

SSC MTS Similar PYP (Held on 4 Feb 2026 S3)

Q.1 What is the unit digit of $437 \times 729 \times 333 = ?$

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 7
- D. 9

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Product: $437 \times 729 \times 333$

Solution:

$$7 \times 9 \times 3$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63(\text{unit } 3) \times 3$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.2 The altitude of an equilateral triangle is $12\sqrt{3}$ cm. Find its area and perimeter.

- A. Area = $144\sqrt{3}$ cm², Perimeter = 72 cm
- B. Area = $48\sqrt{3}$ cm², Perimeter = 36 cm
- C. Area = $72\sqrt{3}$ cm², Perimeter = 48 cm
- D. Area = $108\sqrt{3}$ cm², Perimeter = 60 cm

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Altitude = $12\sqrt{3}$.

Formula Used:

$$\text{Altitude} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times \text{side}$$

$$\text{Area} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \times \text{side}^2$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 3 \times \text{side}.$$

Solution:

$$12\sqrt{3} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \times \text{side} \Rightarrow \text{side} = 24$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 3 \times 24 = 72\text{cm}$$

$$\text{Area} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \times 24^2 = 144\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2.$$

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.3 X and Y started a business with capitals of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 55,000. After 6 months, X added Rs. 5,000 and Y withdrew Rs. 5,000. If the annual profit was Rs. 60,000, find X's share.

- A. Rs. 28,500
- B. Rs. 31,500
- C. Rs. 27,000
- D. Rs. 33,000

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

X: 45000 (6 months) then 50000 (6 months)

Y: 55000 (6 months) then 50000 (6 months)

Total Profit = 60000.

Formula Used:

Profit Ratio = (Capital \times Time) sum.

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Solution:

X's share ratio = $(45000 \times 6) + (50000 \times 6) = 270000 + 300000 = 570000$.

Y's share ratio = $(55000 \times 6) + (50000 \times 6) = 330000 + 300000 = 630000$.

Ratio X:Y = 57:63 = **19:21**

X's profit = $\frac{19}{40} \times 60000 = 19 \times 1500 = \mathbf{28500}$

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.4 A merchant sells two watches at the same price. On one, he gains 15%, and on the other, he loses 15%. What is his net gain or loss percentage?

- A. 2.25% gain
- B. 3% loss
- C. 2.25% loss
- D. No profit no loss

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Common Selling Price.

Gain% = 15; Loss% = 15.

Formula Used:

Net Loss% = $\left(\frac{x}{10}\right)^2$ always when Gain and Loss % are same at common SP.

Solution:

Net Loss = $\left(\frac{15}{10}\right)^2 = 1.5^2 = 2.25\%$.

Final Answer:

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.5 A delivery van travels 120 km at 40 km/h, 150 km at 50 km/h, and 80 km at 80 km/h. Find the average speed of the whole journey.

- A. 45 km/h
- B. 50 km/h
- C. 55 km/h
- D. 60 km/h

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$d_1=120, s_1=40; d_2=150, s_2=50; d_3=80, s_3=80$.

Formula Used:

Average Speed = Total Distance / Total Time.

Solution:

Total Distance = $120 + 150 + 80 = 350$ km.

Total Time = $(120/40) + (150/50) + (80/80) = 3 + 3 + 1 = 7$ hours.

Average Speed = $\frac{350}{7} = \mathbf{50}$ km/h

Final Answer:

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.6 In a college election between two candidates, 1,200 votes were invalid. The winner got 75% of the valid votes and won by a margin of 500 votes.

Total votes cast were:

- A. 2,200
- B. 2,500
- C. 3,200
- D. 1,900

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Invalid = 1200.
Winner = 75% of valid.
Margin = 500.

Formula Used:

Winning Margin = (75% - 25%) of Valid Votes.

Solution:

Let valid votes be V.
 $0.50V = 500 \Rightarrow V = 1000$.
Total votes cast = Valid + Invalid = 1000 + 1200 = **2200**.

Final Answer:

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.7 The average age of 6 people in a class is 22 years. If the teacher's age is removed, the average decreases by 2 years. What is the teacher's age?

- A. 32
- B. 34
- C. 30
- D. 28

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$Sum_6 = 132; Sum_5 = 100$

Solution:

Total age of 6 people = $6 \times 22 = 132$
Average age of 5 students = 20
Total age of 5 students = 100
Age removed = $132 - 100 = \mathbf{32}$
So the correct answer is (a).

Q.8 $88 - 52 + 46 + (24 + 16) \times 3 - 62 = ?$

- A. 130
- B. 140
- C. 120
- D. 150

Answer: B

Sol: Given :

Expression : $88 - 52 + 46 + (24 + 16) \times 3 - 62$

Concept Used :

Order of Operations (BODMAS)

Solution :

$$(24 + 16) = 40$$

$$40 \times 3 = 120$$

$$88 - 52 + 46 + 120 - 62$$

$$= 36 + 46 + 120 - 62$$

$$= 82 + 120 - 62$$

$$= 202 - 62$$

$$= 140$$

Final Answer = 140

Q.9 $86 - 24 + 18 \text{ of } 3 + 42 \div 2 - (35) + 15 = ?$

- A. 97
- B. 103
- C. 101
- D. 95

Answer: A

Sol: *Given* : $86 - 24 + 18 \text{ of } 3 + 42 \div 2 - (35) + 15$

Solution :

$$86 - 24 + 54 + 21 - 35 + 15$$

$$= 62 + 54 + 21 - 35 + 15$$

$$= 116 + 21 - 35 + 15$$

$$= 137 - 35 + 15$$

$$= 102 - 15$$

$$= 97$$

Final Answer = 97

Q.10 $84 - 42 + 66 - (28 + 22) + 35 \times 2 = ?$

- A. 128
- B. 132
- C. 130
- D. 134

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Expression: $84 - 42 + 66 - (28 + 22) + 35 \times 2$

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

$$84 - 42 + 66 - 50 + 70$$

$$= 42 + 66 - 50 + 70$$

$$= 108 - 50 + 70$$

$$= 58 + 70$$

$$= 128$$

Final Answer: 128 (Option A)

Q.11 Jar A has 150 ml of milk and water in ratio 4:1. Jar B has 100 ml in ratio 1:4. How much mixture should be moved from A to B so B has milk and water in ratio 1:1?

- A. 50 ml
- B. 75 ml
- C. 100 ml
- D. 60 ml

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

A: 120m, 30w; B: 20m, 80w.

Solution:

Let x ml be moved from A. Milk moved = 0.8x; Water moved = 0.2x.

$$\text{New B ratio: } \frac{(20 + 0.8x)}{(80 + 0.2x)} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$20 + 0.8x = 80 + 0.2x \Rightarrow 0.6x = 60 \Rightarrow x = \mathbf{100 \text{ ml}}$$

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.12 A 250 m train passes a signal post in 12.5 seconds. It passes another train of the same length coming from the opposite direction in 10 seconds. Speed of the second train is:

- A. 90 km/h
- B. 108 km/h
- C. 126 km/h
- D. 72 km/h

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

L1=250, t₁=12.5; L2 =250, t₂ = 10

Formula Used:

Relative speed = (L1 + L2) / t

Solution:

$$S_1 = 250 / 12.5 = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Relative Speed} = 500 / 10 = 50 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S_2 = 50 - 20 = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S_2 \text{ in km/h} = 30 \times \frac{18}{5} = \mathbf{108 \text{ km/h}}$$

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.13 Which of the following values is smaller than 0.65?

- A. $0.\overline{66}$
- B. 0.67
- C. $0.\overline{64}$
- D. 0.70

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Target = 0.65.

Solution:

$$\text{A: } 0.666... > 0.65$$

$$\text{B: } 0.67 > 0.65$$

$$\text{C: } \mathbf{0.644... < 0.65}$$

$$\text{D: } 0.70 > 0.65$$

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.14 The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 5:12:13 and its perimeter is 90 cm. Find its area.

- A. 270 cm²
- B. 300 cm²
- C. 225 cm²
- D. 325 cm²

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Ratio 5:12:13; Perimeter = 90.

Formula Used:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height (for right triangle)}.$$

Solution:

Sum of ratios = 30.

Multiplier = $90 / 30 = 3$

Sides = 15, 36, 39

Since (5, 12, 13) is a Pythagorean triplet, the triangle is right-angled.

Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 36 = 15 \times 18 = 270 \text{ cm}^2$.

Final Answer:

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.15 A square copper plate is cut into 9 equal small squares. If the original area was 729 cm^2 , find the side of one small square.

- A. 7 cm
- B. 9 cm
- C. 11 cm
- D. 8 cm

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Total Area = 729; Count = 9.

Formula Used:

Area of small square = Total Area / 9

Solution:

Area_small = $729 / 9 = 81$

Side = $\sqrt{81} = 9 \text{ cm}$

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.16 $\frac{27(1.33)^3 - 1}{(3.99)^2 + 4.99} = ?$

- A. 3.5
- B. 2.99
- C. 4.2
- D. 3.99

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Expression. $\frac{27(1.33)^3 - 1}{(3.99)^2 + 4.99} = ?$

Formula Used:

$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$.

Solution:

Let $a = 3 \times 1.33 = 3.99$ and $b = 1$

Num = $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = (2.99)(3.99^2 + 3.99 + 1) = 2.99(3.99^2 + 4.99)$

Now,

$$= \frac{2.99(3.99^2 + 4.99)}{(3.99^2 + 4.99)}$$

= 2.99

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.17

Truck ID Fuel Consumption (L)

Truck 1 180

Truck ID Fuel Consumption (L)

Truck 2 200

Truck 3 300

Truck 4 250

Truck 5 150

What is the average fuel consumption (in Litres) by the given 5 trucks?

- A. 175
- B. 216
- C. 185
- D. 170

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Fuel values for 5 trucks.

Formula Used:

Average = Total Consumption / 5.

Solution:

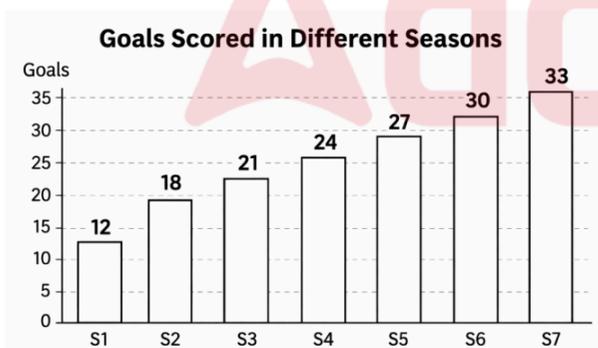
Sum the fuel consumption values provided in the graph: $T1 + T2 + T3 + T4 + T5 = 900$.

Average = $900 / 5 = 216$ Litres.

Final Answer:

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.18



The average goals in seasons S2, S3, and S4 is equal to the goals scored in which season?

- A. S2
- B. S3
- C. S5
- D. S6

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Goals data for seasons S1 through S7.

