

IBPS RRB Clerk Mains Memory Based Paper 1st Feb 2026 (English)

Q1. The following question gives a sentence which has been divided into four parts which may not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as the answer.

- (A) Milton Keynes, featuring top
(B) players from the professional circuit
(C) the 2026 PDC World Masters darts
(D) tournament concludes today in
(a) ACBD
(b) CDAB
(c) CBAD
(d) ADBC
(e) No rearrangement required

Q2. The following question gives a sentence which has been divided into four parts which may not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as the answer.

- (A) gold and silver prices in India
(B) investors stayed cautious
(C) ahead of the Union Budget
(D) remained volatile today, as
(a) CDBA
(b) DBCA
(c) ADBC
(d) DCBA
(e) No rearrangement required

Q3. The following question gives a sentence which has been divided into four parts which may not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as the answer.

- (A) reaches its full phase today,
(B) the February 2026 Snow Moon
(C) sky watchers as it rises after sunset
(D) offering a bright and clear view for
(a) ABDC
(b) CBAD
(c) CABD
(d) BADC
(e) No rearrangement required

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Q4. The following question gives a sentence which has been divided into four parts which may not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as the answer.

- (A) transparency across departments
- (B) public services and improve
- (C) digital reforms, aiming to simplify
- (D) the government today announced new
- (a) BCDA
- (b) BDCA
- (c) DABC
- (d) DCBA
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q5. The following question gives a sentence which has been divided into four parts which may not be in their correct order of narrative. The sentence is then followed by five options, one of which gives the sequence of the rearranged parts to make the sentence meaningful. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of the parts. If the sentence is already arranged in the correct sequence, mark option " No rearrangement required " as the answer.

- (A) cautiously to fresh economic
- (B) global stock markets opened mixed
- (C) data and policy signals
- (D) today as investors reacted
- (a) CDAB
- (b) BDAC
- (c) ACDB
- (d) DCBA
- (e) No rearrangement required

Q6. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Ahead of time.

- (a) At the correct moment
- (b) Later than expected
- (c) Before the scheduled time
- (d) Without any delay
- (e) By coincidence

Q7. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Carry the torch for.

- (a) To guide someone
- (b) To lead a movement
- (c) To support a cause openly
- (d) To remain secretly in love
- (e) To celebrate a victory

Q8. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

In someone's black book.

- (a) To be closely trusted
- (b) To be under observation
- (c) To be officially recorded
- (d) To be financially indebted
- (e) To be in someone's bad favour

Q9. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Off colour.

- (a) Very fashionable
- (b) Slightly unwell or inappropriate
- (c) Extremely angry
- (d) Poorly dressed
- (e) Completely wrong

Q10. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

Taste of your own medicine.

- (a) Learning a new lesson
- (b) Making a careful decision
- (c) Receiving medical help
- (d) Being punished severely
- (e) Getting similar treatment

Solutions

S1. Ans. (b)

Sol. Option **(b)** CDAB is correct.

Why this sequence works (C-D-A-B)

C starts the sentence by introducing the main subject clearly:

- "the 2026 PDC World Masters darts ..."

This tells us what we are talking about.

D must follow because it completes the core noun phrase by adding what it is and where/when it ends:

- "... tournament concludes today in ..."

After "**in**", we naturally expect a place.

A fits perfectly after "in" because it provides the location and then sets up an additional detail:

- "Milton Keynes, featuring top ..."

The comma after Milton Keynes makes "featuring..." an extra descriptive phrase.

B completes that descriptive phrase by telling which "top" people are being featured:

- "players from the professional circuit."

So **A + B** together form one complete modifier: "featuring top players from the professional circuit."

Correct sentence (after rearrangement)

"The 2026 PDC World Masters darts tournament concludes today in Milton Keynes, featuring top players from the professional circuit."



S2. Ans. (c)

Sol. Option (c) **ADBC** is correct.

Explanation of the sequence (A-D-B-C)

A works best as the opening part because it introduces the main subject of the sentence:

- “gold and silver prices in India ...”

A sentence normally begins by stating what is being discussed.

D must follow **A** because it completes the main clause and sets up a cause or explanation:

- “... remained volatile today, as ...”

The word “**as**” clearly signals that a reason will follow.

B fits next because it gives that reason:

- “investors stayed cautious ...”

This logically explains why prices were volatile.

C completes the sentence by specifying why investors were cautious:

- “ahead of the Union Budget.”

This phrase naturally follows “stayed cautious” and provides context.

