

of the classical dances of India, was introduced by which saint?

B. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
C. Kabir
D. Tulsidas

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Sankardev

Explanation:

- Sattriya dance is one of the **8** classical dances of India.
- It was introduced in the 15th–16th century by the saint-reformer Srimanta Sankardev of Assam.
- He used Sattriya as a medium to spread Neo-Vaishnavism and teachings of Bhakti Movement through dance, drama, and music in monasteries (Sattras).

Information Booster:

- Recognized as a classical dance by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 2000.
- Originally performed by male monks in Sattras (Vaishnavite monasteries) of Assam.
- **Themes:** Episodes from the life of Krishna and stories from Bhagavata Purana.
- **Musical instruments:** Khol (drum), Bortal (cymbals), flute.
- Costumes are similar to traditional Assamese attire with silk (Muga, Pat).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:** Promoted Gaudiya Vaishnavism and devotional singing of Krishna’s name in Bengal.
- **Kabir:** A Bhakti saint and poet, known for his dohas, against caste discrimination.
- **Tulsidas:** Devotee of Lord Rama, author of Ramcharitmanas.

Q.2 Who was the Chairman of the "Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas" in the Constituent Assembly?

A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. K.M. Munshi
D. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation:

- In the Constituent Assembly, the **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas** was chaired by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
- This committee played a crucial role in shaping the provisions related to fundamental rights and safeguarding minority and tribal interests.

Information Booster:

- Constituent Assembly formed in **1946**, total members initially **389** (later 299 after partition).
- The Advisory Committee had sub-committees:
- Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee (headed by J.B. Kripalani).
- Minorities Sub-Committee (headed by H.C. Mookherjee).
- North-East Frontier (Tribal and Excluded Areas) Sub-Committee (headed by Gopinath Bardoloi).
- The Drafting Committee was chaired by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
- The Constitution was adopted on **26 November 1949**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Jawaharlal Nehru: Headed the Union Powers Committee and Union Constitution Committee.
- K.M. Munshi: Member of the Drafting Committee, contributed to Directive Principles.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Chairman of the Drafting Committee, called the "Father of the Indian Constitution".

Q.3 Whom Hiuen Tsang called "one of the four lights of world", who's also called Indian Einstein?

A. Charak
B. Vasumitra
C. Ashvaghosha
D. Nagarjuna

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) Nagarjuna

Explanation:

- Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang), the Chinese traveler, described Nagarjuna as "one of the four lights of the world."

• Nagarjuna was a great Buddhist philosopher of the Madhyamika school.

• He is also known as the "Indian Einstein" for his profound philosophical contributions.

Information Booster:

• Nagarjuna lived around the 2nd century CE.

• Founder of the Madhyamika (Middle Path) philosophy in Mahayana Buddhism.

• His work *Mūlamadhyamakārikā* is a key Buddhist text.

• He emphasized the concept of **Śūnyatā** (emptiness).

• Influenced Buddhist thought in India, China, Tibet, and Japan.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Charak** – Ancient physician, author of *Charaka Samhita*, regarded as the "Father of Indian Medicine."
- **Vasumitra** – A Buddhist scholar associated with the 4th Buddhist Council under Kanishka.
- **Ashvaghosha** – Renowned Buddhist poet and dramatist, author of *Buddhacharita*.

Q.4 How many total medals did India win at the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF) Rifle/Pistol World Cup 2023 held in Bhopal?

A. 6
B. 5
C. 7

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer: (d) 8

Explanation:

- At the ISSF Rifle/Pistol World Cup 2023 held in Bhopal, India won a total of 8 medals.
- The tally included 4 gold, 2 silver, and 2 bronze.
- With this performance, India finished at the top of the medal standings.

Information Booster:

- The event took place in March 2023 in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- It was the first time Bhopal hosted an ISSF World Cup.
- More than 30 nations took part in the competition.
- Indian shooters like Sarabjot Singh, Varun Tomar, Rhythm Sangwan, and Manu Bhaker played key roles.
- Shooting remains a major contributor to India’s Olympic medal hopes.

Q.5 The Vesara style of temple architecture is a combination of which two styles?

- A. Gandhara and French
- B. Nagara and Gothic
- C. Dravidian and Nagara
- D. Mughal and Dravidian

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Dravidian and Nagara

Explanation:

- The Vesara style of temple architecture is a hybrid form combining elements of both Dravidian (South Indian) and Nagara (North Indian) styles.
- It developed mainly under the Chalukyas of Deccan (7th–13th centuries).
- Temples at Aihole, Badami, and Pattadakal are famous examples.

Information Booster:

- Nagara style: Predominant in North India, characterized by beehive-shaped shikharas.
- Dravidian style: Predominant in South India, with pyramid-shaped vimanas and gopurams.
- Vesara style: Flourished in Deccan (Karnataka), blending both styles.
- Pattadakal (UNESCO site) is a key Vesara style center.
- Hoysala temples (later) show advanced Vesara features.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Gandhara and French: Gandhara is a Buddhist art style; French architecture is unrelated.
- (b) Nagara and Gothic: Gothic is a European medieval style; not linked to Indian temples.
- (d) Mughal and Dravidian: Mughal style is Islamic architecture, not combined with Dravidian in Vesara.

Q.6 Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

- Statement 1: Karnataka has the highest elephant population among Southern States.
- Statement 2: A high number of juvenile elephant deaths in Karnataka are due to Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpesvirus (EEHV).
- A. Only Statement 1 is correct
 - B. Only Statement 2 is correct
 - C. Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct
 - D. Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is correct

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Karnataka has the **highest elephant population among Southern States**, as per the Elephant Census (2017) with about **6,049 elephants**.
- **Statement 2:** Karnataka has reported several cases of **juvenile elephant deaths due to EEHV (Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpesvirus)**, which is a highly fatal viral infection affecting young elephants.
- Hence, both statements are correct.

Information Booster:

- India has the **largest wild Asian elephant population (~30,000)**.
- Southern States (Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu) account for over **40% of India’s elephants**.
- EEHV mainly affects elephants aged **1–8 years**, causing sudden death.
- The **Project Elephant (1992)** provides financial and technical support to protect elephants.
- **Gaj Yatra** campaign was launched to raise awareness for elephant conservation.

Q.7 Consider the following statements comparing the Simon Commission (1927) and the Nehru Report (1928):

1. The Simon Commission was boycotted by Indian political parties primarily due to its all-Indian composition.
2. The Nehru Report proposed complete independence for India as its immediate objective.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Neither 1 nor 2**

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Wrong — The Simon Commission (1927) was boycotted because it had **no Indian members**, not because it was all-Indian.
- **Statement 2:** Wrong — The Nehru Report (1928) demanded **Dominion Status**, not complete independence. The demand for **Purna Swaraj (complete independence)** came later in the Lahore Session of 1929 under Jawaharlal Nehru’s presidency.

Information Booster:

- Simon Commission (headed by Sir John Simon) was set up in 1927 to review the 1919 Act; Indians boycotted it with the slogan **“Simon Go Back.”**
- Nehru Report (drafted by Motilal Nehru and others) rejected separate electorates for minorities.
- The Jinnah’s **14 Points (1929)** were in response to the Nehru Report.
- Lahore Session (1929) declared **Purna Swaraj** as the ultimate goal.
- Simon Commission report led to the **Government of India Act, 1935**.

Q.8 Name the state in which the Bhitarkanika Mangroves are located?

- A. Odisha
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. West Bengal

Answer: A

Sol: Correct Answer: (a) Odisha

Explanation:

- Bhitarkanika Mangroves are located in Odisha's Kendrapara district.
- This region is famous for estuarine crocodiles, mangrove forests, and rich biodiversity.

Information Booster:

- Bhitarkanika National Park was declared in 1998.
- It is India's second largest mangrove ecosystem after Sundarbans.
- The area is a Ramsar Site (declared in 2002).
- Saltwater crocodiles, Olive Ridley turtles, and migratory birds are found here.
- The Brahmani, Baitarani, and Dhamra rivers influence its ecosystem.

Additional Knowledge:

- Andhra Pradesh → Has Coringa mangroves near the Godavari delta.
- Tamil Nadu → Pichavaram mangroves are located here.
- West Bengal → Sundarbans mangroves, the largest in the world, are located here.

Q.9 Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

A. Mission Shakti - Startup grants for rural men
B. PM-AAGY - Railway safety in backward areas
C. Swadesh Darshan 2.0-Theme-based tourism circuits
D. PM-JANMAN - Urban housing for tribals

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Swadesh Darshan 2.0 – Themebased tourism circuits

Explanation:

- **Swadesh Darshan 2.0** is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Tourism aimed at developing sustainable, responsible, and integrated tourism destinations via theme-based circuits—such as heritage, rural, beach, adventure, wellness, and eco-tourism.
- **Mission Shakti** is a flagship initiative designed for women's safety, empowerment, and economic inclusion—not startup grants for rural men.
- **PMAAGY** does **not** refer to a railway safety scheme; it's not even defined in that way in official sources.
- **PMJANMAN** (Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyan) focuses on improving socioeconomic conditions for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), including safe housing, not urban housing for tribals specifically.

Information Booster:

- **Swadesh Darshan 2.0** embeds both hard (infrastructure) and soft (policy, capacity building, community involvement) interventions under a destination-centric, sustainable tourism framework.
- **PMJANMAN** was launched on **15 November 2023**, targeting 75 PVTG communities across 18 states and one union territory, with interventions spanning health, education, infrastructure, livelihood, and more..

Q.10 Which of the below statements is/are correct?

Statement 1: India supports connectivity through the North-South Transport Corridor.
Statement 2: The corridor strengthens India's trade with the Pacific Islands.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Only Statement 1 is correct

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** India supports connectivity through the **International North–South Transport Corridor (INSTC)**, a multimodal network linking India with Eurasian regions—via ship, rail, and road—to boost trade and improve connectivity with Central Asia, Russia, and Europe.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The INSTC does **not** involve or strengthen India's trade with the Pacific Islands. It connects India to regions in Eurasia, specifically Central Asia, Russia, and Europe.

Information Booster:

- The INSTC was launched in **September 2000** by India, Russia, and Iran to establish a more efficient trade route, avoiding longer sea paths like the Suez route.
- It helps cut transit times by up to **40%**, making freight transport faster, cheaper, and more reliable between India and Eurasian markets.
- The corridor often uses Iranian ports like **Chabahar** and **Bandar Abbas** as key transit gateways, highlighting the strategic importance of India–Iran cooperation in this initiative.

Additional Knowledge:

- There is **no linkage** between the INSTC and the **Pacific Islands**. The corridor focuses entirely on connecting South Asia with landlocked Central Asia, Russia, and further into Europe— **not** the Pacific region.
- India's trade or connectivity with the Pacific Islands involves other programs like the **India–Pacific Islands Forum** and bilateral maritime initiatives, but **not** INSTC.

Q.11 Match the following Schedules of the Indian Constitution with their respective features:

Column A (Schedule)	Column B (Feature)
1. First Schedule	a. Allocation of power and responsibilities between Union and States
2. Third Schedule	b. Forms of Oaths or Affirmations
3. Fifth Schedule	c. Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Tribes (excluding NE states)
4. Seventh Schedule	d. Names of the States and Union Territories and their territorial jurisdiction

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

Answer: D

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

Explanation:

- **First Schedule** → Contains names of States & UTs with their territorial jurisdiction (1-d).
- **Third Schedule** → Prescribes forms of Oaths or Affirmations for Union & State officials (2-b).
- **Fifth Schedule** → Deals with administration & control of Scheduled Areas and Tribes (except NE states) (3-c).
- **Seventh Schedule** → Distribution of powers between Union & States through Union, State & Concurrent Lists (4-a).

Information Booster:

- Currently, the Constitution has **12 Schedules**.
- Sixth Schedule deals with tribal areas of North-East (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram).
- Ninth Schedule (added by 1st Amendment, 1951) protects land reform laws from judicial review.
- Tenth Schedule (added by 52nd Amendment, 1985) is about Anti-Defection.
- Eleventh & Twelfth Schedules relate to Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.

Q.12 With whose participation did the Anushilan group join forces when the Bengal Congress broke up into two factions after the death of CR Das?

- A. Ganesh Ghosh
- B. Surya Sen
- C. JM Sengupta
- D. Subhash Bose

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) JM Sengupta**

Explanation:

- After the death of **Chittaranjan Das (CR Das) in 1925**, the Bengal Congress split into two factions.
- One faction was led by **Subhas Chandra Bose**, and the other by **Jatindra Mohan Sengupta (JM Sengupta)**.
- The revolutionary group **Anushilan Samiti**, which was active in Bengal, decided to join hands with **JM Sengupta’s faction** of the Congress.
- This was a strategic move to align revolutionary nationalism with mainstream politics.

Information Booster:

- **Anushilan Samiti:** A secret revolutionary society founded in 1902 in Bengal.
- It played a major role in early armed resistance against British rule.
- CR Das (Deshbandhu) was a prominent nationalist leader and founder of the **Swaraj Party**.
- JM Sengupta was popularly known as "**Deshpriya**" for his dedication to India’s freedom struggle.
- The Samiti later inspired groups like **Jugantar** and influenced the Bengal revolutionary movement.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Ganesh Ghosh:** Revolutionary, later associated with the Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930).
- **Surya Sen:** Leader of the **Chittagong Armoury Raid** in 1930, also called “Masterda.”
- **Subhash Bose:** Led the **Forward Bloc** and the **INA (Azad Hind Fauj)** later, but Anushilan did not align with his faction at that stage.

Q.13 Match Column A (Denudational Processes) with Column B (Their Driving Forces/Energy)

Column A (Denudational Processes)	Column B (Their Driving Forces/Energy)
A. Weathering	1. Kinetic Energy
B. Mass Movement	2. Gravitational/Molecular Stresses/Chemical Actions
C. Erosion and Transportation	3. Gravitational Force
D. Denudation (overall process)	4. External Forces acting on Earth surface

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

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- **Weathering** → Driven by molecular stresses, chemical actions, temperature, and atmospheric agents (A-2).
- **Mass Movement** → Caused by gravitational pull on weathered materials (B-3).
- **Erosion & Transportation** → Involves running water, wind, glaciers; mainly due to kinetic energy (C-1).
- **Denudation** → The overall process of wearing down the Earth’s surface by external forces (D-4).

Information Booster:

- Denudation includes weathering, mass wasting, erosion, and transportation.
- It reduces relief and levels the Earth’s surface over geological time.
- Weathering is an in-situ process, no transportation involved.
- Mass wasting is the downslope movement of rock/debris under gravity.
- Erosion requires kinetic energy from wind, water, or ice.

Q.14 Which entities are eligible to register under the FCRA?

- A. Political parties
- B. Government departments
- C. Only private companies
- D. Section 8 companies, trusts, and societies

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Section 8 companies, trusts, and societies**

Explanation:

- Under the **Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010**, entities like **Section 8 companies, registered trusts, and registered societies** are eligible to register and receive foreign contributions, subject to compliance.

Information Booster:

- FCRA regulates acceptance and utilization of foreign funds to ensure they are not used against national interest.
- Registration is granted by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**.
- Entities must be at least **3 years old** and have spent ₹15 lakh in charitable activities (for normal registration).
- Political parties, election candidates, judges, journalists, and government servants are **prohibited** from receiving foreign funds.
- Amendment of 2020 tightened norms: Aadhaar required, and sub-granting prohibited.

Q.15 What evidence supports the Big Bang theory of universe origin?

- A. Sunspot cycles
- B. Redshift of galaxies
- C. Solar wind
- D. Volcanic eruption on Earth

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Redshift of galaxies**

Explanation:

- The observation that light from distant galaxies is **redshifted** shows that galaxies are moving away from us, indicating the universe is expanding.
- This expansion supports the **Big Bang theory** as the origin of the universe.

Information Booster:

- Proposed by Georges Lemaître in 1927, later supported by Edwin Hubble’s observations.
- Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR) discovered in 1965 gave further proof.
- The universe began around **13.8 billion years ago**.
- Redshift is explained by the **Doppler effect** in astronomy.

ter the distance of a galaxy, faster it recedes.

Additional Knowledge:

- Sunspot cycles: Related to solar activity, not universe origin.
- Solar wind: Stream of charged particles from the Sun, unrelated to Big Bang.
- Volcanic eruption on Earth: A geological event, not cosmic evidence.

Q.16 What is the name of the satellite launched by ISRO's GSLV-F09 that was a gift to SAARC nations?

- A. GSAT-9
- B. GSAT-19
- C. INSAT-3DR
- D. IRNSS-1G

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) GSAT-9**

Explanation:

- ISRO launched **GSAT-9**, also known as the **South Asia Satellite**, on **5 May 2017** using the **GSLV-F09** rocket.
- It was a gift from India to **SAARC nations** (except Pakistan, which opted out).
- The satellite aimed to provide communication, weather data, and disaster support services to participating countries.

Information Booster:

- GSAT-9 weighs about **2,230 kg**.
- Provides **12 Ku-band transponders** for telecommunication and broadcasting.
- Beneficiary countries: India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Afghanistan.
- Mission life: **12 years**.
- Symbol of India's **Neighbourhood First policy** and space diplomacy.

Additional Knowledge:

- GSAT-19 → Launched in June 2017 with GSLV Mk-III; carried advanced communication payloads.
- INSAT-3DR → Launched in 2016; a weather satellite for meteorological services.
- IRNSS-1G → Part of **NavIC** (India's regional GPS system), launched in 2016.

Q.17 Which of the following is NOT TRUE about Tribhuvandas Patel?

- A. He was the founder of the Kaira Milk Union (Amul).
- B. Lok Sabha has passed a bill to setup Tribhuvan Sahkari University in Gujarat.
- C. He was awarded Padma Vibhushan for his social service.
- D. He was awarded Ramon Magsaysay award for community leadership.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Lok Sabha has passed a bill to setup Tribhuvan Sahkari University in Gujarat.**

Explanation:

- Tribhuvandas Patel was the **founder of Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union (Amul)** in Anand, Gujarat.
- He was awarded the **Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership in 1963** and the **Padma Vibhushan in 1999** (posthumously).
- The statement about **Lok Sabha passing a bill for Tribhuvan Sahkari University** is **not true**; no such bill has been passed.

Information Booster:

- Tribhuvandas Patel was a freedom fighter and Gandhian leader.
- Amul's success later led to the **White Revolution in India** under Dr. Verghese Kurien.
- He was the first chairman of **Amul Dairy**.
- He worked closely with **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
- Amul model later inspired **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)**.

Q.18 How did the administrative roles of rajas differ from those of zamindars under the Mughal system

- A. Zamindars were subordinate tax officers under the rajas, appointed directly by the emperor.
- B. Rajas and zamindars performed identical roles but differed in their religious affiliations.
- C. Rajas governed broader regions and held a higher status, while zamindars primarily managed land revenue collection.
- D. Zamindars exercised complete political control, whereas rajas held only ceremonial titles.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: **(c) Rajas governed broader regions and held a higher status, while zamindars primarily managed land revenue collection.**

Explanation:

- Under the Mughal system, **rajas** were local rulers or chiefs who often governed larger territories with broader administrative and political authority.
- **Zamindars**, on the other hand, were mainly responsible for **collecting land revenue** from peasants and passing it to the state, keeping a share for themselves.
- Thus, rajas had higher political status, while zamindars were more revenue-focused officials.

Information Booster:

- The Mughal Empire used the **mansabdari and jagirdari systems** to administer territory.
- Zamindars were intermediaries between peasants and the state.
- Rajas often maintained their **hereditary rule** under Mughal suzerainty.
- Zamindars could sometimes become powerful and resist the empire (e.g., Jat and Rajput uprisings).
- The revenue system was a key source of Mughal strength and also its later weakness.

Q.19 Read the following statements carefully:

Statement I: A pressure cooker operates by decreasing the pressure inside, which lowers the boiling point of water.

Statement II: Food cooks faster in a pressure cooker because the higher pressure allows water to boil at a temperature above 100°C.

Statement III: The superheated steam within the cooker increases the rate of heat transfer to the food, leading to faster cooking.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only II and III are correct
- B. All I, II, and III are correct
- C. Only I and II are correct
- D. Only I and III are correct

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) Only II and III are correct**

Explanation:

- Statement I is **wrong** because a pressure cooker works by **increasing the pressure inside**, not decreasing it. This increases the boiling point of water.
- Statement II is **correct** – at higher pressure, water boils above 100°C (around 120°C), cooking food faster.
- Statement III is **correct** – superheated steam transfers heat efficiently to food, speeding up cooking.

Information Booster:

- Normal boiling point of water at 1 atm = **100°C**.
- In a pressure cooker, boiling point rises to about **120°C** at 15 psi pressure.
- Faster cooking saves **time and fuel**.
- Pressure cookers are common in households for **energy-efficient cooking**.
- Principle: **Increase in pressure → Increase in boiling point**.

Q.20 Which India woman was the pioneer in winning a silver medal at the Olympic Games?

- A. Saina Nehwal
- B. Karnam Malleswari
- C. Mary Kom
- D. P.V. Sindhu

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) P.V. Sindhu

Explanation:

- P.V. Sindhu, Indian badminton player, became the first Indian woman to win a silver medal at the Olympics.
- She achieved this at the 2016 Rio Olympics in Women's Singles Badminton.

Information Booster:

· **P.V. Sindhu also won a bronze medal at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.**

- Karnam Malleswari was the first Indian woman to win an Olympic medal (bronze, weightlifting, Sydney 2000).
- Saina Nehwal won a bronze medal in badminton at the London 2012 Olympics.
- Mary Kom won a bronze medal in boxing at the London 2012 Olympics.

Additional Knowledge:

- Sindhu is the only Indian woman with two Olympic medals.
- She has also won World Championships gold (2019) in badminton.
- India's first individual Olympic medal was won by K.D. Jadhav (bronze, wrestling, 1952).

Q.21 Match the columns:

Column A (Land – Use Category)

Column A (Land – Use Category)	Column B (Description – Shuffled)
A. Miscellaneous Tree Crops & Groves	1. Land left fallow for more than 1 year but less than 5 years
B. Culturable Wasteland	2. Privately owned ladn under orchards and fruit trees
C. Current Fallow	3. Land left uncultivated for over 5 years
D. Fallow other than Current Fallow	4. Land left fallow for one or less than one year

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

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Miscellaneous Tree Crops & Groves → 2: Privately owned land under orchards and fruit trees.
- Culturable Wasteland → 3: Land left uncultivated for over 5 years.
- Current Fallow → 4: Land left fallow for one or less than one year.
- Fallow other than Current Fallow → 1: Land left fallow for more than 1 year but less than 5 years.

Information Booster:

- India's land-use classification system was developed by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Fallow land improves soil fertility by giving rest periods.
- Culturable wasteland can be reclaimed for cultivation.
- Miscellaneous tree crops include mango, apple, coconut, etc.
- Land-use data is crucial for planning agriculture and forestry policies.

Additional Knowledge:

- Fallow land helps in recharging groundwater and reducing soil exhaustion.
- The practice of shifting cultivation contributes to temporary fallow land.
- Land-use statistics are compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

Q.22 Which of the following factors contributes to the low child sex ratio in some economically developed Northern states of India?

- 1) Increased accessibility to prenatal sex-determination methods
- 2) High levels of female literacy and empowerment
- 3) Societal preference for male children in inheritance and family support
- 4) Strengthened enforcement of gender-equal policies

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) 1 and 3

Explanation:

- In some economically developed northern states (like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi), the child sex ratio is low despite prosperity.

· **Main reasons:**

1. Increased accessibility to prenatal sex-determination methods → misuse of ultrasound and technology for sex-selective abortions.
2. Societal preference for male children → due to inheritance, carrying family lineage, and old-age support.
- On the other hand, high female literacy and empowerment (2) and strong gender-equal policies (4) would improve the sex ratio, not reduce it.