Formula Used:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{(S2 + S3 + S4)}{3}$$

Solution:

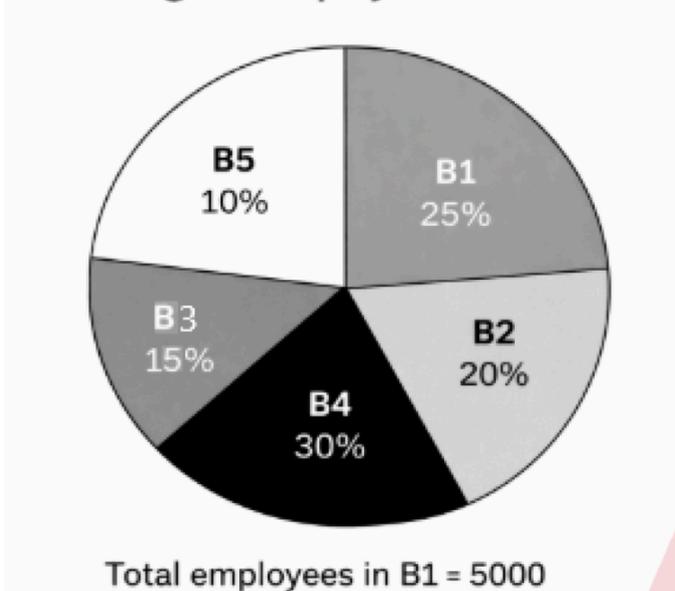
$$\text{Average} = \frac{(18 + 21 + 24)}{3} = \frac{63}{3} = 21$$

21 is S3 goals.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.19 The pie chart shows the percentage of employees in 5 branches. Total employees in B1 = 5000. In which of the following sets of branches is the average number of employees 4000?

Percentage of Employees in 5 Branches



- A. B3, and B5
- B. B2, and B4
- C. B4, and B3
- D. B1, and B3

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Employees in branch B1 = 5000

Formula Used:

$$\text{Total employees} = \frac{5000}{25} \times 100 = 20000$$

Solution:

Employees in each branch:

B1 = 25% of 20000 = 5000

B2 = 20% of 20000 = 4000

B3 = 15% of 20000 = 3000

B4 = 30% of 20000 = 6000

B5 = 10% of 20000 = 2000

Now check:

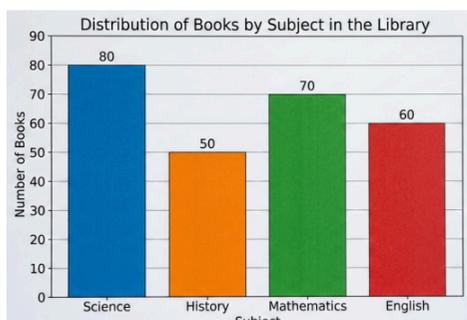
B1 + B3 = 5000 + 3000 = 8000

Average = 8000 / 2 = 4000

Final Answer:

So the correct answer is (d).

Q.20



What is the difference between the number of books in Science and History?

- A. 50
- B. 75
- C. 30
- D. 25

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Science = 80 books
 History = 50 books
 Mathematics = 70 books
 English = 60 books

Solution:

Difference of Science and History
 = 80 - 50

= 30

Final Answer: 30 books

Q.21 Complete the mixed series: ABC10, DEF20, GHI30, ?, MNO50

- A. JKL40
- B. KJL40
- C. JKL35
- D. JKL45

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

Series: ABC10, DEF20, GHI30, ?, MNO50

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

Logic: Letters +3 in alphabetically and Numbers increase by +10.

Step-by-step:

ABC → DEF → GHI → **JKL** → MNO

Numbers:

10 → 20 → 30 → **40** → 50

Missing term = **JKL40**.

Final Answer:

JKL40

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.22 Select the correct missing term: Z1, X4, V9, T16, ?, P36

- A. S25
- B. R25
- C. Q25
- D. R20

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Series: Z1, X4, V9, T16, ?, P36

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

Logic: Letters move -2 positions each step.

Numbers are **perfect squares** (1², 2², 3², 4², 5², 6²).

Step-by-step:

$Z \rightarrow X \rightarrow V \rightarrow T \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$ (-2 each time)

Numbers:

$1 = 1^2$

$4 = 2^2$

$9 = 3^2$

$16 = 4^2$

$25 = 5^2$

$36 = 6^2$

Missing term \rightarrow **R25**

Final Answer:

R25

Final Correct Option:

(B)

Q.23 Arrange the words in dictionary sequence:

1. Apple 2. Apply 3. Apart 4. Appeal 5. April

A. 3, 1, 4, 2, 5

B. 3, 4, 1, 2, 5

C. 1, 3, 4, 2, 5

D. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

1. Apple 2. Apply 3. Apart 4. Appeal 5. April

Let's check:

Apart \rightarrow A-p-a

Appeal \rightarrow A-p-p-e

Apple \rightarrow A-p-p-l

Apply \rightarrow A-p-p-l-y

April \rightarrow A-p-r

Final Answer:

Apart, Appeal, Apple, Apply, April

Final Correct Option:

(B)



Q.24 If January 1st, 2024, was a Monday, what day of the week was January 1st, 2026?

A. Monday

B. Sunday

C. Thursday

D. Friday

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

1 Jan 2024 = **Monday**

2024 = **Leap year (366 days)**

2025 = **Normal year (365 days)**

Find day on **1 Jan 2026**.

Formula Used:

Odd days = Total days mod 7

Logic: Add yearly day shifts.

Step-by-step:

2024 \rightarrow 2025 (366 days) = **+2 days**

Monday +2 \rightarrow **Wednesday (1 Jan 2025)**

2025 \rightarrow 2026 (365 days) = **+1 day**

Wednesday +1 \rightarrow **Thursday**

Short Trick:

Leap year shifts **+2 days**, normal year shifts **+1 day**.

Final Answer:

Thursday

Final Correct Option:

(C)



Q.25 Select the missing term based on the established logic: AC10: ? :: EG26: FH30 :: IK42: JL46

- A. BD14
- B. BD18
- C. BE15
- D. BC12

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

AC10 : ? :: EG26 : FH30 :: IK42 : JL46

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: Both letters shift +1; number increases by +4.

EG26 : FH30

EG → FH

E + 1 → F

G + 1 → H

26 + 4 → 30

IK42 : JL46

I + 1 → J

K + 1 → L

42 + 4 → 46

Apply to AC10:

A + 1 → B

C + 1 → D

10 + 4 → 14

→ BD14

Final Answer:

BD14

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.26 Select the missing term: 100: 400 :: 50: 200 :: ?: 120

- A. 30
- B. 60
- C. 40
- D. 25

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

100: 400 :: 50: 200 :: ?: 120

Logic: Second number = First number × 4.

Step-by-step:

100 × 4 = 400

50 × 4 = 200

Let missing number = x

x × 4 = 120

x = 120 / 4

x = 30

Final Answer:

30

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.27 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative that will complete the series:

710, ?, 720, 725, 730, 735

- A. 711
- B. 715
- C. 712

D. 718

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

710, ?, 720, 725, 730, 735

Logic: Numbers increase by +5.

Step-by-step:

720 → 725 → 730 → 735 (each +5)

So previous term before 720 must be:

720 - 5 = 715

Check start:

710 → 715 → 720 → 725 → 730 → 735 ✓

Final Answer:

715

Final Correct Option:

(B)

Q.28 Complete the alphabet series:

A, C, F, J, O, ?, B

A. U

B. V

C. T

D. W

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

Series: A, C, F, J, O, ?, B

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: Alphabet positions increase by +2, +3, +4, +5, +6, +7.

Step-by-step:

A(1) + 2 = C(3)

C(3) + 3 = F(6)

F(6) + 4 = J(10)

J(10) + 5 = O(15)

O(15) + 6 = **U(21)**

U(21) + 7 = B(28 → 2 after cycle)

Final Answer:

U

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.29 In a code language, 'run fast now' is 'zi lo ne' and 'stop now please' is 'ne up ty'. What is the code for 'now'?

A. zi

B. lo

C. ne

D. up

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

run fast now → zi lo ne

stop now please → ne up ty

Logic: The **common word** in both sentences corresponds to the **common code**.

Step-by-step:

Common word = **now**

Common code = **ne**

Therefore, **now** → **ne**.

Short Trick:

Common word in two coded sentences = common code.

Final Answer:

ne

Final Correct Option:

(C)

Q.30 Arrange in dictionary order:

1. Brave 2. Brain 3. Brand 4. Brass 5. Brash

A. 2, 3, 5, 4, 1

B. 2, 3, 5, 1, 4

C. 2, 1, 3, 5, 4

D. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

1. Brave 2. Brain 3. Brand 4. Brass 5. Brash

Arrange alphabetically comparing letters left → right.

Step-by-step:

All start with **Bra**. Compare 4th letter:

Brain → **i**

Brand → **n**

Brash → **s**

Brass → **s**

Brave → **v**

Final order:

Brain, Brand, Brash, Brass, Brave (**2, 3, 5, 4, 1**)

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.31 Select the correct alternative to complete the series: -15, -31, -64, -131, -266, ?

A. -537

B. -532

C. -535

D. -540

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

Series: -15, -31, -64, -131, -266, ?

Logic: Multiply by 2 and subtract consecutive integers.

Step-by-step:

$-15 \times 2 - 1 = -31$

$-31 \times 2 - 2 = -64$

$-64 \times 2 - 3 = -131$

$-131 \times 2 - 4 = -266$

$-266 \times 2 - 5 = -537$

Check pattern: $\times 2$ then subtract 1,2,3,4,5.

Final Answer:

-537

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.32 5 boys A, B, C, D, and E are in a row facing north. C is the immediate neighbour of A and B. D is to the right of B. E and D are immediate neighbours. Who is at the center?

A. A

B. B

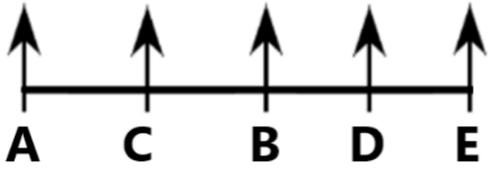
C. C

D. D

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

5 boys A, B, C, D, and E are in a row facing north.
 C is the immediate neighbour of A and B.
 D is to the right of B.
 E and D are immediate neighbours.



So, Middle position (3) → **B**.
 Thus, the correct option is: (b)

Q.33 Select the option related to the fifth letter cluster in the same way as the previous pairs:

GD : AX :: SP : MJ :: NK : ?

- A. HE
- B. IF
- C. JE
- D. ID

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

GD : AX :: SP : MJ :: NK : ?

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: Each letter moves **-6 positions** in the alphabet.

GD : AX

G -6 → A

D -6 → X

SP : MJ

S -6 → M

P -6 → J

Apply to NK:

N -6 → H

K -6 → E

So → **HE**

Final Answer:

HE

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.34 Select the missing letter-number cluster: ABC20 : ? :: GHI80 : JKL120 :: MNO160 : PQR200

- A. DEF40
- B. BCD40
- C. CDE50
- D. DEF60

Answer: D

Sol: Information Given:

ABC20 : ? :: GHI80 : JKL120 :: MNO160 : PQR200

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 group shifts +3 positions; number increases by +40.