Correct sentence (after rearrangement)

“Gold and silver prices in India remained volatile today, as investors stayed cautious ahead of the Union Budget.”

S3. Ans. (d)

Sol. Option (d) **BADC** is correct.

Explanation of the sequence (B-A-D-C)

B is the most suitable opening because it introduces the subject clearly:

- “the February 2026 Snow Moon ...”

A meaningful sentence should begin by stating what is being described.

A logically follows **B** as it completes the main idea about the subject:

- “... reaches its full phase today, ...”

This forms a complete and clear main clause.

D comes next because it adds additional information describing the effect or result of the full phase:

- “... offering a bright and clear view for ...”

The participle “offering” correctly modifies the subject “Snow Moon.”

C completes the sentence by specifying for whom and when this view is available:

- “... sky watchers as it rises after sunset.”

This phrase naturally follows “offering a bright and clear view for.”

Correct sentence (after rearrangement)

“The February 2026 Snow Moon reaches its full phase today, offering a bright and clear view for sky watchers as it rises after sunset.”

S4. Ans. (d)

Sol. Option (d) **DCBA** is correct.

Explanation of the sequence (D-C-B-A)

D is the correct opening because it introduces the subject and the action:

- “the government today announced new ...”

This sets up the sentence by telling us **who** did **what**.



C follows naturally because it specifies what was announced:

- "... digital reforms, aiming to simplify ..."

The phrase "aiming to simplify" signals that further objectives will follow.

B comes next as it completes the first objective of those reforms:

- "... public services and improve ..."

The conjunction "and" clearly indicates that another improvement is yet to be mentioned.

A correctly completes that parallel structure by stating the second objective:

- "... transparency across departments."

This neatly balances "simplify public services" with "improve transparency."

Correct sentence (after rearrangement)

"The government today announced new digital reforms, aiming to simplify public services and improve transparency across departments."

S5. Ans. (b)

Sol. Option (b) BDAC is correct.

Explanation of the sequence (B-D-A-C)

B is the best opening because it introduces the subject and the main action clearly:

- "global stock markets opened mixed ..."

This sets the context immediately.

D follows naturally because it adds the time reference and introduces the reason:

- "... today as investors reacted ..."

The connector "as" signals that an explanation is coming.

A fits next because it tells how investors reacted and sets up what they reacted to:

- "cautiously to fresh economic ..."

The phrase "reacted cautiously to" needs an object.

C completes that object smoothly:

- "data and policy signals."

So A + C together form the complete phrase: "reacted cautiously to fresh economic data and policy signals."

Correct sentence (after rearrangement)

"Global stock markets opened mixed today as investors reacted cautiously to fresh economic data and policy signals."

S6. Ans. (c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c) Before the scheduled time

Idiom: Ahead of time

Meaning in English

Earlier than the planned, expected, or scheduled time.

Meaning in Hindi

निर्धारित या अपेक्षित समय से पहले

(समय से पहले)

Example sentence (English)

- *The train arrived ahead of time, surprising the passengers.*

Similar-meaning idiom

- **Ahead of schedule**

(Meaning: completed or happened earlier than planned)

Analysis of the options

(a) At the correct moment

This means *exactly on time*, not earlier.

So it does **not** capture the idea of being early.

→ **Incorrect**

(b) Later than expected

This is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.

"Ahead of time" never means late.

→ **Incorrect**

(c) Before the scheduled time

This directly matches the idiom's meaning: something happening **earlier than planned**.

→ **Correct**

(d) Without any delay

This suggests smooth or uninterrupted action, not early completion.

Something can happen without delay and still be on time, not ahead of time.

→ **Incorrect**

(e) By coincidence

This refers to chance or accident, which has no connection with time scheduling.

→ **Incorrect**

Final takeaway

"Ahead of time" always refers to something happening earlier than expected or planned, not just smoothly or punctually.

S7. Ans. (d)

Sol. Correct answer: (d) To remain secretly in love

Idiom: Carry the torch for

Meaning in English

To harbour deep, often unspoken or one-sided romantic feelings for someone over a period of time.

Meaning in Hindi

किसी के लिए मन में चुपचाप प्रेम बनाए रखना

(अक्सर एकतरफ़ा या व्यक्त न किया गया प्रेम)

Example sentence (English)

- *Even after all these years, he still carries the torch for his college sweetheart.*

Similar-meaning idiom

- **Pine for someone**

(Meaning: to long emotionally for someone, especially in love)

Analysis of the options

(a) To guide someone

This relates to mentorship or leadership.

