so they do not intercept the southwest monsoon as effectively as the Western Ghats.

Q.44 Consider the statements:

1. Ordinances are issued by the President.
2. They require parliamentary approval later.

- 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 is correct:** Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but are temporary in nature.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Every ordinance issued must be laid before both Houses of Parliament when they reassemble. It ceases to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament unless approved before that.
- An ordinance can only be issued when at least one of the two houses is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action.

Information Booster:

- **Maximum Life:** The maximum life of an ordinance can be six months and six weeks (since the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament is six months).
- **Governor's Power:** Under Article 213, the Governor of a state has similar powers to issue ordinances when the state legislature is not in session.
- **Limitations:** An ordinance cannot be used to amend the Constitution.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option A:** While correct about the President, it ignores the essential constitutional requirement of parliamentary oversight.
- **Option B:** While correct about the approval process, it ignores the primary authority (the President) who initiates the ordinance.
- **Judicial Review:** The Supreme Court in the Cooper case (1970) held that the President's satisfaction can be challenged in court on the ground of mala fide intentions.

Q.45 Which region in India is famous for mangrove forests?

- A. Thar Desert
- B. Sundarbans
- C. Deccan Plateau
- D. Aravalli Hills

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The Sundarbans, located in the delta of the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers on the Bay of Bengal, is the largest mangrove forest in the world.
- Mangroves are salt-tolerant vegetation (halophytes) found in intertidal regions. They have specialized roots called 'pneumatophores' for breathing in waterlogged soil.
- The Sundarbans is a UNESCO World Heritage site and a Ramsar site, known for its unique biodiversity, including the Royal Bengal Tiger.
- In India, the Sundarbans covers parts of West Bengal. Other significant mangrove areas include Bhitarkanika (Odisha), Pichavaram (Tamil Nadu), and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Information Booster:

- **Sundari Tree:** The forest gets its name from the 'Sundari' (Heritiera fomes) trees found abundantly in the region.
- **Ecosystem Services:** Mangroves act as a natural barrier against cyclones and tsunamis, protecting coastal communities.
- **Vivipary:** Many mangrove species exhibit vivipary, where seeds germinate while still attached to the parent plant.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Thar Desert (Option A):** Located in Rajasthan, characterized by arid vegetation like xerophytes (cactus, acacia).
- **Deccan Plateau (Option C):** Primarily features tropical dry deciduous forests and black soil suitable for cotton.
- **Aravalli Hills (Option D):** One of the world's oldest fold mountains; vegetation is mostly scrub and dry deciduous due to lower rainfall.

Q.46 The Santosh Trophy is associated with which sport?

- A. Hockey
- B. Football
- C. Cricket
- D. Volleyball

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The Santosh Trophy is a prestigious Indian football tournament played between regional state associations and government institutions under the All India Football Federation (AIFF).
- It was started in 1941 and is named after the late Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhary of Santosh (now in Bangladesh).
- It is often considered the senior national football championship of India.
- West Bengal has historically been the most successful team in the history of the tournament.

Information Booster:

- **AIFF:** The All India Football Federation is the governing body for football in India, founded in 1937.
- **Other Football Trophies:** Durand Cup (oldest in Asia), Rovers Cup, and Subroto Cup (for schools).
- **Recent Trend:** The final rounds of the Santosh Trophy have recently been played in international venues like Saudi Arabia to promote the tournament.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Hockey (Option A):** Famous trophies include the Beighton Cup, Aga Khan Cup, and Sultan Azlan Shah Cup.
- **Cricket (Option C):** Notable domestic trophies are the Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy, and Irani Cup.
- **Volleyball (Option D):** Major tournaments include the Federation Cup and various National Championships; it doesn't have a trophy named 'Santosh'.

Q.47 The rock-cut temples at Mahabalipuram were primarily patronized by which dynasty?

- Cholas
- Pallavas
- Pandyas
- Satavahanas

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The rock-cut temples at Mahabalipuram (Mamallapuram) are masterpieces of Dravidian architecture, built during the 7th and 8th centuries.
- They were primarily patronized by the Pallava dynasty, particularly under the reigns of Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I (also known as Mamalla).
- The site is famous for the 'Rathas' (monolithic temples carved from a single rock) and the Shore Temple, which is one of the oldest structural stone temples in South India.
- The Descent of the Ganges (Arjuna's Penance) is a massive open-air relief carved on two monolithic boulders, representing the pinnacle of Pallava rock-cut art.

Information Booster:

- **UNESCO World Heritage Site:** The monuments at Mahabalipuram were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1984.
- **Five Rathas:** These are named after the Pandavas and Draupadi from the Mahabharata, although they have no historical link to the epic's characters.
- **Architecture Style:** This period marked the transition from rock-cut cave temples to free-standing structural temples.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Cholas (Option A):** Known for the Brihadisvara Temple in Thanjavur; their peak was later than the Pallavas (9th-13th century).
- **Pandyas (Option C):** Ruled from Madurai and were known for the Meenakshi Amman Temple and massive gopurams, mainly in later periods.
- **Satavahanas (Option D):** Early ancient dynasty (2nd century BCE to 2nd century CE) known for the Amaravati Stupa, predating the Mahabalipuram complex.

Q.48 Which Article deals with the Election Commission of India?

- Article 280
- Article 324
- Article 356
- Article 370

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Article 324**

Explanation:

- Article 324 provides for the power of superintendence, direction, and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission.
- The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a permanent and independent body established to ensure free and fair elections in the country.
- It conducts elections for the Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President of India.

- Currently, the ECI consists of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two other Election Commissioners.

Information Booster:

- **Part XV:** Articles 324 to 329 in Part XV of the Constitution deal with elections.
- **Tenure:** The CEC and ECs hold office for a term of 6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- **National Voters' Day:** Celebrated on 25th January every year to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission (established in 1950).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Article 280 (Option A):** Deals with the Finance Commission, which is constituted by the President every five years.
- **Article 356 (Option C):** Pertains to 'President's Rule' in a state in case of failure of constitutional machinery.
- **Article 370 (Option D):** Formerly provided special status to Jammu and Kashmir; its core provisions were revoked in August 2019.

Q.49 Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by:

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 44th Amendment
- C. 52nd Amendment
- D. 61st Amendment

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) 42nd Amendment**

Explanation:

- Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution. They were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- They were incorporated based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally, there were 10 Fundamental Duties. The 11th Fundamental Duty was added later by the 86th Amendment Act in 2002.
- These duties are listed in Part IV-A, Article 51A. They are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by courts directly.

Information Booster:

- **Article 51A:** This is the only article in Part IV-A.
- **11th Duty:** To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of 6 and 14 years.
- **Source:** The concept of Fundamental Duties was inspired by the Constitution of the USSR (now Russia).

Additional Knowledge:

- **44th Amendment (Option B):** Primarily known for reversing some changes made by the 42nd Amendment and deleting the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right.
- **52nd Amendment (Option C):** Introduced the Anti-Defection Law (10th Schedule) in 1985.
- **61st Amendment (Option D):** Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years in 1989.