GHI → JKL (each letter +3)

80 → 120 (+40)

MNO → **PQR** (each letter +3 actually) but consistent forward shift group

160 → 200 (+40)

Apply same pattern to first pair:

ABC → **DEF** (next logical letter group)

20 → 20 + 40 = 60

Final Answer:

DEF60

Final Correct Option:

(D)

Q.35 In a certain code language, 'sky is blue' is coded as 'ma pa ka' and 'blue ocean water' is coded as 'ka re sa'. How is 'blue' coded?

- A. ma
- B. pa
- C. ka
- D. re

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

Sentence1: **sky is blue** → **ma pa ka**

Sentence2: **blue ocean water** → **ka re sa**

Logic: The **common word** in both sentences corresponds to the **common code**.

Step-by-step:

Common word = **blue**

Common code = **ka**

Final Answer:

ka

Final Correct Option:

(C)

Q.36 If the month of March 2026 starts on Sunday, what is the date of the last Sunday of May 2026?

- A. 24
- B. 31
- C. 25
- D. 30

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

March 2026 starts on **Sunday**.

Find the **last Sunday of May 2026**.

Find weekday of **1 May 2026**, then locate last Sunday.

Step-by-step:

March has **31 days**.

March 1 = Sunday → March 31 = Tuesday.

April has **30 days**.

April 1 = Wednesday → April 30 = Thursday.

So **May 1 = Friday**.

Sundays in May 2026:

3 May → Sunday

10 May → Sunday

17 May → Sunday

24 May → Sunday

31 May → Sunday

Last Sunday = **31**.

Final Answer:

31

Final Correct Option:

(B)

Q.37 Five friends A, B, C, D, and E are sitting in a row facing north. A sits second to the left of C. B sits at one of the ends. D sits immediately to the right of A. E is not sitting at the ends. Who sits in the middle position?

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

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Five friends A, B, C, D, and E are sitting in a row facing north.
 A sits second to the left of C.
 B sits at one of the ends.
 D sits immediately to the right of A.
 E is not sitting at the ends.

From the given information sitting arrangement will be:



So, **A** sits in the middle.
 Final Correct Option:
 (A)

Q.38 Select the missing term in the sequence:

Z, ?, J, O, T, Y, D

- A. B
- B. C
- C. E
- D. G

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

Series: Z, ?, J, O, T, Y, D

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

Logic: Letters move **+5 positions** each step (cyclic alphabet).

Step-by-step:

Z + 5 → E

E + 5 → J

J + 5 → O

O + 5 → T

T + 5 → Y

Y + 5 → D

So missing letter = **E**.

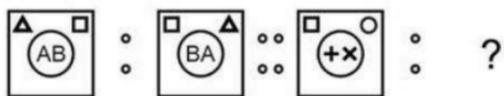
Final Answer:

E

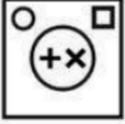
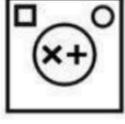
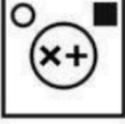
Final Correct Option:

(C)

Q.39 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure on the right side of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



- A.

- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

Answer: A

Sol: Three changes:

Letters inside the circle reverse order

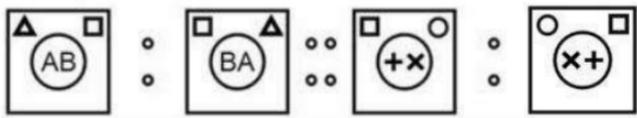
AB → BA

Corner shapes swap their positions

Triangle (left) ↔ Square (right)

Shapes themselves do not change, only their positions change.

So, the next figure will be shown bellow:



Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q.40 Select the missing number:

1234: ? :: 5678: 5640 :: 9012: 8974

- A. 1196
- B. 1200
- C. 1210
- D. 1190

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

1234: ? :: 5678: 5640 :: 9012: 8974

Logic: Subtract **38** from the number.

Step-by-step:

5678 - 38 = 5640 ✓

9012 - 38 = 8974 ✓

Apply to first pair:

1234 - 38 = **1196**

Final Answer:

1196

Final Correct Option:

(A)

Q.41 In humans, regulation of body temperature is mainly controlled by the _____ located in the _____.

- A. Hypothalamus, forebrain
- B. Cerebellum, hindbrain (
- C. Medulla, midbrain
- D. Pons, hindbrain

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **Option (a) Hypothalamus, forebrain.**

Explanation

- **The Hypothalamus:** Often referred to as the body's "thermostat," the hypothalamus receives input from temperature-sensitive nerve cells (thermoreceptors) in the skin and within the brain itself.
- **Brain Division:** The hypothalamus is located at the base of the brain, just above the pituitary gland. It is a vital part of the **forebrain** (specifically the diencephalon).
- **Mechanism:** When the body temperature deviates from the set point (approx. **37°C** or **98.6°F**), the hypothalamus triggers physiological responses like sweating and vasodilation (to cool down) or shivering and vasoconstriction (to warm up).

Information Booster

The hypothalamus doesn't just regulate temperature; it is the master control center for **homeostasis**. It regulates:

- Hunger and thirst.
- Sleep-wake cycles (Circadian rhythms).
- The endocrine system (by controlling the pituitary gland).
- Emotional responses and the "fight-or-flight" mechanism.

Additional Knowledge

- **Cerebellum (Hindbrain):** Primarily responsible for maintaining balance, posture, and voluntary muscular coordination.
- **Medulla Oblongata (Hindbrain):** Controls vital autonomic functions such as heartbeat, breathing, blood pressure, and swallowing.
- **Pons (Hindbrain):** Acts as a bridge between various parts of the brain and helps regulate respiration and sleep cycles.

Q.42 Which of the following festivals is traditionally celebrated in the Union Territory of Ladakh?

- A. Dosmoche Festival
- B. Rongali Bihu
- C. Bathukamma
- D. Gangaur

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Dosmoche Festival**

Explanation:

- Dosmoche is one of the most popular prayer festivals celebrated in Ladakh, particularly in Leh, Likir, and Diskit monasteries.
- Known as the 'Festival of Scapegoats', it is held to ensure the peace and well-being of the people and to drive away evil spirits.
- The highlight of the festival is the performance of 'Cham' (masked dances) by the Lamas (monks) in the monastery courtyards.
- It is usually celebrated in February, marking the end of the Tibetan New Year celebrations.

Information Booster:

- **Other Ladakh Festivals:** Hemis Festival (dedicated to Guru Padmasambhava), Losar (Tibetan New Year), and Sindhu Darshan.
- **Cham Dance:** A sacred ritual dance where monks wear colorful robes and masks representing various deities and demons, accompanied by traditional music.
- **Significance:** These festivals are vital for preserving the rich Tibetan-Buddhist cultural heritage of the 'Land of High Passes'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Rongali Bihu (Option B):** The most important festival of Assam, marking the beginning of the Assamese New Year and the spring season.
- **Bathukamma (Option C):** A floral festival celebrated primarily by the women of Telangana during Navratri.
- **Gangaur (Option D):** A colorful festival celebrated in Rajasthan (and parts of MP/Gujarat) by women to honor Goddess Gauri (Parvati).

Q.43 The Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves, known for their ancient Jain rock-cut architecture, are located in which Indian state?

- A. Odisha
- B. Gujarat
- C. Karnataka
- D. Telangana

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- The Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves are located near the city of Bhubaneswar in Odisha. They date back to the 2nd century BCE.
- These caves were carved out during the reign of King Kharavela of the Mahameghavahana (Chedi) dynasty.
- They served as residential blocks for Jain monks (Sramanas). Udayagiri has 18 caves and Khandagiri has 15 caves.

- The caves are famous for their intricate carvings and the Hathigumpha Inscription, which provides a detailed account of King Kharavela's reign.

Information Booster:

- **Hathigumpha Inscription:** Written in Brahmi script and Prakrit language, it is one of the most important historical documents for understanding early Indian history.
- **Rani Gumpha:** The largest and most beautiful cave in Udayagiri, known for its extensive friezes and double-storey architecture.
- **Art Style:** The carvings depict scenes of daily life, royal processions, and Jain symbols, representing a unique folk-influenced art style.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Gujarat (Option B):** Famous for Jain temples at Palitana and Girnar, and the rock-cut caves at Junagadh, but not Udayagiri.
- **Karnataka (Option C):** Known for the massive Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola and the Badami cave temples.
- **Telangana (Option D):** Home to sites like the Ramappa Temple and ancient Buddhist sites like Nelakondapalli, but not these specific Jain caves.

Q.44 The Hubble Space Telescope was launched in

- A. 1980
- B. 1985
- C. 1990
- D. 1995

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 1990**

Explanation:

- The Hubble Space Telescope (HST) was launched into Low Earth Orbit on April 24, 1990, aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery (mission STS-31).
- It is a joint project between NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA).
- Being above the Earth's atmosphere, it can take extremely high-resolution images without the blurring effects of atmospheric turbulence.
- Hubble has made groundbreaking discoveries, including determining the age of the universe (about 13.8 billion years) and confirming the existence of supermassive black holes at the centers of galaxies.

Information Booster:

- **Naming:** It is named after the astronomer Edwin Hubble, who proved that the universe is expanding.
- **Servicing Missions:** Unique among space telescopes, Hubble was designed to be repaired and upgraded in orbit by astronauts. Five servicing missions were conducted between 1993 and 2009.
- **Successor:** The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), launched in 2021, is often considered the successor to Hubble, though they observe in different wavelengths (Hubble primarily in visible/UV; Webb in Infrared).

Additional Knowledge:

- **1980 (Option A):** This was the decade of the first Space Shuttle launches (STS-1 in 1981).
- **1985 (Option B):** NASA was planning the launch for 1986, but it was delayed due to the Space Shuttle Challenger disaster.
- **1995 (Option D):** By this year, the first servicing mission (1993) had already successfully fixed Hubble's initial 'blurry vision' caused by a flawed primary mirror.

Q.45 What does the Sanskrit term 'Aryavarta' refer to in ancient texts?

- A. Land of noble people
- B. Sacred river valley
- C. Mountain kingdom
- D. Land of traders

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Land of noble people**

Explanation:

- 'Aryavarta' is a Sanskrit term where 'Arya' means 'noble' or 'honorable' and 'Varta' (from Vrtta) suggests 'abode' or 'territory'. Thus, it translates to the 'Abode of the Noble Ones'.
- In ancient Dharmashastras (like Manusmriti), Aryavarta refers to the region of Northern India where the Indo-Aryan culture and Vedic rituals were established.
- Traditionally, it was defined as the land between the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south, stretching from the eastern sea to the western sea.
- The term distinguished the 'civilized' heartland of Vedic culture from the surrounding 'Mleccha-dasha' (land of barbarians/outside).

