

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

Q1. यदि $6 * 4 = 40$ और $8 * 3 = 33$ है, तो $5 * 6 = ?$

- (a) 64
- (b) 70
- (c) 68
- (d) 66

Ans.(d)

Q2. एक निश्चित कूट भाषा में, SCHOOL को XHMTTQ के रूप में लिखा जाता है। TEACHER को कैसे लिखा जाएगा?

- (a) WJFHKWM
- (b) YJFHMJW
- (c) YJFIJXM
- (d) YJGHJUM

Ans.(b)

Q3. उस पते का

A-27, Green V

(a) A-27, Gree

(b) A-27, Gree

(c) A-27, Gree

(d) A-27, Gree

Ans.(d)

Q4. निम्नलिखित

mn, op, __, st

- (a) qr
- (b) pq
- (c) rs
- (d) tu

Ans.(a)

Q5. निम्नलिखित

apple, ape, ap

- (a) ant
- (b) ape
- (c) apple
- (d) april

Ans.(b)

Q6. वही पैटर्न लागू करें:

DOG → FQI

CAT → ?

- (a) ECV
- (b) ECW
- (c) DBU



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(d) EBU

Ans.(a)

Q7. सादृश्यता को पूरा करें:

लिखना : पेन :: चित्र बनाना : ?

(a) ब्रश

(b) कागज

(c) रंग

(d) बोर्ड

Ans.(a)

Q8. P, Q की म

(a) पिता

(b) अंकल

(c) भाई

(d) कज़न

Ans.(b)

Q9. यदि शब्द

होंगे?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

Ans.(a)

Q10. समान तर्क से युक्त चयन करें: CAT A = 1, B = 2, तो CAT

(a) 24

(b) 46

(c) 48

(d) 50

Ans.(a)

Q11. यदि '+' का अर्थ '-', '-' का अर्थ 'x', 'x' का अर्थ '÷' और '÷' का अर्थ '+' है, तो मान ज्ञात कीजिए: $8 + 4 - 12 \times 6 \div 3$

(a) 6

(b) 8

(c) 3

(d) 10

Ans.(c)

Q12. कथन:

कार्यालय सुबह 10 बजे से शाम 6 बजे तक खुला रहता है।

निष्कर्ष:



I. कर्मचारी सुबह 10 बजे से पहले प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते हैं।

II. शाम 6 बजे के बाद कार्यालय बंद रहता है।

(a) केवल I अनुसरण करता है

(b) केवल II अनुसरण करता है

(c) I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

(d) न तो I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है

Ans.(c)

Q13. कथन:

आसान इंटरनेट एक्सेस के कारण ऑनलाइन शिक्षा तेजी से बढ़ रही है।

पूर्वधारणाएँ:

I. बहुत से लोग

II. लोग पारंपरिक

(a) केवल I निहि

(b) केवल II निहि

(c) I और II दोन

(d) न तो I और

Ans.(a)

Q14. विषम चुन

(a) $3 \times 4 = 12$

(b) $5 \times 6 = 30$

(c) $7 \times 8 = 54$

(d) $9 \times 2 = 18$

Ans.(c)

Q15. विषम चुन

(a) वृत्त

(b) वर्ग

(c) त्रिभुज

(d) घन

Ans.(d)

Q16. उस व्यक्ति को ज्ञात कीजिए जो समूह से संबंधित नहीं है:

(a) आइजैक न्यूटन

(b) अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

(c) मैरी क्यूरी

(d) लियोनार्डो दा विंची

Ans.(d)



Q17. यदि 'x' का अर्थ '+' और '+' का अर्थ '-' है, तो कौन सा समीकरण गलत है?

- (a) $8 \times 3 + 2 = 9$
- (b) $6 \times 4 + 1 = 9$
- (c) $7 \times 2 + 3 = 8$
- (d) $9 \times 1 + 4 = 6$

Ans.(c)

Q18. एक चिड़ियाघर में, केवल हिरण और पक्षी हैं। कुल सिर = 36 और कुल पैर = 100 हैं। वहां कितने पक्षी हैं?

