

SSC MTS Similar PYP (Held on 5 Feb 2026 S1)

Q.1 $\frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{63} + \frac{1}{99} + \dots + \frac{1}{255} = ?$

- A. 4/85
- B. 6/85
- C. 8/85
- D. 12/85

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Expression: $\frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{63} + \frac{1}{99} + \dots + \frac{1}{255}$

Formula Used:

For a series of fractions in the form $\frac{1}{a \times b} + \frac{1}{b \times c} + \dots$, the sum is $\frac{1}{d} \left[\frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{l} \right]$

where d is the common difference between factors, f is the first factor, and l is the last factor.

Solution:

Factorize the denominators in the given series:

$35 = 5 \times 7$

$63 = 7 \times 9$

$99 = 9 \times 11$

...

$255 = 15 \times 17$

The series can be rewritten as:

$\frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 9} + \frac{1}{9 \times 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{15 \times 17}$

Here, the common difference $d = 7 - 5 = 2$.

First factor $f = 5$ and last factor $l = 17$.

Sum = $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{17} \right]$

Sum = $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{17 - 5}{85} \right]$

Sum = $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{12}{85} \right]$

Sum = $\frac{6}{85}$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)



Q.2 $64 \times 2 - (28 + 14) + 45 - 36 + 19 = ?$

- A. 112
- B. 114
- C. 116
- D. 118

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Expression: $64 \times 2 - (28 + 14) + 45 - 36 + 19$

Solution:

$64 \times 2 - (28 + 14) + 45 - 36 + 19$

$= 128 - (28 + 14) + 45 - 36 + 19$

$= 128 - 42 + 45 - 36 + 19$

$= 86 + 45 - 36 + 19$

$= 131 - 36 + 19$

$= 95 + 19$

$= 114$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

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Q.3 $85 - 27 + 56 \div 8 + (15 \text{ of } 4) - 34 + 18 = ?$

- A. 105
- B. 107
- C. 109
- D. 111

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Expression: $85 - 27 + 56 \div 8 + (15 \text{ of } 4) - 34 + 18$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &85 - 27 + 56 \div 8 + (15 \text{ of } 4) - 34 + 18 \\ &= 85 - 27 + 7 + 60 - 34 + 18 \\ &= 58 + 7 + 60 - 34 + 18 \\ &= 65 + 60 - 34 + 18 \\ &= 125 - 34 + 18 \\ &= 91 + 18 \\ &= 109 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.4 $4 + 54 \div 2 - (14 \text{ of } 2) + 25 - 16 + 28 = ?$

- A. 106
- B. 18
- C. 40
- D. 52

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Expression: $4 + 54 \div 2 - (14 \text{ of } 2) + 25 - 16 + 28$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &4 + 54 \div 2 - (14 \text{ of } 2) + 25 - 16 + 28 \\ &= 4 + 27 - 28 + 25 - 16 + 28 \\ &= 31 - 28 + 25 - 16 + 28 \\ &= 3 + 25 - 16 + 28 \\ &= 28 - 16 + 28 \\ &= 12 + 28 \\ &= 40 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.5 A and B started a business by investing a total of Rs. 10,000. If A invested for x months less than B, then find the value of x given that A's profit share is Rs. 2,000. Also, A invested Rs. 2,000 less than B, and the total profit earned at the end of the year is Rs. 10,000. (Assuming B invested for 12 months).

- A. 5.5 months
- B. 6.5 months
- C. 7.5 months
- D. 8.5 months

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Total investment = Rs. 10,000

A invested Rs. 2,000 less than B.

Total profit = Rs. 10,000

A's profit share = Rs. 2,000

B invested for 12 months.

A invested for x months less than B.

Formula Used:

Ratio of Profit = Ratio of (Investment × Time)

Solution:

Let B's investment be I_B .

A's investment $I_A = I_B - 2000$.

$$I_A + I_B = 10000$$

$$I_B - 2000 + I_B = 10000 \Rightarrow 2I_B = 12000 \Rightarrow I_B = 6000$$

$$I_A = 6000 - 2000 = 4000$$

Total profit = 10000, A's profit = 2000.

B's profit = 10000 - 2000 = 8000.

Ratio of profits A : B = 2000 : 8000 = 1 : 4.

Time of investment for B, $T_B = 12$ months.

Time of investment for A, $T_A = 12 - x$ months.

$$\frac{I_A \times T_A}{I_B \times T_B} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{4000 \times (12 - x)}{6000 \times 12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{4(12 - x)}{72} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{12 - x}{18} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$12 - x = \frac{18}{4} = 4.5$$

$$x = 12 - 4.5 = 7.5$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.6 A solution of milk and water contains 65% milk. How many litres of pure milk must be added to 50 litres of this solution to make the milk content 80%?

- A. 30.5 L
- B. 35.0 L
- C. 37.5 L
- D. 40.0 L

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Total volume of solution = 50 L

Initial milk percentage = 65%

Target milk percentage = 80%

Formula Used:

Quantity of water = Total volume \times Water percentage

Solution:

Initial percentage of water = $100\% - 65\% = 35\%$.

Amount of water in the 50 L solution = $50 \times \frac{35}{100} = 17.5$ L.

Let x litres of pure milk be added.

The new total volume of the solution becomes $(50 + x)$ L.

The target milk percentage is 80%, so the new water percentage must be 20%.

Since no water is added, the amount of water remains the same.

20% of $(50 + x) = 17.5$

$$\frac{20}{100} \times (50 + x) = 17.5$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \times (50 + x) = 17.5$$

$$50 + x = 17.5 \times 5$$

$$50 + x = 87.5$$

$$x = 87.5 - 50 = 37.5$$
 L

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.7 A solid metallic hemisphere of radius 9 cm is melted and recast into a cone of base radius 9 cm. Find the height of the cone.

- A. 12 cm
- B. 18 cm
- C. 24 cm
- D. 27 cm

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Radius of solid metallic hemisphere (r) = 9 cm

Base radius of the cone (R) = 9 cm

Formula Used:

$$\text{Volume of hemisphere} = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\text{Volume of cone} = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 h$$

Solution:

Since the hemisphere is melted and recast into a cone, their volumes must be equal.

$$\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 h$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\pi(9)^3 = \frac{1}{3}\pi(9)^2 h$$

Cancel $\frac{1}{3}\pi$ from both sides:

$$2 \times 9^3 = 9^2 \times h$$

Divide both sides by 9^2 :

$$2 \times 9 = h$$

$$h = 18 \text{ cm}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.8 A hollow spherical shell has an external diameter of 30 cm and an internal diameter of 24 cm. It is melted and recast into spherical balls, each of radius 3 cm. Find the total number of balls formed and the total surface area of all the balls formed.

- A. $59,2124\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- B. $61, 2196\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- C. $63,2268\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- D. $65,2340\pi \text{ cm}^2$

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

External diameter of spherical shell = 30 cm

Internal diameter of spherical shell = 24 cm

Radius of each small spherical ball = 3 cm

Formula Used:

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{\text{Diameter}}{2}$$

$$\text{Volume of hollow spherical shell} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(R^3 - r^3)$$

$$\text{Volume of a sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$\text{Surface area of a sphere} = 4\pi r^2$$

Solution:

$$\text{External radius } R = \frac{30}{2} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Internal radius } r = \frac{24}{2} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Volume of the metal in the shell} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(15^3 - 12^3)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi(3375 - 1728) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(1647)$$

$$\text{Volume of one small ball} = \frac{4}{3}\pi(3)^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(27)$$

$$\text{Number of balls} = \frac{\text{Volume of shell}}{\text{Volume of one ball}}$$

$$\text{Number of balls} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi(1647)}{\frac{4}{3}\pi(27)} = \frac{1647}{27} = 61$$

$$\text{Surface area of one ball} = 4\pi(3)^2 = 36\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Total surface area of 61 balls} = 61 \times 36\pi = 2196\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.9 A square and a rectangle have equal perimeters. If the rectangle is 62 cm by 22 cm, find the area of the square.

- A. 1664 cm²
- B. 1764 cm²
- C. 1864 cm²
- D. 1964 cm²

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Rectangle dimensions: Length (L) = 62 cm, Width (B) = 22 cm

Perimeter of square = Perimeter of rectangle

Formula Used:

Perimeter of rectangle = $2(L + B)$

Perimeter of square = $4a$ (where a is the side length)

Area of square = a^2

Solution:

Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle:

Perimeter = $2(62 + 22) = 2(84) = 168$ cm

Since the perimeters are equal, the perimeter of the square is 168 cm.

$4a = 168$

$a = \frac{168}{4} = 42$ cm

Calculate the area of the square:

Area = $a^2 = 42^2 = 1764$ cm²

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.10 A rectangular sheet measures 45 cm in length and 30 cm in width. A right-angled triangle with base 15 cm and height 10 cm is cut off from one corner of the rectangle. Find the area of the remaining sheet.

- A. 1225 cm²
- B. 1250 cm²
- C. 1275 cm²
- D. 1300 cm²

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Length of rectangular sheet = 45 cm

Width of rectangular sheet = 30 cm

Base of the cut-off right-angled triangle = 15 cm

Height of the cut-off right-angled triangle = 10 cm

Formula Used:

Area of rectangle = Length \times Width

Area of right-angled triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ Base \times Height

Solution:

Calculate the total area of the rectangular sheet:

Area of rectangle = $45 \times 30 = 1350$ cm².

Calculate the area of the right-angled triangle cut from the corner:

Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 10 = 75$ cm².

Subtract the area of the triangle from the area of the rectangle to find the remaining area:

Remaining area = $1350 - 75 = 1275$ cm².

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.11 A triangle has an area of 350 cm². If the base is increased by 25% and the corresponding height decreased by 12%, find the percentage change in the area.

- A. 8%
- B. 10%
- C. 12%

D. -10%

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Initial area of triangle = 350 cm²

Base is increased by 25%

Height is decreased by 12%

Formula Used:

Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$

Effective percentage change = $x + y + \frac{xy}{100}$

Solution:

We can use the successive percentage change formula directly on the area, as it depends linearly on base and height.

Here, the increase in base $x = 25\%$ and the decrease in height $y = -12\%$.

Percentage change in area = $25 - 12 + \frac{25 \times (-12)}{100}$

Percentage change = $13 - \frac{300}{100}$

Percentage change = $13 - 3 = 10\%$

Since the result is positive, the area increases by 10%.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.12 The area of an equilateral triangle is $144\sqrt{3}$ cm². Find its side and altitude.