Information Booster:

- **Manusmriti Definition:** It specifically identifies the region between the Drishadvati and Sarasvati rivers as Brahmavarta, with Aryavarta being a broader area.
- **Historical Evolution:** The geographical scope of Aryavarta expanded over time as Indo-Aryan influence spread across the subcontinent.
- **Puranic Context:** It is one of the divisions of Bharatavarsha (the Indian subcontinent).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sacred river valley (Option B):** While Aryavarta included the Indus and Ganges valleys, the term itself does not mean 'river valley'. Regions like 'Sapta-Sindhu' specifically refer to the land of seven rivers.
- **Mountain kingdom (Option C):** This does not fit the definition, as Aryavarta primarily comprised the vast plains of Northern India.
- **Land of traders (Option D):** This is not related to the etymology of Aryavarta. Trade was an important profession (Vaisya varna), but it did not define the name of the region.

Q.46 The orbit of the International Space Station is inclined at approximately ____ to the Earth's equator.

- A. 51.6°
- B. 45.2°
- C. 63.4°
- D. 72.8°

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) 51.6°**

Explanation:

- The International Space Station (ISS) orbits Earth at an orbital inclination of approximately 51.6 degrees relative to the equator.
- This specific inclination was chosen primarily to allow the ISS to be accessible by launch vehicles from both the Russian Federal Space Agency (Roscosmos) and NASA.
- A 51.6° inclination allows Russian rockets launched from Baikonur Cosmodrome to reach the station efficiently without flying over sensitive Chinese territory during ascent.
- This orbit also allows the ISS to pass over approximately 90% of the Earth's inhabited surface, providing excellent opportunities for Earth observation.

Information Booster:

- **Altitude:** The ISS orbits at an average altitude of about 400 kilometers (Low Earth Orbit).
- **Speed:** It travels at a speed of roughly 28,000 km/h, completing one orbit every 90-93 minutes.
- **Precession:** Due to the Earth's non-spherical shape (oblate spheroid), the orbit of the ISS precesses (rotates) over time.

Additional Knowledge:

- **45.2° (Option B):** Not a standard major orbital inclination for large space stations.
- **63.4° (Option C):** Known as the 'critical inclination' used for Molniya orbits, which are highly elliptical and used by Russia for communications at high latitudes.
- **72.8° (Option D):** Generally used for specific Earth-sensing satellites but not for the ISS.

Q.47 A ____ is a form of energy transfer that propagates through a medium by causing the particles of the medium to vibrate.

- A. amplitude
- B. wavelength
- C. wave
- D. vibration

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- A wave is a disturbance that travels through a medium, transporting energy from one point to another without the permanent transport of matter.
- In mechanical waves (like sound or water waves), this happens as particles of the medium oscillate (vibrate) about their fixed positions and pass the energy to neighboring particles.
- Waves are classified into two main types: Transverse waves (particles move perpendicular to the direction of the wave) and Longitudinal waves (particles move parallel to the direction of the wave).

Information Booster:

- **Mechanical vs. Electromagnetic:** Mechanical waves (like sound) require a medium (solid, liquid, or gas), whereas electromagnetic waves (like light) can travel through a vacuum.
- **Wave Parameters:** Every wave is characterized by its frequency, wavelength, amplitude, and speed.
- **Energy Transfer:** It's important to note that the medium itself doesn't move with the wave; only the energy moves.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Amplitude (Option A):** This is the maximum displacement of the particles of the medium from their mean position. It determines the intensity/loudness of the wave.
- **Wavelength (Option B):** The distance between two consecutive crests or troughs in a wave.
- **Vibration (Option D):** This is the back-and-forth motion of a single particle. While waves involve vibrations, the phenomenon of energy propagation itself is called a wave.

Q.48 The Chausath Yogini Temple at Bhedaghat in Madhya Pradesh was mainly built during the rule of which dynasty?

- Chandela Dynasty
- Kalachuri Dynasty
- Paramara Dynasty
- Satavahana Dynasty

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Kalachuri Dynasty**

Explanation:

- The Chausath Yogini Temple at Bhedaghat (near Jabalpur) was built in the 10th century CE by the Kalachuri dynasty.
- It is one of the few surviving temples dedicated to the 64 Yoginis (female mystics/deities in Tantric tradition).
- The temple has a unique circular plan (hypocaustal—open to the sky) and houses 64 shrines, each containing an image of a Yogini, though many are now damaged.
- The central shrine is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati seated on a Nandi bull.

Information Booster:

- **Kalachuris of Tripuri:** They were a powerful dynasty that ruled parts of Central India from their capital at Tripuri (modern Tewar).
- **Yogini Cult:** The Yogini temples represent a transition in Indian temple architecture and the prominence of the Shakti and Tantric cults during the medieval period.
- **Other Chausath Yogini Temples:** The more famous one is at Mitaoli (Morena), built by the Kachchhapaghata dynasty, which is said to have inspired the design of the old Indian Parliament House.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Chandela Dynasty (Option A):** Famous for building the Khajuraho Group of Temples, which also includes a Chausath Yogini temple, but the Bhedaghat one is Kalachuri.
- **Paramara Dynasty (Option C):** Known for the Bhojeshwar Temple and the rule of Raja Bhoja in the Malwa region.
- **Satavahana Dynasty (Option D):** An ancient dynasty (c. 2nd BCE – 2nd CE) known for the Amaravati Stupa and cave architecture in the Deccan, long before this temple was built.

Q.49 Nominal GDP differs from Real GDP because nominal GDP is measured at

- base year prices
- current market prices
- international prices
- wholesale prices

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) current market prices**

Explanation:

- Nominal GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period, evaluated at the prices that are current in the market at that time.
- Real GDP, on the other hand, is the value of the same goods and services but evaluated at constant prices (prices of a selected 'base year').

- The difference between the two allows economists to determine how much of the growth in GDP is due to an increase in actual production and how much is simply due to inflation (rising prices).

Information Booster:

- **GDP Deflator:** The ratio of Nominal GDP to Real GDP. It is a measure of the level of prices of all new, domestically produced, final goods and services in an economy.
- **Formula:** $\text{Real GDP} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{GDP Deflator}} \times 100$.
- **Base Year:** In India, the current base year for GDP calculation is 2011-12.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Base year prices (Option A):** This is the criteria for calculating Real GDP, which filters out the effects of inflation.
- **International prices (Option C):** GDP measured at international prices is usually referred to as GDP at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).
- **Wholesale prices (Option D):** These are used to calculate the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), a measure of inflation at the producer level, not the total GDP directly.

Q.50 The rise of the Mahajanapadas in ancient India is generally dated between

- 1500–1200 BCE
- 1000–800 BCE
- 600–400 BCE
- 200–100 BCE

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 600–400 BCE**

Explanation:

- The 6th century BCE is often called a 'major turning point' in early Indian history, marking the transition from tribal to territorial states.
- 'Mahajanapada' literally means 'great realm' or 'large foothold of a tribe'. There were 16 major Mahajanapadas mentioned in Buddhist (Anguttara Nikaya) and Jain (Bhagavati Sutra) texts.
- This period witnessed the 'Second Urbanization' in India, the use of iron for agriculture and warfare, and the rise of heterodox sects like Buddhism and Jainism.
- Eventually, Magadha emerged as the most powerful Mahajanapada under the Haryanka, Shishunaga, and Nanda dynasties.

Information Booster:

- **The 16 Mahajanapadas:** Anga, Magadha, Kasi, Vatsa, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara, Kamboja, Vajji, Malla, and Chetiya.
- **Types of Government:** Most were monarchies, but some like Vajji and Malla were 'Gana-Sanghas' (oligarchic republics).
- **Magadha's Success:** Attributed to its strategic location (rivers), access to iron ore (Jharkhand), and fertile soil.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1500–1200 BCE (Option A):** Represents the Early Vedic Period, characterized by pastoralism and tribal (Jana) structures.
- **1000–800 BCE (Option B):** Represents the Later Vedic Period, where iron began to be used and larger territorial units (Janapadas) started forming.
- **200–100 BCE (Option D):** This was the post-Mauryan period, characterized by the rise of the Shungas, Kanvas, and Indo-Greeks.

Q.51 In a suspension mixture, the particles that settle down on standing are called the

- solvent
- precipitate
- solute
- catalyst

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- A suspension is a heterogeneous mixture containing large solid particles that are sufficiently large for sedimentation.
- When a suspension is left undisturbed (on standing), the solid particles settle down at the bottom due to gravity. These settled particles are often referred to as 'precipitate' or 'sediment'.
- Unlike a true solution, the particles in a suspension are visible to the naked eye and can be separated from the liquid through the process of filtration.

Information Booster:

- **Particle Size:** In a suspension, the particle size is usually greater than 1000 nm (10^{-6} m).
- **Tyndall Effect:** Suspensions can scatter a beam of light passing through them (Tyndall Effect) as long as the particles remain suspended.
- **Examples:** Chalk powder in water, muddy water, and milk of magnesia are common examples of suspensions.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Solvent (Option A):** The component of a solution that is present in the largest amount and dissolves the other substance.
- **Solute (Option C):** The substance that is dissolved in a solvent to form a solution. In a suspension, the 'solute-like' particles don't dissolve but remain suspended.
- **Catalyst (Option D):** A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without undergoing any permanent chemical change itself.

Q.52 In which year was the first complete census conducted in independent India?

- A. 1948
- B. 1951
- C. 1961
- D. 1971

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) 1951**

Explanation:

- The first census of Independent India was conducted in 1951. It was the 9th census in the continuous series since 1872.
- The census was conducted under the Census Act of 1948, which provided the legal framework for the exercise.
- It was a monumental task as the country had recently undergone partition and was in the process of building its democratic institutions.
- The 1951 census showed a population of approximately 361 million people.

Information Booster:

- **Historical Context:** The first non-synchronous census in India was conducted in 1872 under Lord Mayo. The first synchronous (complete) census was conducted in 1881 under Lord Ripon.
- **Frequency:** In India, the census is conducted decennially (every 10 years) by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- **Importance:** Census data is crucial for delimitation of constituencies, allocation of funds, and planning socio-economic policies.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1948 (Option A):** This was the year the Census Act was passed, but the actual enumeration did not take place until 1951.
- **1961 (Option C):** This was the second census of Independent India. It marked the introduction of more detailed economic questions.
- **1971 (Option D):** This census was significant as it coincided with the 25th year of independence and preceded the 1972 boundary delimitation.

Q.53 Which lake in Rajasthan is famous for the annual Pushkar Fair?

- A. Sambhar Lake
- B. Fateh Sagar Lake
- C. Pushkar Lake
- D. Rajsamand Lake

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Pushkar Lake**

Explanation:

- Pushkar Lake is a sacred lake located in the town of Pushkar in the Ajmer district of Rajasthan.
- It is a major pilgrimage site for Hindus and is mentioned in ancient texts like the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- The world-famous Pushkar Camel Fair (Pushkar Mela) is held here annually during the month of Kartik (October/November).
- The lake is surrounded by 52 bathing ghats and is home to the only prominent temple dedicated to Lord Brahma in India.