- (a) 20
- (b) 16
- (c) 18
- (d) 22

Ans.(d)

Q19. पैटर्न को

5, 11, 23, 47, ?

- (a) 93
- (b) 95
- (c) 96
- (d) 97

Ans.(b)

Q20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा होगा?

अल्फा, बीटा, गामा, डेल्टा

- (a) थीटा
- (b) एप्सिलॉन
- (c) जीटा
- (d) सिग्मा

Ans.(b)

Q21. A कहता है कि B का पिता है। B का पिता कौन है?

- (a) पिता
- (b) बहन
- (c) भाई
- (d) पुत्र

Ans.(c)

Q22. आगे क्या आएगा?

2, 8, 64, ?

- (a) 128
- (b) 256
- (c) 512
- (d) 1024

Ans.(d)



Q23. वाक्य: "Learning new skills improves confidence steadily" में अंत से तीसरा शब्द कौन सा है?

- (a) improves
- (b) confidence
- (c) steadily
- (d) skills

Ans.(a)

Q24. यदि Left = 10, Right = 26 है, और Middle दोनों का औसत है, तो Middle का मान क्या है?

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 20
- (d) 22

Ans.(b)

Q25. यदि '@'

- (a) 18
- (b) 30
- (c) 24
- (d) 36

Ans.(a)

Q26. बंगाल के

- (a) सख्त शास्त्री
- (b) भक्ति और
- (c) सैन्य बैंड व
- (d) केवल वाद्य

Ans.(b)

Q27. कालादान

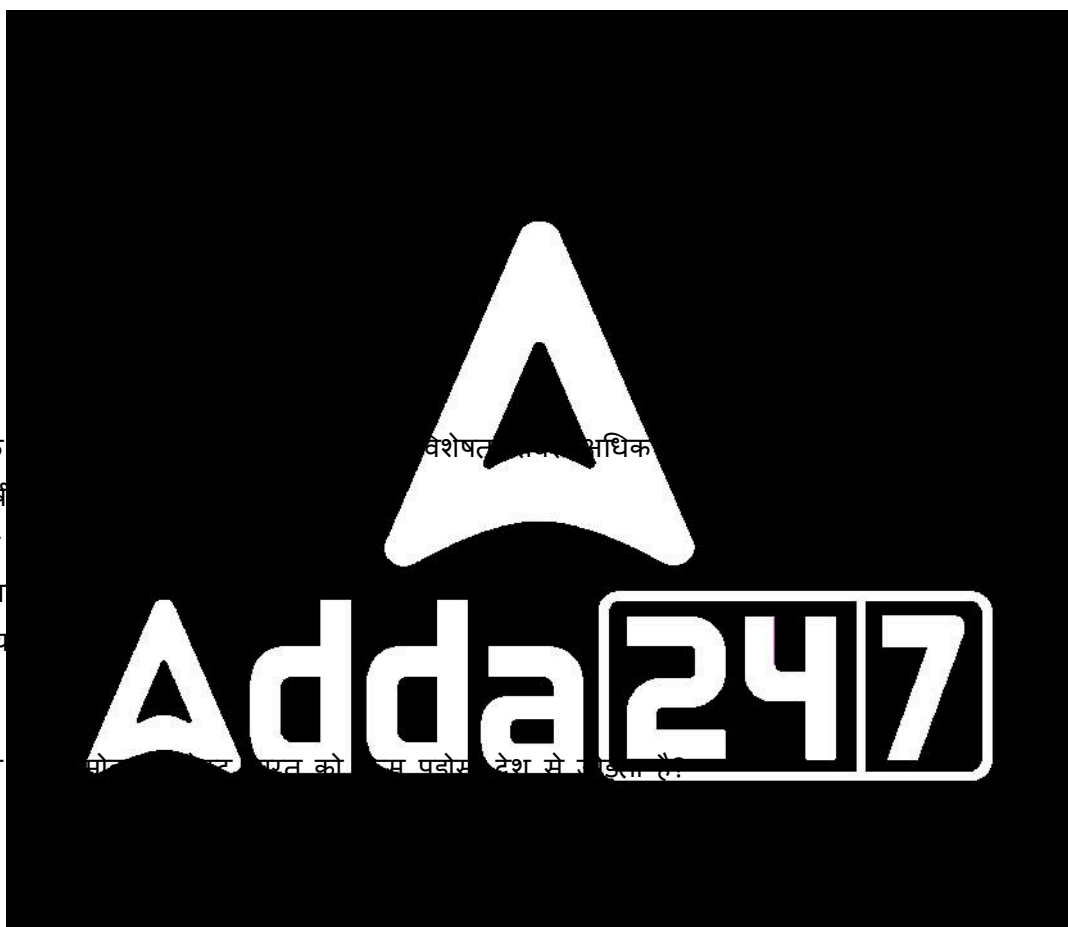
- (a) नेपाल
- (b) भूटान
- (c) म्यांमार
- (d) श्रीलंका