A. Side = 24 cm, Altitude = $12\sqrt{3}$ cm

B. Side = 12 cm, Altitude = $24\sqrt{3}$ cm

C. Side = 24 cm, Altitude = $24\sqrt{3}$ cm

D. Side = 18 cm, Altitude = $12\sqrt{3}$ cm

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Area of equilateral triangle = $144\sqrt{3}$ cm²

Formula Used:

Area of equilateral triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$

Altitude of equilateral triangle = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$

(where a is the side length)

Solution:

Equate the given area to the formula to find the side length a:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2 = 144\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{4} = 144$$

$$a^2 = 144 \times 4 = 576$$

$$a = \sqrt{576} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

Now, calculate the altitude:

$$\text{Altitude} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 24 = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.13 A 240 m long train crosses a platform in 45 seconds and a signal pole in 15 seconds. Find the length of the platform.

A. 420 m

B. 450 m

C. 480 m

D. 500 m

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Length of train (L_T) = 240 m

Time taken to cross a platform = 45 seconds

Time taken to cross a signal pole = 15 seconds

Formula Used:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

Solution:

When the train crosses a signal pole, the distance covered is equal to its own length.

$$\text{Speed of train} = \frac{240}{15} = 16 \text{ m/s}$$

When the train crosses a platform, the total distance covered is the sum of the train's length and the platform's length (L_P).

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{L_T + L_P}{45}$$

$$16 = \frac{240 + L_P}{45}$$

$$240 + L_P = 16 \times 45$$

$$240 + L_P = 720$$

$$L_P = 720 - 240 = 480 \text{ m}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.14 A man walks from his home to a park at 5 km/h and returns along the same route at 7 km/h. If the total time taken for the entire trip is 2.4 hours. Find the distance between his home and the park.

- A. 5 km
- B. 6 km
- C. 7 km
- D. 8 km

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Speed onward (S_1) = 5 km/h

Speed return (S_2) = 7 km/h

Total time taken (T) = 2.4 hours

Formula Used:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

Solution:

Let the distance between his home and the park be D km.

Total time = Time onward + Time returning

$$\frac{D}{5} + \frac{D}{7} = 2.4$$

$$\frac{7D + 5D}{35} = 2.4$$

$$\frac{12D}{35} = 2.4$$

$$12D = 2.4 \times 35$$

$$12D = 84$$

$$D = \frac{84}{12} = 7 \text{ km}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.15 Two cyclists start toward each other from towns P and Q, which are 210 km apart. Cyclist A leaves P at 7:00 a.m. with a speed of 25 km/h. Cyclist B leaves Q at 8:00 a.m. and they meet at 11:00 a.m. Find the speed of cyclist B (in km/h), rounded to two decimals.

- A. 35.00 km/h
- B. 36.67 km/h
- C. 38.33 km/h
- D. 40.00 km/h

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Distance between towns P and Q = 210 km

Cyclist A's departure = 7:00 a.m. at 25 km/h

Cyclist B's departure = 8:00 a.m.

Meeting time = 11:00 a.m.

Formula Used:

Distance = Speed × Time

Solution:

Time traveled by Cyclist A from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. = 4 hours.

Distance covered by Cyclist A = $25 \times 4 = 100$ km.

Remaining distance covered by Cyclist B = $210 - 100 = 110$ km

Time traveled by Cyclist B from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. = 3 hours.

Speed of Cyclist B = $\frac{110}{3}$ km/h.

Speed of Cyclist B = $36.666... \approx 36.67$ km/h.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.16 $12\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{1}{8} - 6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{1}{4} = ?$

A. 6

B. 7

C. $7\frac{1}{4}$

D. 8

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Expression: $12\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{1}{8} - 6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{1}{4}$

Solution:

$$12\frac{3}{4} + 4\frac{1}{8} - 6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 12\frac{6}{8} + 4\frac{1}{8} - 6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 16\frac{7}{8} - 6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 10\frac{2}{8} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 10\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 7$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.17 $5 \times 0.6 + 4.5 \times 0.4 + 6 \times 0.2 = ?$

A. 5.8

B. 6.0

C. 6.2

D. 6.4

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Expression: $5 \times 0.6 + 4.5 \times 0.4 + 6 \times 0.2$

Solution:

$$5 \times 0.6 + 4.5 \times 0.4 + 6 \times 0.2$$

$$= 3 + 4.5 \times 0.4 + 6 \times 0.2$$

$$= 3 + 1.8 + 6 \times 0.2$$

$$= 3 + 1.8 + 1.2$$

$$= 4.8 + 1.2$$

= 6

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.18 $\frac{(0.7)^4 - (0.3)^4}{(0.7)^2 + (0.3)^2} = ?$

- A. 0.20
- B. 0.30
- C. 0.40
- D. 0.50

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Expression: $\frac{(0.7)^4 - (0.3)^4}{(0.7)^2 + (0.3)^2}$

Formula Used:

Algebraic identity: $a^4 - b^4 = (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2)$

Solution:

Let a = 0.7 and b = 0.3.

Apply the identity to the numerator:

$$(0.7)^4 - (0.3)^4 = ((0.7)^2 - (0.3)^2)((0.7)^2 + (0.3)^2)$$

Substitute this back into the expression:

$$\frac{((0.7)^2 - (0.3)^2)((0.7)^2 + (0.3)^2)}{(0.7)^2 + (0.3)^2}$$

Cancel the common term $((0.7)^2 + (0.3)^2)$ from numerator and denominator:

$$(0.7)^2 - (0.3)^2$$

Calculate the squares:

$$0.49 - 0.09 = 0.40$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.19 The product of two consecutive odd numbers is 323. Which of the following is the smaller of the two numbers?

- A. 15
- B. 17
- C. 19
- D. 21

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

The product of two consecutive odd numbers is 323.

Solution:

Let the two consecutive odd numbers be x and x + 2.

$$x(x + 2) = 323$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 323$$

Add 1 to both sides to complete the square:

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 324$$

$$(x + 1)^2 = 324$$

Taking the square root of both sides:

$$x + 1 = 18$$

$$x = 17$$

The two consecutive odd numbers are 17 and 19.

The smaller number is 17.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.20 The product of two consecutive even numbers is 288. Which of the following is the larger of the two numbers?

- A. 14
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 20

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

The product of two consecutive even numbers is 288.

Solution:

Let the two consecutive even numbers be x and $x + 2$.

$$x(x + 2) = 288$$

$$x^2 + 2x = 288$$

Add 1 to both sides to complete the square:

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 289$$

$$(x + 1)^2 = 289$$

Taking the square root of both sides:

$$x + 1 = 17$$

$$x = 16$$

The two consecutive even numbers are 16 and 18.

The larger number is 18.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.21 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

-150, -147, -144, -141, -138, ?, -132

- A. -136
- B. -135
- C. -134
- D. -133

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Series: -150, -147, -144, -141, -138, ?, -132

Logic:

Each term increases by +3.

Explanation:

Logic: Constant difference series (+3).

Step-by-step:

$$-150 + 3 = -147$$

$$-147 + 3 = -144$$

$$-144 + 3 = -141$$

$$-141 + 3 = -138$$

$$-138 + 3 = -135$$

$$-135 + 3 = -132$$

Final Answer:

-135

Final Correct Option:

B

Q.22 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

-45, ?, -270, -540, -1620, -3240, -9720

- A. -88
- B. -90
- C. -92
- D. -94

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Series: -45, ?, -270, -540, -1620, -3240, -9720
Options: A -88, B -90, C -92, D -94

Logic:

Pattern alternates: $\times 2$, $\times 3$.

Explanation:

Logic: Multiply alternately by 2 and 3.

Step-by-step:

$$-45 \times 2 = -90$$

$$-90 \times 3 = -270$$

$$-270 \times 2 = -540$$

$$-540 \times 3 = -1620$$

$$-1620 \times 2 = -3240$$

$$-3240 \times 3 = -9720$$

Final Answer:

-90

Final Correct Option:

B

Q.23 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
Y, ?, I, N, S, X, C, H

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

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Series: Y, ?, I, N, S, X, C, H

Logic:

Alphabet positions increase by +5 each step (cyclic after Z).

Explanation:

Logic: Convert letters to positions and add +5.

Step-by-step:

$$Y(25) + 5 \rightarrow 30 \rightarrow 4 = D$$

$$D(4) + 5 \rightarrow 9 = I$$

$$I(9) + 5 \rightarrow 14 = N$$

$$N(14) + 5 \rightarrow 19 = S$$

$$S(19) + 5 \rightarrow 24 = X$$

$$X(24) + 5 \rightarrow 29 \rightarrow 3 = C$$

$$C(3) + 5 \rightarrow 8 = H$$

Final Answer:

D

Final Correct Option:

B

Q.24 If the 1st of a month is Monday, then what will be the 29th day of that month?

- A. Monday
- B. Tuesday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Sunday

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

1st day of month = Monday
Find day on 29th

Formula Used:

Day difference = (Required date – Given date) mod 7

Explanation:

Logic: Count days difference from 1st to 29th.

Step-by-step:

$29 - 1 = 28$ days

$28 \text{ mod } 7 = 0$

So day remains same as Monday.

Final Answer:

Monday

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.25 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
-72, -148, ?, -604, -1212, -2428, -4860

- A. -294
- B. -296
- C. -298
- D. -300

Answer: D

Sol: Information Given:

Series: -72, -148, ?, -604, -1212, -2428, -4860
Pattern given: $\times 2 - 4$

Logic:

Each term = previous $\times 2 - 4$.

Explanation:

Logic: Apply $(\times 2 - 4)$ repeatedly.

Step-by-step:

$-72 \times 2 - 4 = -148$

$-148 \times 2 - 4 = \text{**-300**}$

$-300 \times 2 - 4 = -604$

$-604 \times 2 - 4 = -1212$

$-1212 \times 2 - 4 = -2428$

$-2428 \times 2 - 4 = -4860$

Final Answer:

-300

Final Correct Option:

D

Q.26 Five friends P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order). No one is to the right of S. Only two persons are to the left of Q. R is to the immediate right of P. Who is sitting immediately to the left of Q?

- A. P
- B. R
- C. T

D. S

Answer: B

Sol: "No one is to the right of S": This means S must be at the extreme right end.

Arrangement: _ , _ , _ , _ , S

"Only two persons are to the left of Q": This places Q exactly in the third position.

Arrangement: _ , _ , Q , _ , S

R is to the immediate right of P

Arrangement: P , R , Q , _ , S

Final Arrangement: P , R , Q , T , S

Conclusion

Looking at the final sequence (P-R-Q-T-S), the person sitting immediately to the left of Q is R.