Q.50 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme focuses on:

- A. Agriculture
- B. Girl child welfare
- C. Elderly care
- D. Skill development

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Girl child welfare**

Explanation:

- 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22nd January 2015 at Panipat, Haryana.
- The primary objective is to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum.
- It is a joint initiative of three ministries: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and Ministry of Education (formerly HRD).
- The scheme focuses on preventing gender-biased sex-selective elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child, and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

Information Booster:

- **Target:** Initially launched in 100 districts with low CSR; now expanded to all districts of India.
- **Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana:** Launched alongside BBBP, this is a small deposit scheme for the girl child to encourage parents to build a fund for her future education and marriage.
- **Nodal Ministry:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the lead ministry for implementation.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Agriculture (Option A):** Schemes like PM-KISAN or Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana focus on this sector.
- **Elderly care (Option C):** Schemes like PM Vaya Vandana Yojana or Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana are designed for senior citizens.
- **Skill development (Option D):** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme for youth skill training.

Q.51 Which of the following equals 20?

- A. $(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{2})^2 - 4\sqrt{16}$
- B. $(\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{11})^2$
- C. $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{4})^2 + 2\sqrt{24}$
- D. $(\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{7})^2 - 2\sqrt{91}$

Answer: D

Sol: Concept Used:

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

Solution:

Check Option D:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expression} &= (\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{7})^2 - 2\sqrt{91} \\ &= (\sqrt{13})^2 + (\sqrt{7})^2 + 2(\sqrt{13})(\sqrt{7}) - 2\sqrt{91} \\ &= 13 + 7 + 2\sqrt{91} - 2\sqrt{91} \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

Option D equals 20.

Final Answer

20

Q.52 A runner has to cover a distance of 100 km. After running for 5 hours and 20 minutes, he finds that he has completed $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the total distance. What is his speed in km/h?

- A. 12.5 km/h
- B. 17.5 km/h
- C. 16.25 km/h
- D. 15.5 km/h

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Distance covered} = \frac{2}{3} \times 100 = 66.67 \text{ km.}$$

$$\text{Time} = 5\frac{1}{3} \text{ hours} = \frac{16}{3} \text{ hours.}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Speed} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{200/3}{16/3} \\ &= \frac{200}{16} = 12.5 \text{ km/h.} \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

12.5 km/h

Q.53 C is four times more efficient as a worker than D, which allows C to complete a work in 45 days less than D. If they work together, they can finish the work in:

- A. 10 days
- B. 12 days
- C. 15 days
- D. 18 days

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Efficiency } E_C : E_D = 4 : 1$$

$$\text{Time } T_C : T_D = 1 : 4$$

Solution:

$$\text{Time Difference} = 3 \text{ units} = 45 \text{ days.}$$

$$1 \text{ unit} = 15 \text{ days.}$$

$$T_C = 15, T_D = 60.$$

$$\text{Time Together} = \frac{15 \times 60}{15 + 60} = \frac{900}{75} = 12 \text{ days.}$$

Final Answer

12 days

Q.54 What is the average of all numbers between 2000 and 2400 that are divisible by 50?

- A. 2200
- B. 2175
- C. 2250
- D. 2300

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Range: 2000 to 2400, divisible by 50.

Formula Used:

$$\text{Average of an AP} = \frac{\text{First Term} + \text{Last Term}}{2}$$

Solution:

$$\text{First number}(a) = 2000$$

$$\text{Last number}(l) = 2400$$

$$\text{Average} = \frac{2000 + 2400}{2} = \frac{4400}{2} = 2200.$$

Final Answer

2200

Q.55 What is the value of $\left(\frac{5}{6} \times 3.6\right) \div 0.9$?

- A. 4.5
- B. 3.5

- C. 10/3
D. 3

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$\left(\frac{5}{6} \times 3.6\right) \div 0.9$$

Solution:

$$\left(\frac{5}{6} \times 3.6\right) \div 0.9$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{36}{10} \div \frac{9}{10}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{36}{10} \times \frac{10}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{36}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{6} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{20}{6}$$

$$= \frac{10}{3}$$

Q.56 A merchant has two types of tea: one costing ₹70/kg and the other costing ₹100/kg. He mixes them and sells the mixture at ₹91/kg, earning a 25% profit. In what ratio did he mix the two types of tea?

- A. 1 : 2
B. 68 : 7
C. 23 : 21
D. 1 : 3

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Cost price of tea 1 = 70

Cost price of tea 2 = 100

Selling price of mixture = 91

Profit = 25%

Concept Used:

Profit calculation and alligation

Formula Used:

$$SP = CP \left(1 + \frac{25}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Alligation ratio} = (H - M) : (M - L)$$

Solution:

$$91 = CP \times \frac{5}{4}$$

$$CP = \frac{91 \times 4}{5} = 72.8$$

$$H = 100, M = 72.8, L = 70$$

$$\text{Ratio} = (100 - 72.8) : (72.8 - 70)$$

$$= 27.2 : 2.8$$

$$= 68 : 7$$

Final Answer:

$$68 : 7$$

Q.57 A retailer marked a product 40% above its cost price. She then offered two successive discounts of 12% and 15% to a buyer. If she made a profit of ₹50, at what price did she sell the product?

- A. ₹850
- B. ₹1109
- C. ₹950
- D. ₹1020

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Marked price is 40% above cost price

Successive discounts = 12%, 15%

Profit = 50

Formula Used:

$$MP = CP \left(1 + \frac{40}{100} \right)$$

$$\text{Net discount factor} = \left(1 - \frac{12}{100} \right) \left(1 - \frac{15}{100} \right)$$

Solution:

Let $CP = x$

$$MP = 1.4x$$

$$\text{Net discount factor} = 0.88 \times 0.85 = 0.748$$

$$SP = 1.4x \times 0.748 = 1.0472x$$

Profit equation:

$$1.0472x - x = 50$$

$$0.0472x = 50$$

$$x \approx 1059.32$$

$$SP = x + 50 \approx 1109.32$$

Final Answer:

$$\approx 1109$$

Q.58 There are 6 consecutive even numbers $M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, M_5, M_6$ and 5 consecutive odd numbers N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4, N_5 . The average of the even numbers is 4 more than the average of the odd numbers. If the sum of the even numbers is 24 more than the sum of the odd numbers, find the average of the odd numbers.

- A. 7
- B. 0

- C. 9
D. 10

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$Avg_{even} = Avg_{odd} + 4$$

$$Sum_{even} = Sum_{odd} + 24$$

Solution:

$$\text{Let } Avg_{odd} = x.$$

$$Sum_{odd} = 5x.$$

$$Avg_{even} = x + 4$$

$$\implies Sum_{even} = 6(x + 4) = 6x + 24.$$

Difference in Sums:

$$(6x + 24) - 5x = 24$$

$$x + 24 = 24 \implies x = 0.$$

Final Answer

0

Q.59 If $p : q = 4 : 5$, then find $(8p + 3q) : (8p - 3q)$.

- A. 47 : 17
B. 21 : 37
C. 15 : 33
D. 3 : 5

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Let } p = 4x \text{ and } q = 5x.$$

$$\text{Required Ratio} = \frac{8p + 3q}{8p - 3q}$$

$$= \frac{8(4x) + 3(5x)}{8(4x) - 3(5x)}$$

$$= \frac{32x + 15x}{32x - 15x}$$

$$= \frac{47x}{17x} = \frac{47}{17}$$

Final Answer

47 : 17

Q.60 Kavya invested amounts in three schemes P, Q, and R at simple interest rates of 11% p.a., 13% p.a., and 16% p.a. respectively. If the total interest in one year was ₹2,850 and the amount in Scheme R was 200% of Scheme P and 300% of Scheme Q, what was the amount invested in Scheme Q?