Ans.(c)

Q28. किस भारतीय नेता को 2014 में नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार मिला?

- (a) नरेंद्र मोदी
- (b) कैलाश सत्यार्थी
- (c) मनमोहन सिंह
- (d) अमर्त्य सेन

Ans.(b)



Q29. तीस्ता नदी किस नदी प्रणाली की सहायक नदी है?

- (a) गंगा
- (b) ब्रह्मपुत्र
- (c) नर्मदा
- (d) गोदावरी

Ans.(b)

Q30. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- 1. धन विधेयक केवल लोकसभा में पेश किए जा सकते हैं।
- 2. राज्यसभा धन विधेयक में संशोधन कर सकती है।

- (a) केवल 1
- (b) केवल 2
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) न तो 1 और 2

Ans.(a)

Q31. बास्केटबॉल में गेंद को ड्रिबल करने के लिए कौन सा नियम लागू होता है?

- (a) गेंद को ड्रिबल
- (b) साथी खिलाड़ी
- (c) गेंद को ड्रिबल
- (d) आर्क के बाहर

Ans.(c)

Q32. 1773 के भारत में कंपनी का अधिनियम किस देश में पारित किया गया?

- (a) भारत में कंपनी का अधिनियम को लागू करने के लिए
- (b) कंपनी पर संपत्ति के नियंत्रण को जबरन करना
- (c) स्थानीय स्वतंत्रता को बढ़ावा देना
- (d) भारतीय उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना

Ans.(b)

Q33. असम का कौन सा फसल उत्सव जनवरी में सामुदायिक भाज और अलाव के साथ मनाया जाता है?

- (a) रोंगाली बिहू
- (b) कोंगाली बिहू
- (c) भोगली बिहू
- (d) काटी बिहू

Ans.(c)

Q34. आयनमंडल में बढ़ा हुआ आयनीकरण मुख्य रूप से किसे प्रभावित करता है:

- (a) समुद्री ज्वार
- (b) रेडियो संचार

(c) मिट्टी की उर्वरता

(d) वर्षा

Ans.(b)

Q35. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. कुचिपुड़ी की उत्पत्ति आंध्र प्रदेश में हुई थी।

2. यह केवल पुरुषों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और

Ans.(a)

Q36. भारत के

(a) चंद्रयान

(b) गगनयान

(c) मंगलयान

(d) सूर्ययान

Ans.(c)

Q37. पुस्तक 'विजय' के बारे में है:

(a) भारतीय पौर

(b) अंतरिक्ष वि

(c) ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम

(d) प्राचीन युद्ध

Ans.(c)

Q38. निम्नलिखित

पूर्ण तल्लीनता

(a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-

(b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-

(c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D

(d) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C

Ans.(a)

Q39. फेफड़ों से ऑक्सीजन युक्त रक्त हृदय में कहाँ प्रवेश करता है?

(a) दायां आलिंद

(b) दायां निलय

(c) बायां आलिंद

(d) बायां निलय

Ans.(c)



चित्र C. मुद्रा D.