Information Booster:

- **Pushkar Mela:** One of the world's largest livestock fairs, where thousands of camels, horses, and cattle are traded.
- **Religious Significance:** It is believed that taking a dip in the lake during Kartik Purnima cleanses one of sins.
- **Conservation:** The lake is a protected monument, and efforts are frequently made to desilt and clean it to maintain its ecological and religious value.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sambhar Lake (Option A):** India's largest inland salt lake, located near Jaipur; famous for salt production and migratory birds like flamingos.
- **Fateh Sagar Lake (Option B):** An artificial lake in Udaipur, named after Maharana Fateh Singh; it is a popular tourist spot known for its scenic beauty.
- **Rajsamand Lake (Option D):** Built by Maharana Raj Singh in the 17th century; it is famous for its huge embankment ('Nau Chowki') inscribed with the history of Mewar.

Q.54 The main objective of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) was to

- A. develop indigenous missile systems
- B. build nuclear submarines
- C. establish satellite launch stations
- D. develop fighter aircraft

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) develop indigenous missile systems**

Explanation:

- The IGMDP was a Ministry of Defence programme managed by the DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) to achieve self-sufficiency in missile technology.
- It was conceived by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and launched in 1983.
- The programme successfully developed five major missile systems, famously remembered by the acronym **PATNA**: Prithvi, Agni, Trishul, Nag, and Akash.
- The programme was formally declared completed in 2008 after achieving its strategic objectives.

Information Booster:

- **Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam:** Known as the 'Missile Man of India' for his pivotal role in this programme.
- **Prithvi:** Short-range surface-to-surface ballistic missile.
- **Agni:** Intermediate to intercontinental surface-to-surface ballistic missiles.
- **Akash:** Medium-range surface-to-air missile.
- **Nag:** Third-generation anti-tank guided missile.
- **Trishul:** Short-range low-level surface-to-air missile.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Nuclear Submarines (Option B):** Handled under projects like the Arihant-class submarine programme, not IGMDP.
- **Satellite launch stations (Option C):** This is the domain of ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation), which operates sites like Satish Dhawan Space Centre.
- **Fighter aircraft (Option D):** Projects like the LCA Tejas were developed independently by the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) and HAL.

Q.55 The All India Depressed Classes Conference in 1930 was presided over by

- A. B. R. Ambedkar
- B. Subhas Chandra Bose
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) B. R. Ambedkar**

Explanation:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar presided over the All India Depressed Classes Conference held at Nagpur in 1930.
- In this historic conference, Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes' (now Scheduled Castes) to ensure their political representation.
- This demand eventually led to the Communal Award of 1932 and the subsequent Poona Pact between Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.
- The conference was a turning point in the Dalit movement, consolidating the political identity of the marginalized communities in India.

Information Booster:

- **Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha:** Founded by Ambedkar in 1924 to promote education and socio-economic improvement of the depressed classes.
- **Mahad Satyagraha (1927):** Led by Ambedkar to assert the right of untouchables to use water from a public tank.
- **Round Table Conferences:** Ambedkar represented the depressed classes in all three Round Table Conferences (1930-1932).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Subhas Chandra Bose (Option B):** He was a prominent nationalist leader and President of the INC in 1938 and 1939, but was not the leader of the Depressed Classes Conference.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Option C):** Known as 'Lokmanya', he was a leader of the Extremist wing of the INC; he passed away in 1920, before this conference took place.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale (Option D):** A Moderate leader and mentor to Gandhi; he founded the Servants of India Society and died in 1915.

Q.56 The Rai dance, a traditional folk dance, is mainly associated with which region of India?

- A. Malwa
- B. Bundelkhand
- C. Mithila
- D. Garhwal

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Rai dance is the most popular folk dance of the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- It is traditionally performed by the 'Bedia' community and is often showcased during festivals, marriages, and births.
- The dance is characterized by fast-paced movements and is accompanied by the 'Dholak' and 'Nagariya' drums.
- It typically involves a lead female dancer (the 'Bedni') and a 'Vidusaka' (clown/jester) who provides comic relief between dance sequences.

Information Booster:

- **Evolution:** Originally, it was a celebratory dance performed to express joy. Over time, it has become a professional performance art.
- **Cultural Context:** Bundelkhand is rich in folk traditions, including other forms like Alha (martial ballad) and Diwari (dance during Diwali).
- **UNESCO/National Recognition:** Efforts are ongoing to preserve this traditional art form through various cultural festivals organized by the MP and UP governments.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Malwa (Option A):** Famous for the 'Matki' dance, which is performed by women during weddings and other festivities.
- **Mithila (Option C):** Known for folk dances like 'Jhijhiya' and the world-famous Mithila (Madhubani) painting tradition.
- **Garhwal (Option D):** Famous for the 'Langvir Nritya' and 'Pandav Nritya', which are deeply rooted in local mythology and the Mahabharata.

Q.57 NASA's Juno mission is primarily designed to study which planet?

- A. Saturn
- B. Jupiter
- C. Uranus
- D. Neptune

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Juno is a NASA space probe orbiting the planet Jupiter. It was launched in August 2011 and entered Jupiter's orbit in July 2016.
- Its primary goal is to understand Jupiter's origin and evolution, investigate its interior structure (including its core), and study its atmosphere and magnetosphere.
- It is the first solar-powered spacecraft to operate at such a great distance from the Sun.
- The mission has provided breathtaking close-up images of Jupiter's poles and discovered that its 'Great Red Spot' extends deep into the atmosphere.

Information Booster:

- **Instrumentation:** Juno carries instruments like a Microwave Radiometer (MWR) to study deep atmosphere and a magnetometer to map the magnetic field.
- **Orbital Path:** It uses a highly elliptical polar orbit to avoid the planet's intense radiation belts while getting as close as possible to the cloud tops.
- **Mythology:** In Roman mythology, Juno was the wife of Jupiter, who used her powers to see through the clouds Jupiter draped around himself to hide his mischief.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Saturn (Option A):** Was famously studied by the Cassini-Huygens mission (1997–2017).
- **Uranus & Neptune (Options C & D):** These 'Ice Giants' have only been visited once by a spacecraft—Voyager 2, during flybys in the 1980s.

Q.58 Which medieval Bhakti saint was associated with the Varkari tradition in Maharashtra?

- A. Tulsidas
- B. Surdas
- C. Tukaram
- D. Kabir

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- Sant Tukaram (1608–1649) was a prominent saint-poet of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra and a key figure in the Varkari tradition.
- The Varkari sect is a non-Brahmanical religious movement that worships Lord Vitthal (an avatar of Vishnu) of Pandharpur.
- Tukaram is best known for his 'Abhangas'—devotional poetry written in Marathi that emphasizes community-based worship and moral values.
- He was a contemporary of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and is credited with making spiritual teachings accessible to the common people.

Information Booster:

- **Varkari Tradition:** Followers undertake an annual pilgrimage (Wari) to Pandharpur, carrying 'Palakhis' (palanquins) of the saints.
- **Other Varkari Saints:** Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, Eknath, and Chokhamela are other pillars of this tradition.
- **Philosophy:** The Varkaris emphasize 'Bhakti' (devotion) over rituals and advocate for social equality.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Tulsidas (Option A):** A Rama-bhakti saint from North India, famous for composing the 'Ramcharitmanas' in Awadhi.
- **Surdas (Option B):** A Krishna-bhakti saint and blind poet from North India, famous for his work 'Sursagar'.
- **Kabir (Option D):** A 15th-century mystic poet from Varanasi who criticized religious dogmatism through his 'Bijak' and 'Dohas'.

Q.59 Disinvestment of public sector enterprises mainly refers to

- A. closing loss making units
- B. reducing government ownership in PSUs
- C. increasing subsidies
- D. nationalising private firms

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) reducing government ownership in PSUs**

Explanation:

- Disinvestment is the action of a government or organization selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary. In India, it primarily refers to the sale of government-owned equity in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).
- The primary objective is to reduce the fiscal burden on the exchequer and introduce private sector efficiency into these enterprises.
- It can be categorized into minority disinvestment (retaining over 51% stake) and strategic disinvestment (selling a majority stake and transferring management control).

Information Booster:

- **DIPAM:** The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (under the Ministry of Finance) manages the disinvestment program in India.
- **New Public Sector Enterprise Policy (2021):** The government classified PSUs into 'Strategic' and 'Non-strategic' sectors, aiming to minimize the presence of government in non-strategic sectors.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** Proceeds from disinvestment are often used to bridge the fiscal deficit and fund social infrastructure projects.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Closing loss-making units (Option A):** While the government may close unviable units, this is termed 'Closure' or 'Liquidation' rather than disinvestment.
- **Increasing subsidies (Option C):** Disinvestment aims to do the opposite—reduce the financial drain on the government that often includes subsidies to inefficient PSUs.
- **Nationalising private firms (Option D):** This is Nationalization, the opposite of disinvestment, where the state takes control of private assets.

Q.60 Which of the following statements about Hindustani classical music is correct? I. Khayal singing allows greater improvisation. II. It developed after the Dhrupad style.

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

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Both I and II**

Explanation:

- **Statement I is correct:** Khayal (meaning 'imagination' or 'thought') is a form of Hindustani music that offers the performer significant freedom for improvisation and creative expression, compared to the rigid structure of Dhrupad.
- **Statement II is correct:** Dhrupad is the oldest surviving form of Hindustani classical music, reaching its peak in the court of Akbar. Khayal emerged later, gaining popularity in the 18th century, particularly during the reign of Muhammad Shah 'Rangila'.
- While Dhrupad is austere and spiritual, Khayal is more ornamental, incorporating 'Taans' and 'Alaps' in a more flexible manner.

Information Booster:

- **Gharanas:** Khayal singing is organized into various schools called Gharanas, such as Gwalior, Kirana, Jaipur-Atrauli, and Agra.
- **Dhrupad Instruments:** Traditionally accompanied by the Pakhawaj, whereas Khayal is usually accompanied by the Tabla.
- **Amir Khusrau:** Often credited with laying the foundations of the Khayal style, though it matured much later.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dhrupad (Context):** It focuses on the purity of the Raga and maintains a slow, meditative tempo. Famous exponents include Tansen.
- **Thumri:** Another style of Hindustani music that is even more flexible than Khayal, often revolving around themes of romantic or devotional love.

Q.61 The ozone layer that protects life from harmful ultraviolet radiation lies mainly in the

- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Thermosphere

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The ozone layer, or ozonosphere, is a region of Earth's atmosphere that absorbs most of the Sun's ultraviolet (UV) radiation. It contains high concentrations of ozone (O₃) relative to other parts of the atmosphere.
- It is located mainly in the lower portion of the Stratosphere, approximately 15 to 35 kilometers above Earth's surface.
- By absorbing UV radiation, the ozone layer prevents harmful rays from reaching the surface, protecting humans from skin cancer and cataracts, and preventing damage to ecosystems.