- A. ₹3677
- B. ₹2750
- C. ₹3000
- D. ₹3250

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Rate of P = 11%

Rate of Q = 13%

Rate of R = 16%

Total interest in 1 year = 2850

R = 200% of P and 300% of Q

Concept Used:

Simple Interest with ratio-based investments

Formula Used:

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

Solution:

Let amount in Q = x

$$R = 3x$$

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

$$\text{Interest from P} = \frac{\frac{3x}{2} \times 11}{100} = \frac{33x}{200}$$

$$\text{Interest from Q} = \frac{13x}{100}$$

$$\text{Interest from R} = \frac{48x}{100}$$

$$\frac{33x}{200} + \frac{13x}{100} + \frac{48x}{100} = 2850$$

$$\frac{33x + 26x + 96x}{200} = 2850$$

$$\frac{155x}{200} = 2850$$

$$155x = 570000$$

$$x = \frac{570000}{155} \approx 3677$$

Final Answer:

3677

Q.61 X and Y invest ₹60,000 and ₹80,000 respectively in a business. After 1 year, the total profit is distributed including simple interest at 8% per annum on the capital of each partner. If the total profit including interest is ₹22,400, what is X's share of the profit?

- A. ₹9,600
- B. ₹9,200
- C. ₹9,800
- D. ₹10,000

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$C_x = 60,000, C_y = 80,000$$

$$\text{Total Profit} = 22,400$$

$$\text{Interest Rate} = 8\%$$

Solution:

$$\text{Ratio of Capital} = 60 : 80 = 3 : 4.$$

$$\text{Interest for X} = 8\% \text{ of } 60,000 = 4,800.$$

$$\text{Interest for Y} = 8\% \text{ of } 80,000 = 6,400.$$

$$\text{Total Interest} = 4,800 + 6,400 = 11,200.$$

$$\text{Remaining Profit} = 22,400 - 11,200 = 11,200.$$

$$\text{X's share of Remaining Profit} = \frac{3}{7} \times 11,200 = 3 \times 1,600 = 4,800.$$

$$\text{Total Share of X} = \text{Interest} + \text{Profit Share} = 4,800 + 4,800 = 9,600.$$

Final Answer

$$\text{₹}9,600$$

Q.62 Evaluate: 75% of 400 - 32.5% of 200 + 18% of 300

- A. 350
- B. 365
- C. 289
- D. 385

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$75\% \text{ of } 400 - 32.5\% \text{ of } 200 + 18\% \text{ of } 300$$

Solution:

$$75\% \text{ of } 400 - 32.5\% \text{ of } 200 + 18\% \text{ of } 300$$

$$= \frac{75}{100} \times 400 - \frac{32.5}{100} \times 200 + \frac{18}{100} \times 300$$

$$= 300 - 65 + 54$$

$$= 235 + 54$$

$$= 289$$

Q.63 Priya borrowed ₹40,000 from two lenders under simple-interest terms:

Lender M charges 8% p.a. (simple interest),

Lender N charges 5% p.a. (simple interest)

Priya kept both loans for exactly 5 years and then paid the accumulated interest, which was ₹14,000. If she had interchanged the principal amounts, her five-year interest outgo would have been ₹2,000 less. How much did she borrow from Lender M at 8% p.a.?

- A. ₹25,000

- B. ₹22,000
- C. ₹26,667
- D. ₹16,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$M + N = 40,000$$

$$\text{Case 1 Interest: } 5(0.08M + 0.05N) = 14,000 \implies 8M + 5N = 280,000$$

$$\text{Case 2 Interest: } 14,000 - 2,000 = 12,000$$

$$5(0.05M + 0.08N) = 12,000 \implies 5M + 8N = 240,000$$

Solution:

Subtract Eq 2 from Eq 1:

$$(8M - 5M) + (5N - 8N) = 40,000$$

$$3M - 3N = 40,000 \implies M - N = \frac{40,000}{3}$$

Add Eq 1 and Eq 2:

$$13(M + N) = 520,000 \implies M + N = 40,000$$

Solving System:

$$2M = 40,000 + \frac{40,000}{3} = \frac{160,000}{3}$$

$$M = \frac{80,000}{3} \approx 26,666.67$$

Final Answer

₹26,667

Q.64 A shop sells a watch for ₹ B, incurring a loss of 8%. During a clearance sale, they mark it up to ₹1.3B. At the sale, they offer a discount of 15% on this marked price. What will be the percentage profit or loss during the sale?

- A. 3.8% Profit
- B. 1.8% Loss
- C. 1.6% Profit
- D. 3.8% Loss

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$SP_1 = B \implies B = 0.92CP$$

$$MP = 1.3B$$

Solution:

$$SP_{new} = MP \times (1 - 0.15) = 1.3B \times 0.85 = 1.105B$$

Substitute $B = 0.92CP$:

$$SP_{new} = 1.105 \times (0.92CP)$$

$$SP_{new} = 1.0166CP$$

$$\text{Profit} = 1.66\% \approx 1.6\%$$

Final Answer

1.6% Profit

Q.65 A sector of a circle with radius 8 cm has a central angle of 45° . What is the area of the corresponding segment?

- A. $(8\pi - 16\sqrt{2}) \text{ cm}^2$
- B. $(8\pi - 32) \text{ cm}^2$
- C. $(16\pi - 32) \text{ cm}^2$
- D. $(16\pi - 64) \text{ cm}^2$

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Radius of the circle $r = 8$

Central angle $\theta = 45^\circ$

Concept Used:

Area of segment = Area of sector – Area of triangle

Formula Used:

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

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \theta$$

Solution:

$$\text{Area of sector} = \frac{45}{360} \times \pi \times 8^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times \pi \times 64$$

$$= 8\pi$$

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= 32 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= 16\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Area of segment} = 8\pi - 16\sqrt{2}$$

Final Answer:

$$8\pi - 16\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

Q.66 If the lateral surface area of a cylinder is 320 cm^2 and height is 10 cm, what is the radius?

- A. $4\pi \text{ cm}$
- B. 5 cm
- C. $16/\pi \text{ cm}$
- D. 8 cm

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Lateral surface area of cylinder = 320

Height of cylinder $h = 10$

Formula Used:

Lateral surface area of a cylinder = $2\pi rh$

Solution:

$$2\pi r \times 10 = 320$$

$$20\pi r = 320$$

$$r = \frac{320}{20\pi}$$

$$r = \frac{16}{\pi}$$

Final Answer:

$$\frac{16}{\pi} \text{cm}$$

Q.67 Solve system: $y = 3x - 2$ and $y = x + 4$

- A. (3, 7)
- B. (2, 4)
- C. (1, 1)
- D. (4, 10)

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$y = 3x - 2$$

$$y = x + 4$$

Solution:

$$3x - 2 = x + 4$$

$$3x - x = 4 + 2$$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

$$y = 3 + 4 = 7$$

Final Answer:

$$(3, 7)$$

Q.68 If the perimeter of a regular hexagon is 72 cm, what is the side length?