Q40. अभिकथन (A): भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग व्यापक रूप से फैला हुआ है।

कारण (R): भारत में कपास की खेती के लिए उपयुक्त विविध जलवायु परिस्थितियाँ हैं।

- (a) A और R दोनों सही हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या करता है
- (b) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (c) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (d) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Ans.(a)

Q41. भारत की पहली महिला ओलंपिक पदक विजेता ने किस खेल में और किस ओलंपिक खेलों में अपना पदक जीता?

- (a) मुक्केबाजी
- (b) बैडमिंटन
- (c) भारोत्तोलन
- (d) एथलेटिक्स

Ans.(c)

Q42. जब प्रकाश का प्रसारण एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम में होता है तो क्या होता है?

- (a) बढ़ती है
- (b) घटती है
- (c) समान रहती है
- (d) शून्य हो जाती है

Ans.(b)

Q43. अभिकथन (A): भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग व्यापक रूप से फैला हुआ है।

कारण (R): वे ठंडे जलवायु में म मानसून के हवाओं को रोकते हैं।

- (a) A और R दोनों सही हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या करता है
- (b) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
- (c) A सही है लेकिन R गलत है
- (d) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है

Ans.(a)

Q44. कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. अध्यादेश राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी किए जाते हैं।
 2. उन्हें बाद में संसदीय अनुमोदन की आवश्यकता होती है।
- (a) केवल 1
 - (b) केवल 2
 - (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
 - (d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

Ans.(c)

Q45. भारत में कौन सा क्षेत्र मेंगोव वनों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है?

- (a) थार मरुस्थल
- (b) सुंदरबन
- (c) दक्कन का पठार
- (d) अरावली हिल्स

Ans.(b)

Q46. संतोष ट्रॉफी किस खेल से संबंधित है?

- (a) हॉकी
- (b) फुटबॉल
- (c) क्रिकेट
- (d) वॉलीबॉल

Ans.(b)

Q47. महाबलीपुर

- (a) चोल
- (b) पल्लव
- (c) पांड्य
- (d) सातवाहन

Ans.(b)

Q48. कौन सा

- (a) अनुच्छेद 28
- (b) अनुच्छेद 32
- (c) अनुच्छेद 35
- (d) अनुच्छेद 37

Ans.(b)

Q49. मौलिक व

- (a) 42वां संशोधन
- (b) 44वां संशोधन
- (c) 52वां संशोधन
- (d) 61वां संशोधन

Ans.(a)

Q50. 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना किस पर केंद्रित है:

- (a) कृषि
- (b) बालिका कल्याण
- (c) बुजुर्गों की देखभाल
- (d) कौशल विकास



Ans.(b)

Q51. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा 20 के बराबर है?

- (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) $(\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{7})^2 - 2\sqrt{91}$

Ans.(d)

Q52. एक धावक को 100 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी है। 5 घंटे 20 मिनट दौड़ने के बाद, वह पाता है कि उसने कुल दूरी का $\frac{2}{3}$ भाग पूरा कर लिया है। उसकी गति किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा में क्या है?

- (a) 12.5 km/h
(b) 17.5 km/h
(c) 16.25 km/h
(d) 15.5 km/h

Ans.(a)

Q53. C, D की तुलना में B को जलाने में अधिक समय में पूरा कर लेता है। यदि वे एक साथ काम करें तो वे कितने दिनों में कार्य को कि

- (a) 10 दिन
(b) 12 दिन
(c) 15 दिन
(d) 18 दिन

Ans.(b)

Q54. 2000 और 2001 के बीच भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राज्य सबसे अधिक प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाया?

- (a) 2200
(b) 2175
(c) 2250
(d) 2300

Ans.(a)

Q55. $\left(\frac{5}{6} \times 3.6\right)$

का मान क्या है?