Information Booster:

- Child sex ratio (0–6 years) in India as per Census 2011: 919 girls per 1000 boys.
- Lowest states: Haryana (834), Punjab (846).
- Causes: Deep-rooted patriarchy, dowry system, and son preference.
- Laws: PCPNDT Act, 1994 bans sex determination before birth.
- Campaign: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (2015) launched to address this issue.

Q.23 Which of the following is a benefit of measuring happiness in a country?

- A. Tracking crime rates
- B. Improving economic statistics only
- C. Understanding citizens' mental and emotional well-being
- D. Predicting election results

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Understanding citizens' mental and emotional well-being

Explanation:

- Measuring happiness goes beyond economic growth and helps assess the quality of life, focusing on people's mental, emotional, and social well-being.
- It provides policymakers insights into whether development is truly improving citizens' lives.

Information Booster:

- Bhutan pioneered the idea of Gross National Happiness (GNH).
- UN's World Happiness Report ranks countries annually based on well-being indicators.
- Happiness includes factors like health, education, income, social support, and freedom.
- GDP alone cannot measure citizens' life satisfaction.
- India ranked 126th in the World Happiness Report 2024.

Q.24 Bihu is a folk music and dance from associated with which India state?

- A. Kerala
- B. Gujarat
- C. Assam
- D. Punjab

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Assam

Explanation:

- Bihu is the most popular folk dance and music form of Assam.
- It is performed during the Bihu festival, which marks the Assamese New Year and the spring season.

Information Booster:

- Bihu festival has three types: Rongali (Bohag), Kongali (Kati), and Bhogali (Magh).
- It reflects joy, fertility, and agricultural prosperity.
- Accompanied by traditional instruments like dhol, pepa, and taal.
- Bihu dance is performed by both men and women in vibrant costumes.
- It symbolizes the cultural identity of Assam.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kerala: Famous for Kathakali and Mohiniyattam.**
- **Gujarat:** Famous for Garba and Dandiya Raas.
- **Punjab:** Famous for Bhangra and Giddha.

Q.25 What is used to measure the health dimension in HDI?

- A. Life expectancy at birth
- B. Infant mortality rate
- C. Access to clean water
- D. Nutritional status

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Life expectancy at birth

Explanation:

- In the Human Development Index (HDI), the health dimension is measured using life expectancy at birth, which reflects the average number of years a person is expected to live.

Information Booster:

- HDI is published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- It has 3 dimensions: Health (life expectancy), Education (mean & expected years of schooling), and Standard of living (GNI per capita).
- Introduced in 1990 by economist Mahbub ul Haq with Amartya Sen's inputs.
- India ranked 134th in HDI 2023 report.
- A higher HDI shows better quality of life and human development.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Infant mortality rate:** Indicator of child health, not used in HDI.
- **Access to clean water:** Used in other development indices, not HDI.
- **Nutritional status:** Important for health surveys, not a direct HDI measure.

Q.26 Bihu, the festival of Assam, is celebrated to mark:

- A. The winter solstice
- B. The new harvest
- C. The victory of good over evil
- D. The end of the monsoon

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) The new harvest**

Explanation:

- Bihu in Assam is primarily a **harvest festival**, celebrated to mark the beginning of the Assamese New Year and the new harvest season in April.

Information Booster:

- There are three types of Bihu: Rongali (Bohag) – harvest/New Year, Kongali (Kati) – crop protection, Bhogali (Magh) – thanksgiving.
- Rongali Bihu (April) is the most vibrant and widely celebrated.
- Involves Bihu dance, music, feasting, and cultural gatherings.
- Associated with agriculture and fertility of the land.
- Instruments like dhol, pepa, and taal are integral to celebrations.

Additional Knowledge:

- Winter solstice: Associated with festivals like Lohri and Pongal.
- Victory of good over evil: Celebrated in festivals like Dussehra and Diwali.
- End of monsoon: Linked with festivals like Onam in Kerala.

Q.27 Where was the National Cadets Judo Championship 2024-25 held?

- A. Odisha
- B. Delhi
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Goa

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The National Cadets Judo Championships 202425 was conducted at the Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex, Balewadi, Pune in Maharashtra.
- The event took place from **22nd to 25th January 2025**, as officially announced by the Judo Federia in December 2024.

are labeled “National Cadets Judo Championships 202425 Pune,” confirming Pune as the venue.

Information Booster:

- Balewadi’s Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex is a prominent multi-sport facility in Pune, often hosting national-level competitions.
- Maharashtra Judo Association collaborated with the Judo Federation of India to organize the championship, ensuring free boarding and lodging for teams during the competition dates.

Q.28 In the lac operon model, what is the primary role of the allolactose molecule?

- A. It functions as an inducer, binding to the repressor protein and inactivating it.
- B. It acts as a corepressor, binding with the repressor protein.
- C. It binds to the promoter to initiate transcription.
- D. It directly codes for the enzymes involved in lactose metabolism.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) It functions as an inducer, binding to the repressor protein and inactivating it.**

- Explanation:**
- In the **lac operon model** of *E. coli*, **allolactose** (an isomer of lactose) acts as an **inducer**.
 - It binds to the **repressor protein (LacI)**, causing a conformational change that prevents the repressor from binding to the operator.
 - This allows **RNA polymerase** to transcribe the structural genes (lacZ, lacY, lacA) for lactose metabolism.

- Information Booster:**
- The lac operon is a **classic example of inducible operon**.
 - Discovered by **François Jacob and Jacques Monod** (1961).
 - lacZ → β-galactosidase (breaks lactose → glucose + galactose).
 - lacY → Permease (helps lactose enter the cell).
 - lacA → Transacetylase (detoxifies by-products).

- Additional Knowledge:**
- (b) Incorrect → Corepressors usually enhance repression (e.g., tryptophan in trp operon).
 - (c) Incorrect → Promoter binding is by RNA polymerase, not allolactose.
 - (d) Incorrect → Allolactose is not a gene; it doesn’t code for enzymes.

Q.29 Which of the following is the correct sequence in the life cycle of a star like the Sun?

- A. Protostar →White Dwarf →Red Giant →Main Sequence
- B. Nebula Red →Giant Main Sequence →White Dwarf
- C. Main Sequence →Red Giant →White Dwarf
- D. Red Giant →Protostar→ White Dwarf

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Main Sequence → Red Giant → White Dwarf**

- Explanation:**
- A star like the Sun begins as a **main sequence star**, where it fuses hydrogen into helium.
 - After exhausting hydrogen, it expands into a **red giant**, burning helium in its core.
 - Finally, it sheds its outer layers, leaving behind a **white dwarf**, the dense remnant core.

- Information Booster:**
- The Sun is currently in the **main sequence stage**.
 - White dwarfs are composed mainly of **carbon and oxygen**.
 - After the white dwarf stage, it slowly cools into a **black dwarf** (theoretical, not yet observed).
 - The Sun will reach the red giant stage in about **5 billion years**.
 - The nebular stage precedes the main sequence phase in stellar formation.

Q.30 Which of the following correctly matches the population growth phase in India with its key characteristic?

- A. Phase IV (Post-1981) - Sudden increase in fertility rate due to migration
- B. Phase III (1951-1981) - Population explosion caused by falling death rate and high fertility
- C. Phase I (1901-1921) - Rapid population explosion due to low mortality and high fertility
- D. Phase II (1921-1951) - High mortality rate and declining birth rate

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Phase III (1951–1981) – Population explosion caused by falling death rate and high fertility**

- Explanation:**
- **Phase I (1901–1921):** Period of *stagnant growth*, called the “ **Period of High Mortality and High Fertility**.” Population growth was low due to epidemics, famines, and poor health services.
 - **Phase II (1921–1951):** Known as the “ **Period of Steady Growth**.” Death rates declined due to medical improvements, but birth rates remained high.
 - **Phase III (1951–1981):** Known as the “ **Population Explosion Phase**.” Sharp decline in death rates with persistently high fertility caused very rapid population growth.
 - **Phase IV (Post-1981):** Period of *slowing growth* due to decline in fertility and stabilization efforts.

- Information Booster:**
- **1921** is called the “ **Year of Great Divide**” in India’s population history.
 - Growth rate (1951–1981) exceeded **2% per annum** → peak population explosion.
 - Family planning programme was officially launched in **1952** (first in the world).
 - India’s population (2011 Census): **121.08 crore**; projected to surpass China (around 2023).
 - Population growth phases are studied under **Demographic Transition Theory (DTT)**.

Q.31 Which of the following is an erosional landform created primarily by river action?

- A. Moraine
- B. Delta
- C. Gorge
- D. Levee

Answer: C

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

- Explanation:**
- A **gorge** is a deep, narrow valley with steep sides formed mainly due to the **down-cutting action of rivers**.
 - It is an erosional landform that develops when rivers cut rapidly into their beds, often in regions of resistant rocks or during youthful stages of a river.
 - Examples: **Indus Gorge, Grand Canyon (USA)**.

- Information Booster:**
- River landforms are classified into **erosional, depositional, and erosional-cum-depositional**.
 - **Youthful stage** → Erosional features like gorges, waterfalls, rapids.

- ders, oxbow lakes.
 - **Old stage** → Depositional features like floodplains, deltas.
 - Gorges are usually associated with **vertical erosion**.
- Additional Knowledge:**
- **Moraine** → Glacial depositional landform made of debris deposited by glaciers.
 - **Delta** → Depositional landform at the river mouth formed by sediment deposition.
 - **Levee** → Natural embankment formed alongside riverbanks due to repeated floods and sediment deposition.

- Q.32** During the period of 1947-1990, India's trade policy was largely characterized by: 1947-1990
- A. An inward-looking strategy emphasizing import substitution and protection of domestic industries.
 - B. A policy of free trade with minimal government intervention in international transactions.
 - C. A liberal import policy aimed at providing consumers with a wide range of goods.
 - D. An aggressive export-oriented strategy focused on global competitiveness.

Answer: A

- Sol:** The correct answer is: **(a) An inward-looking strategy emphasizing import substitution and protection of domestic industries**
- Explanation:**
- From **1947 to 1990**, India adopted an **inward-looking trade policy**.
 - The focus was on **Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)**, i.e., producing goods domestically instead of importing them.
 - High **tariffs, quotas, and licensing systems** were imposed to protect Indian industries from foreign competition.
 - The main objective was **self-reliance** and reducing dependence on foreign products.
 - This policy continued until the **1991 LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation) reforms**.
- Information Booster:**
- Import substitution meant encouraging **domestic industries** by restricting imports.
 - The policy led to the growth of the **public sector** and **license-permit raj**.
 - However, it also caused inefficiency and low competitiveness in Indian industries.
 - Balance of payments crisis in **1991** forced India to shift to a liberalised trade policy.
 - Post-1991, India embraced **export promotion and global integration**.
- Additional Knowledge:**
- **Option (b) Free trade** → Opposite of India's restrictive trade approach during 1947–1990.
 - **Option (c) Liberal import policy** → Adopted only after **1991 reforms**, not before.
 - **Option (d) Export-oriented strategy** → Followed by countries like South Korea in the 1960s, not India in this period.

- Q.33** Which of the following is a characteristic feature of meristematic tissues in plants?
- A. Large vacuoles and thick cell walls
 - B. Absence of nucleus and presence of lignified walls
 - C. Actively dividing cells with dense cytoplasm and prominent nuclei
 - D. Dead cells that provide mechanical support

Answer: C

- Sol:** The correct answer is: (c) Actively dividing cells with dense cytoplasm and prominent nuclei
- Explanation:**
- Meristematic tissues are made of actively dividing cells that enable plant growth.
-
- Cells are small, with dense cytoplasm, thin cell walls, and a prominent nucleus.
-
- They lack vacuoles or have very small vacuoles to facilitate rapid division.
- Information Booster:
- Types: Apical, Intercalary, and Lateral meristems.
-
- Responsible for primary growth (length) and secondary growth (girth). • Apical meristem – tips of roots and shoots.
-
- Lateral meristem – vascular cambium, cork cambium. • Intercalary meristem – at leaf bases and internodes (e.g., grasses).
- Additional Knowledge:**
- (a) Large vacuoles and thick cell walls – Found in mature permanent cells, not meristematic.
 - (b) Absence of nucleus and lignified walls – Characteristic of xylem vessels, not meristematic cells.
 - (d) Dead cells providing mechanical support – Refers to sclerenchyma tissue.

- Q.34** What does the 'invisible hand' concept, as proposed by Adam Smith, primarily signify?
- A. Control of monopolies
 - B. Government control in markets
 - C. Market equilibrium achieved via self-interest
 - D. International trade regulation

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Market equilibrium achieved via self-interest

Explanation:

- Adam Smith introduced the “invisible hand” concept in his book The Wealth of Nations (1776).
- It signifies that when individuals act in their own self-interest, they unintentionally contribute to the overall good of society.
- Markets achieve equilibrium naturally without heavy government intervention.

Information Booster:

- Adam Smith is known as the Father of Modern Economics.
- Advocated laissez-faire (minimal government interference).
- Believed competition regulates markets efficiently.
- Invisible hand promotes efficient allocation of resources.
- Forms the basis of free-market capitalism.

Q.35 Which of the following High Courts has jurisdiction over more than one state?

A. Kerala High Court
B. Guwahati High Court
C. Delhi High Court
D. Patna High Court

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: (b) Guwahati High Court

Explanation:

- **The Guwahati High Court was established in 1948.**
- It has jurisdiction not only over Assam but also over Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is one of the few High Courts in India with jurisdiction over multiple states.

Information Booster:

- Originally called the High Court of Assam and Nagaland.
- Separate benches were later established in Kohima, Aizawl, and Itanagar.
- Under Article 214, every state has a High Court, but one High Court can serve multiple states.
- The Parliament can extend jurisdiction of a High Court to more than one state (Article 231).
- Similar examples: Bombay High Court (Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu) and Punjab & Haryana High Court (Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh).

Additional Knowledge:

- Kerala High Court – Jurisdiction only over Kerala and Lakshadweep.
- Delhi High Court – Jurisdiction only over the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- Patna High Court – Jurisdiction over Bihar only (Jharkhand had a separate High Court from 2000).

Q.36 Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding global indices as of July 2025?

A. The World Happiness Report 2024 highlights social support, life expectancy, and GDP per capita as key happiness factors.
B. AQI consistently above 200 signals general health risks and requires urgent policy action.
C. Despite being discontinued, the Ease of Doing Business report remains influential for investors assessing startup procedures.
D. A rise in GNI per capita alone can significantly improve HDI, even with falling life expectancy and education.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) “A rise in GNI per capita alone can significantly improve HDI, even with falling life expectancy and education.”

Explanation:

- **HDI is a composite measure:** It encompasses three core dimensions—health (life expectancy), education, and standard of living (measured via GNI per capita).
- **No single dimension dominates:** Because HDI uses a **geometric mean** across the three—after normalizing them—an improvement in GNI per capita cannot offset declines in life expectancy and education ‘
- **Balanced progress required:** HDI rises only with simultaneous gains in health, education, and income; a singular increase in GNI per capita, while other indicators falter, does not significantly—or sustainably—increase HDI

Why the other statements are correct:

- **(a) World Happiness Report 2024 highlights social support, life expectancy, and GDP per capita as key happiness factors**→ The report uses six variables—including GDP per capita, social support, and healthy life expectancy—among others like freedom, generosity, and perceptions of corruption.
- **(b) AQI consistently above 200 signals general health risks and requires urgent policy action**→ AQI values between 201–300 are categorized as “Very Unhealthy,” indicating serious health risks for the general population and triggering health warnings Thus, a persistently high AQI indeed signifies urgent need for intervention.
- **(c) Despite being discontinued, the Ease of Doing Business report remains influential for investors assessing startup procedures**→ Even though the World Bank discontinued the report in 2021, it had been widely used, cited by policymakers, investors, and media, and continues to shape perceptions and discussions about the business climate.

Q.37 Earth remote sensing satellites (EOS) are primarily designed to:

A. Drill into Earth's crust for mineral samples
B. Monitor weather, land use, and environmental changes on Earth
C. Build underground transport systems
D. Study the internal structure of Earth using seismic waves

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Monitor weather, land use, and environmental changes on Earth**

Explanation:

- **Earth Observation Satellites (EOS)**, also called **remote sensing satellites**, are designed to collect data about the Earth’s surface and atmosphere.
- They use sensors and cameras to monitor **weather patterns, agricultural land use, deforestation, bodies, urban growth, and natural disasters.**
- This helps in **resource management, disaster mitigation, climate studies, and environmental ing.**

- India's remote sensing program began with **IRS-1A (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite) in 1988**.
 - Presently, ISRO operates satellites like **Cartosat, Resourcesat, Oceansat, RISAT** under EOS series.
 - Remote sensing uses **electromagnetic spectrum** (visible, infrared, microwave).
 - Data from EOS is used in **agriculture forecasting, flood/drought monitoring, and smart city planning**.
 - ISRO renamed its remote sensing series as **EOS from 2020 onwards**.
- Additional Knowledge:**
- **Option (a) Drill into Earth's crust** → Done by geological surveys & drilling technology, not satellites.
 - **Option (c) Build underground transport systems** → Related to civil engineering, not satellites.
 - **Option (d) Study Earth's internal structure using seismic waves** → Done by **seismology**, not remote sensing satellites.

Q.38 Which discretionary power allows a Governor to reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President?

- A. To send a report to the President for the imposition of President's Rule.
- B. To reserve a bill for the President's consideration.
- C. To grant pardon in certain cases.
- D. To summon, prorogue, and dissolve the state legislative assembly.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) To reserve a bill for the President's consideration**

Explanation:

- Under **Article 200** of the Indian Constitution, the **Governor** has the discretionary power to **reserve certain bills** passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President.
- The President may then either give assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return the bill for reconsideration.
- This ensures that laws at the state level do not conflict with the **Constitution or Union interests**.

Information Booster:

- The Governor is a **nominal executive head** of the state, but acts as a link between the **State and the Union**.
- **Article 200** – Deals with the Governor's powers regarding state bills.
- **Article 201** – Provides that when a bill is reserved for the President, he can withhold or return it.
- Reservation is compulsory for bills affecting the **powers of High Court**.
- This power is **discretionary** and not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option (a)** – Sending a report to the President for President's Rule comes under **Article 356**.
- **Option (c)** – Governor can grant **pardon, reprieve, remission** only for offences against state law (Article 161).
- **Option (d)** – Power to summon, prorogue, dissolve assembly is exercised **on the aid and advice of Council of Ministers**, not discretionary.

Q.39 Who was the first woman to be the president of the Indian National Congress?

- A. Kasturba Gandhi
- B. Kamla Nehru
- C. Annie Besant
- D. Sarojini Naidu

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is: (c) Annie Besant

Explanation:

- Annie Besant, a British social reformer and theosophist, became the first woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1917 at the Calcutta (now Kolkata) session.
- She played a major role in the Home Rule Movement in India.

Information Booster:

- The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume.
- Annie Besant was closely associated with Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Home Rule Movement.
- She was also involved in Theosophical Society in India.
- The second woman president of INC was Sarojini Naidu (1925 Kanpur session).
- After Annie Besant, several women like Nellie Sengupta (1933) and Indira Gandhi (1959) also became presidents of INC.

Additional Knowledge:

- Kasturba Gandhi → Wife of Mahatma Gandhi; involved in freedom struggle but never INC president.
- Kamla Nehru → Wife of Jawaharlal Nehru; active in politics but not INC president.
- Sarojini Naidu → First Indian woman to become INC president in 1925, also known as the Nightingale of India.

Q.40 Match the column:

Column A (Status Category)	Column B (Public Sector Enterprise)
A. Maharatna	1. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
B. Navratna	2. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation
C. Miniratna	3. Steel Authority of India limited

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

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a Maharatna PSU.
- Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) is a Navratna PSU.
- Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) is a Miniratna PSU.

Information Booster:

- Maharatna PSUs: Highest status, enjoy maximum financial autonomy (e.g., ONGC, SAIL, NTPC).
- Navratna PSUs: Mid-level autonomy, good performance but below Maharatna (e.g., MTNL, HAL).
- Miniratna PSUs: Smaller in scale, divided into Category I & II (e.g., IRCTC, BSNL).
- Criteria depend on net worth, profits, and global presence.
- These categories were introduced to provide more autonomy to CPSEs.

Q.41 According to Section 21 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which of the following statements is correct regarding the trial of offences under Sections 64 to 71 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- A. The trial must be conducted by any police officer of the rank of DSP and above.
- B. These offences must be tried only in a High Court under a male judge.
- C. Such offences are exclusively triable by Executive Magistrates.

r as practicable, be tried by a court presided over by a woman.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: (d) These offences shall, as far as practicable, be tried by a court presided over by a woman.

Explanation:

- Section 21 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 specifies that offences under Sections 64 to 71 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (relating to sexual offences) should, as far as possible, be tried by a court presided over by a woman.
- This provision ensures gender sensitivity and victim-friendly trials in cases of sexual offences.

Information Booster:

- BNSS, 2023 replaces the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.
- BNS, 2023 replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860.
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 replaces the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- Section 21 BNSS enhances protection and sensitivity in cases of sexual crimes.
- These reforms came into force from 1 July 2024.

Q.42 The "emoluments, allowances, and privileges of constitutional officeholders" are governed under which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Fifth Schedule
- B. Seventh Schedule
- C. Eleventh Schedule
- D. Second Schedule

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) Second Schedule**

Explanation:

- The **Second Schedule** of the Indian Constitution deals with the **salaries, allowances, and privileges** of important constitutional functionaries.
- It covers the **President, Governors, Speaker & Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman & Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Judges of Supreme Court & High Courts, CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General of India)**, etc.
- This schedule ensures financial independence and dignity of these offices.

Information Booster:

- The Constitution of India contains **12 Schedules**.
- Second Schedule has **8 parts** dealing with different officeholders.
- Salaries can be altered by **Parliament**, but not to their disadvantage during their term.
- Ensures separation of powers and **independence of judiciary/executive**.
- CAG is called the "guardian of the public purse," and his salary is also fixed under this schedule.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Fifth Schedule** → Administration & control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
- **Seventh Schedule** → Division of powers between Union & States (Union List, State List, Concurrent List).
- **Eleventh Schedule** → Powers, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats (added by 73rd Amendment, 1992).

Q.43 What was the main occupation of the majority of the Indian population during the period immediately after independence (around 1947)?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Information Technology
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Services

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Agriculture

Explanation:

- Around 1947, nearly 70–75% of India's population was engaged in agriculture.
- India was primarily a rural and agrarian economy post-independence.
- Industrial and service sectors were underdeveloped and contributed less to GDP and employment.
- Food production was a major concern; India was dependent on imports and aid (e.g., PL-480 from the US).
- Land reforms and community development programs were early post-independence rural initiatives.

Information Booster:

- First Five-Year Plan (1951–56) focused heavily on agricultural development.
- Green Revolution (1960s–70s) was launched later to boost food grain production.
- Agriculture contributed over 50% to GDP in the early years of independence.
- Most Indian states were feudal in landholding patterns before reforms.
- Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized agrarian reforms and rural upliftment.

Additional Knowledge:

- Information Technology (Option b) – Emerged prominently in the 1990s, post-liberalization
- Manufacturing (Option c) – Accounted for a small share of employment in 1947
- Services (Option d) – Was a minor sector in terms of employment, dominated by administrative roles

Q.44 A conductor of length L and resistance R is cut into two equal halves. These two halves are then connected in parallel. Find the equivalent resistance of this parallel combination?