- A. 10 cm
- B. 12 cm
- C. 14 cm
- D. 16 cm

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Perimeter of regular hexagon = 72

Concept Used:

All sides of a regular hexagon are equal

Formula Used:

$$\text{Perimeter} = 6 \times \text{side length}$$

Solution:

$$6s = 72$$

$$s = \frac{72}{6}$$

$$s = 12$$

Final Answer:

12cm

Q.69 Two chords, PQ and RS, are equal in length and are at a distance of 12 cm from the center of a circle. If the radius is 20 cm, what is the length of PQ?

- A. 16 cm
- B. 24 cm
- C. 32 cm
- D. 40 cm

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Radius of circle $r = 20$

Distance of chord from center $d = 12$

Concept Used:

Perpendicular from center to a chord bisects the chord

Formula Used:

$$\text{Half chord} = \sqrt{r^2 - d^2}$$

Solution:

Let length of chord $PQ = 2x$

$$x = \sqrt{20^2 - 12^2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{400 - 144}$$

$$x = \sqrt{256}$$

$$x = 16$$

$$PQ = 2x = 2 \times 16 = 32$$

Final Answer:

32

Q.70 A right circular cone has radius 8 cm and height 20 cm. A sphere is inscribed in the cone such that it touches the base and the lateral surface. Find the radius of the inscribed sphere.

- A. 3.35 cm
- B. 5.42 cm
- C. 2.8 cm
- D. 4.21 cm

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Radius of cone $R = 8$

Height of cone $h = 20$

Concept Used:

Radius of inscribed sphere in a cone $r = \frac{Rh}{R+l}$

Formula Used:

$$l = \sqrt{R^2 + h^2}$$

$$r = \frac{Rh}{R+l}$$

Solution:

$$l = \sqrt{8^2 + 20^2}$$

$$l = \sqrt{64 + 400}$$

$$l = \sqrt{464} = 4\sqrt{29}$$

$$r = \frac{8 \times 20}{8 + 4\sqrt{29}}$$

$$r = \frac{160}{4(2 + \sqrt{29})}$$

$$r = \frac{40}{2 + \sqrt{29}}$$

$$r = \frac{40(2 - \sqrt{29})}{(2 + \sqrt{29})(2 - \sqrt{29})}$$

$$r = \frac{40(\sqrt{29} - 2)}{25}$$

$$r = \frac{8(\sqrt{29} - 2)}{5}$$

$$r \approx 5.42$$

Final Answer:

5.42cm

Q.71 A vertical tower of height H stands on the ground. From point A on the ground, the angle of elevation to the top is 45° . From point B , located 15 meters away from A (directly along the line extending from the base), the angle of elevation is 30° . What is the height of the tower?

- A. $15(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ m
- B. $\frac{15(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2}$ m
- C. $20(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ m
- D. $20(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ m

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Distance between points A and $B = 15$

Angle of elevation from $A = 45^\circ$

Angle of elevation from $B = 30^\circ$

Concept Used:

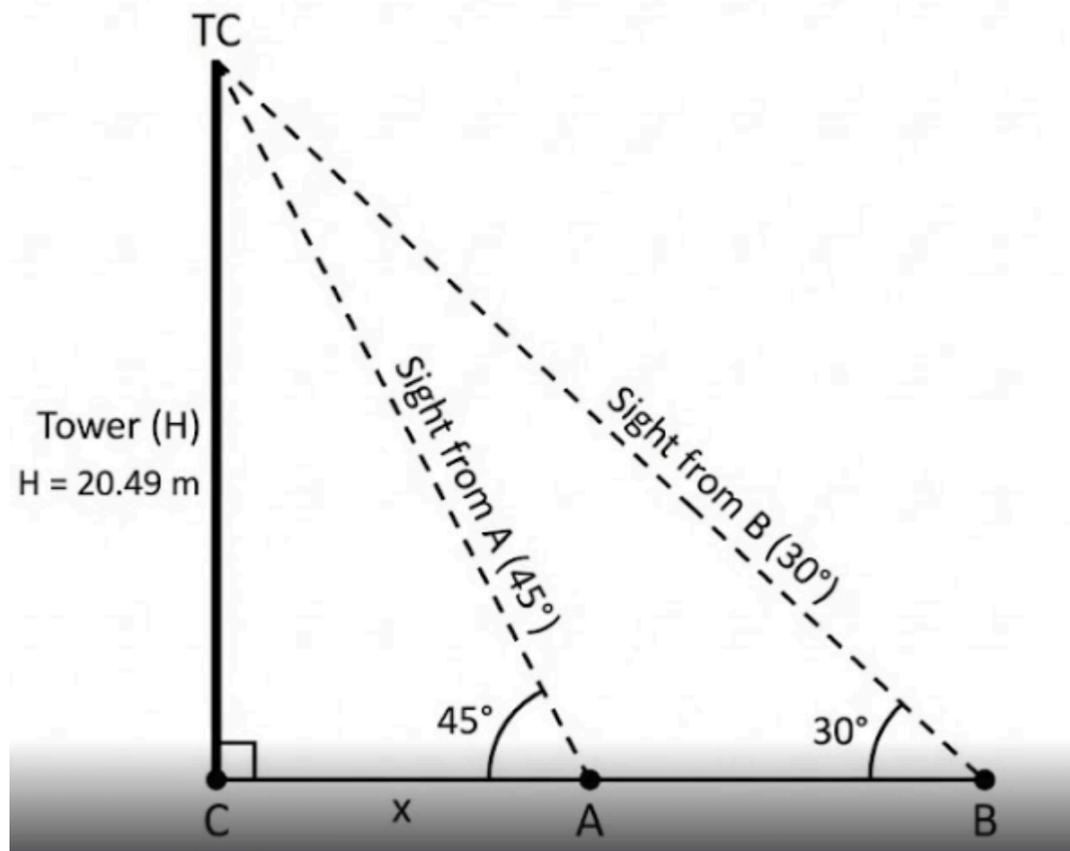
$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{perpendicular}}{\text{base}}$$

Formula Used:

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Solution:



Let height of tower = H

Let distance of point A from base = x

$$\tan 45^\circ = \frac{H}{x}$$

$$1 = \frac{H}{x}$$

$$H = x$$

$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{H}{x + 15}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{H}{x + 15}$$

$$H = \frac{x + 15}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x = \frac{x + 15}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{3}x = x + 15$$

$$x(\sqrt{3} - 1) = 15$$

$$x = \frac{15}{\sqrt{3} - 1}$$

$$x = \frac{15(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2}$$

Final Answer:

$$\frac{15(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{2} \text{ m}$$

Q.72 A circular disc is divided into 6 equal sectors. If the area of one sector is 66 cm^2 , what is the radius of the disc?

- A. 10 cm
- B. 15.32 cm
- C. 11.22 cm
- D. 13 cm

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Area of one sector} = 66$$

$$\text{Number of sectors} = 6$$

$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

Concept Used:

$$\text{Total area of circle} = \text{Sum of areas of all sectors}$$

Formula Used:

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

Solution:

$$\text{Total area} = 6 \times 66 = 396$$

$$\frac{22}{7}r^2 = 396$$

$$r^2 = \frac{396 \times 7}{22}$$

$$r^2 = 126$$

$$r = \sqrt{126} = 3\sqrt{14}$$

$$r = 11.22$$

Final Answer:

$$11.22\text{cm}$$

Q.73 If two circles are touching externally how many common tangents do they have?