- (a) 4.5
(b) 3.5
(c) $10/3$
(d) 3

Ans.(c)

Q56. एक व्यापारी के पास दो प्रकार की चाय है: एक की कीमत ₹70/किलो और दूसरी की कीमत ₹100/किलो है। वह दोनों को मिलाकर मिश्रण को ₹91/किलो की दर से बेचता है, जिससे उसे 25% लाभ होता है। उसने दोनों प्रकार की चाय को किस अनुपात में मिलाया?

- (a) 1 : 2

- (b) 68 : 7
(c) 23 : 21
(d) 1 : 3

Ans.(b)

Q57. एक खुदरा विक्रेता ने एक उत्पाद पर उसके क्रय मूल्य से 40% अधिक मूल्य अंकित किया। उसने फिर एक खरीदार को 12% और 15% की दो क्रमिक छूटें दीं। यदि उसने ₹50 का लाभ कमाया, तो उसने उत्पाद को किस मूल्य पर बेचा?

- (a) ₹850
(b) ₹1109
(c) ₹950
(d) ₹1020

Ans.(b)

Q58. लगातार 7 संख्याओं का औसत विषम संख्याओं का औसत है, तो विषम संख्याओं का औसत क्या होगा?

- (a) 7
(b) 0
(c) 9
(d) 10

Ans.(b)

Q59. यदि $p : q = 3 : 2$ और $q : r = 4 : 3$ हो, तो $p : r$ का अनुपात कीजिए।

- (a) 47 : 17
(b) 21 : 37
(c) 15 : 33
(d) 3 : 5

Ans.(a)

Q60. काव्या ने योजनाओं P, Q और R में क्रमशः 10% प्रति वर्ष, 3% प्रति वर्ष और 1% प्रति वर्ष साधारण ब्याज दरों पर राशियाँ निवेश कीं। यदि योजना P का निवेश ₹10,000 है, तो योजना Q का निवेश क्या होना चाहिए, ताकि 3 वर्षों के बाद कुल लाभ ₹20,000 हो सके?

- (a) ₹3677
(b) ₹2750
(c) ₹3000
(d) ₹3250

Ans.(a)

Q61. X और Y ने एक व्यवसाय में क्रमशः ₹60,000 और ₹80,000 का निवेश किया। 1 वर्ष बाद, प्रत्येक साझेदार की पूंजी पर 8% प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज सहित कुल लाभ वितरित किया गया। यदि ब्याज सहित कुल लाभ ₹22,400 है, तो लाभ में X का हिस्सा कितना है?

- (a) ₹9,600
(b) ₹9,200
(c) ₹9,800
(d) ₹10,000

Ans.(a)

Q62. मूल्यांकन: 400 का 75% - 200 का 32.5% + 300 का 18%

- (a) 350
- (b) 365
- (c) 289
- (d) 385

Ans.(c)

Q63. प्रिया ने साधारण ब्याज पर दो ऋणदाताओं से ₹40,000 उधार लिए:

ऋणदाता एम 8% प्रति वर्ष (साधारण ब्याज) वसूलता है।

ऋणदाता N प्रति वर्ष 10% वसूलता है।

प्रिया ने दोनों ऋणदाताओं से उधार लेने के बाद उसने मूलधन राशि को आपस में बँट कर दो बँटों में निवेश किया। प्रिया ने 1 से 8% वार्षिक ब्याज दर पर निवेश किया।

- (a) ₹25,000
- (b) ₹22,000
- (c) ₹26,667
- (d) ₹16,000

Ans.(c)

Q64. एक दुकानदार ने अपने मूल मूल्य से 8% की छूट देकर ₹1.3B कर देते हैं। यदि वह मूल्य बढ़ाकर 15% की छूट देते हैं। तो उसने मूल्य बढ़ाकर कितना शत क्या होगा?