- A. R/4
- B. R
- C. R/2
- D. R/8

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(a) R/4**

Explanation:

- Original conductor: Length = **L**, Resistance = **R**.
- When cut into two equal halves, each piece has length **L/2**.
- Resistance of each half = $\frac{R}{2}$ (since $R \propto L$).
- Now, both halves are connected in **parallel**:
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{R/2} + \frac{1}{R/2} = \frac{2}{R/2} = \frac{4}{R}$$

- Resistance formula: $R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$, where ρ \rho = resistivity, L = length, A = cross-sectional area.
- Cutting a conductor reduces its resistance in proportion to length.
- In parallel combination: Equivalent resistance is **less than the smallest individual resistance**.
- In series combination: Equivalent resistance is the **sum of all resistances**.
- This principle is widely used in **wire-wound resistors and circuit design**.

Q.45 Which of the following states has the lowest population in India, according to the 2011 Census of India?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Odisha
- C. Punjab
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- As per the **2011 Census of India**, the populations of the given states were:
- Maharashtra → ~11.23 crore
- Madhya Pradesh → ~7.26 crore
- Odisha → ~4.19 crore
- Punjab → ~2.77 crore
- Among the listed options, **Punjab had the lowest population** in 2011.

Information Booster:

- **India’s total population (2011 Census):** 121.08 crore.
- **Most populous state (2011):** Uttar Pradesh (~19.98 crore).
- **Least populous state (overall, 2011):** Sikkim (~6.1 lakh).
- Census is conducted every **10 years** under the **Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India**.
- Next Census (2021) was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Q.46 How did India’s trade policy reforms post-1991 impact the import of capital goods?

- A. Linked capital imports only to foreign companies
- B. Reduced tariffs and removed licensing
- C. Imposed import quotas on machinery
- D. Banned all capital imports

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Reduced tariffs and removed licensing**

Explanation:

- The **1991 LPG reforms** liberalized India’s economy.
- For capital goods, the government **reduced import tariffs** and **abolished licensing requirements**, making advanced technology more accessible to Indian industries.
- This helped modernization and boosted industrial growth.

Information Booster:

- 1991 reforms launched by **P. V. Narasimha Rao govt.** with **Dr. Manmohan Singh** as Finance Minister.
- Ended “License Raj” system.
- Attracted **FDI and foreign technology**.
- Boosted competitiveness of Indian industries.
- Paved the way for India’s integration with the global economy.

Q.47 What is the maximum time limit for completing the trial of a case under the POCSO Act?

- A. 6 months
- B. 3 years
- C. 2 years
- D. 1 year

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(d) 1 year**

Explanation:

- The **Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012** provides for child-friendly procedures in cases of sexual offences against children.
- As per the Act, the **Special Court must complete the trial within 1 year** from the date of cognizance of the offence.
- This ensures speedy justice and protection of child victims from prolonged trauma.

Information Booster:

- POCSO Act was enacted in **2012** to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Amended in **2019** to introduce stricter punishments, including **death penalty** for aggravated offences.
- Special Courts are designated under the Act for speedy trials.
- Mandatory reporting of offences under Section 19 of POCSO.
- Burden of proof is shifted partially on the accused (Section 29).

Q.48 Which of the following sectors contributes the most to India's GDP?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Manufacturing
- C. Services
- D. Mining

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The services sector is the largest contributor to India's GDP.

- It contributes more than 50% of India’s GDP in recent years.

- Major components: IT, telecom, trade, finance, tourism, and real estate.

Information Booster:

- In 1950–51, agriculture dominated India’s GDP, but its share declined steadily.

- Industrial and manufacturing sectors grew after the Five-Year Plans.

- Economic reforms of 1991 boosted the services sector significantly.

n IT and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO).

- Services sector drives both urban employment and foreign exchange earnings.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Agriculture** – Still the largest employer but contributes ~18% to GDP.

- **Manufacturing** – Contributes ~25% (target to increase under *Make in India*).

- **Mining** – Smallest contributor, around 2–3% of GDP.

Q.49 What is the purpose of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme?

- A. Saving and educating the girl child
- B. Women's health insurance
- C. Employment for women
- D. Financial support for girl's marriage

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: (a) Saving and educating the girl child

Explanation:

- Launched in 2015 by the Government of India.

- Aim: Improve Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and ensure education for girls.

- Focus on prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination and empowerment of girls.

Information Booster:

- Implemented jointly by Ministries of Women & Child Development, Health, and HRD.

- Slogan: "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter).

- Initially focused on 100 gender-critical districts, later expanded nationwide.

- Emphasizes awareness campaigns and enforcement of PC-PNDT Act.

- Links with schemes like Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana for financial security of girls.

Additional Knowledge:

- Women's health insurance – Covered under schemes like PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan and Ayushman Bharat.

- Employment for women – Addressed under programs like Stand Up India and Skill India.

- Financial support for girl's marriage – Implemented at state levels (e.g., Kanyadan Yojana in MP, Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Yojana in Bihar).

Q.50 In which year did Toni Morrison become the first African-American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature?

- A. 1991
B. 1995
C. 1993
D. 1987

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) 1993

Explanation:

- Toni Morrison became the first African-American woman to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993.
- She was honored for her powerful novels that portrayed African-American life, culture, and identity.

Information Booster:

- **Toni Morrison's famous works include *Beloved*, *Song of Solomon*, and *The Bluest Eye*.**

- She also received the Pulitzer Prize for Beloved in 1988.
- The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually by the Swedish Academy since 1901.
- Rabindranath Tagore was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature (1913).
- The Nobel Prize was established in 1895 as per Alfred Nobel's will.

Additional Knowledge:

- 1991 → Nadine Gordimer (South Africa) received the Nobel Prize in Literature, not Morrison.
- 1995 → Seamus Heaney (Ireland) was awarded the prize.
- 1987 → Joseph Brodsky (USA) won the prize.

Q.51 Find the next number in the series:

2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

- A. 40
B. 44
C. 42
D. 36

Answer: C

Sol: Given: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

Logic: Numbers are increasing even number from 4.

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$12 + 8 = 20$$

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

$$30 + 12 = \mathbf{42}$$

So, the missin

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.52 In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.
Theory: Practice :: Hypothesis: ?

A. Observation
B. Result
C. Experiment
D. Proof

Answer: C

Sol: Given: Theory: Practice :: Hypothesis: ?
A **theory** is tested or applied in **practice**.
Similarly,
Hypothesis: ?
A **Hypothesis** is tested or validated through an **experiment**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.53 In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.
Fire : Heat :: Friction : ?

A. Temperature
B. Motion
C. Burn
D. Energy

Answer: D

Sol: Given: Fire : Heat :: Friction : ?
Fire produces **heat**.
Similarly,
Friction : ?
Friction produces **energy**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.54 Criteria to be selected as Librarian(as on 01-08-2023):
Must have a Bachelor's degree in Library Science (B.Lib.Sc) with at least 55% marks.
Age must be between 24 and 32 years.
Must have basic computer skills.
Must possess at least 1 year of experience in a library.
Special Clause:
If the candidate has no experience but has a Master's in Library Science with 60% marks, refer to Library Director.
Case:
Neelam is 27 years old, has completed B.Lib.Sc with 58%, holds a Master's in Library Science (62%) but has no experience. She is computer literate.
Question: What should be done in Neelam's case?

A. Select the candidate
B. Refer to Library Director
C. Refer to HR
D. Reject the candidate

Answer: B

Sol: Eligibility criteria:
Must have B.Lib.Sc with at least 55% → She has 58%.
Age between 24 and 32 → She is 27.
Must have basic computer skills → She has.
Must possess at least 1 year of library experience → She has no experience.
Special Clause:
If no experience but has a Master's in Library Science with 60% marks → **Refer to Library Director**.
Neelam fits this case (she has 62% in Master's, no experience).
So, **Refer to Library Director**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.55 Post : Security Guard
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-06-2025):
Must be between 25 and 35 years of age.
Msut have passed 10th standard.
Must be physically fit and have no criminal record.
Case: Suresh is 29 years old, has passed Class 10, is physically fit, and has no police record.
What should be done in Suresh's case?

A. Refer to Police Verification
B. Data incomplete
C. Select the candidate
D. Reject the candidate

Answer: C

Sol: Given:
Post : Security Guard
Eligibility Criteria (as on 01-06-2025):
Must be between 25 and 35 years of age.
Msut have passed 10th standard.
Must be physically fit and have no criminal record.
Case: Suresh is 29 years old, has passed Class 10, is physically fit, and has no police record.
Solution:
Age between 25 and 35 → He is 29.
Must have passed 10th → Passed.
Physically fit → Yes.
No criminal record → No police record.
All eligibility conditions are satisfied.
So, **Select the candidate**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.56 Criteria to be selected as Assistant Teacher
Eligibility Criteria (as on 31-03-2024):
Must have a B.Ed. degree with minimum 50% marks.
Age must be between 25 and 35 years.
Must have 2 years teaching experience.
Must be willing to work in rural schools.
Special Rule:
If candidate has 1 year teaching experience but a Master's in Education, refer to Vice Principal.
Case:
Sonal is 28 years old with a B.Ed. (55%), a Master's in Education, and 1 year experience. She agrees to work in rural areas.
What should be done in Sonal's case?

A. Reject the candidate
B. Refer to Vice Principal
C. Case cannot be considered
D. Select the candidate

Answer: B

Sol: Eligibility requirements:
B.Ed. with minimum 50% → She has 55%.
Age between 25 and 35 → She is 28.
Must have 2 years teaching experience → She has only 1 year.
Willing to work in rural schools → Yes.
Special rule:
If candidate has 1 year experience **and** a Master's in Education → refer to Vice Principal. This applies to Sonal.
So, **Refer to Vice Principal.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.57 Post: Content Head - EdTech Division Eligibility Criteria (as on 15-02-2025):
Master's in English/Linguistics/Education with minimum 68% marks.
Must have minimum 6 years of experience, with 3 years in academic content creation.
Should have managed a team of 5 or more members for at least 1 year.
Must have published at least 2 educational research articles in recognized journals.
Special Clause:
If candidate has only 1 research article, but has 8+ years of experience and holds an M.Ed. or B.Ed. degree, refer to Board of Academic Excellence.
If academic marks are below 68%, but has 3+ research papers and training certifications, refer to Chief Editor.
Case:
Aditya has 66% in MA English, 9 years of experience (4 in content creation), led a team for 2 years, has 3 published academic research papers, and holds a B.Ed. degree.
Question: What should be done in Aditya's case?

A. Reject the candidate
B. Refer to Chief Editor
C. Select the candidate
D. Refer to Board of Academic Excellence

Answer: B

Sol: Given:
Eligibility Requirements:
Master's in English/Linguistics/Education with ≥68% → Not satisfied (Aditya has 66%)
Minimum 6 years of experience → Satisfied (**follow**) (Aditya has 9 years)
At least 3 years in academic content creation → Satisfied (**follow**) (Aditya has 4 years)
Managed a team of 5+ members for at least 1 year → Satisfied (**follow**) (Aditya has 2 years)
Minimum 2 published research papers → Satisfied (**follow**) (Aditya has 3 papers)
Special Clauses:
Clause 1: 1 paper + 8+ years + B.Ed./M.Ed. → **Not applicable**
Clause 2: Marks <68% + 3+ papers + training certifications → **Applicable** (follow)
So, Since Aditya's marks are below 68%, he cannot be selected directly. However, as he has 3 published papers, the special clause directs that he should **be referred to the Chief Editor.**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.58 What will be the next number in the series:
19, 37, 73, 145, ?

A. 288
B. 289
C. 290
D. 286

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 19, 37, 73, 145, ?
Logic: Each difference double the previous one.
37 – 19 = 18
73 – 37 = 36
145 – 73 = 72
Next difference = 72 × 2 = 144
Next term is: 145 + 144 = **289**
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.59 In each of the following questions, a number series is given. In each series, only one number is incorrect. Identify the wrong number.
1, 4, 9, 16, 26, 36

A. 16
B. 4
C. 9
D. 26

Answer: D

Sol: Given: 1, 4, 9, 16, 26, 36
Logic: Numbers are increasing perfect square of natural number.
1²= 1
2²= 4
3²= 9
4²= 16
5²= 25 = **26**
6²= 36
So, wrong number is **26.**
Thus, correct option is (d).

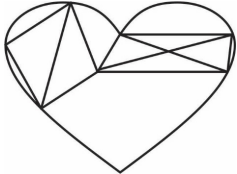
Q.60 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 22 - what is the odd one out?

A. 7
B. 22
C. 15
D. 3

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 22
Logic: Letters are increasing + 4 place.
 $3 + 4 = 7$
 $7 + 4 = 11$
 $11 + 4 = 15$
 $15 + 4 = 19$
 $19 + 4 = 23 \neq 22$
So, odd one out is: **22**
Thus, correct option is (b).

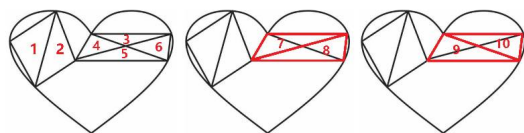
Q.61 How many triangles are there in the given figure.



- A. 9
B. 12
C. 8
D. 10

Answer: D

Sol: There are **10** triangles given below.



Thus, correct option is (d).

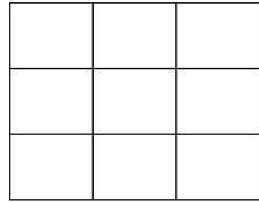
Q.62 In each of the following questions, two numbers are given which follow a certain logical or arithmetic relationship. Identify the same pattern and apply it to find the missing number in the second pair. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives.
 $51728 : 73940 :: 38641 : ?$

A. 50863
B. 59853
C. 50862
D. 60974

Answer: A

Sol: Given: $51728 : 73940 :: 38641 : ?$
Logic: Digits of the number are increasing + 2 place.
For, $51728 : 73940$
 $5 + 2 = 7, 1 + 2 = 3, 7 + 2 = 9, 2 + 2 = 4, 8 + 2 = 0$
Similarly,
 $38641 : ?$
 $3 + 2 = 5, 8 + 2 = 0, 6 + 2 = 8, 4 + 2 = 6, 1 + 2 = 3$
So, $38641 : \mathbf{50863}$
Thus, correct option is (a).

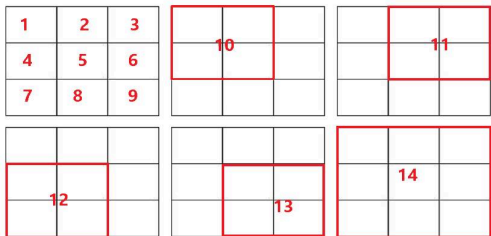
Q.63 In this figure, how many squares are there?



- A. 9
B. 30
C. 36
D. 14

Answer: D

Sol: There are **14** square are given below.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.64 If $\Delta : 3 ::$



: ?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 4

Answer: A

Sol: Given: $\Delta : 3 ::$



: ?

Δ have **3** sides.

Similarly,



: ?



have **5** sides.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.65 If a dice has numbers 1 to 6 on its faces and face 1 is opposite to 6, 3 is opposite to 4, then what will be the number on the face opposite to the face showing '2'?

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

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

If a dice has numbers 1 to 6 on its faces and face 1 is opposite to 6, 3 is opposite to 4.

Solution:

1 is opposite 6.

3 is opposite 4.

That means the numbers left are 2 and 5.

So, 2 must be opposite **5**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.66 Read each scenario carefully, evaluate all options, identify the action that best navigates the various competing factors and values. You're enjoying a casual evening gathering at a close friend's home. During the evening, your friend decides to put on a movie that you immediately recognize as a pirated copy they downloaded illegally. Your friend excitedly asks you to help connect their laptop to the TV, and everyone else at the gathering seems oblivious or unconcerned. You personally disapprove of piracy but don't want to create an awkward situation or offend your friend.

- A. Publicly refuse to help and explain loudly to your friend and the group why piracy is wrong.
- B. Watch the move, but later, report your friend to copyright authorities.
- C. Discreetly excuse yourself from participating in the setup or watching the movie, perhaps by saying you need to make a call or step outside for a moment.
- D. Go along with it and help connect the laptop, avoiding any discomfort or confrontation.

Answer: C

Sol: Explanation:

- 1. You personally disapprove of piracy, so helping would violate your values.
- 2. Confronting your friend publicly (Option A) could create unnecessary tension in a casual social setting.
- 3. Watching the movie and later reporting your friend (Option B) is extreme and could damage trust.
- 4. Helping your friend (Option D) compromises your principles.

C is best:

Upholds your personal ethics by not participating in illegal activity.

Avoids embarrassment, conflict, or awkwardness in front of others.

Maintains your friendship and social harmony.

So, **Discreetly excuse yourself from participating in the setup or watching the movie, perhaps by saying you need to make a call or step outside for a moment.**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.67 In each of the following questions, two numbers are given which follow a certain logical or arithmetic relationship. Identify the same pattern and apply it to find the missing number in the second pair. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives.

25 : 30 :: 36 : ?

- A. 43
- B. 42
- C. 44
- D. 46

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 25 : 30 :: 36 : ?

Logic: 1st number + $\sqrt{1st number}$ = 2nd number

For, 25 : 30

$25 + \sqrt{25} = 30$

$25 + 5 = 30$

$30 = 30$

Similarly,

36 : ?

$36 + \sqrt{36} = ?$

$36 + 6 = ?$

? = **42**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.68 Complete the analogy:

CAB : EDC :: ONM : ?

- B. OPO
C. QQN
D. RQP

Answer: C

Sol: Given: CAB : EDC :: ONM : ?

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

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

For, CAB : EDC

C + 2 = E, A + 3 = D, B + 1 = C

Similarly,

ONM : ?

O + 2 = **Q**, N + 3 = **Q**, M + 1 = **N**

So, ONM : **QQN**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.69 Which word is different from the rest?

- A. Gun
B. Spoor
C. Knife
D. Sword

Answer: B

Sol: Gun, Knife and Sword are weapons.

Spoor is not a weapon; it refers to tracks or signs of an animal.

So, the odd one out is: **Spoor**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.70 Apple, Banana, Carrot, Mango - Which is the odd one?

- A. Mango
B. Banana
C. Carrot
D. Apple

Answer: C

Sol: Apple, Banana and Mango are fruits.

Carrot is a vegetable.

So, Carrot is odd one out.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.71 In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.
Knight : Armor :: Astronaut : ?

- A. Jetpack
B. Spacesuit
C. Shuttle
D. Oxygen Tank

Answer: B

Sol: Given: Knight : Armor :: Astronaut : ?

A knight wears armor for protection.

Similarly,

Astronaut : ?

An Astronaut wears a spacesuit for protection.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.72 In each of the following questions, two numbers are given which follow a certain logical or arithmetic relationship. Identify the same pattern and apply it to find the missing number in the second pair. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives.
15 : 8 :: 31 : ?

- A. 8
B. 16
C. 14
D. 15

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 15 : 8 :: 31 : ?

Logic: (1st numbre + 1) ÷ 2 = 2nd number

For, 15 : 8

15 + 1 = 16, 16 ÷ 2 = 8

Similarly,

31 : ?

31 + 1 = 32, 32 ÷ 2 = **16**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.73 A squash championship has 111 participants. In a knockout form, what is the total number of matches played?

- A. 110
B. 109
C. 111

Answer: A

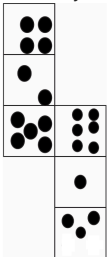
Sol: Given:
A squash championship has 111 participants.
In a knockout tournament:
Every match eliminates 1 player.
To decide a single winner out of 111 participants, we need to eliminate **110** players.
So, the total number of matches = **110**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.74 Address A: Riya Kapoor, 7/2, Lake View Road, Kolkata - 700029
Address B: R. Kapoor, 7/2A, Lake View Rd, Kolkata - 700029
What is the most significant difference between the two addresses?
A. Different road
B. Different house number
C. Different surname
D. Different city

Answer: B

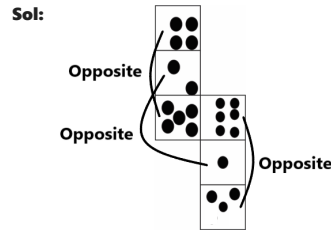
Sol: Given:
Address A: Riya Kapoor, 7/2, Lake View Road, Kolkata - 700029
Address B: R. Kapoor, 7/2A, Lake View Rd, Kolkata - 700029
Solution:
Address A: 7/2
Address B: 7/2A
Everything else (road, city, surname) is essentially the same.
So, **Different house number** is the most significant difference between the two addresses.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.75 How many dots lie opposite to the face having five dots, when the given figure is folded to form a cube?



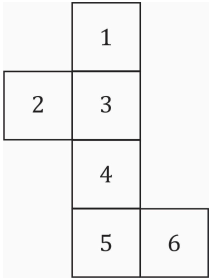
- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

Answer: A



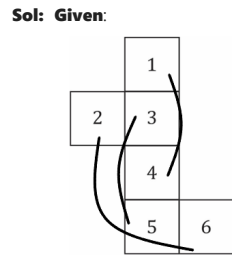
So, the opposite of **five dots** is **4**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.76 An unfolded box (cube or cuboid) appeared as shown in the figure, when sheet is folded to form a box. find the number on the face opposite to 5.



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

Answer: D



So, the opposite of **5** is **3**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.77 Choose the CORRECT option.

Address 1 : Mr. Rohit Sharma, 123/A, Rose Villa, Green Park, Delhi - 110016

Address 2 : Mr. R. Sharma, 123-A, Rose Villa, Green Park, New Delhi - 110016

Are the two addresses likely to refer to the same person?

A. No, the cities are different

B. No, the names are different

C. No, the house numbers don't match

D. Yes, both addresses are the same

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Name: "Mr. Rohit Sharma" vs "Mr. R. Sharma" → These can refer to the same person (R. stands for Rohit).

House number: "123/A" vs "123-A" → Both are the same, just written differently.

City: "Delhi" vs "New Delhi" → Both refer to the same city regionally.

Rest of the address: Identical.

Yes, both addresses are the same

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.78 Read the information carefully and identity the correct relationship between the persons mentioned in the question.

Rita is the mother of Deepa. Deepa is the sister of Aman. Aman is the father of Kabir.

Question: How is Rita related to Kabir?

A. Aunt

B. Sister

C. Grandmother

D. Mother

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

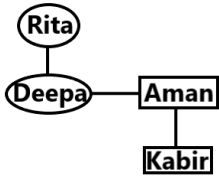
Rita is the mother of Deepa.

Deepa is the sister of Aman.

Aman is the father of Kabir.

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

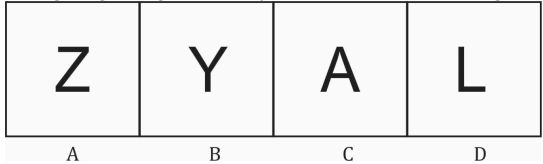
From the given information blood relation diagram will be.



Rita is **Grandmother** of Kabir.

Thus, correct option is (c).

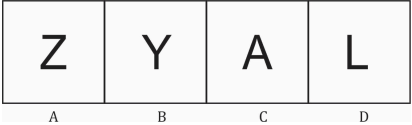
Q.79 Among the given figures, identify the one that does not belong to the group based on the pattern.



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

Answer: B

Sol: Logic: In figure A, B and C have 3 lines.

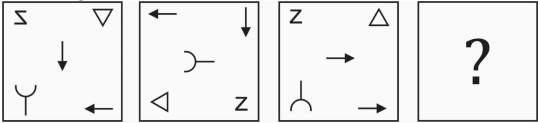


But in figure **D** have 2 lines.

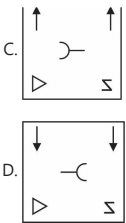
So, **D** is odd one out.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.80 Figure A and B are related in a particular manner. Establish the same relationship between figures C and D by choosing the figure amongst these four options which would replace the question mark in figure D.