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

Answer: C

Sol: Concept Used:

For externally touching circles: 2 direct common tangents + 1 transverse common tangent.

Solution:

$$\text{Total} = 3.$$

Final Answer

$$3$$

Q.74 Express 0.363636... as a fraction.

- A. 3/11
- B. 6/11
- C. 5/11
- D. 4/11

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

$$x = 0.363636 \dots$$

Formula Used:

$$100x - x = \text{repeating digits}$$

Solution:

$$x = 0.363636 \dots$$

$$100x = 36.363636 \dots$$

$$100x - x = 36.363636 \dots - 0.363636 \dots$$

$$99x = 36$$

$$x = \frac{36}{99}$$

$$x = \frac{4}{11}$$

Final Answer:

$$\frac{4}{11}$$

Q.75 Simplify: $\sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{50}$

- A. $8\sqrt{2}$
- B. $7\sqrt{2}$
- C. $6\sqrt{2}$
- D. $5\sqrt{2}$

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$\sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{50}$$

Solution:

$$\sqrt{72} - \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{50}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 \times 2} - \sqrt{9 \times 2} + \sqrt{25 \times 2}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$= (6 - 3 + 5)\sqrt{2}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2}$$

Q.76 Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

Neither did the committee acknowledge the financial irregularities, (1)/ nor did they consider the repeated warnings (2)/ issued by auditors, which, according to reports, (3)/ has been ignored for a long time. (4)/

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

Explanation:

The error lies in part (4) because of **subject-verb agreement**.

The relative pronoun **which** refers to the nearest suitable noun phrase, i.e., **the repeated warnings** (plural). Therefore, the verb following it must also be plural.

In the sentence, the verb is written as **has been ignored** (singular), which does not agree with the plural antecedent **warnings**.

Correct form: "...which, according to reports, **have been ignored** for a long time."

Grammatical rule used:

- When a relative pronoun like **which** refers to a plural noun, the verb must be plural.
- Plural antecedent + relative pronoun + plural verb (have/are/were), not singular (has/is/was).

Example (rule-based):

The instructions **which** were given yesterday **have** helped everyone.

Information booster:

- If **which** refers to a singular noun, singular verb is correct (e.g., "the report which **has** been published").
- If it refers to a plural noun, plural verb is required (e.g., "the reports which **have** been published").

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.77 Choose the right collocation:

The report delivers a ____ evaluation of the new policy framework.

- A. threw going
- B. thorough-going
- C. comprehensive-go
- D. going-thorough

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The blank requires a word that naturally collocates with **evaluation** and also fits grammatically as an adjective before a noun.

Thorough-going is a standard collocation meaning **very complete, detailed, and careful**. Hence, "a thorough-going evaluation" is grammatically correct and contextually precise.

Meaning of the correct collocation:

Thorough-going evaluation means an evaluation that examines all aspects in depth, leaving no important detail unchecked. (Hindi meaning: बहुत विस्तृत और गहन मूल्यांकन)

Example:

The committee conducted a thorough-going evaluation of the project before approving funds.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **A: threw going** is meaningless and not a recognised collocation.
- **C: comprehensive-go** is not a valid word form; it is incorrectly hyphenated and grammatically wrong.
- **D: going-thorough** is an incorrect order and not a recognised expression.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.78 Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The monk carried a carved crosier into the sanctuary.

- A. The gardener admired the **crozier** ferns growing near the pond.
- B. The bishop held a silver **crozier** during the procession.
- C. The priest polished the wooden **crozier** before the ceremony.
- D. The cathedral displayed an antique **crozier** in a glass case.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The highlighted word **crozier** in the given sentence means a **bishop's pastoral staff** (a curved staff carried by bishops or high clergy). However, the question asks for a sentence containing the **homonym** of the word.

A **homonym** is a word that has the **same spelling or pronunciation** but a **different meaning**.

In botany, **crozier** also refers to the **coiled, curved young frond of a fern** (often called a fiddlehead), because it resembles the curved shape of a staff.

Option analysis:

- A uses **crozier** with **ferns**, clearly indicating the botanical meaning (young curled fern fronds). This is a different meaning from the religious staff, so it correctly uses the homonym.
- B, C, D all use **crozier** in the religious sense (bishop/priest/cathedral), which is the same meaning as the original sentence, not the homonym.

Example (homonym usage):

In spring, the forest floor is covered with **croziers** emerging from the soil.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.79 Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

They are planning to go to abroad for training.

- A. are planning to go abroad
- B. plan going to abroad
- C. are planning to go to the abroad
- D. are planning to go for abroad

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The error in the highlighted phrase is the use of "to" before **abroad**. The word **abroad** is an adverb and it does not take a preposition like **to** before it. Therefore, the correct expression is "**go abroad**", not "**go to abroad**".

Option (a) correctly removes the unnecessary preposition and keeps the sentence natural and grammatically correct.

Grammatical rule used:

- **Abroad** is an adverb of place; adverbs of place generally do not require a preposition before them in this structure.
- We say: go abroad, travel abroad, live abroad.

Example (rule-based):

She went abroad to complete her higher studies.

Why other options are incorrect:

- B is grammatically awkward and still contains **to abroad**, which is incorrect.
- C adds **the** unnecessarily; we do not say **the abroad**.
- D uses **for** incorrectly; **go for abroad** is not a standard structure.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.80 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, "I purchased a new smartphone."

- A. She said that she had purchased a new smartphone.
- B. She said that she purchases a new smartphone.
- C. She said that she was purchasing a new smartphone.
- D. She said that she has purchased a new smartphone.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

To convert direct speech into indirect speech, we apply standard narration rules.

Here, the reporting verb is **said** (past tense). Therefore, the tense of the reported speech generally shifts one step back (backshifting).

The original sentence uses **simple past** ("purchased"). When reported with a past reporting verb, **simple past** changes to **past perfect**.

Also, the pronoun **I** changes according to the subject of the reporting verb: **I** becomes **she**.

Correct indirect speech:

She said that she **had purchased** a new smartphone.

Rules used (detailed):

- Reporting verb in the past (said) usually causes tense backshift.
- Simple Past => Past Perfect.
- Pronoun change: I => she (as per the speaker).

Example (rule-based):

He said, "I finished my work." => He said that he **had finished** his work.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **B** uses present tense (purchases), which does not match the required backshift.
- **C** changes meaning to an ongoing action (was purchasing), which is not implied in the original statement.
- **D** uses present perfect (has purchased), which is not the correct backshifted form after "said".

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.81 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: **INEXORABLE**

- A. Lenient
- B. Relentless
- C. Adaptable
- D. Tender

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The word **inexorable** means **impossible to stop or prevent; not willing to change one's mind; unyielding**. It is often used for things like time, fate, rules, or a person's strict attitude. (Hindi meaning: अटल / कठोर / न रुकने वाला)

Therefore, the synonym must convey the sense of being **uncompromising and unstoppable**.