- (a) 3.8% लाभ
- (b) 1.8% हानि
- (c) 1.6% लाभ
- (d) 3.8% हानि

Ans.(c)

Q65. 8 सेंटीमीटर

- (a) $(8\pi - 16\sqrt{2})$ cm
- (b) $(8\pi - 32)$ cm
- (c) $(16\pi - 32)$ cm²
- (d) $(16\pi - 64)$ cm²

Ans.(a)

Q66. यदि एक बेलन का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल 320 cm^2 है और ऊँचाई 10 cm है, तो त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 4π cm
- (b) 5 cm
- (c) $16/\pi$ cm
- (d) 8 cm

Ans.(c)

Q67. समीकरणों को हल करें: $y = 3x - 2$ और $y = x + 4$

- (a) (3, 7)
- (b) (2, 4)
- (c) (1, 1)
- (d) (4, 10)

Ans.(a)

Q68. यदि एक नियमित षट्भुज का परिमाप 72 सेमी है, तो भुजा की लंबाई क्या है?

- (a) 10 cm
- (b) 12 cm
- (c) 14 cm
- (d) 16 cm

Ans.(b)

Q69. दो जीवाएँ एक वृत्त में बिंदु P से शुरू होती हैं और बिंदु Q पर समाप्त होती हैं। यदि वृत्त का त्रिज्या 20 cm है, तो PQ की लंबाई क्या है?

- (a) 16 cm
- (b) 24 cm
- (c) 32 cm
- (d) 40 cm

Ans.(c)

Q70. एक लंबाई 20 cm है। बिंदु के कि वह आधार और वक्र पृष्ठ त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (a) 3.35 cm
- (b) 5.42 cm
- (c) 2.8 cm
- (d) 4.21 cm

Ans.(b)

Q71. जमीन पर बिंदु A से बिंदु B तक की दूरी 15 m है। बिंदु A से बिंदु B तक की दूरी 45° है। बिंदु B, जो A से 15 m दूर है, की दूरी ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (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

Ans.(b)

Q72. एक वृत्ताकार डिस्क को 6 बराबर सेक्टरों में विभाजित किया गया है। यदि एक सेक्टर का क्षेत्रफल 66 सेमी^2 है, तो डिस्क की त्रिज्या क्या है?

- (a) 10 cm
- (b) 15.32 cm
- (c) 11.22 cm
- (d) 13 cm



Ans.(c)

Q73. यदि दो वृत्त एक दूसरे को बाह्य रूप से स्पर्श करते हैं, तो उनके बीच कितनी उभयनिष्ठ स्पर्श रेखाएँ होंगी?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Ans.(c)

Q74. 0.363636... को भिन्न के रूप में व्यक्त करें।

- (a) $\frac{3}{11}$
- (b) $\frac{6}{11}$
- (c) $\frac{5}{11}$
- (d) $\frac{4}{11}$

Ans.(d)

Q75. सरल की

- (a) $8\sqrt{2}$
- (b) $7\sqrt{2}$
- (c) $6\sqrt{2}$
- (d) $5\sqrt{2}$

Ans.(a)

Q76. Find the

Neither did th

(2)/ issued by

- (a) (1)
- (b) (2)
- (c) (3)
- (d) (4)

Ans.(d)