The **correct answer** is B) R.

Q.27 In the year 1932, which of the following month had 5 Thursdays?

- A. May
- B. January
- C. February
- D. March

Answer: D

Sol: 1. **Information Given**

Year = 1932

1932 is a leap year

February has 29 days

2. **Formula Used**

Leap year rule:

Year divisible by 4 → Leap year

Month with 31 days will have 5 occurrences of a weekday if that weekday appears in the first three days of the month.

3. **Explanation**

Given:

1 January 1932 = Friday

January 1932

Thursdays occur on:

7, 14, 21, 28

Total = 4 Thursdays

February 1932 (29 days)

Thursdays occur on:

4, 11, 18, 25

Total = 4 Thursdays

March 1932

March 1, 1932 = Tuesday

Thursdays occur on:

3, 10, 17, 24, 31

Total = 5 Thursdays

May 1932

May 1, 1932 = Sunday

Thursdays occur on:

5, 12, 19, 26

Total = 4 Thursdays

A 31-day month contains 5 of a weekday if that weekday occurs within the first three days of that month.

5. **Final Answer**

Month with 5 Thursdays = March

✔ **Correct Option:** D

Q.28 Which of the following pairs of years have identical calendars?

- A. 1915 & 1926
- B. 1907 & 1914

- C. 1918 & 1930
D. 1914 & 1926

Answer: A

Sol: 1. Information Given

Pairs of years:
1915 & 1926
1907 & 1914
1918 & 1930
1914 & 1926

2. Formula Used

Two years have identical calendars if:
Both are leap or both non-leap, and
The total odd days between them = multiple of 7.

Rules:

Normal year = 1 odd day
Leap year = 2 odd days

3. Explanation

Option A: 1915 & 1926

Difference = 11 years
Leap years between them:
1916, 1920, 1924 → 3 leap years

Odd days:
8 normal years = 8
3 leap years = 6
Total = 14 odd days
 $14 \bmod 7 = 0$
✔ Calendars are identical

Option B: 1907 & 1914

Difference = 7 years
Leap year between them:
1912 → 1 leap year
Odd days:
6 normal years = 6
1 leap year = 2
Total = 8
 $8 \bmod 7 = 1$

✘ Calendars not identical

Option C: 1918 & 1930

Difference = 12 years
Leap years:
1920, 1924, 1928 → 3
Odd days:
9 normal = 9
3 leap = 6
Total = 15
 $15 \bmod 7 = 1$
✘ Not identical

Option D: 1914 & 1926

Difference = 12 years
Leap years:
1916, 1920, 1924 → 3
Odd days:
9 normal = 9
3 leap = 6
Total = 15
 $15 \bmod 7 = 1$
✘ Not identical

4. Short Trick

A non-leap year calendar often repeats after 11 years when 3 leap years occur in between.

5. Final Answer

✔ 1915 & 1926

Correct Option: A

Q.29 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.
P, R, U, Y, ?, J, Q, Y

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

Answer: D

Sol: Information Given:

Series: P, R, U, Y, ?, J, Q, Y

Logic:

Alphabet positions increase by +2, +3, +4, +5, +6, +7, +8.

Explanation:

Logic: Convert letters to numbers and apply increasing increments.

Step-by-step:

P(16) +2 → R(18)

R(18) +3 → U(21)

U(21) +4 → Y(25)

Y(25) +5 → 30 → D(4)

D(4) +6 → J(10)

J(10) +7 → Q(17)

Q(17) +8 → Y(25)

Final Answer:

D

Final Correct Option:

Option containing D

Q.30 In a certain code language, 'TEACHER' is coded as '109' and 'STUDY' is coded as '114'. How will 'COLLEGE' be coded in that code language?

- A. 88
- B. 108
- C. 94
- D. 96

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Formula: (Number of letters)² + (Sum of alphabetical positions)

TEACHER → 7 letters

STUDY → 5 letters

Find code for COLLEGE

Formula Used:

Code = (Number of letters)² + Sum of alphabet positions

Explanation:

Logic: Apply given formula directly.

Step-by-step:

TEACHER:

T(20)+E(5)+A(1)+C(3)+H(8)+E(5)+R(18) = 60

Number of letters = 7 → 7² = 49

Code = 60 + 49 = **109**

STUDY:

S(19)+T(20)+U(21)+D(4)+Y(25) = 89

Number of letters = 5 → 5² = 25

Code = 89 + 25 = **114**

COLLEGE:

$$C(3)+O(15)+L(12)+L(12)+E(5)+G(7)+E(5) = 59$$

$$\text{Number of letters} = 7 \rightarrow 7^2 = 49$$

$$59 + 49 = \mathbf{108}$$

Final Answer:

108

Final Correct Option:

B

Q.31 In a certain code language, 'students study hard' is coded as 'ab cd ef', 'study makes success' is coded as 'cd gh ij', and 'hard work pays' is coded as 'ef kl mn'. How will 'study hard' be coded in that code language?

- A. cd ef
- B. ab cd
- C. ef gh
- D. cd kl

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

students study hard → ab cd ef
 study makes success → cd gh ij
 hard work pays → ef kl mn

Logic:

Common words have same codes.

Explanation:

Logic: Identify repeated words and match codes.

Step-by-step:

study appears in first & second → cd
 hard appears in first & third → ef

Thus:

study hard → cd ef

Final Answer:

cd ef

Final Correct Option:

A



Q.32 Select the option that is related to the first number in the same way as the fourth number is related to the third number and sixth number is related to the fifth number. (NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into its constituent digits.)

$$528 : ? :: 436 : 1744 :: 782 : 3128$$

- A. 2112
- B. 1584
- C. 2116
- D. 2108

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

$$528 : ? :: 436 : 1744 :: 782 : 3128$$

Formula Used:

Number × 4

Logic:

Second number = First number × 4.

Explanation:

Logic: Same multiplication pattern.

Step-by-step:

$$436 \times 4 = 1744 \quad \checkmark$$

$$782 \times 4 = 3128 \quad \checkmark$$

Apply to first pair:

$$528 \times 4 = \text{**2112**}$$

Final Answer:

2112

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.33 In a certain code language, 'DOG' is coded as '26' and 'BIRD' is coded as '33'. How will 'HOUSE' be coded in that code language?

- A. 60
- B. 65
- C. 68
- D. 75

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

DOG → 26

BIRD → 33

Find code for HOUSE

Formula Used:

Sum of alphabetical positions of letters.

Explanation:

Logic: Add alphabetical values.

Step-by-step:

$$\text{DOG} \rightarrow \text{D}(4) + \text{O}(15) + \text{G}(7) = 26 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{BIRD} \rightarrow \text{B}(2) + \text{I}(9) + \text{R}(18) + \text{D}(4) = 33 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HOUSE} &\rightarrow \text{H}(8) + \text{O}(15) + \text{U}(21) + \text{S}(19) + \text{E}(5) \\ &= 8 + 15 + 21 + 19 + 5 \\ &= 68 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer:

68

Final Correct Option:

C

Q.34 Select the option that is related to the fifth number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number and fourth number is related to the third number. (NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into its constituent digits.)

$$2460 : 2504 :: 5312 : 5356 :: 8642 : ?$$

- A. 8686
- B. 8690
- C. 8684
- D. 8696

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

$$2460 : 2504 :: 5312 : 5356 :: 8642 : ?$$

Logic:

Second number = First number + 44.

Explanation:

Logic: Constant addition pattern.

Step-by-step:

$$2460 + 44 = 2504 \quad \checkmark$$

$$5312 + 44 = 5356 \quad \checkmark$$

Apply same rule:

$$8642 + 44 = 8686$$

Final Answer:

8686

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.35 Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Market
2. Margin
3. Marble
4. Mark
5. Marine

- A. 32541
B. 35241
C. 32514
D. 35214

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

Words:

Market

Margin

Marble

Mark

Marine

Logic:

Arrange words alphabetically (dictionary order).

Explanation:

Logic: Compare letters sequentially.

Step-by-step:

All start with Mar.

Next letters:

Marble → b

Margin → g

Marine → i

Mark → k

Market → ke

So order:

Marble → Margin → Marine → Mark → Market

Number sequence:

3 → 2 → 5 → 4 → 1

Final Answer:

32541

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.36 Select the option that is related to the first letter-number cluster in the same way as the fourth letter-number cluster is related to the third letter-number cluster and sixth letter-number cluster is related to the fifth letter-number cluster. (NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into its constituent digits.) BCD240 : ? :: DEF120 : GHI360 :: JKL150 : MNO450

- A. EFG720
- B. CDE480
- C. CDE360
- D. CDE240

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

BCD240 : ? :: DEF120 : GHI360 :: JKL150 : MNO450

Logic:

Letters shift +3 each position; number $\times 3$.

Explanation:

Logic: Alphabet cluster moves forward by 3 letter; number multiplies by 3.

Step-by-step:

DEF \rightarrow GHI (+3 letters)

$120 \times 3 = 360$ ✓

JKL \rightarrow MNO (+3 letters)

$150 \times 3 = 450$ ✓

So,

BCD \rightarrow EFG (+3 each letter)

$240 \times 3 = 720$

Final Answer:

EFG720

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.37 Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Desert
2. Design
3. Desk
4. Desire
5. Detail

- A. 12345
- B. 12435
- C. 13245
- D. 14235

Answer: B

Sol: Information Given:

Words:

1. Desert
2. Design
3. Desk
4. Desire
5. Detail

Logic:

Arrange words alphabetically (dictionary order).

Explanation:

Logic: Compare letters sequentially.

Step-by-step:

All start with De

Next letters:

Des-e-rt
Des-i-gn
Des-k-
Des-i-re
Det-a-il

Order:

Desert → Design → Desire → Desk → Detail

Number sequence:

1 → 2 → 4 → 3 → 5

Final Answer:

12435

Final Correct Option:

B

Q.38 Select the option that is related to the first letter-number cluster in the same way as the fourth letter-number cluster is related to the third letter-number cluster and sixth letter-number cluster is related to the fifth letter-number cluster. (NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into its constituent digits.) AB150 : ? :: LM250 : PQ500 :: RS120 : WX240

- A. EF300
- B. EF450
- C. CD225
- D. CD150

Answer: A

Sol: Information Given:

AB150 : ? :: LM250 : PQ500 :: RS120 : VW240

Logic:

Letters shift forward by +4; number ×2.

Explanation:

Logic: Same rule applied to both given pairs.