Relentless means **continuous, determined, and not easing or stopping**. (Hindi meaning: अथक / निरंतर / कठोर)

Hence, **Relentless** is the closest synonym.

Example (given word):

The inexorable march of time changes everything.

Example (correct synonym):

The police conducted a relentless search until they found the missing child.

Synonyms (of inexorable): unyielding, relentless, implacable, unstoppable.

Antonyms (of inexorable): lenient, flexible, merciful, yielding.

Meanings of other options (why incorrect):

- **A: Lenient** means not strict; tolerant. (Hindi meaning: उदार / नरम)
- **C: Adaptable** means able to adjust to new conditions. (Hindi meaning: अनुकूलनशील)
- **D: Tender** means gentle, soft, or sensitive. (Hindi meaning: कोमल / नर्म)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.82 Choose the correct meaning of idiom: **Get the jump on**

- A. Admit defeat suddenly
- B. Gain an edge by moving first
- C. Turn against one's friends
- D. Avoid consequences

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The idiom **get the jump on** means **to gain an advantage over someone by acting before they do** or by surprising them with faster action. It commonly indicates being prepared earlier, starting earlier, or taking the first effective step, which gives a competitive advantage. (Hindi meaning/idiomatic sense: पहले कदम उठाकर बढ़त लेना / पहले से बढ़त बना लेना)

Example (idiom in a sentence):

We left early to get the jump on the traffic.

Why option (b) is correct:

Option (b) matches the exact sense of **acting first to gain an edge**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A relates to surrendering, which is unrelated to gaining advantage.
- C means betrayal, which does not match the idiom.
- D means escaping results of actions, which is a different idea.

Other related idioms (for exam enrichment):

- **Get a head start** – begin earlier than others to gain advantage.
- **Beat someone to the punch** – do something before someone else can.
- **One step ahead** – having an advantage because of better preparation.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.83 Spot the correct spelling of a term for involuntary repetition of others' words.

- A. Echolia
- B. Ecolalia
- C. Echolaelia
- D. Echollalia

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The correct spelling of the term meaning **involuntary repetition of others' words** is **Echolia**.

Echolia is a clinical/linguistic term (a noun) used for the repetitive echoing of words or phrases spoken by someone else, often observed in certain developmental or neurological conditions. (Hindi meaning: दूसरों के शब्दों को अनायास दोहराना)

Example:

In some cases of autism, echolia may occur when a child repeats questions instead of answering them.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **A: Echolia** – involuntary repetition/echoing of others' words. (Hindi meaning: अनैच्छिक दोहराव)
- **B: Ecolalia** – incorrect spelling; not the standard term. (Hindi meaning: मानक शब्द नहीं)
- **C: Echolaelia** – incorrect spelling; extra letters disturb the standard form. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **D: Echollalia** – incorrect spelling; double "l" changes the standard medical spelling. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)

Information booster (exam tip):

The word breaks as **echo + lalia**, where "lalia" relates to speech. This helps remember the correct spelling.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.84 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Sycophantic

- A. Self-assured
- B. Subservient
- C. Fawning
- D. Grovelling

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The word **sycophantic** means **excessively flattering someone in order to gain advantage**; it indicates a person who behaves like a flatterer or "bootlicker." (Hindi meaning: चापलूस / खुशामदी)

An antonym should express the opposite idea: **independent, confident, and not flattering others to please them.**

Self-assured means **confident in one's own abilities and decisions**, without needing to flatter others for approval. (Hindi meaning: आत्मविश्वासी)
Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate antonym among the given choices.

Example (given word):

The sycophantic employee praised the manager excessively to secure a promotion.

Example (correct antonym):

She remained self-assured and spoke honestly, even in front of senior officials.

Synonyms (of sycophantic): fawning, servile, obsequious, flattering.

Antonyms (of sycophantic): self-assured, independent, outspoken, candid.

Meanings of other options (why incorrect):

- **B: Subservient** means overly willing to obey; submissive. (Hindi meaning: अधीनस्थ / दब्लू) This is close to sycophantic, not opposite.
- **C: Fawning** means giving exaggerated praise; flattering. (Hindi meaning: चापलूसी करना) This is a synonym, not an antonym.
- **D: Grovelling** means behaving in a very humble/shameful way to please someone. (Hindi meaning: गिड़गिड़ाना) This is also similar to sycophantic.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.85 Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

"An exaggerated sense of one's own importance."

- A. Caution
- B. Meekness
- C. Vanity
- D. Simplicity

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Explanation:

The phrase "an exaggerated sense of one's own importance" refers to a state in which a person is overly proud of themselves, excessively concerned with self-image, and believes themselves to be highly significant.

The one-word substitute that best matches this meaning is **vanity**, which means **excessive pride in one's appearance, qualities, or achievements**. (Hindi meaning: घमंड / आत्ममुग्धता)

Example:

His vanity prevented him from accepting even constructive criticism.

Meanings of the other options:

- **A: Caution** – carefulness to avoid danger or mistakes. (Hindi meaning: सावधानी)
- **B: Meekness** – quiet, gentle, and submissive nature; lack of aggression. (Hindi meaning: नम्रता / दब्लूपन)
- **D: Simplicity** – plainness; being uncomplicated or modest in lifestyle. (Hindi meaning: सरलता)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.86 Select the correct option for the Direct Speech conversion of the sentence below.

The ecologist cautioned that the region's carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiplied without control.

- A. The ecologist said, "The region's carrying capacity will be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control."
- B. The ecologist said, "Had invasive organisms multiplied without control, the region's carrying capacity would be surpassed."
- C. The ecologist said, "The region's carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control."
- D. The ecologist said, "If invasive organisms multiplied without control, the carrying capacity had been surpassed."

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Explanation:

To convert the given reported statement into direct speech, we must restore the original quoted content while keeping the meaning unchanged.

The indirect statement uses the modal **might** and a conditional clause: "might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiplied without control." The most accurate direct speech will preserve this same modal meaning of **possibility** and the same conditional relationship.

Option (c) reproduces the sentence inside quotation marks without changing its tense or meaning, making it the best direct-speech conversion among the options.

Rules used (direct speech reconstruction):

- Keep the original modal meaning intact (might indicates possibility, not certainty).
- Do not change the conditional structure unnecessarily.
- Put the restored statement within quotation marks after a reporting expression.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A changes **might** to **will**, converting possibility into certainty, which alters the meaning.
- B changes the conditional into a third conditional form ("Had... would..."), which changes the time reference and meaning.
- D is grammatically incorrect and illogical ("had been surpassed" does not fit with the conditional pattern given).

Information booster:

In narration questions, modals like **might** often remain the same when converting between forms if the intended meaning is preserved. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.87 Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Hammer and tongs

- A. With great intensity
- B. Without preparation
- C. In a concealed manner
- D. Without real effort

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The idiom **hammer and tongs** means **with great energy, force, or intensity**. It is often used for actions such as working hard, fighting fiercely, or arguing aggressively.

The expression suggests the forceful, continuous striking action of a hammer used with tongs in metalwork, hence the sense of vigorous intensity. (Hindi meaning/idiomatic sense: पूरे जोर-शोर से / बहुत तीव्रता से)

Example (idiom in a sentence):

The teams went at each other hammer and tongs throughout the match.