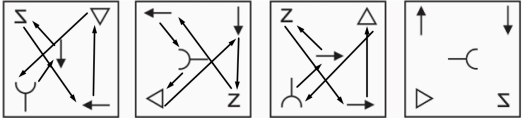


- A.
- B.



Answer: B

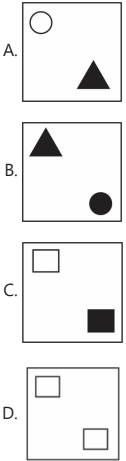
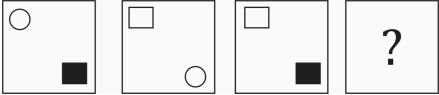
Sol: Logic: The movement of first and third are similar.
The movement of second and fourth are similar as shown below.



Thus, correct option is (b).

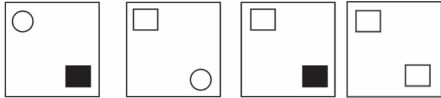
Q.81 What should come at the place of question figure?

Question figure:



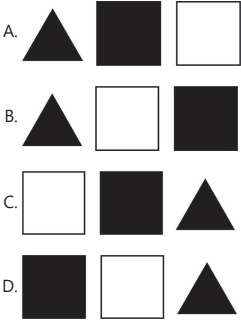
Answer: D

Sol: Logic: Shapes are interchanged are and unshaded.



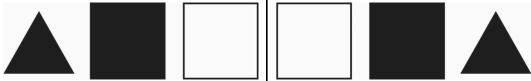
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.82 A shape is shown below, followed by four options. One of them is the correct mirror image of the shape. Choose the CORRECT option.



Answer: C

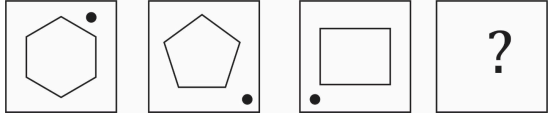
Sol: The mirror image of the given figure as shown below.



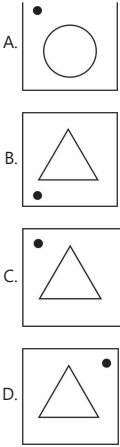
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.83 What will be the next figure?

Question figure:

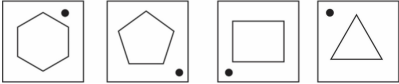


Answer figure:



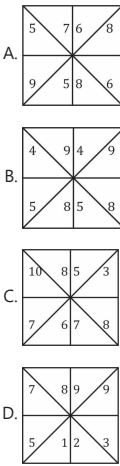
Answer: C

Sol: Logic: 1. Shaded circle are moving at corner in clockwise direction.
2. Lines of the shape are decreasing - 1.



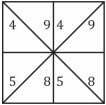
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.84 Which figure is different from others?



Answer: B

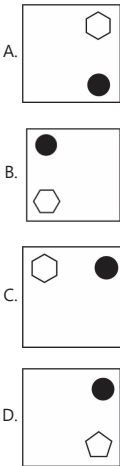
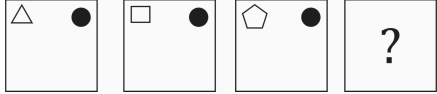
Sol: Logic: In option (a), (c) and (d) numbers are different in each part.



But is **option (b)** numbers are same and it is left and right side.
So, **option b** is odd one out.
Thus, correct option is (b).

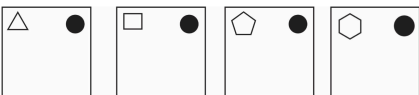
Q.85 What should be at the place of question mark?

Question Figure:



Answer: C

Sol: Logic: "The lines on the upper left side are increasing by 1."



Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.86 At a banquet, every 2 people shared a cake, every 6 people shared a bowl of soup, and every 8 people shared a platter of fruit. There were a total of 38 items. How many people were present at the banquet?

- A. 30
B. 20

D. 48

Answer: D

Sol: Given:
Every 2 people → 1 cake
Every 6 people → 1 bowl of soup
Every 8 people → 1 platter of fruit
Total items = 38
Calculations:
Total items = $n/2 + n/6 + n/8$
Where n = number of people
Total items = $(12n + 4n + 3n)/24 = 38$
 $19n/24 = 38$
 $19n = 38 \times 24$
n = **48**
Number of people present at the banquet = **48**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.87 If: $2 \times 3 = 13$, $4 \times 5 = 41$ and $6 \times 7 = ?$

- A. 83
- B. 89
- C. 87
- D. 85

Answer: D

Sol: Given: If: $2 \times 3 = 13$, $4 \times 5 = 41$
Logic: 1st number²+ 2nd number²= 3rd number
For, $2 \times 3 = 13$
 $= 2^2 + 3^2$
 $= 4 + 9$
 $= 13$
For, $4 \times 5 = 41$
 $= 4^2 + 5^2$
 $= 16 + 25$
 $= 41$
Similarly,
 $6 \times 7 = ?$
 $= 6^2 + 7^2$
 $= 36 + 49$
= 85
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.88 If + means ÷, ÷ means -, - means +, and × means × then,
What is $(200 \div 50 - 10) \times 5 + 25 = ?$

- A. 32
- B. 34
- C. 36
- D. 30

Answer: A

Sol: Given: $(200 \div 50 - 10) \times 5 + 25 = ?$

Given Sign+÷ - ×

New Sign ÷ - + ×

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

New equation: $(200 - 50 + 10) \times 5 \div 25 = ?$
 $(210 - 50) \times 5 \div 25 = ?$
 $(160 \times 5) \div 25 = ?$
 $800 \div 25 = ?$
? = 32
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.89 If $4x + 5y = 33$ and $3x - 2y = 14$ what is x - y ?

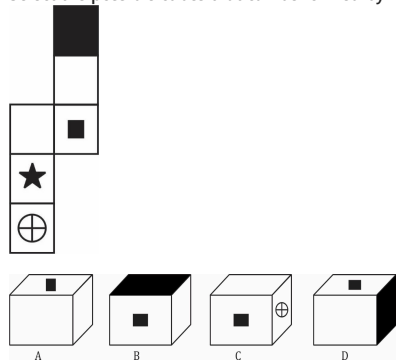
- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. 3
- D. 2

Answer: A

Sol: Given:
 $4x + 5y = 33$ and $3x - 2y = 14$
Solution:
 $3x - 2y = 14$
 $3x = 14 + 2y$
 $x = \frac{(14 + 2y)}{3}$
Substitute into equation (1):
 $\frac{4(14 + 2y)}{3} + 5y = 33$
 $\frac{(56 + 8y)}{3} + 5y = 33$
Multiply through by 3:

$23y = 43$
 $y = \frac{43}{23}$
Find x:
 $x = \frac{(14 + 2y)}{3}$
 $= \frac{14 + \frac{86}{23}}{3}$
 $= \frac{\frac{322}{23} + \frac{86}{23}}{3}$
 $= \frac{\frac{408}{23}}{3}$
 $= \frac{136}{23}$
Find x - y:
 $x - y = \frac{136}{23} - \frac{43}{23}$
 $= \frac{93}{23}$
 $\approx \mathbf{4}$
Thus, correct option is (a).

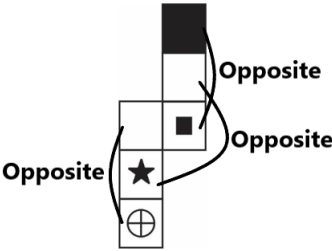
Q.90 Select the possible cubes that can be formed by folding the given sheet.



- A. A and C only
- B. A, B, D only
- C. B and C Only
- D. A only

Answer: A

Sol:



So, **A and C** only formed.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.91 Find the next term in the given series.

3A, 6C, 12F, 24J, ?

- A. 48O
- B. 56P
- C. 54N
- D. 62L

Answer: A

Sol: Given: 3A, 6C, 12F, 24J, ?

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: Number is multiply by 2 and letter + 2, + 3, + 4 and + 5 place.
For, number
 $3 \times 2 = 6, 6 \times 2 = 12, 12 \times 2 = 24, 24 \times 2 = 48$
For, letter
 $A + 2 = C, C + 3 = F, F + 4 = J, J + 5 = O$
So, the missing term is **48O**.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.92 What will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

$100 + 10 - 7 + 2 + 6 = ?$

- A. 12
- B. 5
- C. 20
- D. 111

Answer: D

Sol: Given: $100 + 10 - 7 + 2 + 6 = ?$

Using **BODMAS** rule.

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

2 + 6 = ?

110 - 7 + 8 = ?

118 - 7 = ?

? = **111**

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.93 In each of the following questions, a specific pattern is followed for both the letters and the numbers. Identify the set of numbers that correctly fills the blanks in the given sequence.

C, 6, F, 24, I, 54, L, ?, O, ?, R, 216, U, 294, X, 384

- A. (90, 145)
- B. (132, 210)
- C. (140, 220)
- D. (96, 150)

Answer: D

Sol: Given: C, 6, F, 24, I, 54, L, ?, O, ?, R, 216, U, 294, X, 384

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: Letter is increasing + 3 and difference between number is increases by + 12 place.

For, letter

C + 3 = F, F + 3 = I, I + 3 = L, L + 3 = O, O + 3 = R, R + 3 = U, U + 3 = X

For, number

6 → 24 = +18

24 → 54 = +30 (+12)

54 → ? = +42 (+12) → ? = 54 + 42 = 96

96 → ? = +54 (+12) → ? = 96 + 54 = 150

150 → 216 = +66 (+12)

216 → 294 = +78 (+12)

294 → 384 = +90 (+12)

So, the missing term is **96, 150**.

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.94 Read the situation and choose the best judgment:

You've just finished eating at a busy restaurant and pay for your meal with cash. As the server hands you the change, you notice they have mistakenly given you significantly more money back than you were owed. The server seems overwhelmed and rushes to attend to another table.

Question: Given this situation, which of the following is the most ethical and responsible action?

- A. Politely get the server's attention, point out the mistake, and return the excess change.
- B. Quietly leave the exact amount of the overpayment on the table as an extra tip.
- C. Announce loudly that the server made a mistake with your change, so others are aware.
- D. Discreetly put the extra change in your pocket and leave, assuming it's the restaurant's mistake.

Answer: A

Sol: Let's evaluate each option ethically:

A. Politely get the server's attention, point out the mistake, and return the excess change.

This is the most ethical and responsible action — honest, respectful, and considerate of the server's situation.

B. Quietly leave the exact amount of the overpayment on the table as an extra tip.

Seems kind, but it's still dishonest because you didn't correct the error — the server may get in trouble for missing money.

C. Announce loudly that the server made a mistake with your change, so others are aware.

Embarrassing the server publicly is unnecessary and unkind.

D. Discreetly put the extra change in your pocket and leave, assuming it's the restaurant's mistake.

Dishonest — taking money that isn't yours.

So, **Politely get the server's attention, point out the mistake, and return the excess change.**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.95 What will come at the place of question mark?

X X X X X X	A X X X X	A X X X X Y	Y X X E A	?
---	--	------------------------	---	--------------

A.

Y
U
X
X
E
A

B.

E
A
X
X
T
Y

C.

Y
X
X
X
E
A

D.

Y
X
X
A
E
W

Answer: A

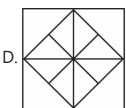
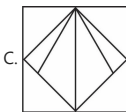
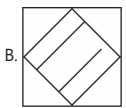
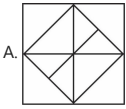
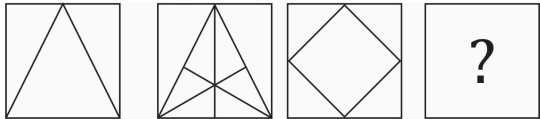
Sol: Logic: 1. All letters are moving anticlock wise direction.

2. New letter is add in the place of X from both end alternately.

X X X X X X	A X X X X	A X X X X Y	Y X X E A	Y U X X E A
--	--------------------------------------	------------------------	---	--

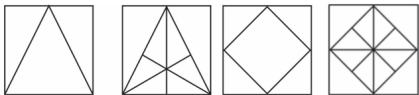
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.96 What will come at the place of question mark?



Answer: D

Sol: Logic: Number of lines of the 1st shape = Number of lines divided 2nd shape.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.97 In the given sequence what is the missing shape?



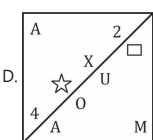
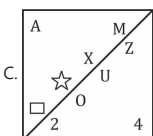
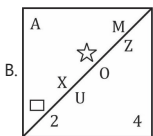
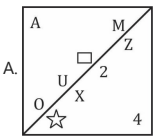
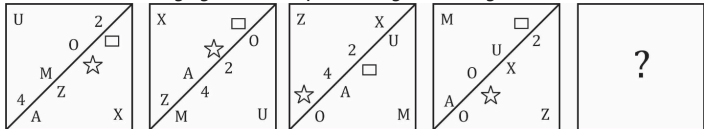
Answer: A

Sol: Logic: 2 triangles are up then 1 down alternately.

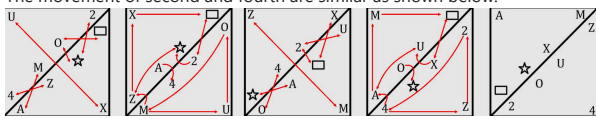


Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.98 Which of the following figure will complete the figural series given below?

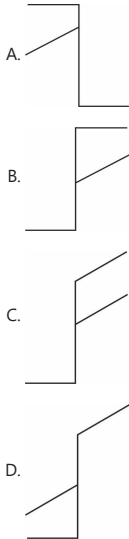


Sol: The movement of first and third are similar.
The movement of second and fourth are similar as shown below.



Thus, correct option is (c)

Q.99 Choose the figure which is different from the rest?



Answer: C

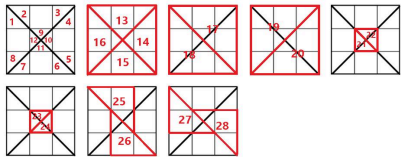
Sol: In option C two lines are parallel while other options have not parallel.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.100 A figure consists of a square divided into 9 equal smaller squares (3 x 3), and 2 diagonals are drawn in the outer square, How many triangles are there?

- A. 20
- B. 16
- C. 24
- D. 28

Answer: D

Sol: Given:
A square is divided into 9 equal smaller squares (3×3), and 2 diagonals are drawn in the outer square.



Total triangles = **28**
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.101 (1)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As technology continues to advance, space exploration is no longer limited to astronauts and scientists. In the coming decades, space could become a place for engineers, architects, doctors, and even artists. The idea of working beyond Earth, once considered science fiction, is slowly becoming a realistic (1) _____. Many countries have already started investing in training programs that prepare students for space-related fields. These programs not only focus on science, but also build problem-solving and leadership skills. Working in space will bring its own challenges-long durations, isolation, and technical failures will require (2) _____ preparation. Yet, the chance to be part of something bigger than oneself is what draws many young minds. With space tourism rising and private companies joining the race, the job market is expected to (3) _____. However, to succeed in this field, one must stay curious, adaptable, and (4) _____. In the future, reaching for the stars might not be a dream, but a (5)_____.

- A. ambition
- B. option
- C. mystery
- D. illusion

Answer: B

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is ‘ option’ to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

- ‘option’ — a thing that may be chosen; a viable possibility or alternative (Hindi: विकल्प).
- As per the context, the clause “once considered science fiction, is slowly becoming a realistic ____” requires a noun that collocates with “realistic” to mean a genuine, achievable path; “realistic option” is the natural, idiomatic pairing.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

- **ambition** — a strong desire to achieve something (Hindi: महत्वाकांक्षी); refers to personal desire, not the feasibility of an external pathway.
- **mystery** — something difficult or impossible to understand/explain (Hindi: रहस्य); clashes with “realistic,” which implies clarity/feasibility.
- **illusion** — a false idea or belief (Hindi: भ्रम/माया); the opposite of “realistic.”
- Thus, all the other given words have different meanings and do not fit the context that emphasizes practicality and feasibility.

Q.102 (2)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As technology continues to advance, space exploration is no longer limited to astronauts and scientists. In the coming decades, space could become a place for engineers, architects, doctors, and even artists. The idea of working beyond Earth, once considered science fiction, is slowly becoming a realistic (1) _____. Many countries have already started investing in training programs that prepare students for space-related fields. These programs not only focus on science, but also build problem-solving and leadership skills. Working in space will bring its own challenges-long durations, isolation, and technical failures will require (2) _____ preparation. Yet, the chance to be part of something bigger than oneself is what draws many young minds. With space tourism rising and private companies joining the race, the job market is expected to (3) _____. However, to succeed in this field, one must stay curious, adaptable, and (4) _____. In the future, reaching for the stars might not be a dream, but a (5)_____.

- A. casual

- C. intense
- D. frequent

Answer: C

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

- '**intense**' — of extreme force, degree, or strength; rigorous (Hindi: कठोर/गहन).
- As per the context—"long durations, isolation, and technical failures will require ___ preparation"—space work demands **rigorous, high-stakes** preparation; hence "**intense preparation**" is apt and idiomatic.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

- **casual** — relaxed/without much thought (Hindi: सामान्य/लापरवाह); the opposite of what space demands.
- **emotional** — relating to feelings (Hindi: भावनात्मक); preparation here concerns skills/rigor, not feelings.
- **frequent** — occurring often (Hindi: बार-बार होने वाला); describes frequency, not quality/degree of preparation.
- Thus, the other options fail to capture the required **rigor** of space-readiness.

Q.103 (3)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As technology continues to advance, space exploration is no longer limited to astronauts and scientists. In the coming decades, space could become a place for engineers, architects, doctors, and even artists. The idea of working beyond Earth, once considered science fiction, is slowly becoming a realistic (1) ____ Many countries have already started investing in training programs that prepare students for space-related fields. These programs not only focus on science, but also build problem-solving and leadership skills. Working in space will bring its own challenges-long durations, isolation, and technical failures will require (2) ____ preparation. Yet, the chance to be part of something bigger than oneself is what draws many young minds. With space tourism rising and private companies joining the race, the job market is expected to (3) _____. However, to succeed in this field, one must stay curious, adaptable, and (4) _____. In the future, reaching for the stars might not be a dream, but a (5) _____

A. collapse
B. expand
C. decline
D. compete

Answer: B

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

- '**expand**' — to become larger or more extensive; grow (Hindi: विस्तार होना/बढ़ना).
- As per the context—"With space tourism rising and private companies joining the race, the job market is expected to ___"—market participation and opportunities are projected to **grow**, hence "**expand**."

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

- **collapse** — fall down/cease to function (Hindi: ढहना/पतन); contradicts "rising" and "joining the race."
- **decline** — decrease/worsen (Hindi: गिरावट/कमी); opposite to the projected growth.
- **compete** — strive to win (Hindi: प्रतिस्पर्धा करना); a verb about agents, not the state/size of the **job market**; doesn't complete the prediction naturally.
- Thus, **expand** best matches the positive trend implied.

Q.104 (4)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As technology continues to advance, space exploration is no longer limited to astronauts and scientists. In the coming decades, space could become a place for engineers, architects, doctors, and even artists. The idea of working beyond Earth, once considered science fiction, is slowly becoming a realistic (1) ____ Many countries have already started investing in training programs that prepare students for space-related fields. These programs not only focus on science, but also build problem-solving and leadership skills. Working in space will bring its own challenges-long durations, isolation, and technical failures will require (2) ____ preparation. Yet, the chance to be part of something bigger than oneself is what draws many young minds. With space tourism rising and private companies joining the race, the job market is expected to (3) _____. However, to succeed in this field, one must stay curious, adaptable, and (4) _____. In the future, reaching for the stars might not be a dream, but a (5) _____

A. reliable
B. silent
C. proud
D. stubborn

Answer: A

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

- '**reliable**' — consistently good in quality or performance; dependable (Hindi: विश्वसनीय/भरोसेमंद).
- As per the context, the triad "curious, adaptable, and ___" lists core professional traits needed to succeed. "**Reliable**" fits naturally with curiosity and adaptability as a valued competence in high-stakes environments like space.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

- **silent** — not speaking (Hindi: मौन); irrelevant to capability/character for success.
- **proud** — feeling deep pleasure/satisfaction (Hindi: गर्वित); an attitude, not a success trait aligned with the first two.
- **stubborn** — unreasonably persistent (Hindi: ज़िद्दी); negative connotation, opposite of adaptive professionalism.
- Thus, **reliable** alone complements the listed success attributes.

Q.105 . (5)

In the following passage, some words have been omitted. Read the passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option from the given alternatives to fill in each blank. Mark your answer for each question.

As technology continues to advance, space exploration is no longer limited to astronauts and scientists. In the coming decades, space could become a place for engineers, architects, doctors, and even artists. The idea of working beyond Earth, once considered science fiction, is slowly becoming a realistic (1) ____ Many countries have already started investing in training programs that prepare students for space-related fields. These programs not only focus on science, but also build problem-solving and leadership skills. Working in space will bring its own challenges-long durations, isolation, and technical failures will require (2) ____ preparation. Yet, the chance to be part of something bigger than oneself is what draws many young minds. With space tourism rising and private companies joining the race, the job market is expected to (3) _____. However, to succeed in this field, one must stay curious, adaptable, and (4) _____. In the future, reaching for the stars might not be a dream, but a (5) _____

A. mistake
B. memory
C. reality
D. direction

Answer: C

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

- '**reality**' — the state of things as they actually exist; fact (Hindi: वास्तविकता).
- As per the context—"reaching for the stars might not be a dream, but a ___"—the classic contrast is **dream vs. reality**, signaling feasibility.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

- **mistake** — an error (Hindi: गलती); semantically clashes with the positive vision.
- **memory** — something remembered (Hindi: स्मृति); not the opposite of "dream" in this idiomatic pairing.
- **direction** — a course/way (Hindi: दिशा); doesn't complete the contrast with "dream."
- Thus, **reality** precisely captures the shift from imagination to feasibility.

Q.106 Identify the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement:
Read the passage and answer the questions:

in this book is about biases of intuition. However, the focus on biases does not mean that intuition is always wrong—far from it. Most of the time, the quick judgments of our intuitive mind, what I call System 1, are accurate enough to help us navigate the world. This system operates automatically and quickly, with little or no effort. On the other hand, System 2 is the slower, more deliberate mode of thinking. It allocates attention to effortful mental activities, such as solving complex problems or evaluating logical arguments. System 2 is more methodical and rational, but it is also lazier—it prefers to endorse the intuitions of System 1 rather than question them. This division of labour works well most of the time, but it also creates predictable errors. Because System 1 is prone to biases and snap judgments, we often make decisions that are not as rational as we believe. Understanding these two systems can help us recognize when we are relying too much on intuition and when we need to engage in more deliberate thinking.

A. The quick judgments of our intuitive mind, what I call System 1, is accurate enough to help us navigate the world.
B. This division of labor work well most of the time, but it also creates predictable errors.
C. Understanding these two systems can helps us recognize when we are relying too much on intuition.
D. System 2 allocates attention to effortful mental activities, such as solving complex problems or evaluating logical arguments.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. In (d), the singular subject “**System 2**” correctly takes the singular verb “**allocates**.” The rest of the predicate is also grammatically sound (“allocates attention to ... activities”).
Explanation of context of passage. The passage contrasts two systems of thinking. System 2 is the slower, deliberate system that **allocates attention** to effortful tasks—exactly what sentence (d) states.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Subject–verb error:** The head noun is “**judgments**” (plural), so the verb must be “**are**,” not “is.” Also, the appositive should be phrased “**which/that I call System 1,**” not “what I call” in formal style.
· Corrected: “The quick judgments of our intuitive mind, **which** I call System 1, **are** accurate enough ...”
· (b) **Subject–verb error:** Singular subject “**division**” requires “**works**” (not “work”).
· Corrected: “This division of labor **works** well most of the time ...”
· (c) **Modal + base form:** After “**can**,” the main verb must be in the base form “**help**,” not “helps.”
· Corrected: “Understanding these two systems **can help** us recognize ...”