The idiom is emotional and romantic, not instructional.

→ **Incorrect**



(b) To lead a movement

This is a political or social meaning and fits phrases like “carry the banner,” not this idiom.

→ **Incorrect**

(c) To support a cause openly

This suggests public advocacy, whereas “carry the torch for” is **personal and emotional**, often private.

→ **Incorrect**

(d) To remain secretly in love

This precisely captures the idiom’s meaning: holding onto romantic feelings, often unexpressed.

→ **Correct**

(e) To celebrate a victory

There is no emotional or romantic element here.

→ **Incorrect**

Final takeaway

“Carry the torch for” is an idiom rooted in romantic longing, not leadership, activism, or celebration.

S8. Ans. (e)

Sol. Correct answer: (e) To be in someone’s bad favour

Idiom: In someone’s black book

Meaning in English

To be **disliked or viewed unfavourably by someone**, often because of a past mistake or wrongdoing.

Meaning in Hindi

किसी की नाराज़गी या बुरी नज़र में होना

(किसी की अप्रसन्नता का पात्र बन जाना)

Example sentence (English)

• *After missing the deadline repeatedly, he found himself in his manager’s black book.*

Similar-meaning idiom

• **On someone’s wrong side**

(Meaning: to have upset or offended someone)

Analysis of the options

(a) To be closely trusted

This is the opposite idea.

Being trusted would place someone in a “good book,” not a black one.

→ **Incorrect**

(b) To be under observation

This suggests monitoring or scrutiny, not dislike or disapproval.

→ **Incorrect**

(c) To be officially recorded

This is a literal interpretation of “book” and ignores the idiomatic meaning.

→ **Incorrect**

(d) To be financially indebted

This relates to money or loans, which has no connection with the idiom.

→ **Incorrect**



(e) To be in someone's bad favour

This directly matches the idiom's sense of being disliked or disapproved of.

→ **Correct**

Final takeaway

Being **"in someone's black book"** means you have earned their disapproval, not their trust or attention.

S9. Ans. (b)

Sol. Correct answer: (b) Slightly unwell or inappropriate

Idiom: Off colour

Meaning in English

Used to describe someone who is **slightly ill**, or something (such as a remark or joke) that is **inappropriate or improper**.

Meaning in Hindi

थोड़ा अस्वस्थ होना या अनुचित / अशोभनीय होना

Example sentence (English)

- *She sounded a bit off colour during the meeting, so we advised her to rest.*
- *His off-colour joke made everyone uncomfortable.*

Similar-meaning idiom

- **Under the weather**

(Meaning: feeling slightly unwell)

Analysis of the options

(a) Very fashionable

This relates to trends and style, not health or propriety.

→ **Incorrect**

(b) Slightly unwell or inappropriate

This exactly captures both common uses of the idiom.

→ **Correct**

(c) Extremely angry

Anger is not implied by "off colour."

→ **Incorrect**

(d) Poorly dressed

This is a literal misreading of "colour" and does not reflect idiomatic usage.

→ **Incorrect**

(e) Completely wrong

While "off" can sometimes suggest error, "off colour" does not mean totally incorrect.

→ **Incorrect**

Final takeaway

"Off colour" is used for mild illness or for remarks that cross social boundaries, not for anger, fashion, or mistakes.

S10. Ans. (e)

Sol. Correct answer: (e) Getting similar treatment



Idiom: Taste of your own medicine**Meaning in English**

Experiencing **the same unpleasant treatment that you have given to others**, often as a form of poetic justice.

Meaning in Hindi

जैसा किया वैसा भरना

या

अपने ही व्यवहार का परिणाम भुगतना

Example sentence (English)

- *After constantly interrupting others, he finally got a taste of his own medicine when no one let him speak.*

Similar-meaning idiom

- **Pay someone back in their own coin**

(Meaning: to treat someone in the same way they treated you)

Analysis of the options**(a) Learning a new lesson**

This is too general and does not reflect the idea of **reciprocal treatment**.

→ **Incorrect**

(b) Making a careful decision

This relates to judgment or planning, not consequences.

→ **Incorrect**

(c) Receiving medical help

This is a literal interpretation of “medicine” and ignores the idiomatic meaning.

→ **Incorrect**

(d) Being punished severely

The idiom does not necessarily involve severity, only **similarity of treatment**.

→ **Incorrect**

(e) Getting similar treatment

This directly captures the core idea of the idiom.

→ **Correct**

Final takeaway

“Taste of your own medicine” refers to poetic justice—being treated the same way you treated others.