Step-by-step:

LM → PQ (+4 letters)

250 × 2 = 500 ✓

RS → VW (+4 letters)

120 × 2 = 240 ✓

Apply to first pair:

AB → EF (+4 letters each)

150 × 2 = 300

Final Answer:

EF300

Final Correct Option:

A

Q.39 Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). B is second to the right of A. C is to the immediate left of A. D is second to the right of C. E and F are the immediate neighbours of G. Who is sitting second to the left of B?

- A. A
- B. D
- C. F
- D. G

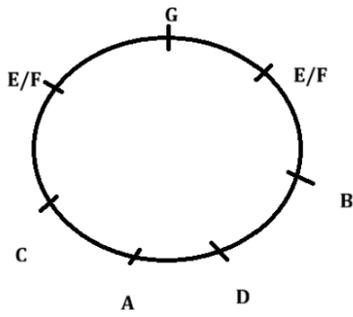
Answer: A

Sol: Given - Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). B is second to the right of A.

C is to the immediate left of A.

D is second to the right of C.

E and F are the immediate neighbours of G.



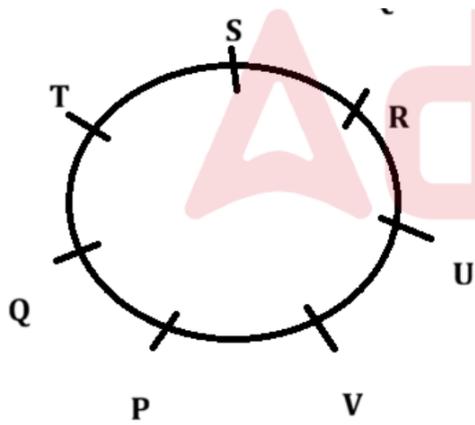
A is sitting second to the left of B.

Q.40 Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). U is second to the right of P. Q is third to the left of U. R is not next to Q. S is to the immediate right of R. T is not next to P. Considering towards right of P, how many persons are sitting between P and V?

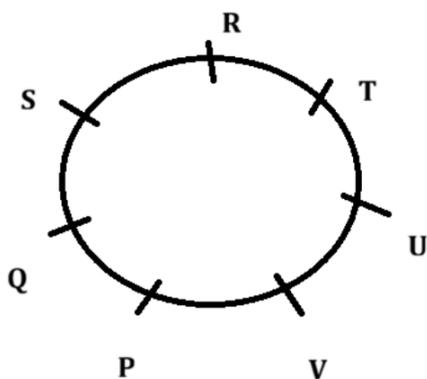
- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 0

Answer: D

Sol: Given - Seven persons P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). U is second to the right of P. Q is third to the left of U. R is not next to Q. S is to the immediate right of R. T is not next to P.
Case I.



Case II.



Considering the right of P, Zero (0) persons are sitting between P and V. in both the given cases.

Q.41 The Ambubachi Mela , celebrated at the Kamakhya Temple in Assam, is held every how often?

- A. Once every year
- B. Once every three years
- C. Once every six years
- D. Once every twelve years

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Once every year**

Explanation:

- The Ambubachi Mela is an annual Hindu fair held at the Kamakhya Temple in Guwahati, Assam, during the monsoon season.
- It is celebrated during the Assamese month of Ahaar (mid-June) and marks the annual menstruation course of the Goddess Kamakhya.
- During the first three days of the mela, the temple remains closed as it is believed that Mother Earth becomes 'unclean' during this period, similar to traditional menstrual practices in the region.
- On the fourth day, the temple doors are opened to devotees, and special prasad (red cloth known as Angabashtra) is distributed.

Information Booster:

- **The Temple:** Kamakhya is one of the 51 Shakti Peethas in India, specifically representing the 'Yoni' (genitals) of Goddess Sati.
- **Cultural Significance:** Often called the 'Mahakumbh of the East', it draws thousands of Tantric Babas and pilgrims from across South Asia.
- **Rituals:** There is no idol of the deity in the temple; instead, she is worshipped in the form of a stone slit through which a natural spring flows.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Once every three years (Option B):** While some regional fairs follow this cycle, Ambubachi is strictly annual.
- **Once every six years (Option C):** This is the frequency of the 'Ardh Kumbh Mela' held at Haridwar and Prayagraj.
- **Once every twelve years (Option D):** This refers to the 'Purna Kumbh Mela', the largest religious gathering in the world.

Q.42 What is the force that opposes the motion of an object through a gas or liquid called?

- A. Thrust
- B. Viscous force
- C. Buoyancy
- D. Tension

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Viscous force**

Explanation:

- Viscous force, often simply called 'viscosity' or 'fluid friction', is the internal resistance of a fluid (liquid or gas) to flow or to an object moving through it.
- It acts in the opposite direction of the relative motion, effectively slowing down the object.
- For example, moving your hand through water feels harder than moving it through air because water has higher viscosity and exerts a greater viscous force.
- In aerodynamics, this force is often referred to as 'drag' when dealing with gases like air.

Information Booster:

- **Stokes' Law:** Describes the viscous force on a small spherical object moving through a viscous fluid: $F = 6 \pi \eta r v$, where η is the coefficient of viscosity.
- **Temperature Effect:** Generally, the viscosity of liquids decreases as temperature increases, while for gases, it increases.
- **Terminal Velocity:** When the viscous force plus buoyancy equals the weight of a falling object, the object stops accelerating and reaches a constant 'terminal velocity'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Thrust (Option A):** This is a mechanical force that pushes an object forward (e.g., the force produced by a rocket engine).
- **Buoyancy (Option C):** The upward force exerted by a fluid that opposes the weight of an immersed object (Archimedes' Principle).
- **Tension (Option D):** The pulling force transmitted through a string, cable, or chain when it is pulled tight by forces acting from opposite ends.

Q.43 According to the Census 2011 , which Indian state recorded the second highest literacy rate ?

- A. Goa
- B. Mizoram
- C. Tripura
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- As per the Census 2011, Mizoram recorded a literacy rate of 91.33%, making it the second most literate state in India.
- Kerala maintains the top position with a literacy rate of 93.91%.
- A person aged 7 and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered literate in the Indian Census.
- The high literacy in Mizoram is often attributed to the active participation of the church and local community organizations in promoting education.

Information Booster:

- **National Average:** The overall literacy rate in India was 74.04%.
- **Gender Gap:** Male literacy stood at 82.14% while female literacy was 65.46%.
- **Lowest Literacy:** Bihar recorded the lowest literacy rate at 61.80%.
- **Union Territories:** Lakshadweep had the highest literacy rate among UTs (91.85%).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Goa (Option A):** Recorded a literacy rate of 88.70%, placing it among the top five states.
- **Tripura (Option C):** Recorded 87.22% in the 2011 Census, though later state-led surveys claimed higher figures.
- **Himachal Pradesh (Option D):** Had a literacy rate of 82.80%, performing well above the national average.

Q.44 In the context of Balance of Payment, which of the following is typically recorded in the Current account?

- Foreign Direct Investment
- Portfolio Investment
- Trade in Services
- External Commercial Borrowings

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Trade in Services**

Explanation:

- The Balance of Payment (BoP) is a record of all economic transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world.
- It is mainly divided into two: the **Current Account** and the **Capital Account**.
- The Current Account records transactions in 'visibles' (goods) and 'invisibles' (services, transfers, and income).
- **Trade in Services** includes software services, travel, transportation, and insurance, which are recorded in the Current Account.

Information Booster:

- **Unilateral Transfers:** These are one-way payments like remittances from overseas workers or gifts/donations, also recorded in the Current Account.
- **Remittances:** India is historically one of the largest recipients of remittances globally, which helps offset its trade deficit.
- **BoP Deficit:** A situation where a country's total autonomous payments exceed its total autonomous receipts.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Capital Account:** Records transactions that result in a change in the assets or liabilities of residents or the government (e.g., FDI, Loans).
- **FDI (Option A):** Recorded in the Capital Account as it involves long-term investment in domestic business.
- **Portfolio Investment (Option B):** Recorded in the Capital Account (e.g., FPI buying shares in Indian stock markets).
- **ECB (Option D):** External Commercial Borrowings are loans taken by Indian companies from foreign sources, recorded in the Capital Account.

Q.45 The traditional folk dance 'Dhalo' is associated with which of the following Indian states?

- Goa
- Kerala
- Karnataka
- Tamil Nadu

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Dhalo is one of the most popular rural folk dances of Goa, performed exclusively by women.
- It is traditionally performed during the week of the winter solstice in the month of Pausha (December/January).
- The dance is a form of social celebration and a way for women to offer prayers for the protection of their families and the village.
- Women form two parallel rows and move rhythmically to the beats of simple percussion instruments while singing folk songs.

Information Booster:

- **Other Goan Dances:** Fugdi (another fast-paced women's dance), Dekhni, and the famous 'Dashavatara' folk theatre.

- **Shigmo:** Dhalo is also performed as part of the Shigmo festival, which is the Goan version of Holi.
- **Themes:** The songs sung during Dhalo often touch upon nature, local legends, and daily domestic life.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kerala (Option B):** Famous for Mohiniyattam (classical), Kathakali (dance drama), and Theyyam (ritual folk).
- **Karnataka (Option C):** Home to Yakshagana (theatre/dance), Dollu Kunitha, and Bhoota Kola.
- **Tamil Nadu (Option D):** Famous for Bharatanatyam and folk forms like Karagattam and Oyilattam.

Q.46 Who is the author of the patriotic poem 'Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna'?

- A. Bismillah Khan
- B. Bismil Azimabadi
- C. Muhammad Iqbal
- D. Ram Prasad Bismil

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Bismil Azimabadi**

Explanation:

- 'Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna' is a patriotic ghazal written in Urdu. While it is widely associated with the revolutionary Ram Prasad Bismil, it was actually authored by Bismil Azimabadi of Patna in 1921.
- The poet's real name was Syed Shah Mohammed Hasan. He wrote this poem to inspire the youth against British colonial rule after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- It became an anthem for freedom fighters, symbolizing the spirit of sacrifice for the motherland.

Information Booster:

- **Historical Context:** The poem first appeared in the journal 'Sabah' published from Delhi.
- **Ram Prasad Bismil:** He was a key member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) and made the poem immortal by reciting it during his struggle and even on the way to the gallows in 1927.
- **Kakori Conspiracy:** Ram Prasad Bismil, along with Ashfaqulla Khan and others, was executed for the Kakori train robbery against the British.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Bismillah Khan (Option A):** A legendary Shehnai player and Bharat Ratna awardee, not a poet.
- **Muhammad Iqbal (Option C):** The philosopher-poet who wrote 'Sare Jahan Se Achha'.
- **Ram Prasad Bismil (Option D):** Though he popularized the poem, he is not its original author. He was, however, a poet himself, often using the pen name 'Bismil', 'Ram', and 'Agyat'.