Q77. Choose t

The report de

(a) threw goin

- (b) thorough-going
- (c) comprehensive-go
- (d) going-thorough

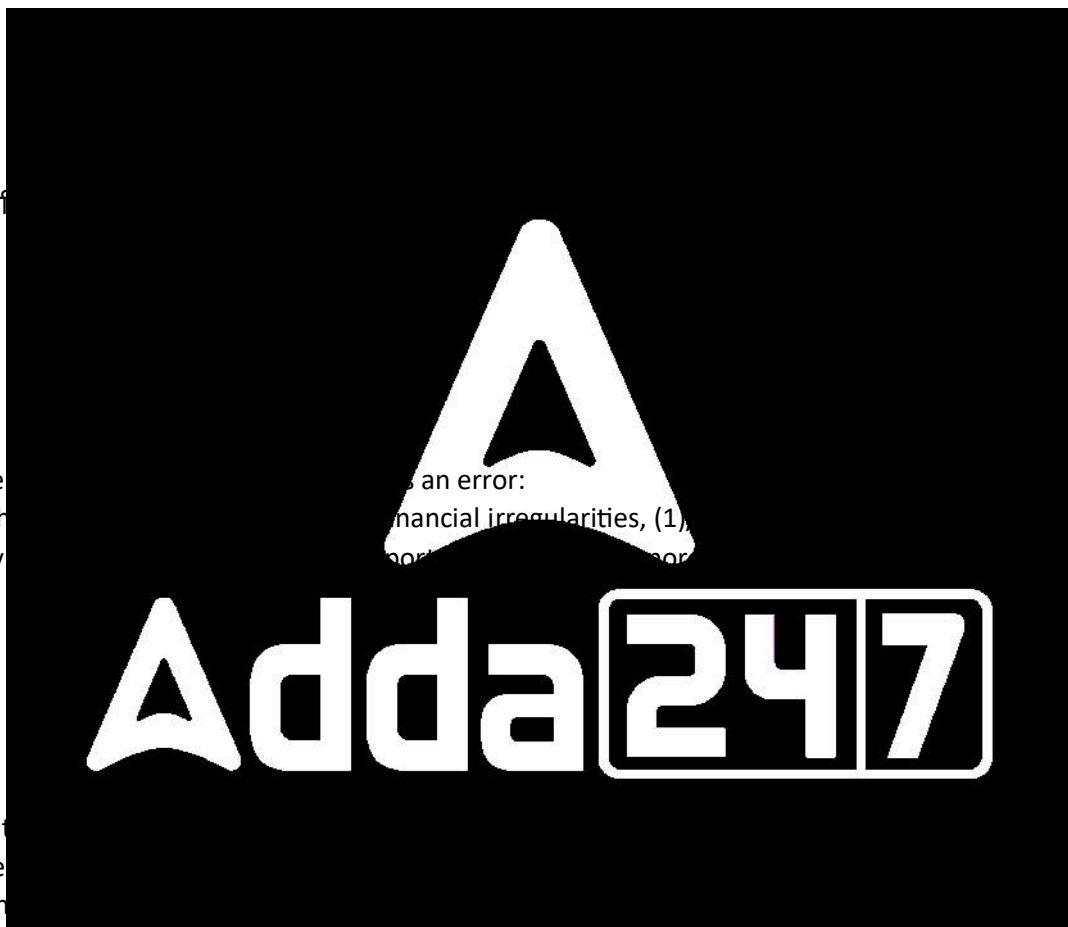
Ans.(b)

Q78. Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The monk carried a carved crosier into the sanctuary.

- (a) The gardener admired the crosier ferns growing near the pond.
- (b) The bishop held a silver crosier during the procession.
- (c) The priest polished the wooden crosier before the ceremony.
- (d) The cathedral displayed an antique crosier in a glass case.

Ans.(a)



Q79. 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

Ans.(a)

Q80. 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 th
- (b) She said th
- (c) She said th
- (d) She said th

Ans.(a)

Q81. Select the word.

- (a) Lenient
- (b) Relentless
- (c) Adaptable
- (d) Tender

Ans.(b)

Q82. Choose the word that best fits the sentence.

- (a) Admit defe
- (b) Gain an eco
- (c) Turn again
- (d) Avoid cons

Ans.(b)

Q83. Spot the error.

- (a) Echolalia
- (b) Ecolalia
- (c) Echolaelia
- (d) Echolallia

Ans.(a)

Q84. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Sycophantic

- (a) Self-assured
- (b) Subservient
- (c) Fawning
- (d) Grovelling

Ans.(a)



Q85. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

“An exaggerated sense of one’s own importance.”

- (a) Caution
- (b) Meekness
- (c) Vanity
- (d) Simplicity

Ans.(c)

Q86. 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, “The region’s carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control.”
- (c) The ecologist said, “The region’s carrying capacity will be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control.”
- (d) The ecologist said, “The region’s carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control.”

Ans.(c)

Q87. Choose the correct option for the sentence below.

- (a) With great care
- (b) Without prejudice
- (c) In a concealed manner
- (d) Without reserve

Ans.(a)

Q88. Select the correct option for the sentence below.