Why other options are incorrect:

- B means unprepared, which is a different idea.
- C means secretly or hiddenly, which does not match intensity.
- D means lazily or without seriousness, which is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.

Other related idioms (exam enrichment):

- **At full tilt** – with maximum effort or speed.
- **In full swing** – happening actively and energetically.
- **Go all out** – use maximum effort.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.88 Select the correct option:

The proposal, ___ was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month.

- A. that
- B. which
- C. what
- D. whose

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The sentence contains a clause set off by commas: "The proposal, ___ was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month."

This is a **non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clause** because it adds extra information about "the proposal" and is separated by commas.

For non-defining relative clauses, we use **which** (not **that**). Therefore, "The proposal, **which** was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month" is correct.

Grammatical rule used:

- **Which** is used in non-defining relative clauses (with commas).
- **That** is generally used in defining relative clauses (without commas) and is not preferred/used in non-defining clauses in standard exam grammar.

Example (rule-based):

My car, **which** I bought last year, runs very smoothly.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **A: that** is not used for non-defining clauses with commas in standard usage.
- **C: what** means “the thing which” and cannot follow a noun like “proposal” directly in this structure.
- **D: whose** shows possession and would require a possessive relationship (e.g., whose details/whose approval), which is not present here.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.89 Which is the correct spelling for a word meaning “countless”?

- A. Innumerable
- B. Inumerable
- C. Innumerabel
- D. Innumerible

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The correctly spelt word meaning “countless” is **Innumerable**.

Innumerable means **too many to be counted; countless**. It is used when something exists in a very large number. (Hindi meaning: असंख्य / अनगिनत)

Example:

She faced innumerable difficulties but still achieved success.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **A: Innumerable** – countless; too many to count. (Hindi meaning: असंख्य)
- **B: Inumerable** – incorrect spelling; missing “nn”. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **C: Innumerabel** – incorrect spelling; wrong ending. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **D: Innumerible** – incorrect spelling; wrong vowel sequence. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)

Information booster (spelling tip):

Remember: **in + numer + able** where “numer” relates to number; the standard spelling keeps **double n** in “innumerable.”

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.90 What does the passage suggest by calling art an “epistemic act”?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art’s role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Art exists only to stir emotions.
- B. Art helps form and challenge ways of knowing and understanding.

- C. Art is valuable only as a historical record.
- D. Art mainly promotes government-approved beliefs.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The passage calls art an “epistemic act” and immediately explains what that means: art “questions accepted truths,” “disrupts dominant frameworks,” and “widens the space for voices kept at the margins.”

The word **epistemic** relates to **knowledge and ways of knowing**. Therefore, calling art an epistemic act suggests that art actively shapes, challenges, and expands understanding, rather than merely entertaining.

In other words, art participates in the production of meaning and knowledge by challenging what society treats as “true” or normal.

Why option (b) is correct:

Option (b) states that art helps form and challenge ways of knowing and understanding, which matches the passage’s explanation of art questioning accepted truths and disrupting dominant frameworks.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A is too narrow; the passage says art is not merely ornamental or emotional but also critical and transformative.
- C is incorrect because the passage says art is also a record of civilisations, but not “only” that; it has multiple roles.
- D is opposite to the passage, which warns that loss of autonomy can turn art into propaganda; it does not define art’s essence as promoting official beliefs.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.91 In the passage, the phrase “commodification of art” most nearly means:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art’s role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Art being stored and protected in official museums.
- B. Art being turned into a sellable product that loses its critical edge.
- C. Art being created only for classroom learning.
- D. Art being used solely to encourage political awareness.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The passage explains that in an algorithm-driven era, art faces the “commodification of art,” where “visibility and virality often decide worth” and “the aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption.”

This means art is treated like a market product—something made primarily to sell or to gain attention—rather than something that retains depth, critique, nuance, and risk.

When art is commodified, it can lose its autonomy and critical edge and may be reduced to shallow spectacle.

Why option (b) is correct:

Option (b) precisely matches this idea: art becomes a sellable product and may lose its questioning force and critical purpose.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A is incorrect because museum storage is about preservation, not turning art into commercial spectacle.
- C is incorrect because classroom learning is not the focus; the passage focuses on market/media forces and virality.
- D is incorrect because the passage does not restrict commodification to political awareness; it is about market-driven reduction of art.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.92 As per the passage, what role can art play under politically restrictive conditions?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art’s role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. It strengthens official propaganda through imagery.
- B. It becomes irrelevant to society.
- C. It becomes a vehicle for dissent and expresses what cannot be said openly.
- D. It remains limited to universities and scholars.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Explanation:

The passage states that “Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy.” This means that under politically restrictive conditions—when people cannot freely speak—art becomes a tool to express ideas indirectly.

Forms like satire, documentary cinema, and performance communicate what cannot be stated openly by using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion. Therefore, art can function as a **vehicle for dissent** and can express suppressed truths without directly confronting authority in plain language.

Context from the passage:

- Art “evades suppression” through symbol and metaphor.
- Art “can carry dissent” when speech is restricted.

Why option (c) is correct:

Option (c) accurately reflects the passage’s idea that art communicates what cannot be said openly, especially in restrictive political environments.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A is opposite to the passage, which warns that loss of autonomy may turn art into propaganda; it does not say art strengthens official propaganda by default.
- B is incorrect because the passage portrays art as socially and politically significant, not irrelevant.
- D is incorrect because the passage discusses public art, street theatre, and participatory forms, not confinement to universities.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.93 Which option best explains the “dialectical” character of art mentioned in the passage?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent;

where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Art is always harmful and on the margins.
- B. Art operates through tensions—reflecting society while also reshaping it.
- C. Art survives only inside elite galleries.
- D. Art exists only to preserve the past.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The passage ends by describing art as “a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative.” The word **dialectical** here indicates the presence of **tension between two forces** that exist together.

Art is called “mirror” because it reflects society—its values, fears, conflicts, and realities. At the same time, it is a “blueprint” because it can reshape thinking, question accepted truths, and open space for marginalised voices.

Thus, art is not limited to one role; it works through opposites: it can challenge power while also building community, unsettle comfort while also generating empathy.

Context from the passage:

- The passage says art is a medium of critique and cultural change, showing its transformative side.
- It also says art preserves shared memory and records civilisations, showing its reflective/historical side.

Why option (b) is correct:

Option (b) exactly explains this dual nature: art reflects society and simultaneously reshapes it, which is the essence of a dialectical character.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A is incorrect because the passage presents art as vital and powerful, not always harmful.
- C is incorrect because the passage mentions participatory and public forms that broaden access beyond elite galleries.
- D is incorrect because the passage clearly states art's role is not singular and includes critique, dissent, empathy, and transformation, not only preservation.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.94 . What is the closest meaning of the word “banality” as used in the passage?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Energy
- B. Triviality
- C. Flexibility
- D. Harshness

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The word **banality** in the passage is used in the line: "market and media forces that may reduce it to banality." The passage contrasts art's depth, complexity, nuance, and risk with what happens when it becomes a quick-consumption spectacle.