Q.47 In the context of the Earth's core, the primary metallic constituents of the 'Nife' layer are

- A. nickel and iron
- B. sodium and ferrous
- C. nitrogen and bauxite
- D. silica and nickel

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) nickel and iron**

Explanation:

- The Earth's internal structure is divided into the Crust, Mantle, and Core. The core is the innermost layer and is often referred to as the 'Nife' layer.
- The name 'Nife' is derived from the chemical symbols for its primary components: **Ni** for Nickel and **Fe** for Ferrum (Iron).
- This layer is found at a depth of about 2,900 km to 6,371 km.
- The core is divided into two parts: the Outer Core (liquid) and the Inner Core (solid).

Information Booster:

- **Density:** The Nife layer is extremely dense (approx 11-13 g/cm³) due to the heavy metals.
- **Magnetic Field:** The movement of molten iron in the outer core generates the Earth's magnetic field (Geodynamo theory).
- **Temperature:** Temperatures in the core can reach up to $6,000^{\circ}\text{C}$, similar to the surface of the Sun.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sial:** Refers to the upper crust, composed of Silica and Aluminium.
- **Sima:** Refers to the lower crust and oceanic floor, composed of Silica and Magnesium.
- **Bauxite (Option C):** An ore of aluminium, found in the crust, not the core.

Q.48 The traditional folk dance 'Dalkhai' , performed during harvest celebrations, belongs to which Indian state?

- A. Odisha
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Tamil Nadu

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Dalkhai is the most popular folk dance of Western Odisha (specifically the Sambalpur region).
- It is performed during festivals like Dussehra, Bhajjiuntia, and Nuakhai (the harvest festival).
- The dance is traditionally performed by young women from tribes like Binjhal, Kuda, and Mirdha.
- In every stanza of the Dalkhai song, the word 'Dalkhai Bo' (meaning 'my dear friend') is addressed to a girlfriend.

Information Booster:

- **Nuakhai:** A major agrarian festival in Odisha celebrated to welcome the new crop of the season.
- **Instruments:** The dance is accompanied by the rhythmic beats of instruments like the Dhol, Mahuri, and Nishan.
- **Themes:** The songs usually depict the love story of Radha and Krishna or scenes from the Ramayana.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Maharashtra (Option B):** Famous for Lavani and Koli dance.
- **Himachal Pradesh (Option C):** Famous for the Nati dance.
- **Tamil Nadu (Option D):** Famous for Bharatanatyam and folk dances like Karagattam.

Q.49 Regarding the First Industrial Policy Resolution 1948 in India, which of the following statements is correct?

- I. It accepted the importance of both private and public sectors for industrial development.
- II. It gave the government the exclusive right to start new ventures in the iron and steel industry.

- 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:

- The Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) of 1948 was the first industrial policy of independent India, announced by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.
- **Statement I is correct:** It officially introduced the concept of a 'Mixed Economy', where both the public (state) and private sectors would co-exist.
- **Statement II is correct:** The policy divided industries into four categories. In the second category (Key Industries), the State was given the exclusive right to start new ventures. This included Iron and Steel, Coal, Aircraft manufacturing, and Shipbuilding.
- Existing private players in these key industries were allowed to continue for 10 years, after which their status would be reviewed.

Information Booster:

- **Strategic Industries:** Three industries (Arms and Ammunition, Atomic Energy, and Rail Transport) were declared an absolute monopoly of the Central Government.
- **Cottage Industries:** The 1948 policy also emphasized the importance of small-scale and cottage industries for employment and rural development.
- **Shift:** This policy laid the groundwork for the 1956 Industrial Policy, which moved the country towards a more socialist pattern of society.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Private Sector Role:** Despite government dominance in key sectors, the private sector was encouraged in all other industrial fields that were not listed as monopolies or key industries.
- **Foreign Capital:** The policy recognized the need for foreign capital but insisted that its regulation must remain in Indian hands.

Q.50 Specialized roots that grow upwards from the soil to help plants breathe in marshy areas are called

- A. Prop roots
- B. Stilt roots
- C. Pneumatophores
- D. Haustoria

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- In swampy or marshy areas, the soil is waterlogged and very poor in oxygen. To survive, plants like Mangroves develop specialized roots called pneumatophores (respiratory roots).
- Unlike typical roots that grow downward (geotropic), these roots grow vertically upward and emerge above the surface of the mud.
- They contain numerous tiny pores called lenticels through which oxygen enters the plant and carbon dioxide is released.
- This is a modification for respiration in anaerobic (low oxygen) conditions.

Information Booster:

- **Examples:** Avicennia, Rhizophora, and Sonneratia are common trees that possess these roots.
- **Sundarbans:** The Sundari trees (*Heritiera fomes*) in the Sundarbans of West Bengal are famous for having these breathing roots.
- **Negative Geotropism:** This term describes the phenomenon where roots grow away from gravity (upward) instead of toward it.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Prop roots (Option A):** Hanging roots that grow from branches and provide support to the tree (e.g., Banyan tree).
- **Stilt roots (Option B):** Roots that grow from the lower nodes of the stem and enter the soil to provide additional support (e.g., Maize, Sugarcane).
- **Haustoria (Option D):** Specialized roots of parasitic plants that penetrate the host plant's tissues to suck nutrients and water (e.g., *Cuscuta*/Amarbel).

Q.51 Which of the following organisms exhibits a saprotrophic mode of nutrition?

- I. Mushroom
- II. Bread mould

- 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:

- Saprotrophic nutrition is a process of chemoheterotrophic extra-cellular digestion involved in the processing of decayed organic matter.
- Organisms with this mode of nutrition are called saprotrophs. They secrete digestive juices onto dead and decaying matter to convert it into a solution, which they then absorb.
- **Mushrooms:** These are fungi that grow on decaying organic matter in soil or on rotting wood.
- **Bread mould (*Rhizopus*):** A type of fungus that grows on stale bread, drawing nutrients from its decomposition.

Information Booster:

- **Decomposers:** Saprotrophs are vital to the ecosystem as they recycle nutrients back into the soil, keeping it fertile.
- **Extracellular Digestion:** Unlike humans, who digest food inside the body, saprotrophs digest it outside and then absorb the simple nutrients.
- **Fungi:** Most fungi and some bacteria exhibit this mode of nutrition.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Autotrophic:** Organisms like green plants that make their own food via photosynthesis.
- **Parasitic:** Organisms like *Cuscuta* (Amarbel) or leeches that live on/in a host and derive nutrition at the host's expense.
- **Holozoic:** Organisms like humans and amoeba that ingest solid food and digest it internally.

Q.52 In Indian classical music, wind instruments are categorized as which group?

- A. Sushir Vadya
- B. Tat Vadya
- C. Avanaddha Vadya
- D. Ghan Vadya

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Sushir Vadya**

Explanation:

- In Indian classical music (based on the Natya Shastra), instruments are classified into four groups. **Sushir Vadya** refers to the group of wind instruments (aerophones).
- These instruments produce sound through a column of air. The air is forced through a tube or a shell to create vibrations.
- Common examples include the Bansuri (flute), Shehnai, Nadaswaram, and Shankh (conch).
- The pitch is usually controlled by opening and closing holes on the tube with fingers.

Information Booster:

- **Famous Artists:** Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia (Bansuri) and Ustad Bismillah Khan (Shehnai) are legendary exponents of Sushir Vadya.
- **Etymology:** 'Sushir' literally means hollow or with a hole.
- **Shehnai:** This instrument is considered auspicious and is played at weddings and in temples.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Tat Vadya (Option B):** Stringed instruments (chordophones) like the Sitar, Veena, and Sarod.
- **Avanaddha Vadya (Option C):** Percussion instruments where sound is produced by striking a stretched membrane (membranophones) like the Tabla, Mridangam, and Dholak.
- **Ghan Vadya (Option D):** Solid instruments that do not require tuning (idiophones) like the Manjira (cymbals), Ghatam (clay pot), and Jaltarang.

Q.53 Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Third Five Year Plan of India?

- I. The plan was also known as 'Gadgil Yojana'.
- II. It aimed to make the economy independent and reach a self-active take-off stage.

- 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:

- The Third Five Year Plan (1961–1966) was indeed called the 'Gadgil Yojana', named after D.R. Gadgil, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- **Objective:** Its primary goal was to establish a self-reliant and self-generating economy. This involved a focus on agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and the expansion of heavy industries.
- **Failure:** Despite high aims, the plan was a failure due to unforeseen calamities including the Sino-Indian War (1962), the Indo-Pak War (1965), and a severe drought in 1965-66.

Information Booster:

- **Growth Rate:** The target growth rate was 5.6%, but the actual growth rate achieved was only about 2.8%.
- **Plan Holiday:** Due to the failure of the 3rd plan and the drainage of resources in wars, the government declared three annual plans (1966-69), known as 'Plan Holidays'.
- **Currency Devaluation:** It was during this period that the Indian Rupee was devalued for the first time significantly in 1966 to boost exports.

Additional Knowledge:

- **First Plan (1951-56):** Based on the Harrod-Domar model, focused mainly on agriculture.
- **Second Plan (1956-61):** Known as the Mahalanobis Plan, it focused on rapid industrialization and public sector development.

Q.54 What is the temperature at which a liquid changes into a gas at atmospheric pressure known as?

- A. Freezing point
B. Condensation point
C. Boiling point
D. Sublimation point

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Boiling point**

Explanation:

- The boiling point is the temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the external pressure (atmospheric pressure) surrounding the liquid.
- At this temperature, the liquid starts changing into its gaseous state rapidly throughout the volume of the liquid (a bulk phenomenon).
- For water, the boiling point is 100°C (at sea level/1 atm).
- Boiling involves the formation of bubbles within the liquid that rise to the surface and release gas.

Information Booster:

- **Pressure Effect:** Boiling point decreases with altitude. On high mountains, water boils at less than 100°C because atmospheric pressure is lower.
- **Pressure Cooker:** It works by increasing the internal pressure, which raises the boiling point of water, allowing food to cook faster at higher temperatures.
- **Latent Heat:** The heat required to change a liquid into gas at its boiling point without increasing the temperature is called 'Latent Heat of Vaporization'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Freezing point (Option A):** The temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid (0°C for water).
- **Condensation point (Option B):** The temperature at which a gas turns into a liquid (numerically equal to the boiling point).
- **Sublimation point (Option D):** The temperature at which a solid directly changes into a gas (e.g., dry ice, camphor).