Q.107
Choose the sentence that correctly uses a relative pronoun:
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Much of the discussion in this book is about biases of intuition. However, the focus on biases does not mean that intuition is always wrong—far from it. Most of the time, the quick judgments of our intuitive mind, what I call System 1, are accurate enough to help us navigate the world. This system operates automatically and quickly, with little or no effort. On the other hand, System 2 is the slower, more deliberate mode of thinking. It allocates attention to effortful mental activities, such as solving complex problems or evaluating logical arguments. System 2 is more methodical and rational, but it is also lazier—it prefers to endorse the intuitions of System 1 rather than question them. This division of labour works well most of the time, but it also creates predictable errors. Because System 1 is prone to biases and snap judgments, we often make decisions that are not as rational as we believe. Understanding these two systems can help us recognize when we are relying too much on intuition and when we need to engage in more deliberate thinking.

A. System 1 is the intuitive mode of thinking, who operates automatically and quickly.
B. The biases, which influence our judgments, often lead to predictable errors.
C. Understanding the two systems, whom have different roles, is crucial for decision-making.
D. The effortful mental activities whose System 2 performs include solving complex problems.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. Sentence (b) uses a **non-restrictive relative clause** with “**which**” to add extra information: “The biases, **which influence our judgments**, often lead ...” Commas correctly set off the non-essential clause.
Explanation of context of passage. The text notes that biases shape judgments and can cause errors; (b) mirrors this with a clean, grammatical relative clause.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Pronoun choice:** “**who**” refers to people, not systems; should be “**which/that**.”
· **✓** Corrected: “System 1 ... **which** operates automatically and quickly.”
· (c) **Case error:** “**whom**” is object case; here the pronoun functions as the subject of “have,” so use “**which/that**” (or “**who**” for persons).
· **✓** Corrected: “Understanding the two systems, **which** have different roles, is ...”
· (d) **Structure + pronoun misuse:** “**whose**” can modify things, but the structure is ill-formed (“activities whose System 2 performs” = ungrammatical).
· **✓** Corrected: “The effortful mental activities **that/which System 2 performs** include ...”

Q.108
What is the meaning of the word “deliberate” in the sentence:
“System 2 is the slower, more deliberate mode of thinking.”
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Much of the discussion in this book is about biases of intuition. However, the focus on biases does not mean that intuition is always wrong—far from it. Most of the time, the quick judgments of our intuitive mind, what I call System 1, are accurate enough to help us navigate the world. This system operates automatically and quickly, with little or no effort. On the other hand, System 2 is the slower, more deliberate mode of thinking. It allocates attention to effortful mental activities, such as solving complex problems or evaluating logical arguments. System 2 is more methodical and rational, but it is also lazier—it prefers to endorse the intuitions of System 1 rather than question them. This division of labour works well most of the time, but it also creates predictable errors. Because System 1 is prone to biases and snap judgments, we often make decisions that are not as rational as we believe. Understanding these two systems can help us recognize when we are relying too much on intuition and when we need to engage in more deliberate thinking.

A. Accidental
B. Careful and intentional
C. Quick and effortless
D. Biased

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. In context, “**deliberate**” means **careful, intentional, and thoughtful**, aligning with System 2’s slow, methodical processing.
Explanation of context of passage. The author contrasts fast, automatic System 1 with slow, effortful System 2; “deliberate” emphasizes System 2’s planned, reflective nature.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Accidental** — Opposite of intentional.
· (c) **Quick and effortless** — Describes System 1, not System 2.
· (d) **Biased** — Biases are attributed mainly to System 1’s snap judgments, not to the meaning of “deliberate.”

Q.109
Choose the best synonym for the word “endorse” in the sentence:
“System 2 is more methodical and rational, but it is also lazier—it prefers to endorse the intuitions of System 1 rather than question them.”
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Much of the discussion in this book is about biases of intuition. However, the focus on biases does not mean that intuition is always wrong—far from it. Most of the time, the quick judgments of our intuitive mind, what I call System 1, are accurate enough to help us navigate the world. This system operates automatically and quickly, with little or no effort. On the other hand, System 2 is the slower, more deliberate mode of thinking. It allocates attention to effortful mental activities, such as solving complex problems or evaluating logical arguments. System 2 is more methodical and rational, but it is also lazier—it prefers to endorse the intuitions of System 1 rather than question them. This division of labour works well most of the time, but it also creates predictable errors. Because System 1 is prone to biases and snap judgments, we often make decisions that are not as rational as we believe. Understanding these two systems can help us recognize when we are relying too much on intuition and when we need to engage in more deliberate thinking.

A. Approve
B. Reject
C. Criticize
D. Delay

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. “Endorse” most closely matches “approve,” “support,” or “back.” The sentence says System 2 often **accepts/approves** System 1’s intuitions instead of scrutinizing them.
Explanation of context of passage. Although System 2 can be rational, it may default to **approving** System 1’s outputs due to cognitive laziness.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (b) **Reject** — Antonym of endorse.
· (c) **Criticize** — Means find fault; opposite intention.
· (d) **Delay** — Refers to time, not agreement/support.

Q.110
According to the passage, what is one drawback of System 1 thinking?
Read the passage and answer the questions:
Much of the discussion in this book is about biases of intuition. However, the focus on biases does not mean that intuition is always wrong-far from it. Most of the time, the quick judgments of our intuitive mind, what I call System 1, are accurate enough to help us navigate the world. This system operates automatically and quickly, with little or no effort. On the other hand, System 2 is the slower, more deliberate mode of thinking. It allocates attention to effortful mental activities, such as solving complex problems or evaluating logical arguments. System 2 is more methodical and rational, but it is also lazier-it prefers to endorse the intuitions of System 1 rather than question them. This division of labour works well most of the time, but it also creates predictable errors. Because System 1 is prone to biases and snap judgments, we often make decisions that are not as rational as we believe. Understanding these two systems can help us recognize when we are relying too much on intuition and when we need to engage in more deliberate thinking.
A. It always leads to incorrect decisions.
B. It requires too much mental effort.
C. It can be prone to biases and snap judgments.
D. It completely replaces System 2 in decision-making.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage explicitly notes that System 1 is **prone to biases and snap judgments**, which can yield **predictable errors**.
Explanation of context of passage. While System 1 is fast and often accurate, its automatic nature makes it susceptible to **heuristics and biases**, so we must sometimes switch to System 2’s deliberate checks.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Always** is too absolute; the text says “most of the time” System 1 is accurate enough.
· (b) System 1 is **low effort**, not high; effort is characteristic of System 2.
· (d) The passage presents a **division of labour** between the systems; System 1 does not “completely replace” System 2.

Q.111 What is the main issue discussed in the passage?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In the age of endless options-from streaming services to social media platforms-modern individuals face what psychologists call "decision fatigue." Unlike earlier generations who had limited choices, today's youth are constantly required to decide: what to watch, whom to follow, what to share, and how to respond. While freedom of choice is often celebrated, too many choices can lead to stress, dissatisfaction, and even paralysis. Ironically, abundance can become overwhelming. Algorithms, designed to predict preferences, often narrow exposure rather than broaden it, creating digital bubbles. People may feel in control, yet their choices are subtly shaped by unseen patterns. Over time, the constant need to choose can drain mental energy, leaving individuals anxious or indifferent. True digital freedom may lie not in limitless options, but in mindful engagement and setting personal boundaries. Recognising when to choose-and when to step back-could be the new wisdom of the connected age.
A. Rise of social media trends
B. Overuse of mobile apps
C. Stress caused by excessive digital choices
D. Lack of internet literacy

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage foregrounds “decision fatigue”—a psychological strain arising from *too many* digital choices (what to watch/follow/share/respond). It explicitly connects abundance with stress, dissatisfaction, paralysis, and drained mental energy. Thus, the central issue is **stress caused by excessive digital choices**.
Explanation of context of passage. In a world engineered by algorithms and infinite feeds, people feel in control yet are nudged by hidden patterns. The constant micro-decisions deplete mental resources, making anxiety or indifference more likely.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Rise of social media trends** — Trends are incidental; the problem is the *volume of choices* and their cognitive cost.
· (b) **Overuse of mobile apps** — Overuse is not the focal mechanism; it’s the *choice overload* within platforms.
· (d) **Lack of internet literacy** — The author recommends mindfulness/boundaries, not literacy per se as the core issue.

Q.112 What does the author imply about algorithms?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In the age of endless options-from streaming services to social media platforms-modern individuals face what psychologists call "decision fatigue." Unlike earlier generations who had limited choices, today's youth are constantly required to decide: what to watch, whom to follow, what to share, and how to respond. While freedom of choice is often celebrated, too many choices can lead to stress, dissatisfaction, and even paralysis. Ironically, abundance can become overwhelming. Algorithms, designed to predict preferences, often narrow exposure rather than broaden it, creating digital bubbles. People may feel in control, yet their choices are subtly shaped by unseen patterns. Over time, the constant need to choose can drain mental energy, leaving individuals anxious or indifferent. True digital freedom may lie not in limitless options, but in mindful engagement and setting personal boundaries. Recognising when to choose-and when to step back-could be the new wisdom of the connected age.
A. They always give better choices
B. They expand one's interests
C. They limit exposure to diverse content
D. They reduce online ads

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage states algorithms “often narrow exposure rather than broaden it,” forming “digital bubbles.” That means curated feeds **constrain** variety, reinforcing existing preferences and limiting diverse viewpoints.
Explanation of context of passage. Although algorithms appear to personalize for convenience, this personalization narrows horizons and contributes to decision fatigue by repeatedly presenting similar content.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) **Always give better choices** — Overstated and contradicted by “narrow exposure.”
· (b) **Expand one's interests** — The text says the opposite: they *narrow* exposure.
· (d) **Reduce online ads** — Ads are not discussed; ad load is irrelevant to the author’s claim.

Q.113 What paradox is presented in the passage?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In the age of endless options-from streaming services to social media platforms-modern individuals face what psychologists call "decision fatigue." Unlike earlier generations who had limited choices, today's youth are constantly required to decide: what to watch, whom to follow, what to share, and how to respond. While freedom of choice is often celebrated, too many choices can lead to stress, dissatisfaction, and even paralysis. Ironically, abundance can become overwhelming. Algorithms, designed to predict preferences, often narrow exposure rather than broaden it, creating digital bubbles. People may feel in control, yet their choices are subtly shaped by unseen patterns. Over time, the constant need to choose can drain mental energy, leaving individuals anxious or indifferent. True digital freedom may lie not in limitless options, but in mindful engagement and setting personal boundaries. Recognising when to choose-and when to step back-could be the new wisdom of the connected age.
A. Choice leads to control but also exhaustion
B. Technology helps only the rich
C. More apps mean less productivity

urity

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage highlights a duality; people “feel in control,” yet the **abundance of options** and algorithmic nudging lead to “stress, dissatisfaction, and even paralysis.” Thus, **more perceived control (choice)** paradoxically **produces exhaustion**.
Explanation of context of passage. The author calls this the irony of abundance: freedom of choice, when excessive and shaped by unseen patterns, can undermine well-being.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (b) Technology helps only the rich — No class-based argument appears.
· (c) More apps mean less productivity — Productivity isn’t the essay’s focus; the emphasis is cognitive load and well-being.
· (d) Less data brings more security — Security/data trade-offs are not discussed.

Q.114 According to the author, what may be a solution?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In the age of endless options-from streaming services to social media platforms-modern individuals face what psychologists call “decision fatigue.” Unlike earlier generations who had limited choices, today’s youth are constantly required to decide: what to watch, whom to follow, what to share, and how to respond. While freedom of choice is often celebrated, too many choices can lead to stress, dissatisfaction, and even paralysis. Ironically, abundance can become overwhelming. Algorithms, designed to predict preferences, often narrow exposure rather than broaden it, creating digital bubbles. People may feel in control, yet their choices are subtly shaped by unseen patterns. Over time, the constant need to choose can drain mental energy, leaving individuals anxious or indifferent. True digital freedom may lie not in limitless options, but in mindful engagement and setting personal boundaries. Recognising when to choose-and when to step back-could be the new wisdom of the connected age.
A. Faster internet plans
B. Reducing social media apps
C. Mindful engagement and limits
D. Following more influencers

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The passage proposes “mindful engagement and setting personal boundaries” and “recognising when to choose—and when to step back” as the path to **true digital freedom**. It’s about intentional use, not maximal consumption.
Explanation of context of passage. By curating our own attention and limiting decision points, we counteract decision fatigue and escape algorithmic bubbles.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Faster internet plans — Speed doesn’t solve cognitive overload.
· (b) Reducing social media apps — Could help, but the author’s solution is *principled self-regulation*, not merely app count reduction.
· (d) Following more influencers — Increases inputs/choices, likely worsening overload.

Q.115 What is the tone of the passage?
Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by selecting the most appropriate option from the given alternatives.
In the age of endless options-from streaming services to social media platforms-modern individuals face what psychologists call “decision fatigue.” Unlike earlier generations who had limited choices, today’s youth are constantly required to decide: what to watch, whom to follow, what to share, and how to respond. While freedom of choice is often celebrated, too many choices can lead to stress, dissatisfaction, and even paralysis. Ironically, abundance can become overwhelming. Algorithms, designed to predict preferences, often narrow exposure rather than broaden it, creating digital bubbles. People may feel in control, yet their choices are subtly shaped by unseen patterns. Over time, the constant need to choose can drain mental energy, leaving individuals anxious or indifferent. True digital freedom may lie not in limitless options, but in mindful engagement and setting personal boundaries. Recognising when to choose-and when to step back-could be the new wisdom of the connected age.
A. Sarcastic
B. Cautionary
C. Indifferent
D. Aggressive

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).
Explain the right answer in detailed form. The author warns that “abundance can become overwhelming,” that constant choices “drain mental energy,” and suggests preventive strategies (mindfulness/boundaries). This advisory, warning tone is **cautionary**.
Explanation of context of passage. The piece neither mocks nor rants; it soberly outlines risks and proposes practical guardrails.
Other options are incorrect because:
· (a) Sarcastic — No irony or mockery is used.
· (c) Indifferent — The language shows clear concern, not apathy.
· (d) Aggressive — The style is measured, not confrontational.

Q.116 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
A political disorder and absence of government
A. Plutocracy
B. Monarchy
C. Anarchy
D. Oligarchy

Answer: C

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Anarchy**.
Explain the correct answer (Hindi meaning): *Anarchy* means a state of lawlessness, disorder, and absence of a recognized government (Hindi: अराजकता, शासन का अभाव). It denotes chaos due to the lack of authority or governing structures.
Example: “After the regime collapsed, the region descended into **anarchy**.”
Meanings of the given other options:
· (a) Plutocracy: Government by the wealthy; rule of the rich (Hindi: धनाढ्यों का शासन).
· (b) Monarchy: Government headed by a king/queen; hereditary rule (Hindi: राजतंत्र).
· (d) Oligarchy: Government by a small, powerful group (Hindi: अल्पतंत्र/कुटुम्बतंत्र).

Q.117 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
A person who writes books
A. Publisher
B. Editor
C. Orator
D. Author

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **Author**.
Explain the correct answer in minimum 2 lines. (Hindi meaning of word)
An **author** is a person who **writes books** or other literary works and is responsible for the content and style of the writing (Hindi: लेखक/रचनाकार). Unlike a publisher or editor, the author originates the text.
Example: (Use the correct word in a sentence)
Example: The **author** signed copies of her latest science-fiction novel at the book fair.

- her options:
- **Publisher:** A company/person that **produces and distributes** books or magazines (Hindi: प्रकाशक).
 - **Editor:** A person who **revises, corrects, and prepares** text for publication (Hindi: संपादक).
 - **Orator:** A person who is a **skilled public speaker** (Hindi: वक्ता).

Q.118 Choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.
The murder of a king

- A. Regicide
- B. Patricide
- C. Fratricide
- D. Homicide

Answer: A

- Sol:** The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Regicide**.
- **Regicide** means the **killing of a king or monarch**; it can also refer to the person who kills the king. (Hindi: राजहत्या / राजा की हत्या)
 - Example: *The conspirators were tried for **regicide** after the sudden death of the monarch.*
 - Meanings of the given other options:
 - **Patricide:** killing of one's **father** (Hindi: पितृहत्या).
 - **Fratricide:** killing of one's **brother** (Hindi: भ्रातृहत्या).
 - **Homicide:** killing of a **human being** in general (Hindi: हत्या); not specific to a king.

Q.119 What is the one-word substitute for "A poem of mourning"?

- A. Ballad
- B. Ode
- C. Elegy
- D. Sonnet

Answer: C

- Sol:** The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Elegy**.
- Explain the correct answer (with Hindi meaning):** An **elegy** is a poem of lament, mourning the dead or reflecting on loss and mortality (Hindi: शोकगीत/विलाप-काव्य). It often carries a reflective, somber tone.
- Example:** Thomas Gray's " **Elegy** Written in a Country Churchyard" meditates on death and the forgotten.
- Meanings of the given other options:**
- (a) **Ballad:** a narrative poem or song, often in short stanzas, telling a story (Hindi: कथगीत)
 - (b) **Ode:** a lyric poem addressing and often praising a subject in elevated style (Hindi: स्तुति-काव्य)
 - (d) **Sonnet:** a 14-line lyric poem with a fixed rhyme scheme (Hindi: चौदह पंक्तियों की कविता)

Q.120 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. "I will complete the work tomorrow."

- A. The work will have completed by me.
- B. The work will be completed by me tomorrow.
- C. The work shall completed by me.
- D. The work is completed tomorrow by me.

Answer: B

- Sol:** The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).
- Explain the rules of conversion from active to passive or passive to active with structure in detail.**
- When converting **Simple Future (will + V1)** from Active to Passive, use: **will be + V3** and introduce the doer with **by** (if needed).
- **Active Voice (future):** Subject + **will** + V1 + Object + (time).
 - "I **will complete** the work tomorrow."
 - **Passive Voice (future):** Object + **will be** + V3 + (by + subject) + (time).
 - "The work **will be completed** (by me) tomorrow."
 - This retains tense and meaning, places the focus on **the work**, and keeps the time adverbial **tomorrow** at the end naturally.
- Structure:**
- **Active:** Subject + will + V1 + Object.
 - **Passive:** Object + will **be** + V3 (+ by + Subject).
- Why other options are incorrect:**
- (a) "will **have completed**" = Future Perfect (wrong tense) and missing **be**; also incorrect voice structure.
 - (c) "shall completed" is ungrammatical; needs **be** and V3: *shall be completed* (also person/style mismatch).
 - (d) "is completed tomorrow" mixes **Present Simple passive** with a future time adverbial—tense mismatch.
- Example:**
- Active: "They **will deliver** the parcel next week." → Passive: "The parcel **will be delivered** next week."
- Information booster:** In modern usage, **will** is standard for all persons in future; **shall** is formal/rare and mostly used with I/We or in legal style.

Q.121 Select the correct active form of the given sentence:
"The assignment work has been successfully finished ahead of time by Pragna."

- A. Pragna has finished her assignment work ahead of time.
- B. Pragna has successfully finished her assignment ahead of time.
- C. Pragna have successfully finished her assignment work ahead of time.
- D. Pragna has successfully finished her assignment work ahead of time.

Answer: D

- Sol:** The correct active voice of the given sentence is (d) **Pragna has successfully finished her assignment work ahead of time**.
- Explain the rules of conversion in detail.**
- **Passive → Active:** *Object + has been + V³ + by Subject* — *Subject + has + V³ + object*.
 - **Keep adverb placement:** Adverbs like **successfully** typically appear between the auxiliary and main verb (**has successfully finished**).
 - **Retain full content:** Include "assignment work," "ahead of time," and subject **Pragna**.
- Structure:**
- *Passive:* **Object** (The assignment work) + **has been** + **finished** + (ahead of time) + **by** + **Pragna**
 - *Active:* **Pragna** + **has** + **finished** + **her assignment work** + (successfully) + (ahead of time)
- Why others are incorrect:**
- (a) Missing the adverb **successfully** (loss of meaning emphasis).
 - (b) Drops the word **work** (changes the NP).
 - (c) **have** with singular subject *Pragna* is grammatically wrong; also correct placement of **successfully** is fine but verb agreement fails.

Q.122 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.
"They might be repairing the engine now."

- ired now.
- B. The engine may be repairing now.
- C. The engine might be being repaired now.
- D. The engine might repaired now.

Answer: C

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

Explain the rules of conversion from active to passive with structure in detail.

- **Identify object** → *the engine* (object) becomes the **subject** in passive.
- **Modal + progressive** in active (**might be repairing**) becomes **modal + be + being + V³** in passive.
- Keep **adverbials** ("now") in place unless repositioning is required.
- **Structure:**
- **Active voice:** *Subject + modal + be + V-ing + object (+ adverbial)*
- **They might be repairing the engine now.**
- **Passive voice:** *Object → Subject + modal + be + being + V³ (+ adverbial)*
- **The engine might be being repaired now.**

Why other options are incorrect:

- (a) **might be repaired** → simple/passive state, but loses **progressive aspect** ("be being repaired").
- (b) **may be repairing** → treats "engine" as agent performing repair on itself (semantic and structural error).
- (d) **might repaired** → missing **be** and **being**; ungrammatical.

Information booster: Although "**be being**" can sound awkward, it is the **correct grammatical marker** for the **progressive passive** (e.g., "is being built," "might be being checked").

Q.123 Transform the following sentence into active voice:
Were you instructed by them how to fill in the form?

- A. Did you instruct them how to fill in the form?
- B. Was he informed how to fill in the form by them?
- C. Were they informing you how to fill in the form?
- D. Did they instruct you how to fill in the form?

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d).

Explanation: The original is a **passive interrogative** in the **simple past**: *Were + you (object) + past participle (instructed) + by them + complement*. To convert to active in simple past interrogative, use **do-support**: **Did + subject + base verb + object + complement?** → "**Did they instruct you how to fill in the form?**"

Structure:

- **Active voice:** *Subject + V2 (or did + V1) + Object + Complement*
- **Passive voice:** *Be (was/were) + V3 + by + Agent + Complement*
- **Example:** Passive: "Were the students **taught** by the trainer to fill the sheet?" → Active: "**Did the trainer teach** the students to fill the sheet?"
- **Information booster:** In **simple past** passives, questions begin with **was/were**; the corresponding **active** questions begin with **did + V1** (base form). Keep the **interrogative order** (auxiliary before subject) intact during conversion.

Q.124 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.
"The director should announce the results today."

- A. The results should being announced.
- B. The results should be announced today.
- C. The results should be announce today.
- D. The results should have been announced.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct passive voice of the given sentence is (b) **The results should be announced today.**

Explain the rules of conversion:

- With **modal auxiliaries** (should, can, may, will, must), the passive structure is: **Object + modal + be + past participle (V3) (+ by + agent)**.
- **Active:** **Subject (The director) + modal (should) + V1 (announce) + Object (the results) + time (today)**.
- **Passive:** **Object (The results) + modal (should) + be + V3 (announced) + time (today) (+ by the director)**.
- Often, the **agent** is omitted if obvious or unnecessary.
- **Structure:**
- **Active voice:** Subject + modal + V1 + object + (time).
- **Passive voice:** Object + modal + **be** + V3 + (by + subject) + (time).
- **Why others are incorrect:**
- (a) "should **being** announced" — wrong form; after a modal use **be + V3**.
- (c) "should **be announce**" — missing past participle; should be **announced**.
- (d) "should have been announced" — perfect passive suggests **already** done earlier; it changes the meaning/time.