Information Booster:

- **Ozone Hole:** Chemical pollutants like Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) cause the depletion of this layer, particularly over the Antarctic region.
- **Montreal Protocol (1987):** An international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances responsible for ozone depletion.
- **Dobson Unit (DU):** The standard unit used to measure the total amount of ozone in a vertical column of the atmosphere.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Troposphere (Option A):** The lowest layer where all weather occurs. 'Good' ozone is in the stratosphere, but 'bad' ozone (smog) can form in the troposphere as a pollutant.
- **Mesosphere (Option C):** The layer above the stratosphere where temperatures decrease with height; meteors typically burn up here.
- **Thermosphere (Option D):** The layer containing the ionosphere, where temperatures rise significantly and satellites often orbit.

Q.62 Which Five Year Plan of India emphasized rapid industrial growth with focus on heavy industries?

- First
- Second
- Fourth
- Seventh

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The Second Five Year Plan (1956–1961) was based on the Mahalanobis Model, named after the famous statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis.
- Its primary goal was rapid industrialization with a particular focus on basic and heavy industries like steel, chemicals, and machine building.
- Large public sector projects, including the Bhilai, Durgapur, and Rourkela steel plants, were initiated during this period with foreign collaboration.
- The plan aimed for a 'Socialistic Pattern of Society' and sought to achieve a 25% increase in national income.

Information Booster:

- **Mahalanobis Model:** Emphasized that to achieve long-term growth, a country must invest in capital goods (machines that make machines).
- **Planning Commission:** These plans were formulated by the Planning Commission, which has now been replaced by NITI Aayog (established Jan 1, 2015).

- **Atomic Energy:** The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Atomic Energy Commission of India were strengthened during this era.

Additional Knowledge:

- **First Five Year Plan (Option A):** Focused primarily on agriculture, irrigation, and power to overcome the food crisis post-independence (Harrod-Domar Model).
- **Fourth Five Year Plan (Option C):** Focused on 'growth with stability' and progressive achievement of self-reliance; famous for the nationalization of 14 major banks.
- **Seventh Five Year Plan (Option D):** Focused on food grain production, employment opportunities, and productivity ('Food, Work and Productivity').

Q.63 The Appalachian coal fields are mainly located in which country?

- A. Australia
- B. United States
- C. Canada
- D. South Africa

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) United States**

Explanation:

- The Appalachian coal fields are located in the eastern United States, stretching from Pennsylvania in the north to Alabama in the south.
- It is one of the most productive and historically significant coal-producing regions in the world.
- The region is known for high-quality bituminous and anthracite coal, which fueled the Industrial Revolution in the USA.
- Major coal-producing states in this region include West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania.

Information Booster:

- **Topography:** The coal deposits are found within the Appalachian Mountains, a major mountain system of North America.
- **Economic Impact:** The region has historically been the backbone of the American steel and power industries, though production has declined recently due to the shift toward natural gas and renewables.
- **Geology:** The coal formed during the Carboniferous period (about 300 million years ago) from the remains of ancient swamp forests.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Australia (Option A):** Major coal fields are located in the Bowen Basin (Queensland) and Sydney Basin (New South Wales), but not the Appalachians.
- **Canada (Option C):** Has significant coal reserves in British Columbia and Alberta, but the Appalachian range mostly tapers out or lacks major coal fields in its Canadian extension.
- **South Africa (Option D):** Famous for the Witwatersrand basin and Highveld coal fields, which are vital for its energy sector.

Q.64 Which collection of poems written by Sarojini Naidu was first published in 1905?

- A. The Broken Wing
- B. The Golden Threshold
- C. The Bird of Time
- D. Songs of India

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) The Golden Threshold**

Explanation:

- 'The Golden Threshold' was the first collection of poems by Sarojini Naidu, published in London in 1905.
- It introduced her as a major literary voice, earning her the title 'The Nightingale of India' (Bharat Kokila).
- The collection includes famous poems like 'The Palanquin Bearers' and 'Coromandel Fishers', reflecting Indian culture and nature.
- Her poetry is known for its lyrical quality, imagery, and rhythmic beauty.

Information Booster:

- **Political Career:** Apart from being a poet, Sarojini Naidu was a leading figure in the Indian Independence Movement and was the first Indian woman to be the President of the Indian National Congress (1925).
- **Governor:** She was the first woman to become the Governor of an Indian state (United Provinces, now Uttar Pradesh).
- **Literary Influences:** Her work was praised by contemporaries like Edmund Gosse and Arthur Symons for its authentic Indian themes expressed in English verse.

Additional Knowledge:

- **The Broken Wing (Option A):** This collection, subtitled 'Songs of Love, Death and the Spring', was published later in 1917.
- **The Bird of Time (Option C):** Published in 1912, this collection focuses on themes of life, death, and the passing of time.
- **Songs of India (Option D):** While many of her poems are 'Songs of India', it is not the title of her 1905 debut collection.

Q.65 In which year did Alauddin Khalji ascend the throne of Delhi?

- A. 1280
- B. 1296
- C. 1305
- D. 1316

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) 1296**

Explanation:

- Alauddin Khalji ascended the throne of the Delhi Sultanate in 1296 after assassinating his uncle and father-in-law, Jalaluddin Khalji.
- He was the second and most powerful ruler of the Khalji Dynasty, reigning until 1316.
- His reign is marked by significant administrative reforms, market control policies, and the first major Muslim conquests in South India.
- He is famously known for repelling several Mongol invasions, protecting the Sultanate from external threats.

Information Booster:

- **Market Reforms:** He introduced a strict price control system for essential commodities to maintain a large standing army.
- **Military Reforms:** He introduced the system of 'Dagh' (branding of horses) and 'Huliyā' (descriptive roll of soldiers) to prevent corruption.
- **Southern Campaigns:** His general, Malik Kafur, led expeditions into the Deccan, defeating the Yadavas, Kakatiyas, and Hoysalas.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1280 (Option A):** This was during the reign of Ghiyas ud din Balban of the Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty.
- **1305 (Option B):** This was the year Alauddin's forces conquered Malwa, further expanding his empire in Central India.
- **1316 (Option D):** This was the year of Alauddin Khalji's death, marking the end of his approximately 20-year reign.

Q.66 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?

Let the meeting agenda be shared with all the team members.

- A. Let us share the meeting agenda with all the team members.
- B. Share the meeting agenda with all the team members.
- C. The meeting agenda should be shared with all the team members.
- D. Shared the meeting agenda with all the team members.

Answer: B

Sol: The given sentence is in the passive voice and follows the structure of an imperative sentence starting with 'Let'. In such sentences, the passive form \$Let + object + be + past participle\$ is used. To convert it back to the active voice, we remove 'Let' and 'be' and use the base form of the verb to start the sentence, as it is a direct command or request.

Structure:

Active Voice: Verb (Base Form) + Object + Extension.

Passive Voice: Let + Object + be + Verb (3rd form) + Extension.

Explanation of conversion:

1. The passive subject 'the meeting agenda' becomes the object in the active voice.
2. The verb 'be shared' is converted to its base form 'Share'.

3. The prepositional phrase 'with all the team members' remains as is.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A:** This introduces 'Let us', which changes the tone to a suggestion rather than a direct instruction equivalent to the original passive command.
- **Option C:** This uses 'should be shared', which is another passive form (modal passive) rather than an active voice.
- **Option D:** This uses 'Shared' (past tense), which is grammatically incorrect for starting an imperative sentence in the active voice.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.67 From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.

To even the score.

- A. To calculate the final tally at the end of a contest
- B. To settle a financial obligation between two parties
- C. To retaliate against a wrong or restore fairness to an unjust situation
- D. To divide rewards equally among all participants

Answer: C

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

To even the score: This idiom means to do something unpleasant to someone in return for something unpleasant they did to you, or to rectify a situation where you were at a disadvantage. (पुराना हिसाब चुकता करना / बदला लेना)

Example: After being insulted in the meeting, he was determined to even the score by outperforming his rival in the next project.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **Get even:** To inflict similar trouble or harm on someone to that which they have inflicted on oneself.
- **A taste of one's own medicine:** To treat someone in the same bad way they have treated others.
- **Tit for tat:** Equivalent retaliation.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.68 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?

Someone is certain to hear the announcement.

- A. The announcement is certain to be heard by everyone.
- B. The announcement is certain to be heard.
- C. The announcement is certain to hear by someone.
- D. The announcement is certain to be hear.

Answer: B

Sol: The given sentence follows the structure of an infinitive phrase (to + verb). When converting an active sentence with an infinitive \$to + V1 into passive voice, the structure changes to \$to + be + V3.

Structure:

Active Voice: Subject + is/am/are + adjective + to + V1 + Object.

Passive Voice: Object + is/am/are + adjective + to + be + V3.

Explanation of conversion:

1. The object 'the announcement' becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
2. The phrase 'is certain' remains unchanged as it describes the state of the announcement.
3. The infinitive 'to hear' is changed to its passive form 'to be heard'.
4. The subject 'Someone' is an indefinite pronoun and is typically omitted in the passive voice as it is not specific or necessary for the meaning.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A:** It changes 'someone' to 'everyone', which alters the meaning of the original sentence.
- **Option C:** It uses 'to hear by', which is grammatically incorrect as the passive needs 'be + past participle'.
- **Option D:** It uses 'to be hear', which is incorrect because 'hear' must be in the past participle form 'heard'.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.69 Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the highlighted word in the given sentence. If the spelling in the given sentence is already correct, choose Option "No replacement required".

The iriscible judge publicly reprimanded the defence counsel for repeated procedural lapses.

- A. irascible
- B. irascible
- C. irascibble
- D. No replacement required

Answer: B

Sol: Option (B) is the correctly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "irascible", which refers to someone who is easily made angry or has a short temper. (चिड़चिड़ा / क्रोधी)

Example: The irascible old man would yell at anyone who stepped on his lawn.

Parts of Speech: The word 'irascible' is an **adjective**. It is derived from the Latin word 'irasci', which means to grow angry. In the sentence, it modifies the noun 'judge'. Common errors in spelling this word involve doubling the 'r' or the 's', but the correct form has only one 'r', one 's', and one 'c'.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.70 Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.

The senior editor has a considerable influence _____ the writing style adopted by the entire newsroom.

- A. beneath
- B. against
- C. over
- D. beside

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **over**.

The noun 'influence' is often followed by the preposition 'over' when referring to the power or control someone has to affect the behavior, development, or character of someone or something. (प्रभाव / नियंत्रण)

Example: The charismatic leader held a great deal of influence over the youth of the country.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Beneath:** Means at a lower level or layer than; it does not collocate with 'influence' in this context. (नीचे)
- **Against:** Means in opposition to; 'influence against' would mean trying to stop something, which doesn't fit the newsroom context here. (के विरुद्ध)
- **Beside:** Means next to or at the side of; it is used for physical positioning. (के बगल में)

Information Booster: 'Influence' can also be followed by 'on' (e.g., He had an influence on me), but 'over' is more appropriate when discussing control or authority over a process or style.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.71 Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S2 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively and are fixed in their positions. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.