Q.55 The architectural style of the Taj Mahal is a blend of which traditions?

- A. Indian and Chinese
- B. Islamic, Persian, and Indian
- C. Gothic and Roman
- D. Greek and Persian

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Islamic, Persian, and Indian**

Explanation:

- The Taj Mahal, built between 1632 and 1653 by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, represents the peak of Mughal architecture.
- It is a fusion of **Persian** (the dome and garden plan), **Islamic** (calligraphy and arch design), and **Indian/Hindu** (lotus motifs and stone-carving traditions) styles.
- The main architect is believed to be Ustad Ahmad Lahauri, of Persian descent, working with Indian craftsmen.
- The use of the double dome and the Charbagh garden layout are characteristic of Persian influence.

Information Booster:

- **Pietra Dura:** The monument is famous for its intricate inlay of semi-precious stones (like lapis lazuli and jade) into white marble, a technique known as 'Parchin Kari'.
- **Material:** The white marble was sourced from Makrana in Rajasthan.
- **UNESCO:** It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being 'the jewel of Muslim art in India'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Indian and Chinese (Option A):** This blend is seen in some coastal regions or specific Buddhist structures, but not in the Taj Mahal.
- **Gothic and Roman (Option C):** These are Western architectural styles. Indo-Gothic architecture was popularized during the British Raj (e.g., Victoria Terminus).
- **Greek and Persian (Option D):** This blend is found in 'Gandhara Art', which flourished in Northwest India centuries before the Mughals.

Q.56 In which city is the monument 'Hawa Mahal' located?

- A. Udaipur
- B. Jaipur
- C. Jodhpur
- D. Ajmer

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Hawa Mahal, known as the 'Palace of Winds', is located in Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan.
- It was built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, the grandson of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh (the founder of Jaipur).
- The structure was designed by Lal Chand Ustad in the form of the crown of Lord Krishna.
- Its unique five-storey exterior is akin to a honeycomb with its 953 small windows called 'Jharokhas', decorated with intricate latticework.

Information Booster:

- **Purpose:** The lattice design allowed royal ladies to observe everyday life and festivals in the street below without being seen (purdah system).
- **Scientific Design:** The architectural design also allowed cool air (Venturi effect) to pass through, keeping the entire area pleasant during high summer temperatures.
- **Material:** It is built of red and pink sandstone, contributing to the 'Pink City' moniker of Jaipur.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Udaipur (Option A):** Known as the 'City of Lakes', famous for the City Palace and Lake Palace (Jag Niwas).
- **Jodhpur (Option C):** The 'Blue City', famous for the massive Mehrangarh Fort.
- **Ajmer (Option D):** Famous for the Ajmer Sharif Dargah and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra.

Q.57 Which of the following was the only princely state to have its own constitution during the British Raj?

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Jammu and Kashmir
- C. Mysore
- D. Travancore

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Jammu and Kashmir**

Explanation:

- While many princely states had administrative laws, Jammu and Kashmir was the only state to have its own formal constitution during the later years of the British Raj and even after independence.
- In 1939, Maharaja Hari Singh promulgated the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution Act.
- This unique status continued after its accession to India, leading to the framing of a separate Constitution for the state which came into force on January 26, 1957 (under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution).
- This separate constitution remained in place until the abrogation of Article 370 in August 2019.

Information Booster:

- **Aundh State:** Interestingly, a small state named Aundh (in present-day Maharashtra) adopted a very progressive, Gandhian-inspired constitution in 1939, but J&K is the standard answer for major princely states.
- **Accession:** J&K signed the 'Instrument of Accession' with India on October 26, 1947.
- **Special Status:** Article 370 defined the relationship between J&K and the Indian Union, allowing it to have its own flag and constitution.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Hyderabad (Option A):** The Nizam of Hyderabad attempted to remain independent but did not have a recognized separate constitution that persisted like J&K.
- **Mysore (Option C):** Known as a 'Model State' due to its high development and its Representative Assembly, but it integrated into the Indian Union framework.
- **Travancore (Option D):** Famous for the Temple Entry Proclamation and high literacy, it merged with Cochin to form Travancore-Cochin state in 1949.

Q.58 Which of the following is an example of an indirect tax levied by the government?

- A. Income Tax
- B. Goods and Services Tax
- C. Corporate Tax
- D. Wealth Tax

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Goods and Services Tax**

Explanation:

- An indirect tax is a tax collected by an intermediary (such as a retailer) from the person who bears the ultimate economic burden of the tax (the consumer).
- **GST (Goods and Services Tax):** It is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based indirect tax that replaced many indirect taxes in India like VAT, excise duty, and service tax.
- In indirect taxes, the 'incidence' (who pays the tax to the govt) and 'impact' (who actually feels the pinch) fall on different persons.

Information Booster:

- **Laffer Curve:** Shows the relationship between tax rates and the amount of tax revenue collected by governments.
- **GST Launch:** It was implemented in India on July 1, 2017, through the 101st Constitutional Amendment.
- **Regressive Nature:** Indirect taxes are often considered regressive as they are charged at the same rate regardless of the consumer's income level.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Income Tax (Option A):** A direct tax levied on the annual income of individuals and Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs).
- **Corporate Tax (Option C):** A direct tax imposed on the net income or profit that business corporations make.
- **Wealth Tax (Option D):** A direct tax on the market value of assets owned by an individual (Note: It was abolished in India in the 2015 Union Budget).

Q.59 The term 'Neolithic' literally refers to the

- A. Old Stone Age
- B. Middle Stone Age
- C. New Stone Age
- D. Late Stone Age

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) New Stone Age**

Explanation:

- The word 'Neolithic' is derived from the Greek words 'neos' (new) and 'lithos' (stone).
- It marks the final stage of cultural evolution or technological development among prehistoric humans.
- This period is characterized by the use of polished stone tools, the beginning of settled agriculture, and the domestication of animals.
- In India, the Neolithic age dates roughly from 7000 BCE to 1000 BCE.

Information Booster:

- **Neolithic Revolution:** A term coined by V. Gordon Childe to describe the radical transition from food-gathering to food-producing (farming).
- **Key Inventions:** This period saw the invention of pottery and the wheel, which revolutionized storage and transport.
- **Important Sites:** Mehrgarh (Pakistan), Burzahom (Jammu & Kashmir), and Chirand (Bihar).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Old Stone Age (Option A):** Refers to the Paleolithic Age, the earliest and longest part of the Stone Age.
- **Middle Stone Age (Option B):** Refers to the Mesolithic Age, a transitional phase characterized by the use of tiny tools called microliths.
- **Late Stone Age (Option D):** While sometimes used in specific regional contexts, 'New Stone Age' is the standard translation for Neolithic.

Q.60 The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) is related to which sector?

- Banking sector
- Real Estate sector
- Education sector
- Agriculture sector

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Real Estate sector**

Explanation:

- RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority) was enacted by the Parliament of India in 2016 to bring transparency, accountability, and efficiency to the real estate sector.
- Its primary goal is to protect the interests of home buyers and boost investments in the industry by ensuring timely delivery of projects.
- It makes it mandatory for all commercial and residential real estate projects (where the land is over 500 sq. m. or eight apartments) to register with the state's RERA body.
- Developers are required to park 70% of the project funds in a separate bank account to ensure the money is used only for construction purposes.

Information Booster:

- **Carpet Area:** RERA standardized the definition of 'carpet area', preventing builders from charging for balcony or terrace space under misleading terms.
- **Dispute Redressal:** It established a dedicated adjudicating body for speedy dispute resolution between buyers and builders.
- **Penalty:** Builders can be penalized or imprisoned for non-compliance with the rules set by the authority.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Banking sector (Option A):** Primarily regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- **Education sector (Option C):** Regulated by bodies like UGC, AICTE, and the Ministry of Education.
- **Agriculture sector (Option D):** Governed by various state and central policies like MSP and the APMC Acts.

Q.61 Who succeeded Bindusara as the ruler of the Maurya Empire around 268 BC?

- Dasaratha
- Ashoka
- Brihadratha
- Samprati

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Ashoka the Great succeeded his father Bindusara to the throne of the Mauryan Empire around 268 BCE (or 273 BCE depending on whether one includes the succession war period).
- Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the empire.
- Ashoka's reign marked the zenith of Mauryan power, covering almost the entire Indian subcontinent except for the extreme south.
- He is most famous for his conversion to Buddhism and the promotion of 'Dhamma' (righteousness) after the Kalinga War.

Information Booster:

- **Titles:** Ashoka is often referred to in his inscriptions as 'Devanampiya' (Beloved of the Gods) and 'Piyadasi' (One who looks with affection).
- **Edicts:** He was the first Indian king to communicate directly with his people through stone inscriptions placed at public locations.
- **Lion Capital:** The Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath is the national emblem of modern India.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dasaratha (Option A):** A grandson of Ashoka who succeeded him in the eastern part of the empire and issued inscriptions in the Barabar caves.
- **Brihadratha (Option C):** The last Mauryan king, who was assassinated by his general Pushyamitra Shunga in 185 BCE.
- **Samprati (Option D):** Another grandson of Ashoka, known for his patronage of Jainism.

Q.62 The average thickness of the Earth's crust is approximately ____.

- A. 5km
- B. 30km
- C. 100km
- D. 200km

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) 30km**

Explanation:

- The crust is the outermost solid shell of the Earth. Its thickness varies significantly between oceanic and continental regions.
- The average thickness across the globe is approximately 30 km.
- Continental crust is thicker, averaging 30-50 km, and can reach up to 70 km under major mountain ranges like the Himalayas.
- Oceanic crust is much thinner, typically ranging from 5 to 10 km in thickness.

Information Booster:

- **Composition:** Continental crust is mainly composed of granitic rocks (Silica - Silica and Aluminium), while oceanic crust is mainly basaltic (Silica - Silica and Magnesium).
- **Mohorovicic Discontinuity:** This is the boundary layer between the Earth's crust and the mantle.
- **Volume:** The crust makes up less than 1% of the Earth's total volume.

Additional Knowledge:

- **5km (Option A):** This represents the lower end of the oceanic crust's thickness, not the global average.
- **100km (Option C):** This is closer to the average thickness of the Lithosphere, which includes the crust and the uppermost solid part of the mantle.
- **200km (Option D):** This is deep within the upper mantle, far below the average crustal thickness.