Q.125 Select the correct passive form of the given sentence.
"The judge is hearing the final arguments."

- A. The final arguments were heard.
- B. The final arguments has heard.
- C. The final arguments was being heard.
- D. The final arguments are being heard by the judge.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (d).

Explain the rules of conversion from active to passive or passive to active with structure in detail.

- **Active Voice (Present Continuous):** *Subject + is/am/are + V₁-ing + Object*
- "The judge (S) + is hearing (V) + the final arguments (O)."
- **Passive Voice (Present Continuous):** *Object + is/am/are + being + V₃ + (by + Subject)*
- "The final arguments (plural) + **are being + heard** + by the judge."
- Since **arguments** is plural, we use **are**. Present continuous requires **being** + past participle (**heard**).
- **Structure:**
- **Active:** S + is/am/are + V-ing + O
- **Passive:** O + is/am/are + being + V₃ (+ by + S)
- **Why others are wrong:**
- (a) **were heard** → Past Simple Passive; tense change (incorrect).
- (b) **has heard** → Wrong auxiliary and active construction; also subject–verb disagreement.
- (c) **was being heard** → Past Continuous Passive; tense change (incorrect).
- **Example:**
- **Active:** "The committee is reviewing the proposal."
- **Passive:** "The proposal **is being reviewed** by the committee."

Q.126 Select the correct active form.
"Was your phone being charged by someone?"

- ur phone?
- B. Did someone charge your phone?
- C. Was someone charging your phone?
- D. Is someone charging your phone?

Answer: C

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

Explanation: The original sentence is in **past continuous passive**: *was + being + V³* ("was ... being charged"). To convert to **active**, identify the agent ("someone"), keep the tense (**past continuous**), and switch to *was/were + V-ing + object*. The interrogative structure retains the auxiliary at the beginning. Hence: **"Was someone charging your phone?"**

Grammatical rule used:

- **Passive (Past Continuous):** *Object + was/were being + V³ (+ by + agent)*
- **Active (Past Continuous):** *Subject + was/were + V-ing + Object*
- In **questions**, the auxiliary (*was/were*) comes first; subject follows.
- **Example:** *Passive:* "Was the car being cleaned by the mechanic?" → *Active:* "Was the mechanic cleaning the car?"
- **Information booster:** When the agent is unknown/indefinite (e.g., *someone*), passive voice often omits the agent. When converting to active, supply a generic subject like **someone** if required by the options.

Q.127 Select the correct active form of the given sentence.

"The dining hall was being thoroughly cleaned by the workers."

A. The workers were thoroughly cleaned the dining hall.

B. The workers were thoroughly cleaning the dining hall.

C. The workers had thoroughly cleaning the dining hall.

D. The workers was thoroughly cleaning the dining hall.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).

Explain the rules:

- Passive (past continuous): **was being + past participle** → Active (past continuous): **were/was + verb-ing**.
- The **agent** ("by the workers") becomes the **subject** ("The workers").
- The **subject** of passive ("The dining hall") becomes the **object** in active.
- **Structure:**
- **Passive:** Subject + **was/were being** + *V³* (+ by + Agent)
- **Active:** Agent (now Subject) + **was/were** + V-ing + Object
- **Conversion:** *The dining hall **was being cleaned** by the workers* → *The workers **were cleaning** the dining hall **thoroughly*** .

Q.128 Transform the following sentence into active voice.

All the structures built in that area had been demolished due to encroachment.

A. They had demolished all the structures build in that area due to encroachment.

B. They had demolished all the structures that were built in that area due to encroachment.

C. They had demolished all the structures built in that area due to encroachment.

D. They had demolished all the structures built in that area due to encroachment by the people.

Answer: C

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

Explain the rules of conversion:

- In **passive**, the object becomes the **subject**: *Object + had been + V³ (+ by + agent)*.
- In **active**, we restore an **agent/subject** and use the corresponding **past perfect**: *Subject + had + V³ + object*.
- Here, "all the structures (built in that area)" is the object; changing to active gives **"They had demolished all the structures (built in that area)"**. The participial phrase **"built in that area"** correctly remains as a post-modifier of **"structures."**
- **Structure:**
- **Active voice:** *Subject + had + past participle + object* → *They had demolished all the structures ...*
- **Passive voice:** *Object + had been + past participle (+ by ...)* → *All the structures ... had been demolished ...*
- **Why other options are incorrect:**
- (a) **build** (base form) is wrong; needs **built** (past participle).
- (b) Grammatically fine but **wordy**; inserting **"that were"** is unnecessary because the reduced relative **"built in that area"** is more concise.
- (d) Adds **"by the people,"** an agent not stated in the original; avoid introducing new information in strict transformations.

Q.129 Select the correct active form.

"Why was the match postponed by the organizers?"

A. Why have the organizers postponed the match?

B. Why do the organizers postpone the match?

C. Why did the organizers postpone the match?

D. Why are the organizers postponing the match?

Answer: C

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

Explanation: The original sentence is in the **simple past passive**: *was + past participle* ("was postponed") with the agent "by the organizers." To convert a **Wh-question** from **past passive** to **past active**, use **Why + did + Subject + base verb + Object**. Hence, "Why **did** the organizers **postpone** the match?" precisely mirrors the tense and meaning.

Grammatical rule used:

- **Passive (Simple Past):** Object + was/were + *V3* (+ by + Agent)
- **Active (Simple Past Question):** Wh- + **did** + Subject + *V1* + Object?
- **Structure:**
- **Active voice:** Subject + *V2* (or **did** + *V1* in questions) + Object
- **Passive voice:** Object + **be** (was/were) + *V3* (+ by + Agent)
- **Example:** *Why was the parcel delivered late by the courier?* → *Why did the courier deliver the parcel late?*
- **Info booster:** In Wh-questions, keep the **same tense** after conversion: *was/were* (past passive) ↔ **did** + *V1* (past active).

Q.130 What does the idiom 'Barking up the wrong tree' mean?

A. Apologizing

B. Praising someone

C. Accusing wrongly

D. Succeeding quickly

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

Given Idiom: *Barking up the wrong tree* — It means to pursue a mistaken course of action, blame/accuse the wrong person, or look for solutions in the wrong place (Hindi: गलत दिशा में प्रयास करना / गलत व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाना).

Example: "If you think I leaked the report, you're **barking up the wrong tree**."

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- Wasting time on a futile search (Hindi: व्यर्थ खोज).
- **Get the wrong end of the stick:** To misunderstand a situation (Hindi: गलत अर्थ निकालना).
- **Tilt at windmills:** Fight imaginary enemies; misguided effort (Hindi: काल्पनिक शत्रुओं से लड़ना).

Q.131 What does the idiom 'On cloud nine' mean?

- A. Lazy
- B. Extremely happy
- C. Very angry
- D. Confused

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: 'On cloud nine': It means to be **ecstatically joyful**, in a state of **intense happiness and delight** where one feels elated beyond the ordinary. *(Hindi: सातवें आसमान पर , अत्यधिक प्रसन्न/उत्साहित)*
Example: *When she cleared the exam with top rank, she was **on cloud nine** for days.*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Over the moon** — extremely happy; delighted.
· **Walking on air** — feeling light with happiness; elated.
· **In seventh heaven** — in a state of perfect bliss; extremely happy.
· **On top of the world** — feeling very pleased and successful.

Q.132 What does the idiom 'To leave no stone unturned' mean?

- A. Search thoroughly
- B. Avoid effort
- C. Relax completely
- D. Ignore issues

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: *To leave no stone unturned* — to make **every possible effort**, examining all possibilities to achieve a goal; to **search thoroughly** without overlooking anything (Hindi: हर संभव कोशिश करना / पूरा-पूरा प्रयास करना).
Example: The team **left no stone unturned** to find the missing evidence.
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· *Go the extra mile* — do more than is required (Hindi: अतिरिक्त प्रयास करना).
· *Bend over backwards* — make a great effort to help (Hindi: बहुत ज़्यादा कोशिश करना).
· *Move heaven and earth* — do everything possible (Hindi: आसमान ज़मीन एक कर देना).
· *Spare no effort* — make every possible effort (Hindi: कोई कसर न छोड़ना).

Q.133 Choose the correct meaning of Idiom "Flog a dead horse".

- A. Beat an opponent unfairly
- B. Repeat a settled argument
- C. Chase an impossible goal
- D. Waste time on a lost cause

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom (Flog/Beat a dead horse): It means *to waste time and effort on something that has no chance of success or has already been decided; to keep pursuing a lost cause.* (Hindi: व्यर्थ प्रयास करना; निबटे हुए/निरर्थक मुद्दे को बार-बार उछालना).
Example: "Arguing about that rule now is **flogging a dead horse**—the decision is final."
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Cry over spilt milk:** regret something that cannot be changed (Hindi: बीती बात पर पछताना)
· **Barking up the wrong tree:** pursuing a mistaken line of thought (Hindi: गलत दिशा में प्रयास करना)
· **Spin one's wheels:** expend effort with no progress (Hindi: मेहनत करना पर प्रगति न होना)

Q.134 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:
'Cut no ice'

- A. Have no effect
- B. Create trouble
- C. Be sharp
- D. Stop something

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: *Cut no ice* — **to have no influence or effect; to fail to impress or persuade.** (Hindi: कोई असर न होना / असरहीन होना)
Example: *His excuses **cut no ice** with the examiner, who still penalized him.*
Other related idioms and their meanings:
· **Carry no weight** — to have no influence (Hindi: अप्रभावी होना).
· **Fall on deaf ears** — to be ignored (Hindi: अनसुना कर देना).
· **Leave someone cold** — to fail to interest someone (Hindi: प्रभावित न करना).
· **Cut little ice** — to have very little effect (Hindi: थोड़ा बहुत असर होना, पर पर्याप्त नहीं).

Q.135 What does the idiom 'To grasp at straws' mean?

- A. To win easily
- B. To try desperate measures
- C. To show courage
- D. To make careful decisions

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

Given Idiom: *To grasp (clutch) at straws* — In moments of crisis, to try **any** possible solution, however unlikely or feeble, out of **desperation**. (Hindi: तिनकों का सहारा लेना/अखिरी उम्मीद पकड़ना.)

Example: “With the deadline hours away, he was **grasping at straws**, trying random fixes to revive the server.”

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **A Hail Mary** — a last-ditch, low-probability attempt to save a failing situation.
- **Last throw of the dice** — a final attempt when all else has failed.
- **At one’s wits’ end** — so worried/perplexed that one doesn’t know what to do next.

Q.136 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
It is high time you leave the room.

- A. have left the room
- B. had left the room
- C. left the room
- D. leaves the room

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) *left the room*.

Explanation: After expressions like “It is (high/about) time + subject”, we commonly use the **simple past** to express a **present/urgent necessity**. Thus, “It is high time **you left** the room” means **you should leave now**. Using present (“leave”) is non-standard in this idiom; present perfect (“have left”) or past perfect (“had left”) misrepresent time reference.

Grammatical rule used:

- **Pattern:** *It is (high/about) time + S + V₂ (simple past)* to suggest something is overdue **now**.
- **Alternative pattern:** *It’s time to + V₁* (no subject change): “It’s time **to leave**.”
- **Example:**
- “It’s high time **we started** the meeting.” (= we should start now)
- “It’s time **to submit** the assignment.”
- **Information booster (exceptions/notes):**
- **Formal/British English** prefers the past form after *It’s (high) time*.
- With “for + noun/pronoun + to-infinitive”: “It’s time **for you to leave**.”
- **Why the other options are wrong:**
- (a) **have left** → Present perfect doesn’t fit the idiomatic structure and implies completed action before now.
- (b) **had left** → Past perfect requires a past reference point; here we express a present urgency.
- (d) **leaves** → Third-person singular present; subject is **you**, and the idiom requires past form.

Q.137 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.
He is one of those players who has scored the most goals.

- A. have scored
- B. had been scoring
- C. scores
- D. had scored

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **have scored**.

#Explanation: In the structure “one of those + plural noun + who/that + verb,” the relative pronoun “who” refers back to the plural antecedent “**players**,” so the verb must be **plural** (**have scored**), not singular (**has scored**). The sentence means: among those players **who have scored** the most goals, he is one. Using a singular verb wrongly makes “**who**” refer to “**one**” instead of “**players**.”

Grammatical rule used: With “one of + plural noun + who/that”, the relative clause modifies the plural noun; therefore use a **plural verb** after **who/that** (e.g., *one of the students who **have** qualified*).

Example: *She is one of the writers who **have** won multiple awards*.

Info booster / exceptions: When the writer explicitly intends “**who**” to refer to “**one**” (especially with **only/sole**), a **singular verb** is possible: *He is the **only one** of the players who **has** scored today*. Here **only one** restricts the reference to **one**, not the plural set.

Q.138 Select the synonym of Perfunctory.

- A. Diligent
- B. Careless
- C. Painstaking
- D. Detailed

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Careless**.

Perfunctory: An action done **only as a routine or duty**, with **little interest, attention, or effort**; often **superficial** and **mechanical**. (Hindi: उदासीन/औपचारिक ढंग से किया गया, ऊपर-ऊपर से)

Example (given word): *His **perfunctory** nod showed he wasn’t really listening*.

Careless (Correct answer): Showing **insufficient attention or thought**; **negligent**, likely to miss details or make errors due to lack of care. (Hindi: लापरवाह, असावधान)

Example (answer word): *A **careless** review led to avoidable mistakes in the report*.

Synonyms: cursory, superficial, sketchy, heedless.

Antonyms: thorough, meticulous, painstaking, attentive.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Diligent** — hard-working, showing steady effort and care. (Hindi: परिश्रमी/मेहनती)
- **Painstaking** — very careful and thorough; showing great attention to detail. (Hindi: सूक्ष्म/अत्यंत परिश्रमपूर्वक)
- **Detailed** — giving many facts or parts; complete and thorough. (Hindi: विस्तृत/विस्तारपूर्ण)

Q.139 Select the synonym of Exaggerate.

- A. Amplify
- B. Minimize
- C. Suppress
- D. Understate

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) **Amplify**.

Given word — ‘exaggerate’: to **represent something as larger, more important, or more extreme** than it really is; to **overstate** (Hindi: बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना/अतिरंजित करना).

Example: The article tends to **exaggerate** the benefits of the product.

Correct answer word — ‘amplify’: to **increase in degree, intensity, or detail**; **magnify** (Hindi: बढ़ाना/विस्तारित करना). In discourse, it often means **to make something seem greater**, overlapping with *overstate*.

Example: The spokesperson **amplified** the minor success into a major achievement.

Synonyms (of exaggerate): overstate, magnify, inflate, overemphasize.

Antonyms (of exaggerate): understate, downplay, minimize, de-emphasize.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- (b) **Minimize:** to make something seem less important (Hindi: कम महत्व देना/कम करके दिखाना).
- (c) **Suppress:** to forcibly put an end to; to prevent expression (Hindi: दबाना/निषेध करना).
- (d) **Understate:** to describe as less important/serious than it is (Hindi: कम करके बताना).

Q.140 Select the synonym of ‘Carnal’.

- A. Demand
- B. Greed
- C. Jealousy
- D. Earthly

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Earthly**.

Given word (carnal): *Carnal* relates to the physical body, especially *bodily/sensual/sexual* appetites; opposed to spiritual. (Hindi: शारीरिक/कामुक/भौतिक).

Example: “The text warns against **carnal** desires overshadowing spiritual values.”

Correct answer word (earthly): *Earthly* means *of this world; material or worldly (as opposed to spiritual)*. While not always strictly sexual, it often contrasts with the spiritual and thus aligns with the *worldly/physical* sense of *carnal* in exam usage. (Hindi: पाथिव/भौतिक).

Example: “He renounced **earthly** pleasures for a life of meditation.”

Synonyms (for carnal): bodily, sensual, corporeal, fleshly.

Antonyms: spiritual, ascetic, ethereal, chaste.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Demand:** a strong request/need (Hindi: माँग)
- **Greed:** intense selfish desire, esp. for wealth (Hindi: लालच)
- **Jealousy:** resentment due to rivalry or fear of loss (Hindi: ईर्ष्या/जलन)

Q.141 Select the synonym of Gratify.

- A. Satisfy
- B. Insult
- C. Displease
- D. Annoy

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) **Satisfy**.

Gratify: To give pleasure or satisfaction; to indulge or fulfill a desire or need. It suggests pleasing someone by meeting their wishes or expectations. (Hindi: संतुष्ट करना / प्रसन्न करना)

Example: The teacher’s praise **gratified** the hardworking student.

Satisfy: To fulfill a need, desire, or expectation; to provide what is required or wanted so that no more is needed. (Hindi: संतुष्ट करना / तुष्ट करना)

Example: A clear explanation **satisfied** all the students’ doubts.

Synonyms: please, **satisfy**, content, appease.

Antonyms: displease, annoy, frustrate, offend.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- (b) **Insult:** To speak to or treat with disrespect or scorn (Hindi: अपमान करना).
- (c) **Displease:** To cause dissatisfaction or annoyance (Hindi: अप्रसन्न करना).
- (d) **Annoy:** To irritate; to cause slight anger (Hindi: चिढ़ाना / खीज दिलाना).

Q.142 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.

Hardly I had entered the room when the phone rang.

- A. Hardly had I entered
- B. Hardly was I entering
- C. I had hardly entered
- D. I hardly had entered

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **Hardly had I entered**.

Explanation: With negative/limiting adverbs like **Hardly/Scarcely/No sooner** placed at the beginning, **subject–auxiliary inversion** is required. The earlier action (“entering”) takes the **past perfect** and the subsequent action (“the phone rang”) takes the **simple past**, joined by the appropriate correlative (**when/than**). Hence, “ **Hardly had I entered the room when the phone rang.**”

Grammatical rule used:

- **Hardly/Scarcely/Barely** + **had** + **subject** + **V³** + **when/before** + **simple past**
- **No sooner** + **had** + **subject** + **V³** + **than** + **simple past**

· **Example:** “ **No sooner had** the meeting started **than** the fire alarm went off.”

· **Information booster / exceptions:** If **Hardly** is **not** fronted, inversion isn’t needed (e.g., “I had hardly entered when ...”), but since the adverb starts the sentence here, **inversion is mandatory**. Options (b), (c), and (d) break either the tense sequence, the inversion requirement, or the idiomatic pairing with **when/than**.

Q.143 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

The _____ of the movie was unexpected.

- A. ends
- B. ending
- C. ended
- D. end

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **ending**.

Explanation: In film/plot contexts, “**the ending**” is the standard abstract noun for the way a story concludes (Hindi: समापन / अंत का तरीका). It emphasizes **how** the story wraps up, hence “The **ending** of the movie was unexpected” is idiomatic and precise.

Example: *Critics praised the film’s **ending** for its clever twist.*

Explain why other options are incorrect.

- (a) **ends:** plural noun; we talk about **one** movie’s finish, not multiple ends. (Hindi: अंत/समाप्तियाँ)
- (c) **ended:** past-tense verb; cannot function as a noun after “The ... of the movie.” (Hindi: समाप्त हुआ)
- (d) **end:** singular noun (Hindi: अंत)— **grammatically possible** (“the end of the movie”) but **less precise** here than “ending,” which better denotes the *manner* and *craft* of the conclusion. Test usage prefers “**ending**.”

Q.144

Arrange the sentence parts:

(A) every week (B) we (C) play (D) cricket

- A. BCDA
- B. BADC
- C. DACB
- D. CADB

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **Subject:** (B) *we*
- **Verb:** (C) *play*
- **Object:** (D) *cricket*
- **Adverbial of frequency (time):** (A) *every week* commonly appears at the end for neutral emphasis.
- Final sentence: “**We play cricket every week.**”
- **Why not others?** (b) “We every week play cricket” is marked and non-idiomatic; (c) and (d) disrupt SVO order and natural adverb placement.
- **Tip:** The neutral English sentence order is **S + V + O + (Manner/Place/Time)**; frequency adverbs like *every week* typically follow the object in simple statements.

Q.145 Rearrange the parts of this sentence:
(A) before the heavy rains (B) the villagers (C) repaired the damaged bridge (D) with the help of officials

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

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences: **B C A D**.
Why this order is correct (grammar & logic):

- **B (Subject) → C (Predicate):** *the villagers* (B) is the natural subject; it must precede the main verb phrase *repaired the damaged bridge* (C).
- **Time adjunct (A) next:** *before the heavy rains* (A) sets **time** and logically follows the action core, indicating when the repair occurred.
- **Instrument/Manner (D) last:** *with the help of officials* (D) adds **means/manner**, which neatly appends to the clause after time here without breaking fluency.
- The final sentence reads smoothly: “**The villagers repaired the damaged bridge before the heavy rains with the help of officials.**”

Q.146 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.

1. I visited a zoo last weekend. P: The lions were resting under trees. Q: I saw many wild animals there. R: Monkeys were swinging on branches. S: The elephants were eating sugarcane. 6. It was a fun and learning experience.

A. SPRQ
B. PQSR
C. PRSQ
D. QPSR

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **1 → Q:** After the opening visit sentence, a general observation fits best: “ I saw many wild animals there.” The deictic “**there**” refers back to the zoo in (1), creating cohesion.
- **Q → P → S → R:** Then follow **specific examples** of animals in **parallel past-continuous** frames (“were + -ing”): lions **were resting** (P), elephants **were eating** (S), monkeys **were swinging** (R).
- The sequence maintains **topic flow** from general to specific and keeps a natural **listing rhythm** of exhibits witnessed.
- **R before 6** provides a lively, dynamic image that nicely precedes the concluding evaluation in 6 (“It was a fun and learning experience.”).

Q.147 Arrange the sentence parts:
(A) the headmaster (B) for his punctuality (C) praised (D) the student

A. ABCD
B. ADCB
C. BDCA
D. ACDB

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.
Explanation (why ACDB is correct):

- **Subject first:** (A) *the headmaster* — establishes the doer.
- **Main verb next:** (C) *praised* — completes the predicate head.
- **Direct object after the verb:** (D) *the student* — person receiving the praise.
- **Prepositional phrase giving reason:** (B) *for his punctuality* — “praise **someone** for something” is the correct collocation, so the reason naturally follows the object.
- Final sentence: “**The headmaster praised the student for his punctuality.**”
- Other orders break the standard **S + V + O + (reason/modifier)** flow or disrupt the fixed collocation **praise ... for ...**

Q.148 Choose the correct sequence to form a meaningful sentence:
(A) has a long (B) India (C) and rich (D) cultural history

A. BDCA
B. BCAD
C. BACD
D. BADC

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **Subject first:** “ **B India**” is the natural subject.
- **Finite verb next:** “ **A has a long**” correctly attaches the verb “has” to the subject “India.”
- **Coordinated adjectives:** “ **C and rich**” joins with “long” to form the coordinated adjective phrase “a long and rich ...”.
- **Head noun with premodifier:** “ **D cultural history**” completes the noun phrase; “cultural” (adjective) modifies “history” (noun).
- **Complete SVO frame:** “India has a long and rich cultural history.” (Subject–Verb–Object/Complement with proper article + adjective order).

Q.149 Rearrange the parts of this sentence:
(A) rising inflation
(B) causes difficulties
(C) for middle-class families
(D) everywhere

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

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **Subject first:** *(A) rising inflation* provides the subject.
- **Verb next:** *(B) causes difficulties* supplies the predicate/verb phrase.
- **Indirect object/complement:** *(C) for middle-class families* adds the prepositional phrase specifying *who* faces difficulties.
- **Adverbial of place/scope:** *(D) everywhere* logically sits at the end, modifying the whole action.
- Thus, the standard English order **S (A) + V (B) + Comp (C) + Adverbial (D)** gives: “Rising inflation causes difficulties for middle-class families everywhere.”