S1 The young traveller reached the edge of the plateau just as the sun began its long descent behind the distant hills.

- A. A hawk wheeled slowly overhead, its wings motionless against the deep orange wash of the evening sky.
- B. Tightening the strap of his pack, he turned from the view and began the careful descent before the light failed entirely.
- C. He recalled the innkeeper's warning: the path down was treacherous after dark and had claimed more than one unwary traveller.
- D. He paused to catch his breath, leaning on his walking stick and gazing out at the wide plain far below.

S2 By the time his boots touched the valley floor, a thin moon had risen and the air had grown sharply cold.

- A. ABDC
- B. CBDA
- C. CADB
- D. DACB

Answer: D

Sol: The correct sequence is DACB.

- S1 sets the scene: the traveller reaches the edge of a plateau at sunset.
- D follows naturally as the first action after reaching the edge; he pauses to catch his breath and looks at the view (the plain below).
- A continues the description of the view he is gazing at, mentioning the hawk in the orange evening sky.
- C provides the motivation for his next move, as he remembers the warning about the path being dangerous after dark.
- B shows him acting on that thought: he turns from the view to start his descent.
- S2 concludes the passage by describing his arrival at the bottom when night has fallen.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.72 Choose the misspelt word from the given options.

- A. Ignoreamus
- B. Perseverance
- C. Surveillance
- D. Acquaintance

Answer: A

Sol: Option (A) is the incorrectly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "Ignoramus", which refers to a person who is ignorant or lacks knowledge. (अज्ञानी / मूर्ख व्यक्ति)

Example: In spite of his wealth, he remained a complete ignoramus regarding the fine arts.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Ignoreamus:** Incorrect spelling of 'Ignoramus'.
- **Perseverance:** Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success. (दृढ़ता / दृढ़ संकल्प)
- **Surveillance:** Close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal. (निगरानी / चौकसी)
- **Acquaintance:** A person one knows slightly, but who is not a close friend. (परिचित)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.73 Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to "depth".

- A. Gravity
- B. Shallowness
- C. Magnitude
- D. Thoroughness

Answer: B

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (b) Shallowness.

Depth: It refers to the distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something, or the quality of being intense or profound. (गहराई / गंभीरता)

Example: The divers were surprised by the depth of the lake.

Shallowness: It refers to the quality of having little depth, or the lack of depth of character, insight, or serious thought. (छिछलापन / सतहीपन)

Example: The shallowness of the river meant that large boats could not pass through.

Synonyms: Profundity, Intensity, Extent, Deepness.

Antonyms: Shallowness, Superficiality, Slenderness, Surface.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Gravity:** Extreme importance; seriousness. (गंभीरता / गुरुत्वाकर्षण)
- **Magnitude:** The great size or extent of something. (परिमाण / विस्तार)
- **Thoroughness:** Great care and attention to detail. (पूर्णता / बारीकी)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.74 In the given question, a sentence is divided into four parts and given in the alternatives (A), (B), (C), and (D). There is an error in one part. Choose the alternative containing that part of the sentence that has the error. Choosing the alternative with the error will be the answer.

One major benefit with regular exercise is improved cardiovascular health and endurance.

- A. One major
- B. benefit with regular exercise
- C. is improved cardiovascular
- D. health and endurance.

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.

The error lies in the use of the preposition 'with' after the noun 'benefit'. When we talk about the advantages gained from a specific source or activity, the preposition 'of' is typically used. Therefore, 'benefit with' should be replaced with 'benefit of'.

Grammatical rule used: Noun + Preposition Collocation. Certain nouns are followed by specific prepositions to convey correct meaning. 'Benefit of [something]' is the standard idiom to express an advantage resulting from that thing.

Example: The benefit of healthy eating is clearly visible in her energy levels.

Information Booster: While we say 'benefit of' for the source, we use 'benefit from' when 'benefit' is used as a verb (e.g., You will benefit from this advice).

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.75 A part of the following sentence is underlined. Choose the option which can replace the highlighted part to improve the sentence. In case Options A, B and C are not found suitable, choose Option D: "No Improvement Required."

The surgeon confirmed that the procedure had been conducted in accordance to the protocols established by the national medical board.

- A. in accordance with the protocols
- B. in accordance upon the protocols
- C. in accordance of the protocols
- D. No improvement required

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) in accordance with the protocols.

Explanation: The phrase 'in accordance' is a fixed idiom that always takes the preposition 'with'. Using 'to', 'upon', or 'of' is grammatically incorrect in this context. The phrase 'in accordance with' means in a way that agrees with or follows a rule, system, or wish.

Grammatical rule used: Fixed Prepositional Phrase. Phrases like 'in accordance with', 'in compliance with', and 'in agreement with' follow a set pattern where the preposition is non-negotiable.

Example: The documents were filed in accordance with the latest government regulations.

Information Booster: Do not confuse 'in accordance with' with 'according to'. While both have similar meanings, 'according to' is a two-word preposition, whereas 'in accordance with' is a three-word prepositional phrase.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.76 In the poem The Thought Fox, what does the character of the fox primarily represent?

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

"The Thought Fox is one of the early and most favourite poems of Ted Hughes (published in 1957). This poem is symbolic of the process of poetic inspiration. The symbolism of poetic inspiration is concealed behind the animal imagery. The fox in this poem represents the poet's imaginative powers. The poet goes through a special kind of loneliness; this loneliness is not the absence of people around him, but the absence of Creative powers. His fingers move, but the pages remain blank. The poetic inspiration in the poem, which is represented by Fox, appears in the poem part by part. It does not appear in full. Sometimes it's nose images, Eyes, it's prints, or the Shadows. This is a perfect illustration of how our poetic inspiration comes, i.e., any literary composition is produced in parts; it is seldom written in one sitting or in one go."

- A. The physical world of nature that the poet observes from his window at night
- B. The poet's gradually awakening creative imagination and poetic inspiration
- C. A supernatural force that continuously disrupts the poet's peaceful concentration
- D. The relentless passage of time that makes creative endeavour increasingly difficult

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

The passage states: "The fox in this poem represents the poet's imaginative powers." It goes on to say the poetic inspiration is represented by the fox.

Explanation of context: The fox is the central metaphor for the spark of creativity that enters the poet's mind part by part.

Other options are incorrect because: Option A refers to the physical world, C to a supernatural force, and D to the passage of time—none of these represent the fox according to the text.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.77 The loneliness described in *The Thought Fox* is best understood as:

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

"The Thought Fox is one of the early and most favourite poems of Ted Hughes (published in 1957). This poem is symbolic of the process of poetic inspiration. The symbolism of poetic inspiration is concealed behind the animal imagery. The fox in this poem represents the poet's imaginative powers. The poet goes through a special kind of loneliness; this loneliness is not the absence of people around him, but the absence of Creative powers. His fingers move, but the pages remain blank. The poetic inspiration in the poem, which is represented by Fox, appears in the poem part by part. It does not appear in full. Sometimes it's nose images, Eyes, it's prints, or the Shadows. This is a perfect illustration of how our poetic inspiration comes, i.e., any literary composition is produced in parts; it is seldom written in one sitting or in one go."

- A. A creative drought in which the poet feels the absence of inspiration, even while surrounded by people
- B. A physical isolation brought on by the poet's deliberate withdrawal into the wilderness
- C. A deep social alienation that prevents the poet from forming meaningful personal relationships
- D. A nostalgic longing for a simpler rural life that the poet was forced to leave behind

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

The passage explicitly states: "this loneliness is not the absence of people around him, but the absence of Creative powers." This defines loneliness as a creative drought.

Explanation of context: This specific kind of loneliness is internal and professional, occurring even when the poet's fingers are moving but the page remains blank.

Other options are incorrect because: Option B, C, and D refer to physical isolation, social alienation, or rural nostalgia, which the passage specifically rejects or does not mention.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.78 According to the passage, what does the poem suggest about the nature of literary composition?

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

"The Thought Fox is one of the early and most favourite poems of Ted Hughes (published in 1957). This poem is symbolic of the process of poetic inspiration. The symbolism of poetic inspiration is concealed behind the animal imagery. The fox in this poem represents the poet's imaginative powers. The poet goes through a special kind of loneliness; this loneliness is not the absence of people around him, but the absence of Creative powers. His fingers move, but the pages remain blank. The poetic inspiration in the poem, which is represented by Fox, appears in the poem part by part. It does not appear in full. Sometimes it's nose images, Eyes, it's prints, or the Shadows. This is a perfect illustration of how our poetic inspiration comes, i.e., any literary composition is produced in parts; it is seldom written in one sitting or in one go."

- A. That enduring literary works are always composed rapidly, in a single surge of inspiration
- B. That poetic creativity follows a predictable and formulaic pattern that can be systematically taught
- C. That creative inspiration arrives in fragments — incrementally and in parts — before a complete thought is formed
- D. That the finished poem is invariably superior to the uncertain creative process that produced it

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

The passage explains: "any literary composition is produced in parts; it is seldom written in one sitting or in one go." The fox appears part by part (nose, eyes, etc.), mirroring this fragmented creative process.

Explanation of context: The poem suggests that creativity is incremental and evolutionary rather than instantaneous.

Other options are incorrect because: Option A contradicts the text (claiming works are composed rapidly), Option B talks about a formulaic pattern, and Option D discusses the superiority of the finished poem, none of which are in the text.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.79 Why does Ted Hughes choose to employ animal imagery in *The Thought Fox*?

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

"The Thought Fox is one of the early and most favourite poems of Ted Hughes (published in 1957). This poem is symbolic of the process of poetic inspiration. The symbolism of poetic inspiration is concealed behind the animal imagery. The fox in this poem represents the poet's imaginative powers. The poet goes through a special kind of loneliness; this loneliness is not the absence of people around him, but the absence of Creative powers. His fingers move, but the pages remain blank. The poetic inspiration in the poem, which is represented by Fox, appears in the poem part by part. It does not appear in full. Sometimes it's nose images, Eyes, it's prints, or the Shadows. This is a perfect illustration of how our poetic inspiration comes, i.e., any literary composition is produced in parts; it is seldom written in one sitting or in one go."

- A. To depict the rural landscape of his childhood as a contrast to the sterility of urban life
- B. To draw attention to the freedom of wild creatures in contrast to the constraints of civilised society
- C. To suggest that the natural world is fundamentally indifferent to human artistic struggle
- D. To give an abstract, intangible concept — creative inspiration — a vivid, concrete, physical form

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).

According to the passage, the animal imagery (the fox) is used because the "symbolism of poetic inspiration is concealed behind the animal imagery." It provides a concrete, physical manifestation (nose, eyes, prints) for an abstract process—the arrival of a poem in the poet's mind.

Explanation of context: The author uses the fox to bridge the gap between the invisible mind and the visible page.

Other options are incorrect because: Options A, B, and C discuss rural landscapes, freedom of wild creatures, or the indifference of nature, none of which are mentioned in the passage as the primary reason for Hughes's choice of imagery. So the correct answer is (d)

Q.80 What quality of *The Thought Fox* has contributed most to its enduring reputation among Hughes' early works?