Q.63 Which of the following pairs of festival - religion associated with is correct?

- A. Guru Nanak Gurburab - Sikhism
- B. Onam - Christianity
- C. Paryushana - Buddhism
- D. Eid-ul-Fitr - Hinduism

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Guru Nanak Gurburab - Sikhism**

Explanation:

- Guru Nanak Gurburab, also known as Guru Nanak's Prakash Utsav, celebrates the birth of the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak Dev Ji.
- It is one of the most sacred festivals in Sikhism and is observed by reading the Guru Granth Sahib (Akhand Path), organizing Nagar Kirtans (processions), and Langars (community meals).
- The festival falls on the full moon day of the Kartik month (Kartik Purnima).

Information Booster:

- **Onam:** It is a harvest festival celebrated predominantly by Hindus in Kerala to commemorate King Mahabali.
- **Paryushana:** This is the most important annual holy event for Jains, focused on fasting, repentance, and spiritual reflection.
- **Eid-ul-Fitr:** A major Islamic festival marking the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option B Analysis:** Onam is a cultural/Hindu festival of Kerala; while Christians in Kerala participate culturally, it is not a Christian religious festival.
- **Option C Analysis:** Paryushana is associated with Jainism, not Buddhism. Buddhism is associated with festivals like Vesak (Buddha Purnima).
- **Option D Analysis:** Eid-ul-Fitr is central to Islam, not Hinduism. Hinduism includes festivals like Diwali, Holi, and Dussehra.

Q.64 Who is the legendary author of the Sanskrit music treatise 'Natya Shastra'?

- A. Bharata Muni
- B. Kalidasa
- C. Tulsidas
- D. Valmiki

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Bharata Muni**

Explanation:

- The Natya Shastra is an ancient Indian treatise on the performing arts, encompassing theatre, dance, and music. It is traditionally attributed to the sage Bharata Muni.
- It is believed to have been composed between 200 BCE and 200 CE.
- Often referred to as the 'Fifth Veda', it provides the foundation for Indian classical dance forms like Bharatnatyam and Odissi.
- It contains 36 chapters and over 6000 verses, covering everything from stage design and acting to the theory of 'Rasa' (aesthetics).

Information Booster:

- **Rasa Theory:** It outlines eight primary Rasas (emotions) produced through performance: Shringara (love), Hasya (mirth), Karuna (compassion), Raudra (anger), Veera (valor), Bhayanaka (terror), Bibhatsa (disgust), and Adbhuta (wonder).
- **Musical Instruments:** It classifies instruments into four groups: Tata (stringed), Avanaddha (percussion), Ghana (solid), and Sushira (wind).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kalidasa (Option B):** A great Sanskrit poet and dramatist known for 'Abhigyanashakuntalam'.
- **Tulsidas (Option C):** A Bhakti saint known for writing 'Ramcharitmanas' in Awadhi.
- **Valmiki (Option D):** The legendary sage who is credited as the author of the 'Ramayana', the first Sanskrit epic.

Q.65 Which of the following books is written by Chetan Bhagat ?

- A. Half Girlfriend
- B. The God of Small Things
- C. Midnight's Children
- D. The Guide

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Half Girlfriend**

Explanation:

- 'Half Girlfriend' is a novel by Chetan Bhagat, published in 2014. It tells the story of a Bihari boy, Madhav, who falls in love with a high-society girl named Riya from Delhi.
- Chetan Bhagat is one of India's most successful contemporary commercial authors, often writing about the struggles and aspirations of Indian youth.
- Many of his books have been adapted into hit Bollywood movies, including 'Half Girlfriend' (starring Arjun Kapoor and Shraddha Kapoor).

Information Booster:

- **Other Books:** His famous works include 'Five Point Someone', 'One Night @ the Call Center', 'The 3 Mistakes of My Life', '2 States', and 'What Young India Wants'.
- **Career:** Before becoming a full-time author, Chetan Bhagat was an investment banker with Goldman Sachs.
- **Style:** He is known for using simple English to reach a wide demographic of Indian readers.

Additional Knowledge:

- **The God of Small Things (Option B):** The debut novel of Arundhati Roy, which won the Booker Prize in 1997.
- **Midnight's Children (Option C):** A celebrated novel by Salman Rushdie, which won the Booker Prize and the 'Booker of Bookers'.
- **The Guide (Option D):** A classic novel by R. K. Narayan, set in the fictional town of Malgudi and adapted into a famous 1965 film.

Q.66 A portion of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted portion. If no improvement is required, choose Option D: "No Improvement Required."

The scientists have been conducting experiments on the new vaccine to arrive since three months.

- A. to conduct experiments on the new vaccine for three months
- B. conducting experiments on the new vaccine for three months
- C. conducting experiments on the new vaccine since three months
- D. No improvement required

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

Explanation:

The sentence is in the Present Perfect Continuous tense (have been + verb-ing), which is used to describe an action that started in the past and is still continuing. The primary error lies in the use of the preposition 'since' and the redundant phrase 'to arrive'. In English grammar, 'since' is used to refer to a specific point in time (e.g., since Monday, since 1990), whereas 'for' is used to denote a duration or period of time (e.g., for three months, for two years). Since 'three months' is a duration, 'for' must be used.

Grammatical Rule used:

The rule for time expressions in perfect tenses states: \$Subject + have/has + been + V_{(ing)} + for + [duration]\$ or \$Subject + have/has + been + V_{(ing)} + since + [point in time]\$. The phrase 'to arrive' is contextually incorrect here as the focus is on the duration of the experiments.

Example:

I have been studying for four hours. (Correct usage of duration).

Information Booster:

Note that 'since' is used with 'time immemorial', 'childhood', or specific dates, while 'for' is always used with numerical periods of time like 'many days', 'several weeks', or 'six hours'.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.67 A portion of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted portion. If no improvement is required, choose Option D: "No improvement required."

A balanced diet will have the effect of strengthening your immune system and protect you from seasonal illnesses.

- A. will strengthen your immune system
- B. will have the affect of strengthening your immune system
- C. will affect the strengthening of your immune system
- D. No improvement required

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct option is (a).

Explanation:

The original sentence is wordy and contains a lack of parallelism. The sentence structure uses 'will have the effect of strengthening... and protect'. To maintain parallel structure with the second verb 'protect' (base form), the first part should also use a simple base form verb after the modal 'will'. 'Will strengthen' is more concise and grammatically aligned with 'and protect'. Furthermore, Option B is incorrect because 'affect' is usually a verb, whereas 'effect' is the noun required after the article 'the'.

Grammatical Rule used:

Rule of Parallelism: When two or more verbs are joined by a conjunction like 'and', they should be in the same grammatical form. Here, \$will + V_1 (strengthen) + and + V_1 (protect)\$ creates a balanced and clear sentence.

Example:

Regular exercise will improve your health and make you feel better.

Information Booster:

Remember the 'RAVEN' rule: Remember Affect is a Verb and Effect is a Noun. Using a direct verb instead of a noun-phrase (have the effect of) often makes writing stronger in competitive exams.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.68 Choose the correctly spelt word that can substitute the highlighted word in the sentence below. If no substitution is needed, select Option "No replacement required".

The lawyer's argument was not garmane to the charges filed and confused the jury.

- A. gerrmane
- B. germane
- C. garmine
- D. No replacement required

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

Option (b) is the correctly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "germane", which means being relevant, appropriate, or fitting to a particular subject. In a legal or formal context, it refers to evidence or arguments that are pertinent to the case at hand. (सार्थक / उचित)

Example:

The judge ruled that the witness's past was not germane to the current trial.

Parts of Speech:

The word 'germane' is an **Adjective**. It is used here to describe the noun 'argument'.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option A:** gerrmane - This is an incorrect spelling with an extra 'r'.
- **Option B:** germane - Relevant to a subject under consideration. (सम्बन्धित)
- **Option C:** garmine - This is an incorrect spelling; possibly confused with 'carmine' (a red pigment), but unrelated to the context.
- **Option D:** No replacement required - Incorrect because 'garmane' is a misspelling.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.69 Identify the word that is nearest in meaning to the word "aroma".

- A. Texture
- B. Scent
- C. Flavour
- D. Colour

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Scent**.

#aroma#: It refers to a distinctive, typically pleasant smell or fragrance, often associated with food, spices, or flowers. It is a sensory quality perceived by the nose. (सुगंध)

Example:

The delicious aroma of fresh coffee filled the entire room in the morning.

#Scent#: This word refers to a distinctive smell, especially one that is pleasant, or a trail left by an animal. It is the closest synonym to aroma. (खुशबू)

Example:

The scent of jasmine flowers was carried by the evening breeze.

Synonyms: Fragrance, perfume, bouquet, redolence.

Antonyms: Stench, odour, malodour, stink.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option A: Texture:** The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance. (बनावट)
- **Option C: Flavour:** The distinctive taste of a food or drink. (स्वाद)
- **Option D: Colour:** The property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects light. (रंग)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.70 Select the most appropriate one-word substitution for the phrase given below.

A system of governance where power is held by those belonging to a privileged hereditary class.

- A. Plutocracy
- B. Theocracy
- C. Aristocracy
- D. Bureaucracy

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct option is (c).

The correct one-word for the given group of words is (c) **Aristocracy**.

Aristocracy refers to a form of government in which power is held by the nobility or a small privileged class, typically determined by birth and wealth. (कुलीनतंत्र)

Example:

In the past, many European nations were ruled by an aristocracy that held all land and political power.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Option A: Plutocracy:** Government by the wealthy; a country or society governed by the wealthy class. (धनिकतंत्र)
- **Option B: Theocracy:** A system of government in which priests rule in the name of God or a god. (धर्मतंत्र)
- **Option D: Bureaucracy:** A system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives. (प्रशासनतंत्र / नौकरशाही)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.71 Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence given below.

The new principal became very popular _____ the students within weeks of joining.

- A. with
- B. among
- C. upon
- D. across

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

The correct option to fill in the blank is (b) **among**.

Explanation:

The preposition 'among' is used when referring to being in the middle of or surrounded by a group of people or things (usually more than two). In this context, the principal is popular within the collective group of students. (के बीच में)

Example:

The leader distributed the sweets among the children.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A: with:** While 'popular with' is also a common collocation, 'among' is more frequently used when emphasizing popularity within a specific community or collective group. However, in most competitive exams, 'among' is preferred for distribution or general presence within a crowd.
- **Option C: upon:** Used to indicate being on something or an immediate action after something. It does not fit the context of popularity.
- **Option D: across:** Means from one side to another or in every part of a place. It is not used with the adjective 'popular'.