Q.150 Rearrange the parts of this sentence:

(A) for higher education
(B) many students
(C) prefer to go abroad
(D) these days

- A. ABCD
B. BDAC
C. BADC
D. DBCA

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **(D) these days** functions as a time adverbial and is naturally placed at the **beginning** for emphasis.
- **(B) many students** supplies the **subject** immediately after the introductory adverbial.
- **(C) prefer to go abroad** provides the **predicate/verb phrase** that completes the core clause.
- **(A) for higher education** is a **purpose prepositional phrase** best placed at the end for smooth information flow.
- Final sentence: “**These days many students prefer to go abroad for higher education.**”

Q.151 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.

This session is an improvement rather the previous one.

A. best
B. more good
C. very better
D. over

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **over**.

Explanation: The idiomatic collocation is “an **improvement over/on/upon** [something].” The preposition “rather” is incorrect here; we need a preposition that links “improvement” to the benchmark (“the previous one”). Hence, “This session is an improvement **over** the previous one.”

Grammatical rule used: After the noun **improvement**, use:

- **improvement in** + field/quality/metric (e.g., improvement in accuracy), and
- **improvement over/on/upon** + a **precedent/comparison target** (e.g., over the previous model).
- **Example:** “Her score shows a clear **improvement over** last year’s performance.”

Information booster:

- **improvement in** = quality/measure: *improvement in health/speed/clarity*
- **improvement over/on** = comparison with another instance: *improvement over last attempt*

Q.152 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.

I am used to eat late at night.

A. for eating
B. eating
C. to eating
D. in eating

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **to eating**.

Explanation: With the structure **be used to + noun/gerund (V-ing)**, “used to” functions like a preposition meaning *accustomed to*. Therefore, after “**am used to**”, we need a **gerund**, not the base verb. Hence, “I am **used to eating** late at night.” is correct.

Grammatical rule used:

- **be/get used to + noun/gerund** = be/become accustomed to something.
- **used to + base verb** expresses a **past habit/state** that no longer holds (e.g., *I used to eat late*).
- Here, the meaning is *accustomed now*, so **be used to + eating** is required.
- **Example:** She is **used to working** long hours. / He **used to work** nights (past habit).
- **Information booster / exceptions:**
- **get used to** indicates the **process** of becoming accustomed (e.g., *I’m getting used to waking up early*).
- Remember: in **be used to**, **to** is a **preposition**, so it takes a **gerund/noun**; in **used to + V1**, **to** is the **infinitive marker**.

Q.153 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.

He insisted to go home.

A. going on
B. upon going
C. that he goes
D. on going

Answer: D

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (d) **on going**.

Explanation: The verb **insist** collocates with the preposition **on/upon** followed by a **gerund** (V+ing): *insist on/upon doing something*. Hence, “He **insisted on going** home.” Another correct frame is “**insist that** + subject + **base verb** (subjunctive)” → “He insisted **that he go** home.”

Grammatical rule used:

- **Verb + preposition + gerund:** certain verbs (insist on, succeed in, look forward to, etc.) take a preposition and then a **gerund**, not an infinitive.
- **Mandative subjunctive** with “insist (that)”: *insist that + subject + base form* (no -s).
- **Example:** “They **insisted on meeting** the manager.” / “They **insisted that** the manager **meet** them.”
- **Information booster:** With **insist**, both **on/upon + V-ing** and **that + bare infinitive** are standard; **to + infinitive** after “insist” is non-standard.

Why other options are incorrect:

- (a) **going on** (preposition order wrong) → should be **on going** after “insisted.”
- (b) **upon going** is grammatically possible (*insisted upon going*), but the most common collocation is **on going**; the test’s key expects (d).
- (c) **that he goes** uses the indicative; for mandative use, standard is **that he go** (subjunctive).

Q.154 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
The patient was devoid _____ any hope of recovery.

- A. in
- B. with
- C. of
- D. at

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **of**.
The fixed collocation is “**devoid of**”, meaning **lacking; without** (Hindi: से रहित / विहीन). Hence, “devoid **of** any hope of recovery” is idiomatic and grammatically correct.
Example: *The village is **devoid of** clean drinking water during summers.*
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **in** — indicates location/position; not used after **devoid**. (Hindi: में)
· (b) **with** — suggests possession/accompaniment (“with hope”), opposite of **lacking**. (Hindi: के साथ)
· (d) **at** — indicates position/time/target; not used with **devoid**. (Hindi: पर/में)
Information booster: *Devoid* is an adjective and almost exclusively followed by the preposition **of**: *devoid of meaning, devoid of resources, devoid of empathy.*

Q.155 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
The boy was punished _____ his disobedience.

- A. in
- B. for
- C. to
- D. at

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **for**.
Explanation: The preposition “**for**” is used to indicate **reason/cause** after verbs like *punish, fine, scold, praise*: *punished **for** disobedience* (आज्ञा न मानने के कारण दंडित किया गया).
Example: “She was fined **for** speeding.”
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **in** — marks time/place/condition (*in July, in Delhi*), not reason. (Hindi: में)
· (c) **to** — indicates direction/recipient (*to the school*), not cause. (Hindi: को/की और)
· (d) **at** — time/place/target (*at 5 pm, at the gate, laugh at*), not reason. (Hindi: पर)
· **Info booster:** Collocations with **for** to denote cause: *rewarded for, blamed for, thanked for, expelled for.*

Q.156 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.
He congratulated me _____ my success.

- A. of
- B. off
- C. at
- D. on

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **on**.
Explanation: The verb **congratulate** collocates with the preposition **on** to indicate the cause/reason for congratulations: *congratulate someone **on** something*. (Hindi: बधाई देना (किसी उपलब्धि पर))
Example: They **congratulated** her **on** winning the scholarship.
Explain why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **of** — shows possession/origin; not used after *congratulate*. (Hindi: का/की/के)
· (b) **off** — indicates separation/removal; irrelevant here. (Hindi: हटाना/दूर)
· (c) **at** — indicates place/time/target; not used for reasons of congratulations. (Hindi: पर/में)

Q.157 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. Computers help us in many ways. P: Moreover, writing reports is easier. Q: Furthermore, data is stored safely. R: In addition, meetings happen online. S: To begin with, calculations are done fast. 6. Offices depend on them daily.
A. PRSQ
B. QRP
C. SPQR
D. PQSR

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· After 1. **Computers help us in many ways**, the logical opener is S: **To begin with, calculations are done fast**, which sets the first point.
· Then we add points cumulatively: P: **Moreover, writing reports is easier**, followed by Q: **Furthermore, data is stored safely**, and R: **In addition, meetings happen online**.
· These additive connectors (to begin with → moreover → furthermore → in addition) create a clear progression, leading naturally to 6. **Offices depend on them daily**.
Why others are wrong:
· PRSQ / PQSR / QRP all start with “**Moreover**” or “**Furthermore**”, which presuppose a prior point; they cannot logically initiate the series.

Q.158 Choose the antonym of 'commendable':

- A. Notable
- B. Blameworthy
- C. Laudable
- D. Admirable

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Blameworthy**.
Given word — ‘commendable’: Something **worthy of praise; deserving approval** for good qualities or performance (Hindi: प्रशंसनीय, सराहनीय). It highlights merit and invites admiration.
Example: Her **commendable** dedication improved the team’s results.
Correct answer word — ‘**blameworthy**’: **Deserving blame; culpable** for a fault or wrong (Hindi: निंदनीय/दोषारोपण-योग्य). It carries a negative judgment opposite to praise.
Example: The manager found the oversight **blameworthy** and demanded a correction.
Synonyms (for commendable): praiseworthy, laudable, admirable, meritorious.
Antonyms (for commendable): blameworthy, reprehensible, discreditable, deplorable.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· (a) **Notable**: worthy of attention; remarkable (Hindi: उल्लेखनीय).
· (c) **Laudable**: deserving praise (Hindi: प्रशंसनीय).
· (d) **Admirable**: arousing or deserving respect/approval (Hindi: सराहनीय/प्रशंसनीय).

Q.159 Choose the antonym of 'eminent':

- A. Prominent
- B. Celebrated
- C. Distinguished
- D. Obscure

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (d) **Obscure**.
Given word — eminent: Meaning: very famous and respected; standing out within a particular field for excellence and achievement (Hindi: विशिष्ट/प्रसिद्ध/प्रतिष्ठित). It implies high repute and public recognition.
Example: Dr. Kalam was an **eminent** scientist who inspired millions.
Correct answer word — obscure: Meaning: not well-known; unknown or hard to recognize; lacking prominence or clarity (Hindi: अप्रसिद्ध/अस्पष्ट). It contrasts directly with “eminent,” which denotes high visibility and fame.
Example: The poet remained **obscure** during his lifetime but was celebrated posthumously.
Synonyms (for eminent): prominent, celebrated, distinguished, illustrious.
Antonyms (for eminent): obscure, unknown, insignificant, undistinguished.
Meanings of the other options:
· (a) **Prominent:** widely known; important; conspicuous (Hindi: प्रमुख/प्रसिद्ध)
· (b) **Celebrated:** widely praised or acclaimed (Hindi: प्रसिद्ध/प्रतिष्ठित)
· (c) **Distinguished:** very successful and respected (Hindi: प्रतिष्ठित/विशिष्ट)

Q.160 Arrange the sentence parts:

- (A) met
 - (B) his friend
 - (C) at the station
 - (D) Rohit
- A. DCBA
B. DBAC
C. DACB
D. DABC

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences.
· **DABC → Rohit met his friend at the station** follows the standard **S–V–O–(Place)** order in English.
· **Subject (“Rohit”)** naturally comes first for a simple declarative statement.
· The **verb (“met”)** follows the subject to show action.
· The **object (“his friend”)** comes after the verb, receiving the action.
· The **prepositional phrase of place (“at the station”)** logically sits at the end to give location detail.
· Other permutations either misplace the subject or break the natural SVO flow.

Q.161 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. A triangle has three sides. P: The angles can be equal or different. Q: It is one of the basic shapes. R: Every triangle has three angles. S: The sum of angles is always 180 degrees. 6. Triangles are important in geometry.
A. PRQS
B. PRSQ
C. RPQS
D. QRPS

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct order of the given sentences: **QRPS**.
· **Link of pronoun:** After (1) “A triangle...”, **Q** (“*It* is one of the basic shapes.”) rightly uses *It* to refer back to *triangle*.
· **General to specific:** **R** states a universal property (“Every triangle has three angles.”) before we discuss types of angles.
· **Detailing property:** **P** narrows down to variability (“angles can be equal or different”), which naturally follows **R**.
· **Rule statement:** **S** gives the fundamental rule (“sum of angles is 180°”), a fitting final fact before the closing sentence (6).
· Thus the flow is: 1 → **Q** → **R** → **P** → **S** → 6.

Q.162 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. Solar energy is gaining popularity worldwide. P: It is available in abundance. Q: This makes it a sustainable option. R: Unlike fossil fuels, it doesn't emit harmful gases. S: Also, it reduces dependency on non-renewable sources. 6. Hence, governments are investing in solar technology.
A. PRSQ
B. QPSR
C. RSPQ
D. PQRS

Answer: D

Sol: Option **(d)** is the correct order of the given sentences.
· After the general statement (1), **P** gives the first reason: solar energy is **abundant**.
· **Q** logically follows **P** with the anaphoric “**This**,” concluding that abundance makes it **sustainable**.
· **R** adds a second, independent reason: **no harmful emissions**, contrasting with fossil fuels.
· **S** adds an additional benefit with “**Also**”: it **reduces dependency** on non-renewables.
· With a chain of reasons established (P→Q→R→S), the concluding (6) “**Hence, governments are investing in solar technology**” naturally follows.

Q.163 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.
1. Science fiction fuels technological imagination. P: It inspires young minds to innovate. Q: Many past inventions were once fictional ideas. R: It encourages thinking beyond limits. S: Stories often explore future societies. 6. Thus, sci-fi has real-world influence.
A. PQRS
B. SRQP
C. QPRS
D. RQPS

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- The opening claim is that sci-fi **fuels imagination**; **Q** immediately supplies **evidence** (inventions once fictional).
- **P** follows by showing **impact on individuals**—it inspires young minds to innovate.
- **R** generalizes the cognitive effect: **thinking beyond limits**.
- **S** adds a thematic breadth: **future societies** often explored in stories.
- With evidence → personal impact → cognitive expansion → thematic scope, the conclusion “ **Thus, sci-fi has real-world influence**” logically arrives.

Q.164 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.

1. Email has changed modern communication. P: It is faster than traditional letters. Q: Instant messaging is also gaining popularity. R: Emails allow file sharing and formal contact. S: However, they may lack personal touch. 6. Choosing the right medium depends on context.

A. PRSQ
B. PQSR
C. RPSQ
D. QPRS

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- After the opener “Email has changed...”, **P** gives the first key advantage (speed).
- **R** adds a second, formal/functional advantage (file sharing, formality), keeping the focus on email.
- The connector “**However**” in **S** logically introduces a contrast (lack of personal touch) after listing positives.
- **Q** then widens the lens to **another medium** (instant messaging), paving the way for the general concluding line about choosing the right medium.
- Thus, 1 – **P R S Q** – 6 forms a coherent flow: pros → con → alternative → conclusion.

Q.165 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

She was credited _____ inventing the device. -

- A. for
B. with
C. by
D. to

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **with**.

Explanation: The standard collocation is “**credit + someone + with + (doing) something**.” (“credit someone with inventing...”) meaning *to regard someone as responsible for/author of something* (Hindi: किसी को किसी उपलब्धि का श्रेय देना).

Example: “Marie Curie is **credited with** pioneering research on radioactivity.”

Why other options are incorrect:

- **for** — Used in the pattern “**give/receive credit for + noun/-ing**” (e.g., “She received credit **for** inventing...”), but **after ‘credited’ (verb) + person**, the correct preposition is **with**, not *for*.
- **by** — Introduces an agent in passive voice (“invented **by** her”), not after “credited.”
- **to** — Incorrect preposition with the verb “credit” in this sense.

Q.166 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

He speaks English _____ than I do.

- A. best
B. better
C. more good
D. good

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **better**.

Explanation: The comparative marker “**than**” requires the **comparative degree** of the adjective/adverb: **good** → **better** → **best**. Since we are comparing **how** he speaks English versus me, “**better**” (Hindi: बेहतर) is the correct comparative form.

Example: *She writes faster than I do; he sings **better** than I do.*

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- (a) **best** — superlative degree used with a group (e.g., *of all*), not a two-item comparison. (Hindi: सबसे अच्छा).
- (c) **more good** — incorrect formation; “good” forms comparison **irregularly** (*good–better–best*), not with “more.”
- (d) **good** — base form; lacks comparative meaning.

Q.167 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

They arrived _____ the airport on time.

- A. over
B. at
C. in
D. on

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **at**.

Explanation: We use “**at**” for a **specific point/place** (stations, stops, buildings used as points): *at the airport, at the station, at the bus stop* (Hindi: पर). Hence, “They arrived **at** the airport...” is idiomatic and correct.

Example: “We reached **at** the station by 6 a.m.” / Better: “We **arrived at** the station by 6 a.m.”

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- (a) **over**: Generally indicates movement above/covering; not used with *arrive*. (Hindi: ऊपर/पर से).
- (c) **in**: Used for **cities/countries/large areas** (e.g., *arrive in Delhi*), not specific points like airports. (Hindi: में).
- (d) **on**: Used with **days/dates/surfaces/transport** (e.g., *on Monday, on the table*); not for arrival at a point. (Hindi: पर/ऊपर).

Q.168 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

His actions are incompatible _____ his words.

- A. to
B. for
C. with
D. by

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **with**.
Explanation: The fixed prepositional collocation is “**compatible/incompatible with**.” “Incompatible with” means **not consistent or in harmony with** (Hindi: असंगत / मेल न खाने वाला). Hence, “His actions are **incompatible with** his words.”
Example: Their proposals are **incompatible with** the company’s core values.
Why other options are incorrect:
· (a) **to:** Used after adjectives like “superior/inferior to,” not with *incompatible*. (Hindi: को/तक, यहाँ उपयुक्त नहीं)
· (b) **for:** Suggests purpose/benefit; not the idiomatic pair with *incompatible*. (Hindi: के लिए)
· (d) **by:** Indicates agency/instrument; not used after *incompatible*. (Hindi: द्वारा)

Q.169 Select the most appropriate homonym.
The king sat on a throne.

- A. Crown
- B. Chair
- C. Rule
- D. Sword

Answer: B

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Chair**.
Given word — throne: Meaning: the ceremonial seat of a sovereign; by extension, royal authority or kingship (Hindi: सिंहासन). It denotes both the physical seat and the symbolic power of monarchy.
Example: The young prince ascended the **throne** after the coronation.
Correct answer word — chair: Meaning: a seat for one person; used figuratively for a position of authority (Hindi: कुर्सी). In the sentence, “chair” works as the closest everyday **synonym** for the physical object the king sits on.
Example: The judge took the **chair** and the proceedings began.
Synonyms (for throne): chair, seat, royal seat, kingship.
Antonyms (for throne): abdication, deposition, dethronement, subjection.
Meanings of the other options:
· (a) **Crown:** a ceremonial headpiece; also the state/office of a monarch (Hindi: मुकुट/राजसत्ता)
· (c) **Rule:** governance or control; a regulation (Hindi: शासन/नियम)
· (d) **Sword:** a weapon with a long metal blade (Hindi: तलवार)

Q.170 Select the most appropriate homonym.
The old man could barely hear.

- A. Hair
- B. Listen
- C. Smell
- D. See

Answer: B

Sol: The correct choice is (b) **Listen**.
· **Note on terminology:** Strictly, the **homophone** of *hear* is **here** (same sound, different meaning/spelling). Since “**here**” isn’t an option, the exam clearly expects the **closest related word in meaning**, i.e., “listen.”
· **Hear** (सुनना): Perceive sound involuntarily or by ability. *Example:* “I can **hear** traffic outside.”
· **Listen** (ध्यान से सुनना): Pay **attention** to sound intentionally—closest in sense to the underlined verb/context. *Example:* “Please **listen** to the announcement.”
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) **Hair** (बाल): Different meaning and sound; not related to hearing.
· (c) **Smell** (सूँघना/गंध): Different sense modality.
· (d) **See** (देखना): Visual sense, not auditory.

Q.171 Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted homonym.
The judge will **pass** the verdict.

- A. Cross
- B. Fail
- C. Shift
- D. Announce

Answer: D

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (d) **Announce**.
Given word (pass): In this context, *pass* means to *deliver or pronounce formally*, especially a judgment or verdict. It conveys the idea of officially making a decision known. (Hindi: घोषित/सुनाना, जैसे “फ़ैसला सुनाना”).
Example: “The court will **pass** the verdict at noon.”
Correct answer word (announce): *Announce* means to *make something publicly known; to declare officially*. (Hindi: घोषणा करना/घोषित करना).
Example: “The judge will **announce** the verdict today.”
Synonyms: deliver, pronounce, issue, declare.
Antonyms: withhold, conceal, suppress, reserve.
Meanings of all the other given options:
· **Cross:** to go across; to traverse; also to oppose (Hindi: पार करना/विरोध करना)
· **Fail:** to be unsuccessful; not pass (Hindi: असफल होना)
· **Shift:** to move or change position (Hindi: स्थान बदलना/परिवर्तन करना)

Q.172 Select the most appropriate homonym.
He will bat for his friend’s innocence.

- A. Criticize
- B. Play cricket
- C. Hit
- D. Support

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.
Given Idiom: bat for (someone/something) — **to support/defend** someone’s position or cause, especially publicly or strongly (Hindi: किसी का पक्ष लेना/समर्थन करना).
Example: *In the debate, the lawyer batted for his client’s innocence.*
Other related idioms and meanings:
· **stand up for** — to defend or support (किसी के समर्थन में खड़ा होना)
· **stick up for** — to speak in support of (पक्ष लेना)
· **go to bat for** — to actively intervene on behalf of (मदद/समर्थन के लिए आगे आना)
Why others are incorrect:
· (a) *Criticize* — opposite sense.
· (b) *Play cricket* — literal “to bat”; context is figurative.
· (c) *Hit* — literal action; does not fit the idiomatic usage.

Q.173 In the following question, the first and the last parts of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts - P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find the most logical order of the parts between 1 and 6.

1. Ravi opened his new geometry box. P: It had a ruler, compass, and protractor. Q: He used it in his maths class. R: He showed it to his friends. S: It was made of metal and looked shiny. 6. He liked his new box very much.

A. SRPQ
B. PSRQ
C. PQRS
D. PRSQ

Answer: C

Sol: The correct sequence is PQRS.

- After 1. Ravi opened his new geometry box, it's natural to first note what it contains → P (It had a ruler, compass, and protractor).
- Then we move to use → Q (He used it in his maths class), followed by a social action → R (He showed it to his friends).
- A final appearance detail rounds off the description → S (It was made of metal and looked shiny), leading smoothly to 6. He liked his new box very much.

Q.174 Arrange the sentence parts:

(A) read
(B) the instructions
(C) before filling
(D) carefully

A. DACE
B. ABDC
C. BCAD
D. BDCA

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **Imperative base:** Start with the verb “read” → (A).
- **Verb + object:** “read the instructions” → (A B).
- **Adverb placement:** Place “carefully” after the object for natural flow → (A B D).
- **Time/condition phrase:** Add the prepositional phrase “before filling” at the end → (A B D C).
- **Final sentence:** “ Read the instructions carefully before filling.”
- This order respects typical English word order: Verb + Object + Manner (adverb) + Time/condition (prepositional phrase).

Q.175 Select the most appropriate option to improve the bold part of the sentence.

The teacher asked that who was absent.

A. that whom
B. which student
C. who
D. whose

Answer: C

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **who**.

Explanation: After the reporting verb **ask/asked**, when the clause is an indirect **wh-question**, we do not use **that**. We directly use the wh-word introducing a noun clause in **statement word order**: *Subject + verb* (no inversion, no question mark). Hence, “The teacher asked **who was absent**” is correct and concise.

Grammatical rule used:

- **ask + wh-clause** (who/what/when/where/why/how) → *ask + wh-word + subject + verb*.
- Do not use **that** before a wh-clause.
- Keep normal statement order (no auxiliary inversion).
- **Example:** She asked **why** the meeting **was** postponed.
- **Information booster / exception:** “ **Ask that**” is grammatical only in **mandative subjunctive** structures (e.g., “They asked that he **be** present”), not for indirect questions.

Q.176 Find the incorrect part of the sentence:

The judge ordered the prisoner to hung till death.

A. to hung till death
B. No error
C. The judge ordered
D. the prisoner

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an error.

Detailed explanation of error: After verbs of command (*order, ask, tell, persuade*), when we need a **passive infinitive**, the structure is **to be + V3**. Additionally, for capital punishment the correct verb form is **hanged** (not hung). Therefore, it should be “**to be hanged**”. The accepted legal phrase is “**to be hanged till death**” (more formally: “to be hanged by the neck till dead”).

Grammatical rule used:

- **Order/Tell + object + to + be + V3** for passive infinitive.
- **Hanged vs. Hung:** People are **hanged** (execution); things/pictures are **hung**.
- **Example:**
- Active: *The judge ordered that they **hang** him.*
- Passive-infinitive with object: *The judge ordered the prisoner **to be hanged**.*

Information booster: Common verbs taking passive infinitive: **ask/tell/advise/order + object + to be + V3** (*They told him to be ready; She advised the files to be submitted early*).

Q.177 Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:

The child is afraid from the dark.

A. The child is
B. the dark
C. No error
D. afraid from

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.

Detailed explanation of error: The adjective “**afraid**” takes the preposition “**of**”, not “from.” The correct collocation is “**afraid of + noun/gerund**.” Hence, the sentence should read: “The child is **afraid of** the dark.”