The proposal, which was made by the government, was rejected.

- (a) that
- (b) which
- (c) what
- (d) whose

Ans.(b)

Q89. Which is the correct word?

- (a) Innumerable
- (b) Innumeral
- (c) Innumerabel
- (d) Innumerable

Ans.(a)

Q90. 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 its message. Detached from its historical context, art risks becoming a mere media force, one that may reduce complex issues to digestible snippets—both mirror and blueprint for the world it seeks to question, and to reimagine.

- (a) Art exists only for aesthetic pleasure.
- (b) Art helps foster community and understanding.
- (c) Art is valued primarily for its commercial success.
- (d) Art mainly serves as a reflection of societal beliefs.

Ans.(b)

Q91. In the passage, the author discusses the role of art in society. Read the following statements and choose the correct one. Art, across its various forms—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond mere aesthetic usefulness into the sphere of human experience 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 a catalyst for cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality, questioning how we see the world. Whether through the dissonant greenery of a painting or the textures of experimental theatre, art challenges the status quo. By doing so, art disrupts accepted “truths,” questions dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins. Across history, art has 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.

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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.

Ans.(b)

Q92. As per the passage, what role can art play under politically restrictive conditions?

Read the following 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 dialectical energy, both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. At its centre, the unsettling textures of existence are explored, and the world is questioned. In doing so, art challenges dominant frameworks, systems, and ideologies, presenting a space where dissent can thrive. Across history, art has been a vehicle for protest, a means of preserving rebellious truths, and a language that makes art vital to societies that produce what they dread. In contemporary contexts, art takes on a political charge. Where logic falls short, art communicates what cannot be stated; where power exposes its contradictions, art can slide into the realm of the surreal. It is this capacity to question, to challenge, and to imagine that makes art a powerful tool for dissent and transformation. Participatory forms—street art, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between art and life, denying access to aesthetic experiences while, privately, engaging with a profound moral reflection. 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.

Ans.(c)

Q93. 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 other functions—street art, for example, can be a form of protest or a means of reclaiming public space. Participatory art, which involves the audience, can be a tool for social change or a means of exploring new forms of community. Art is not just a mirror of the world; it is a way of seeing the world. It is a way of asking questions, of challenging assumptions, of imagining a better world. Art is a way of saying, “I see the world differently, and I want to share it with you.” Art is a way of saying, “I see the world differently, and I want to share it with you.” Art is a way of saying, “I see the world differently, and I want to share it with you.”

- (a) Art is always a reflection of the world.
- (b) Art operates as a mirror to society while also reshaping it.
- (c) Art survives only through its aesthetic value.
- (d) Art exists to provide entertainment.

Ans.(b)

Q94. . What is the best meaning of the word “and,” as used in the passage?

Read the following passage and answer the question based on the passage.

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and so on—has long been a part of human life. It is a way of seeing the world, of asking questions, of challenging assumptions, of imagining a better world. Art is a way of saying, “I see the world differently, and I want to share it with you.” Art is a way of saying, “I see the world differently, and I want to share it with you.” Art is a way of saying, “I see the world differently, and I want to share it with you.”

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- (a) Energy
- (b) Triviality
- (c) Flexibility
- (d) Harshness

Ans.(b)

Q95. Choose the correct option:

He dislikes to

- (a) dislikes to
- (b) dislikes from
- (c) dislikes speaking
- (d) is disliking

Ans.(c)

Q96. Choose the correct option:

“Someone who

- (a) Advocate
- (b) Conformist
- (c) Rebel
- (d) Theist

Ans.(c)

Q97. Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice to active voice.

The applicant

- (a) The panel
- (b) The panel
- (c) The applicant
- (d) The panel members were interviewing the applicants.

Ans.(d)

Q98. 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

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- (c) 4, 1, 2, 3
(d) 2, 3, 1, 4

Ans.(a)

Q99. 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?

Ans.(c)

Q100. Select the correct word.

- (a) Energising
(b) Sleepy
(c) Tranquilising
(d) Lulling

Ans.(a)