Thus, **banality** refers to something becoming **ordinary, dull, trivial, and lacking originality or depth**. (Closest meaning: triviality)

Why option (b) is correct:

Option (b) "Triviality" directly conveys the sense of being superficial, commonplace, and unimportant, which fits the passage's warning about art losing complexity.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A Energy is the opposite of dullness and triviality.
- C Flexibility does not convey the idea of dull commonness.
- D Harshness relates to severity, not trivial or ordinary meaninglessness.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.95 Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

He **dislikes to speak** in public.

- A. dislikes to speaking
- B. dislikes from speaking
- C. dislikes speaking
- D. is disliking to speak

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Explanation:

With the verb **dislike**, we generally use a **gerund (verb + ing)**, not the infinitive "to + verb," especially in standard exam grammar.

Therefore, "He dislikes **speaking** in public" is the correct and natural structure.

Option (c) correctly replaces the highlighted part and makes the sentence grammatically accurate.

Grammatical rule used:

- Verbs of liking/disliking (like, love, enjoy, dislike, hate) commonly take **gerund** as the object.
- Structure: Subject + dislike + V-ing + object/complement.

Example (rule-based):

She dislikes waking up early in winter.

Why other options are incorrect:

- **A** is incorrect because "to speaking" is not a valid form.
- **B** is incorrect because "from speaking" does not fit with "dislikes" in standard usage.
- **D** is incorrect because "dislike" is a stative verb and generally not used in continuous form ("is disliking") for such general preference.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.96 Choose the correct one-word substitution for:

"Someone who challenges or resists the established system or authority."

- A. Advocate
- B. Conformist
- C. Rebel
- D. Theist

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Explanation:

A person who challenges or resists an established system, rules, or authority is called a **rebel**.

A **rebel** refuses to accept accepted control and may oppose government, institutions, or social norms. (Hindi meaning: विद्रोही / बागी)

Example:

The rebel openly spoke against the unfair policies of the regime.

Meanings of the other options:

- **A: Advocate** – a person who supports or speaks in favour of something. (Hindi meaning: समर्थक / पक्षधर)
- **B: Conformist** – a person who follows rules and accepted behaviour; opposite of rebel. (Hindi meaning: परंपरानुसार चलने वाला)
- **D: Theist** – a person who believes in the existence of God. (Hindi meaning: ईश्वरवादी)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.97 Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:

The applicants were being interviewed by the panel members.

- A. The panel members interviewed the applicants.
- B. The panel members had interviewed the applicants.
- C. The applicants were interviewed by the panel members.
- D. The panel members were interviewing the applicants.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

Explanation:

The given sentence is in **passive voice** and in the **past continuous** form: "were being interviewed."

To convert passive to active, we make the agent (the doer) the subject of the sentence. Here, **the panel members** are the doers.

We also convert the tense according to the standard structure:

Passive (Past Continuous): was/were being + V3

Active (Past Continuous): was/were + V-ing

Therefore, "The panel members were interviewing the applicants" is the correct active form.

Structure:

Active voice: Subject (doer) + was/were + V-ing + object

Passive voice: Object + was/were being + V3 + by + subject

Why other options are incorrect:

- **A** changes the tense to simple past (interviewed) and loses the continuous sense.
- **B** changes the tense to past perfect, which is incorrect here.
- **C** remains in passive voice and does not satisfy the requirement of active conversion.

Example (similar conversion):

Passive: The documents were being checked by the clerk.

Active: The clerk was checking the documents.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.98 Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

1. One effective approach is to broaden energy options by moving from fossil fuels to renewables such as solar, wind, and geothermal power.
2. To limit the harshest impacts of climate change, the world must sharply cut dependence on carbon-heavy energy systems.
3. This transition not only reduces greenhouse gases but also improves air quality and opens fresh economic pathways.
4. In addition, policies that increase efficiency in buildings and transport can further reduce overall energy demand.

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

A coherent paragraph usually begins with the **central idea/problem statement** and then moves to solutions and supporting details.

Sentence (2) introduces the main objective: reducing dependence on carbon-heavy energy to limit climate change impacts. This acts as the natural opening.

Sentence (1) logically follows by giving one effective approach to achieve that objective: shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

Sentence (3) must come next because it begins with "This transition," which clearly refers to the shift described in sentence (1). It explains the benefits of the transition.

Sentence (4) finally adds an additional supporting strategy using "In addition," which signals an extra measure beyond renewables—efficiency

policies.

Order justification (step-by-step):

- 2 sets the context and the need (cut carbon-heavy energy).
- 1 provides the first concrete solution (move to renewables).
- 3 explains the results of that solution ("This transition").
- 4 adds another supportive measure introduced by "In addition."

Information booster (exam tip):

Linking words like "This," "Therefore," "In addition," and "However" are strong indicators for sequencing. Here, "This transition" must follow the sentence that introduces the transition.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.99 Change the following from active to passive:

Did the manager approve the revised budget plan?

- A. Was the revised budget plan approved from the manager?
- B. Had the revised budget plan been approved by the manager?
- C. Was the revised budget plan approved by the manager?
- D. Is the revised budget plan being approved by the manager?

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

Explanation:

The given sentence is an **interrogative sentence** in **simple past** active voice: "Did the manager approve the revised budget plan?"

To convert an interrogative active sentence into passive:

- Make the object of the active voice the subject of the passive voice: "the revised budget plan" becomes the subject.
- Use the correct auxiliary for simple past passive: **was/were + V3**.
- Keep the question form by placing the auxiliary before the subject.
- Use **by** to introduce the agent (the manager).

Correct passive structure (Simple Past Interrogative):

Was/Were + Object (as subject) + V3 + by + Agent?

Thus, "Was the revised budget plan approved by the manager?" is correct.

Why other options are incorrect:

- A uses "from" instead of "by"; agent is introduced with **by** in passive voice.
- B changes the tense to past perfect passive (had been approved), which is not required.
- D changes the tense to present continuous passive (is being approved), which is incorrect.

Example (similar conversion):

Active: Did the teacher check the notebooks?

Passive: Were the notebooks checked by the teacher?

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.100 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Somniferous

- A. Energising
- B. Sleepy
- C. Tranquilising
- D. Lulling

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The word **somniferous** means **sleep-inducing; causing drowsiness**. It can describe medicines, speeches, music, or any influence that makes a person sleepy. (Hindi meaning: नींद लाने वाला)

The antonym should express the opposite effect: **making someone active, alert, and energetic**.

Energising means **giving energy; making someone feel more active and lively**. (Hindi meaning: ऊर्जावान बनाने वाला)

Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate antonym.

Example (given word):

The lecture was so somniferous that many students struggled to stay awake.

Example (correct antonym):

A short walk in fresh air can be energising after long hours of study.

Synonyms (of somniferous): sleep-inducing, soporific, drowsy-making, sedative.

Antonyms (of somniferous): energising, stimulating, invigorating, awakening.

Meanings of other options (why incorrect):

- **B: Sleepy** – drowsy; inclined to sleep. (Hindi meaning: नींद-सा / उनींदा) This is similar, not opposite.
- **C: Tranquilising** – calming; often making one relaxed or sleepy. (Hindi meaning: शांत करने वाला) This aligns with somniferous, not antonym.
- **D: Lulling** – soothing into sleep or calm. (Hindi meaning: सुलाने/सुस्त करने वाला) This is again similar to somniferous.

So the correct answer is (a)