Grammatical rule used: Certain adjectives require **fixed prepositions** (adjective–preposition collocations), e.g., *afraid of, interested in, good at*.

Example: She is **afraid of** spiders. / He is **interested in** astronomy.

ceptions:

- **afraid for** someone = concerned about their **safety/well-being** (e.g., *I was afraid for the child in the storm.*)
- **frightened by/at** can be used with different prepositional nuances (e.g., *frightened by the noise; frightened at the sight*). "Afraid from" is **non-standard**.

Q.178 Identify the part containing a grammatical or structural error:
The father with his sons are arriving soon.

- A. with his sons
- B. No error
- C. The father
- D. are arriving soon

Answer: D

Sol: Option (d) contains an error.
Detailed explanation of error: The true subject is “**The father**” (singular). The phrase “**with his sons**” is a **parenthetical/attendant** phrase and does **not** affect the number of the verb. Therefore, the verb must be **singular**: “ **is arriving** soon,” not “are arriving soon.”
Grammatical rule used: When a singular subject is followed by an accompanying phrase (e.g., **with, along with, together with, as well as, accompanied by**), the verb agrees with the **main subject**, not the accompanying noun.
Example: “The captain, **along with** his players, is meeting the press.”
Information booster:
· Conjunction **and** generally makes the subject plural (“A and B **are**...”), but prepositional/attendant phrases (**with/as well as/together with**) **do not**.

Q.179 Find the incorrect part of the sentence:
He divided the sweets between his five friends.

- A. He divided
- B. between his five friends
- C. No error
- D. the sweets

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation: Use **among** for more than two persons/things when referring to a general distribution within a group. Here, the sweets are distributed **to five friends** (a group of more than two), so “**among his five friends**” is required. “Between” is typically used for **two** entities or when choices/relationships are considered **pairwise**.
Grammatical rule used: *Between* is used for two; *among* for more than two in general distributions.
Example: She divided the chocolates **among** her three cousins. / The dispute was **between** Ram and Shyam.
Information booster / exceptions: *Between* can be used with more than two when relationships are **distinct and individual** (e.g., “an agreement between the company, the union, and the government”), but competitive exams prefer the traditional rule for distribution contexts— **among** for 3+.

Q.180 Find the incorrect part of the sentence:
Neither of the two brothers are trustworthy.

- A. Neither of the two brothers
- B. are
- C. trustworthy
- D. No error

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.
Detailed explanation: The subject “**Neither of the two brothers**” is **singular** because *neither* refers to “not one and not the other” (i.e., each taken singly). Therefore, it must take a **singular verb**: **is**, not **are**. The correct sentence is: “**Neither of the two brothers is trustworthy.**”
Grammatical rule used: Indefinite determiners **neither, either, each, every** take **singular verbs**, even when followed by a plural noun phrase (e.g., *neither of the answers is*).
Example: *Either of the solutions is acceptable.*
Information booster: While **none of** can take singular or plural depending on emphasis, **neither of** is standardly **singular** in formal English.

Q.181 Choose the part of the sentence that contains an error:
You should avail of every opportunity.

- A. every opportunity
- B. No error
- C. avail of
- D. You should

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) contains an error.
Explanation: The verb **avail** in the sense of “make use of / take advantage of” is normally used **reflexively** in standard English: **avail oneself of + noun**. Therefore, the sentence should be “**You should avail yourself of every opportunity.**” Here, the reflexive pronoun **yourself** must agree with the subject **You**. The other parts are correct.
Grammatical rule used:
· With the meaning “to use/take advantage of,” the pattern is **avail + reflexive pronoun + of + object**.
· Structure: **Subject + avail + oneself (myself/yourself/himself/.../themselves) + of + noun**.
Example:
· Correct: *They **availed themselves of** the early-bird discount.*
· Correct: *She **availed herself of** every learning resource.*

Q.182 Choose the antonym of 'Lax'.

- A. Reliable
- B. Slack
- C. Careless
- D. Loose

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Reliable**.
Given word — Lax: Lax means **not sufficiently strict, severe, or careful; slack; negligent** (Hindi: शिथिल/ढीला/लापरवाह). It describes a person’s attitude, discipline, or enforcement that is too relaxed.
Example: Lax safety checks can lead to accidents.
Correct answer word — Reliable: Reliable means **consistently good in quality or performance; dependable; careful and trustworthy** (Hindi: विश्वसनीय/भरोसेमंद). In contexts of duty/discipline, being reliable implies **careful, thorough, and responsible** conduct—the opposite tendency to being lax.
Example: Riya is a reliable team lead who never overlooks safety protocols.
Synonyms (of lax): slack, negligent, lenient, careless.

stringent, rigorous, reliable (contextual opposite in duty/performance).

Meanings of the other options:

- (b) **Stack** — a pile or to arrange in a pile (Hindi: ढेर/ढेर लगाना).
- (c) **Careless** — not giving sufficient attention or thought; negligent (Hindi: लापरवाह). (*Synonym, not antonym.*)
- (d) **Loose** — not tight/firm; slack (Hindi: ढीला). (*Synonym, not antonym.*)

Q.183 Choose the antonym of 'assert':

- A. Deny
- B. Maintain
- C. Proclaim
- D. Declare

Answer: A

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (a) **Deny**.

Given word (assert): *Assert* means *to state something firmly and confidently; to insist on the truth of something*. (Hindi: दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना/दावा करना).

Example: "She **asserted** that she had submitted the report."

Correct answer word (deny): *Deny* means *to refuse to admit the truth or existence of something; to contradict a claim*. (Hindi: इंकार करना/नक़््शी करना).

Example: "He **denied** the allegation in clear terms."

Synonyms: declare, maintain, affirm, insist.

Antonyms: deny, refute, disclaim, contradict.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Maintain:** to keep up; to assert or claim (Hindi: बनाए रखना/दावा करना)
- **Proclaim:** to announce officially/publicly (Hindi: घोषणा करना)
- **Declare:** to state formally/officially (Hindi: घोषित करना/ऐलान करना)

Q.184 Which sentence contains a word that is spelled incorrectly?

- A. The weather forecast mentioned a change in meterological patterns.
- B. He is passionate about anthropology and human cultures.
- C. The scientist wrote a paper on marine biology and its ecosystems.
- D. She is studying zoology at the university to become a biologist.

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) contains an **incorrectly** spelt word.

Correct spelling is: " **meteorological**" — relating to **meteorology**, the scientific study of weather and atmospheric phenomena; it concerns observation, analysis, and prediction of weather patterns. (Hindi: मौसम-विज्ञान संबंधी, वायुमंडलीय घटनाओं से संबंधित)

Example: *According to meteorological data, the monsoon will arrive early this year.*

Meanings of all the given options (key words):

- **Meteorological** — pertaining to weather/atmosphere and its processes. (Hindi: मौसम-विज्ञान संबंधी)
- **Anthropology** — the study of human beings, their societies, cultures, and development. (Hindi: मानवशास्त्र)
- **Marine biology** — the study of life in oceans/seas and marine ecosystems. (Hindi: समुद्री जीवविज्ञान)
- **Zoology** — the branch of biology dealing with animals. (Hindi: प्राणिविज्ञान)

Q.185 Find the misspelt word.

- A. Beligerant
- B. excellent
- C. existence
- D. Belligerent

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.

Correct spelling is: " **Belligerent**" — meaning **hostile, aggressive, or engaged in war/conflict**; also used for a **party engaged in warfare** (Hindi: आक्रामक/युद्धरत, युद्ध में पक्ष).

Example: "His **belligerent** tone escalated the argument."

Meanings of all the given options:

- (a) **Beligerant** — X **Incorrect** spelling of *belligerent* (extra l missing).
- (b) **excellent** — ✓ Correct; **extremely good; outstanding** (Hindi: उत्कृष्ट). *Example:* "She did an **excellent** job."
- (c) **existence** — ✓ Correct; **the state of existing/being** (Hindi: अस्तित्व). *Example:* "The very **existence** of water enabled life."
- (d) **Belligerent** — ✓ Correct; **aggressive/warlike; engaged in war** (Hindi: आक्रामक/युद्धरत). *Example:* "Two **belligerent** nations signed a truce."

Q.186 Which sentence contains a word that is spelled incorrectly?

- A. The actors had a final **rehearsel** before the big shown.
- B. The soldier jumped out of the plane using a **parachute**.
- C. The students gathered **together** in the assembly hall.
- D. She carefully placed the vase on the **shelf**.

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the **incorrectly** spelt word.

Correct spelling is: " **rehearsal**" — a session of practice before a performance; a run-through done to prepare actors/musicians for the final show (Hindi: पूर्वाभ्यास/अभ्यास). Also, " **show**" (not "shown") is the correct noun for "big show." "Shown" is the past participle of the verb *show*, not a noun.

Example: The cast had a final **rehearsal** before the opening **show**.

Meanings of all the given options:

- (a) **rehearsal** — a practice session before a performance (Hindi: पूर्वाभ्यास); **show** — a performance/event (Hindi: कार्यक्रम/प्रदर्शन)
- (b) **parachute** — a device that slows a person/object falling through the air (Hindi: पैराशूट)
- (c) **assembly (hall)** — a place where people gather for meetings or events (Hindi: सभागार)
- (d) **vase** — a decorative container for flowers (Hindi: फूलदान); **shelf** — a flat board for storing/displaying things (Hindi: तख्ता/शेल्फ)

Q.187 Spot the misspelt word.

- A. Acheived
- B. Accessible
- C. Committee
- D. Accommodate

Answer: A

Sol: Option (a) is the incorrectly spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Achieved** — to successfully bring about or attain by effort; to accomplish." (Hindi: हासिल करना/प्राप्त करना)
Example: She **achieved** remarkable results within a year.
Meanings of all the given options:
· (a) **Acheived** — *Incorrect spelling of achieved.* (हासिल करना)
· (b) **Accessible** — able to be reached/entered/used; also easy to understand. (Hindi: सुगम/सुलभ)
· (c) **Committee** — a group of people appointed to perform a function. (Hindi: समिति)
· (d) **Accommodate** — to provide lodging/space; to fit in with the wishes/needs of. (Hindi: ठहरने की व्यवस्था करना/समायोजित करना)

Q.188 Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.
He asked if I had been aware of the policies of the company.

- A. He said, "Did you be aware of the policies of the company?"
B. He said, "Were you awared of the policies of the company?"
C. He said, "Was you aware of the policies of the company?"
D. He said, "Were you aware of the policies of the company?"

Answer: D

Sol: The correct direct speech is (d) He said, "Were you aware of the policies of the company?"
Explanation: The indirect asked if + past perfect continuous of *be aware* ("had been aware" expresses prior state) becomes a **yes/no question** in direct speech using the correct past form of **be** with second person: **Were you aware ... ?** Pronoun shifts back: I → **you**. Word "**awared**" (in option b) is incorrect; "**Was you**" (in c) is ungrammatical; "Did you be**" (in a) is incorrect formation for the verb **be** with the adjective **aware**.
Rules of conversion (Indirect → Direct for yes/no questions):
· Replace **if/whether** with **question word order** (auxiliary before subject).
· Restore original tense as per context; with reported questions about a past state, **were you** is idiomatic.
· Use a question mark and quotation marks; the reporting verb is typically **asked** (though the options here use **said**).
· **Example:** Indirect: She asked if I was ready. → Direct: She said/asked, "**Were you ready?**"
Information booster: For adjectives like **aware/afraid/sure**, questions use **be** + subject: "**Were you aware ... ?**" — not "did you be aware."

Q.189 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
He said, "I have completed the task."

- A. He said that he has completed the task.
B. He said that he was completing the task.
C. He said that he completed the task.
D. He said that he had completed the task,

Answer: D

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (d) He said that he had completed the task.
Explanation: The reporting verb **said** is in the past; therefore, in indirect speech the present perfect **have completed** changes to **past perfect had completed**. The first-person pronoun **I** changes to **he** to match the subject of the reporting clause.
Rules of conversion:
· Tense backshift with a past reporting verb: **Present perfect → Past perfect**.
· Pronoun change as per context: I → **he/she**.
· Remove quotation marks; use a conjunction (**that**) for statements.
· **Example:** Direct: She said, "I have finished my work." → Indirect: She said **that she had finished** her work.

Q.190 Choose the correct direct speech form of the following sentence.
Simran said that she had been writing a letter to the principal.

- A. Simran said, "I have writing a letter to the principal."
B. Simran said, 'I have been writing a letter to the principal.
C. Simran said, "I was being writing a letter to the principal."
D. Simran said, "I was written a letter to the principal."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (b).
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
· **Backshift rule:** From **Present Perfect Continuous** (*have/has been V-ing*) in direct speech → **Past Perfect Continuous** (*had been V-ing*) in indirect when the reporting verb is past (**said**).
· **Pronoun change:** *I* → *she* (to match Simran).
· **Linker "that"** is used in indirect and dropped in direct; time references adjust if present (none here).
· Given indirect "she **had been writing** ..." most naturally corresponds to direct "**I have been writing** ..." uttered at the time of speaking.
· **Why others are incorrect:**
· (a) "**I have writing**" is ungrammatical; needs **have been writing**.
· (c) "was being writing" is wrong form (no *being* with progressive like this).
· (d) "was written" is passive simple past; meaning changes.
Example:
· Direct: *He said, "I **have been studying** for hours."* → Indirect: *He said that he **had been studying** for hours.*

Q.191 In the following question, a sentence has been given in Indirect Speech. Choose the correct Direct Speech form.
The analyst stated that inflation could have been controlled if monetary policies had been revised earlier.

- A. The analyst stated, "Inflation could have been controlled if monetary policies had been revised earlier."
B. The analyst stated, "Inflation could be controlled if monetary policies were revised earlier."
C. The analyst stated, "Inflation had been controlled if monetary policies had been revised earlier."
D. The analyst stated, "Inflation can be controlled if monetary policies are revised earlier."

Answer: A

Sol: The correct direct speech is (a).
Explain the rules of conversion in detail:
· Remove the conjunction **that** and restore **quotation marks** after the reporting verb.
· Since the reported content expresses a **Type-3 conditional** (past perfect in the if-clause + modal perfect *could have been* in the main clause), the tense **remains the same** when reconstructing Direct Speech.
· Pronouns/time words require no change here; the sentence is general and not deictic.
· **Structure:**
· **Indirect:** [Reporting verb (past)] + that + [reported clause].
· **Direct:** [Reporting verb] + , " [same clause as original statement] ".
· **Example:** Indirect: She said that the project **could have succeeded** if we **had started** earlier. → Direct: She said, "The project **could have succeeded** if we **had started** earlier."

Q.192 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.
 She said that she was learning French.

- A. She said, "I learn French."
- B. She said, "I am learning French."
- C. She said, "I was learning French."
- D. She said, "I have learned French."

Answer: B

Sol: The correct direct speech is (b).
Explanation: Indirect “**she was learning**” commonly reports a present-progressive utterance made earlier: “**I am learning.**” When restoring to direct speech, we:
· Revert the **backshift** where appropriate (**was learning** → **am learning**) to reflect the likely original utterance.
· Change the pronoun **she** → **I** to match the original speaker.
· Use a **comma and quotation marks** after the reporting verb: *She said, “...”*
Why others are incorrect:
· (a) **Simple present** (“I learn”) does not match the progressive meaning of “was learning.”
· (c) Keeps **past progressive** in the quote, which would correspond to indirect **had been learning**, not “was learning,” if time-distance were intended.
· (d) **Present perfect** changes meaning to completion, not an ongoing process.

Q.193 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
 He said, "I don't like spicy food."

- A. He said that he hadn't liked spicy food.
- B. He said that he likes spicy food.
- C. He said that he didn't like spicy food.
- D. He said that he doesn't like spicy food.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (c).
Explanation: The reporting verb “**said**” is in the **past**, so the present simple in the reported clause **backshifts** to **past simple**. Pronoun “**I**” changes to “**he**” to match the subject, quotation marks are removed, and the conjunction “**that**” is introduced. Thus, “ **don’t like**” → “ **didn’t like**”.
Rules of conversion (key points):
· Reporting verb in past → **Present Simple** → **Past Simple** (do/does not + V₁ → did not + V₁).
· **Pronouns** change according to context (I → he/she).
· **Quotation marks** are dropped; **that** is commonly used.
· Time/place words may change if present (none here).
· **Structure:**
· **Direct:** S + said, “I **do not** like ...”
· **Indirect:** S + said (that) **he did not like** ...
· **Example:** *She said, “I don’t eat sugar.” → She said (that) she **didn’t eat** sugar.*

Q.194 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct Speech.
 She told us that she had not seen the movie.

- A. She said, "I didn't saw the movie."
- B. She said, "I haven't see the movie."
- C. She said, "I had not seen the movie."
- D. She said, "She hadn't seen the movie."

Answer: C

Sol: The correct direct speech is (c).
The correct indirect/ direct speech is (c) “She said, ‘I had not seen the movie.’”
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.
· **Identify the reporting verb & tense:** The original sentence uses a past reporting verb (*told*). The reported clause is in **past perfect** (“had not seen”).
· **Reverse to direct speech carefully:** When indirect speech shows **past perfect**, the safest direct reconstruction keeps **past perfect** inside quotes: “**I had not seen ...**”
· **Pronoun change:** In direct speech, the speaker refers to herself as I (not “she”).
· **Reporting verb framing:** “told us that ...” can map to “**said, ‘...’**” (or “said to us, ‘...’”). Since options use **said**, we choose that.
· **Punctuation:** Remove *that*, use quotation marks; place the comma before the opening quote.
Why the other options are incorrect:
· (a) *didn’t saw* → wrong verb form after **didn’t** (should be **didn’t see**). Also, past simple doesn’t mirror the indirect **past perfect** given.
· (b) *haven’t see* → wrong construction of present perfect (should be **haven’t seen**). Present perfect also clashes with the backshift implied by the indirect sentence.
· (d) Uses **She** inside the quotes; in direct speech the speaker would say I, not **She**.
Information booster (exceptions): Sometimes **past simple** / **present perfect** in direct may both become **past perfect** in indirect after a past reporting verb. When reconstructing from indirect → direct, prefer the closest tense signalled by the indirect form (here, **past perfect**).

Q.195 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
 She said to me, “Would you like some coffee?”

- A. She asked that I would like some coffee.
- B. She asked me if I would like some coffee.
- C. She asked me would I like some coffee.
- D. She offered me some coffee.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (b).
Rules of conversion:
· Report **yes/no questions** with **ask + object + if/whether + statement order** (no inversion, no question mark).
· **Pronouns** change as per context (“you” → “I” when the listener is the reporter).
· **Polite offers** using *would* generally keep the modal (*would*) in reported speech.
· **Structure:** Direct: *Said to + O, “Modal + S + V ... ?”* → Indirect: *asked + O + if/whether + S + modal + V ...*
· **Example:** “He said to her, ‘Will you stay?’” → “He asked her if she would stay.”
Why others are incorrect:
· (a) Lacks **object** after “asked” and misuses **that**-clause for a question.
· (c) Keeps **inversion** (“would I”) after “asked me,” which is ungrammatical in reported questions.
· (d) Changes **speech act** (asking → offering); not a faithful conversion.

Q.196 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
 She said, “Can I ask a question?”

- A. She asked whether she could ask a question.
- B. She asked whether she might ask a question.
- C. She said whether she could ask a question.
- D. She asked whether she can ask a question.

Sol: The correct indirect speech is (a) *She asked whether she could ask a question.*
Explain the rules of conversion in detail.

- **Reporting verb change:** For a **yes/no interrogative**, change *said* → **asked**.
- **Connector:** Use **if/whether** (here **whether**) instead of the question mark; remove inversion.
- **Pronoun shift:** *I* → **she** (speaker = She).
- **Backshift of modal:** *can* → **could** because the reporting verb is in the past.
- **Punctuation:** Drop quotes and question mark; use a statement order (S + V).

Why others are incorrect:

- (b) *might* corresponds to **may** in direct, not **can**; changes meaning (permission/possibility).
- (c) *said whether* is not standard for interrogatives; use **asked**.
- (d) No backshift (*can* → **could**) after a past reporting verb, so it's tense-incorrect.

Q.197 Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct to Indirect Speech.
She said, "I had eaten breakfast."

A. She said that she ate breakfast.
B. She said that she would have eaten breakfast.
C. She said that she had eaten breakfast.
D. She said that she has eaten breakfast.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct indirect/ direct speech is (c).
Explanation: Reported speech of a **past perfect** statement (**had eaten**) remains **past perfect** in indirect speech; there is **no further backshift**. We remove quotes and introduce the clause with **that**; pronouns/time markers remain unchanged here.

Rules of conversion:

- Reporting verb "said" (past, neutral) → keep the reported clause tense **as** is if it is already in **past perfect**.
- Quotation marks dropped; **that**-clause used.
- Pronoun "I" → **she** to match the subject of reporting clause.
- **Result:** *She said that she **had eaten** breakfast.*

Q.198 In the following question, a sentence has been given in Indirect Speech. Choose the correct Direct Speech form.
The climatologist said that if global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities.

A. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures kept rising, sea levels will threaten major coastal cities.
B. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures had kept rising, sea levels would have threatened major coastal cities."
C. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities."
D. The climatologist said, "If global temperatures keep rising, sea levels threaten major coastal cities."

Answer: C

Sol: The correct direct speech is (c).
The given sentence is in **Indirect Speech**, and we need to change it to **Direct Speech**.

Step 1: Reported Speech
Indirect: "... *if global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities.*"
Here, the modal "**would**" is already present.

Step 2: Rule of Will → Would

- Normally, in **Direct** → **Indirect**, "will" changes to "would" because of tense backshift.
- Direct: *He said, "It will rain tomorrow."*
- Indirect: *He said that it would rain the next day.*
- While going **Indirect** → **Direct**, if "would" was only a backshift of "will," then it reverts to "**will**."

Step 3: Exception for Conditionals

- In this sentence, "would" is **not a backshift of "will"** but a part of a **conditional structure** ("If X ... Y would ...").
- In such cases, "would" **remains unchanged** in Direct Speech.

Verify Options

- (a) "will threaten" → wrong because this assumes backshift, but here "would" is original conditional, not a backshift.
- (b) "had kept rising ... would have threatened" → tense distortion.
- (c) Correct: keeps "would threaten" intact as in conditional.
- (d) Present tense "keep rising ... threaten" → wrong.

Correct Answer: (c)
Direct Speech: *The climatologist said, "If global temperatures kept rising, sea levels would threaten major coastal cities."*

Q.199 Choose the correctly spelt word:

A. Entreprenure
B. Entroprenure
C. Entrepreneur
D. Enterprenuer

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) is the correctly spelt word.
Correct spelling is: " **Entrepreneur** — a person who sets up businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit." (Hindi: उद्यमी/व्यवसायी)
Example: As an **entrepreneur**, she launched a clean-energy startup.

Q.200 Choose the option that completes the sentence using the correct spelling.
The newly fallen snow _____ transformed the landscape.

A. magicaly
B. magically
C. magickelly
D. majicelly

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **magically**.
Explanation: The required word is an **adverb** modifying "transformed." From the adjective "**magical**," we form the adverb by adding -ly → **magical** + **ly** = **magically** (with -ally because *magical* ends in -al). The others are nonstandard spellings. (Hindi: जादुई ढंग से/अद्भुत रूप से)
Example: *The garden looked **magically** serene after the snowfall.*

Information booster (spelling rule):

- Many adjectives ending in -al form adverbs with -ly, giving -ally in the result: *magical* → *magically*, *accidental* → *accidentally*, *logical* → *logically*.
- Note exceptions/patterns: *public* → *publicly* (no -ally), *basic* → *basically* (add -ally because -ic → -ically).