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

"The Thought Fox is one of the early and most favourite poems of Ted Hughes (published in 1957). This poem is symbolic of the process of poetic inspiration. The symbolism of poetic inspiration is concealed behind the animal imagery. The fox in this poem represents the poet's imaginative powers. The poet goes through a special kind of loneliness; this loneliness is not the absence of people around him, but the absence of Creative powers. His fingers move, but the pages remain blank. The poetic inspiration in the poem, which is represented by Fox, appears in the poem part by part. It does not appear in full. Sometimes it's nose images, Eyes, it's prints, or the Shadows. This is a perfect illustration of how our poetic inspiration comes, i.e., any literary composition is produced in parts; it is seldom written in one sitting or in one go."

- A. Its candid exploration of the poet's troubled personal relationships rather than his craft
- B. Its stark portrayal of rural life and its resistance to the encroachment of industrialisation
- C. Its masterful use of layered imagery to illuminate the mysterious and elusive process of poetic creation
- D. Its purely literal, unsymbolic narrative voice that makes the poem immediately accessible to any reader

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

The passage states that the poem is a "perfect illustration of how our poetic inspiration comes" and that it is one of his "most favourite poems." Its reputation rests on its masterful ability to use imagery (the fox) to explain the "process of poetic inspiration."

Explanation of context: The enduring nature of the poem is linked to its symbolic depth and its portrayal of the universal struggle of creation.

Other options are incorrect because: Option A mentions personal relationships, Option B mentions industrialisation, and Option D mentions a literal narrative voice—none of these are supported by the text provided. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.81 Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.

The dedicated activists have campaigned tirelessly _____ justice and equal rights for all citizens.

- A. against
- B. for
- C. through
- D. with

Answer: B

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

The verb 'campaigned' is followed by the preposition 'for' when the objective is to achieve or support a specific cause or goal. (के लिए अभियान चलाना)

Example: The environmentalists campaigned for a ban on single-use plastics.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Against:** This is used when the campaign is to stop or oppose something (e.g., campaigned against corruption). In this sentence, 'justice' is a positive goal to be achieved. (के विरुद्ध)
- **Through:** Refers to a medium or a period; it does not fit the objective-oriented context here. (के माध्यम से)
- **With:** Usually refers to accompaniment or using a tool, not the goal of the campaign. (के साथ)

Information Booster: Use 'campaigned for' + [Positive goal/support] and 'campaigned against' + [Negative issue/opposition].

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.82 There are four highlighted words in the sentence given below. One of them is misspelt. Choose the option with the misspelt word.

Owing to the unprecedented volatility in currency exchange rates, the board of directors withheld the annual dividend and urged shareholders to remain calm during this remarkable downturn.

- A. volatility
- B. dividend
- C. shareholders
- D. remarkable

Answer: A

Sol: Option (A) is the incorrectly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "volatility", which refers to the quality of being subject to frequent, rapid, and unpredictable change, especially for the worse. (अस्थिरता / परिवर्तनशीलता)

Example: Investors are worried about the volatility of the stock market.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Volatility:** Incorrect spelling of 'Volatility'.
- **Dividend:** A sum of money paid regularly by a company to its shareholders out of its profits. (लाभांश)
- **Shareholders:** Owners of shares in a company. (शेयरधारक)
- **Remarkable:** Worthy of attention; striking. (असाधारण / उल्लेखनीय)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.83 Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S2 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively and are fixed in their positions. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.

S1 The ancient stone bridge had been condemned by engineers, its worn arches cracked and its parapets crumbling dangerously.

A. A sudden storm in early spring threatened to undo the delicate stonework, but the restored structure held firm.

B. Skilled stonemasons were brought in from the neighbouring district, each sworn to preserve the bridge's original design.

C. By the following autumn, scaffolding lined both riverbanks and the sound of chisels echoed through the valley.

D. A restoration committee was formed that winter, and its members convened every fortnight to review progress.

S2 On a bright morning in June, the bridge was reopened to the public for the first time in eleven years.

- A. BDAC
- B. DBCA
- C. CDDBA
- D. DCAB

Answer: B

Sol: The correct sequence is DBCA.

- S1 establishes the problem: the bridge is crumbling and condemned.
- D follows as the first logical step toward a solution: a committee is formed in winter to manage the restoration.
- B shows the next step in the process: bringing in the skilled workers (stonemasons) to do the work.
- C describes the physical activity taking place by the following autumn, showing the progression of time and labor.
- A mentions a challenge (a storm in spring) that happened after the restoration was underway, proving the strength of the work.
- S2 concludes the timeline with the grand reopening in June.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.84 Which of the following idioms given in the alternatives has the meaning?
To wish to reverse past decisions or events that one now considers a mistake.

- A. Against the clock
- B. Turn back the hands of time
- C. In the nick of time
- D. Once in a blue moon

Answer: B

Sol: Option (B) is the correct meaning of the given definition.

Turn back the hands of time: This idiom means to return to the past, or to act as if it were possible to undo what has happened or revert to an earlier period. (वक्त का पहिया पीछे घुमाना / बीते समय में लौटना)

Example: If I could turn back the hands of time, I would have studied much harder for my entrance exams.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **Against the clock:** Doing something as fast as possible to finish before a deadline. (समय के विरुद्ध कार्य करना)
- **In the nick of time:** At the last possible moment. (ठीक समय पर / आखिरी क्षण में)
- **Once in a blue moon:** Very rarely. (ईद का चाँद होना / बहुत कम)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.85 Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.
The tailor needs a ____ of scissors to finish the alterations before the deadline.

- A. peer
- B. pear
- C. pare
- D. pair

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) pair.

The word 'pair' refers to a set of two things used together or regarded as a unit. Certain nouns like 'scissors', 'trousers', and 'spectacles' are plural in form and are often referred to as a 'pair of...'. (जोड़ी)

Example: I bought a new pair of shoes for the wedding.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Peer:** A person of the same age, status, or ability as another. (सहकर्मी / समान पद वाला)
- **Pear:** A sweet yellowish- or brownish-green edible fruit. (नाशपाती)
- **Pare:** A verb meaning to trim something by cutting away its outer edges. (छीलना / काटना)

Information Booster: These words are homophones (words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings). In exams, context is key to identifying the correct homophone.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.86 Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.
A person who studies handwriting.

- A. Cryptologist
- B. Chiologist
- C. Palaeographer
- D. Graphologist

Answer: D

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) Graphologist.

A graphologist is a specialist who analyzes handwriting to determine a person's character traits or psychological state. (हस्तलेख विज्ञान का विशेषज्ञ)

Example: The company hired a graphologist to analyze the signatures on the suspicious documents.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Cryptologist:** A person who studies or practices the art of writing or solving codes. (कूटलेखन विशेषज्ञ)
- **Chiroplogist:** A person who practices palmistry or the study of hands. (हस्तरेखा शास्त्री)
- **Palaeographer:** A person who studies ancient writing systems and the deciphering of historical manuscripts. (प्राचीन लिपि विशेषज्ञ)

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.87 Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.

A person who behaves in an unconventional manner.

- A. Eccentric
- B. Sycophant
- C. Pedant
- D. Recluse

Answer: A

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (a) **Eccentric**.

An eccentric person is someone whose behavior is unconventional, slightly strange, or deviates from established social norms. (सनकी / विलक्षण व्यक्ति)

Example: The eccentric inventor lived in a house shaped like a giant teapot.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Sycophant:** A person who acts obsequiously toward someone important in order to gain advantage. (चापलूस)
- **Pedant:** A person who is excessively concerned with minor details and rules or with displaying academic learning. (पाखंडी / नियमवादी)
- **Recluse:** A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people. (वैरागी / संन्यासी)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.88 Choose the word that is the antonym of Generous.

- A. Munificent
- B. Magnanimous
- C. Stingy
- D. Lavish

Answer: C

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **Stingy**.

Generous: Showing a readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is strictly necessary or expected. (उदार / दानी)

Example: She was very generous with her time, always helping new students after class.

Stingy: Unwilling to give or spend; ungenerous. (कंजूस / अनुदार)

Example: The stingy landlord refused to pay for even the most basic repairs to the building.

Synonyms: Charitable, Benevolent, Altruistic, Munificent.

Antonyms: Stingy, Miserly, Parsimonious, Mean.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Munificent:** Extremely generous (Synonym). (अति उदार)
- **Magnanimous:** Generous or forgiving, especially toward a rival or less powerful person (Synonym). (उदारचरित)
- **Lavish:** Sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious; giving in great amounts (Synonym). (ठाठदार / फिजूलखर्च)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.89 A part of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that can replace the underlined part to improve the sentence. If you feel Options A, B, or C do not improve the sentence, then choose Option D: "No Improvement Required."

The doctor warned that the patient tends to lapse back into his old dietary habits after every period of supervised recovery.

- A. lapse into his old dietary habits
- B. lapse backward into his old dietary habits
- C. lapse back again into his old dietary habits
- D. No improvement required

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) **lapse into his old dietary habits**.

Explanation: The verb 'lapse' inherently means to fall or slip back into a previous (usually worse) state or condition. Therefore, using 'back' with 'lapse' is redundant. The most concise and grammatically correct way to express this is simply 'lapse into'.

Grammatical rule used: Redundancy / Tautology. In English, we avoid using words that repeat the meaning already contained within another word in the same phrase (e.g., 'return back', 'repeat again').

Example: After years of sobriety, he unfortunately lapsed into his old addiction.

Information Booster: Similar common redundancies to avoid in competitive exams include: 'Reason because' (use 'reason is'), 'Consensus of opinion' (use 'consensus'), and 'Final destination' (use 'destination').

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.90 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?
Don't they deliver newspapers to the residents every morning?

- A. Don't newspapers delivered by them to the residents every morning?
- B. Weren't newspapers delivered by them to the residents every morning?
- C. Aren't newspapers delivered by them to the residents every morning?
- D. Are newspapers not deliver by them to the residents every morning?

Answer: C

Sol: The given sentence is an interrogative sentence in the Simple Present Tense. When converting a Simple Present interrogative sentence from active to passive voice, we use the helping verbs 'is/am/are' followed by the subject and the past participle (V3) of the main verb.

Structure:

Active Voice: Do/Does + Subject + V1 + Object + ...?

Passive Voice: Is/Am/Are + Object + V3 + by + Subject + ...?

Explanation of conversion:

1. The active object 'newspapers' (plural) becomes the passive subject.
2. Since the subject is plural, the helping verb 'Are' is used. Because the original sentence is negative ('Don't'), the passive form becomes 'Aren't'.
3. The verb 'deliver' changes to its past participle form 'delivered'.
4. The subject 'they' becomes 'them' after the preposition 'by'.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A:** Missing the auxiliary verb 'are' to properly form the passive question.
- **Option B:** Uses 'Weren't', which is Past Tense, whereas the original sentence is in Present Tense.
- **Option D:** Uses 'deliver' (base form) instead of 'delivered' (V3).

So the correct answer is (c)