Information Booster:

Note the difference: 'Between' is typically used for two distinct entities, while 'Among' is used for a group or an undefined number of entities.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.72 Select the word that is most contrary in meaning to the word "active".

- A. Dynamic
- B. Spirited
- C. Sluggish
- D. Vibrant

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct option is (c).

The correct antonym of the given word is (c) **Sluggish**.

#active#: It refers to a person or thing that is engaging in energetic work, moving quickly, or characterized by action and energy. (सक्रिय / फुर्तीला)

Example:

She leads a very active lifestyle, going to the gym every morning before work.

#Sluggish#: This word refers to being slow-moving, lacking energy, or inactive. It is the direct opposite of being active. (सुस्त / मंद)

Example:

After a heavy lunch, I felt very sluggish and couldn't focus on my studies.

Synonyms: Energetic, lively, animated, vigorous.

Antonyms: Passive, idle, dormant, lethargic.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option A: Dynamic:** Characterized by constant change, activity, or progress. (गतिशील)
- **Option B: Spirited:** Full of energy, enthusiasm, and determination. (जोशीला)
- **Option D: Vibrant:** Full of energy and life; bright and striking. (जीवंत)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.73 Choose the correctly spelt word that can substitute the highlighted word in the sentence below. If no substitution is needed, select Option "No replacement required".

The documentary was condemned for its gratuitous depiction of suffering, which added nothing to the narrative.

- A. gratuitious
- B. gratutious
- C. grattuitous
- D. No replacement required

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct option is (d).

Option (d) is the correct choice as the word is already correctly spelt.

Correct spelling is: "gratuitous", which means done without good reason or uncalled for; it can also mean given or done free of charge. (अनावश्यक / निःशुल्क)

Example:

The movie was criticized for its gratuitous violence that didn't serve the plot.

Parts of Speech:

The word 'gratuitous' is an **Adjective**. It modifies the noun 'depiction'.

Meanings of all the given options:

- **Option A: gratuitious:** Incorrect spelling (contains an extra 'i').
- **Option B: gratutious:** Incorrect spelling (missing the first 'i').
- **Option C: grattuitous:** Incorrect spelling (double 't' is wrong).
- **Option D: No replacement required:** Correct, as the original word in the sentence is spelled perfectly.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.74 Select the word that is most contrary in meaning to the word "borrow".

- A. Acquire
- B. Donate
- C. Retain
- D. Seize

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

The correct antonym of the given word is (b) **Donate**.

#borrow#: To take and use something that belongs to someone else with the intention of returning it. (उधार लेना)

Example:

Can I borrow your pen for a moment? I need to sign this document.

#Donate#: To give something (money, goods, etc.) for a good cause, for example to a charity. While 'lend' is the direct opposite of 'borrow', 'donate' represents the act of giving away, whereas borrowing is taking.

Example:

The billionaire decided to donate a large portion of his wealth to cancer research.

Synonyms: Take on loan, hire, use.

Antonyms: Lend, give, return, donate.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option A: Acquire:** To buy or obtain an asset or object for oneself. (प्राप्त करना)
- **Option C: Retain:** To continue to have something; to keep possession of. (बनाए रखना)
- **Option D: Seize:** To take hold of suddenly and forcibly. (ज़ब्त करना)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.75 Select the most appropriate one-word substitution for the phrase given below.

A form of government in which supreme authority is vested in a single hereditary ruler.

- A. Anarchy
- B. Oligarchy
- C. Republic
- D. Monarchy

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct option is (d).

The correct one-word for the given group of words is (d) **Monarchy**.

Monarchy is a system of government where a single person, such as a king or queen, reigns as the head of state, and this position is usually inherited through family lines. (राजतंत्र)

Example:

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy where the monarch has ceremonial duties.

Meanings of the given other options:

- **Option A: Anarchy:** A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems. (अराजकता)
- **Option B: Oligarchy:** A small group of people having control of a country, organization, or institution. (अल्पतंत्र)
- **Option C: Republic:** A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch. (राणतंत्र)

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.76 The sentence below is split into four segments labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). One segment contains a grammatical error. Identify the segment with the error.

The historic fort was thronged by thousands of tourists from across the country during the festive season.

- A. The historic fort was
- B. thronged by thousands of tourists
- C. from across the country
- D. during the festive season.

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

Option (b) contains an error.

The verb 'throng' is typically followed by the preposition 'with' when it is used in the passive voice to indicate that a place is full of people. Therefore, 'thronged by' should be replaced with 'thronged with'.

Grammatical Rule used:

Certain verbs take specific prepositions in the passive voice. While 'by' is the general agentive preposition, verbs describing 'filling' or 'covering' often take 'with'. For example: *filled with, decorated with, crowded with, thronged with*.

Example:

The streets were thronged with people celebrating the victory. (Correct usage)

Information Booster:

Always check for fixed prepositional phrases in error detection questions. 'Thronged with' and 'Crowded with' are common structures in competitive exams.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.77 A portion of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted portion. If no improvement is required, choose Option D: "No Improvement Required."

The new policy drafted by the committee is directed at bringing up a significant change in the public health system.

- A. directed in bringing forward
- B. directed at bringing about
- C. directed for bringing about
- D. No improvement required

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (b) **directed at bringing about**.

#Explanation:#

The sentence intends to say that the policy aims to cause or make a change happen. The phrasal verb 'bring about' means to cause something to happen. The original phrase 'bringing up' means to look after a child until they are an adult or to mention a subject in a conversation, which is contextually incorrect. Additionally, 'directed at' is the correct prepositional combination to indicate an objective.

Grammatical rule used:

The structure \$Directed + at + V_{(ing)}\$ is used to specify the target or goal. The phrasal verb 'Bring about' (to cause) is required here instead of 'Bring up' (to raise/nurture).

Example:

The new law was intended to bring about social equality.

Information Booster:

Common phrasal verbs with 'Bring':

1. Bring about: To cause something.
2. Bring up: To raise a child or mention a topic.
3. Bring down: To reduce or topple a government.
4. Bring out: To publish or reveal.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.78 Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence given below.

Many elderly citizens fell victims _____ online financial fraud last year.

- A. of
- B. by
- C. against
- D. to

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct option is (d).

The correct option to fill in the blank is (d) **to**.

Explanation:

In English, the phrase 'fall victim to' is a fixed idiomatic expression meaning to be hurt, damaged, or killed by someone or something. While we say 'a victim of', when using the verb 'fall', the preposition 'to' is grammatically mandatory. (का शिकार होना)

Example:

Small businesses often fall victim to rising interest rates.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A: of:** Incorrect because 'fall victim' requires 'to'. One is 'a victim of', but one 'falls victim to'.
- **Option B: by:** Used for the agent of an action, but doesn't fit the fixed phrase.
- **Option C: against:** Means in opposition to, which is contextually wrong.

Information Booster:

Fixed collocations are common in exams. Remember: *Addicted to, Fall victim to, Yield to, Accustomed to.*

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.79 From the alternatives provided, identify the most accurate meaning of the given idiom.

Cast the first stone.

- To be the first one to judge or condemn someone else for a wrongdoing
- To be the first one to begin constructing a new building or monument
- To be the first person to throw a weapon during a conflict or battle
- To be the first one to volunteer for a difficult or dangerous task

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct option is (a).

Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

#Cast the first stone#: This idiom means to be the first to criticize or attack someone for a fault that you might also have. It implies that only someone who is without sin or fault themselves should have the right to judge others. (दूसरों की आलोचना करने वाला पहला व्यक्ति बनना)

Example:

Before you criticize his lifestyle, remember your own mistakes; don't be so quick to cast the first stone.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones:** You shouldn't criticize others for faults that you have yourself.
- **A stone's throw away:** Very close or at a short distance.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.80 Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence given below.

She is the sole heir _____ her grandmother's vast estate.

- of
- for
- to
- by

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct option is (c).

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

Explanation:

The noun 'heir' (a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another) is followed by the preposition 'to' when referring to the inheritance or title. While in general English 'heir of' is sometimes seen, in competitive examinations, 'heir to' is the standard fixed preposition. (का वारिस)

Example:

Prince Charles was the heir to the British throne for many decades.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A: of:** Though commonly misused, 'to' is the grammatically appropriate preposition for 'heir'.
- **Option B: for:** Does not indicate the legal relationship of inheritance.
- **Option D: by:** Usually indicates the agent or means, which is incorrect here.

Information Booster:

Note the silent 'h' in 'heir' (pronounced as 'air'). Always use the article 'an' before it: *An heir to the fortune*.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.81 The sentence below is split into four segments labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). One segment contains a grammatical error. Identify the segment with the error.

It was highly careless about the manager to have approved ten lakh rupees for that unverified project.

- A. It was highly
- B. careless about the manager to
- C. have approved ten lakh
- D. rupees for that unverified project.

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

Option (b) contains an error.

The phrase 'careless about' is incorrect in this construction. When we use 'It + is/was + adjective' to evaluate someone's behavior, the preposition 'of' is used to link the adjective to the person. Therefore, it should be 'careless of the manager'.

Grammatical Rule used:

Structure: \$It + be + adjective + of + person + to-infinitive\$. This is used with adjectives like *kind, polite, brave, silly, careless, clever, nice, etc.* to describe someone's character or action.

Example:

It was very kind of you to help me with my bags. (Correct)

Information Booster:

Do not confuse this with 'careless about something' (e.g., He is careless about his health). When the person is the 'logical subject' of the evaluation, 'of' is mandatory.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.82 Select the word that is closest in meaning to the word "brisk".

- A. Dull
- B. Lively
- C. Timid
- D. Gentle

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct option is (b).

The correct synonym of the given word is (b) **Lively**.

#brisk#: It means quick, active, and energetic. It is often used to describe a pace of walking or a level of business activity. (तेज़ / फुर्तीला)

Example:

We took a brisk walk in the park to enjoy the cool morning air.

#Lively#: This word means full of life and energy; active and outgoing. It is the closest match to 'brisk'. (जीवंत / जोशीला)

Example:

The party had a lively atmosphere with music and dancing.

Synonyms: Quick, rapid, energetic, vigorous.

Antonyms: Slow, sluggish, idle, lazy.

Meanings of all the other given options:

- **Option A: Dull:** Lacking interest or excitement; not bright. (सुस्त / फीका)
- **Option C: Timid:** Showing a lack of courage or confidence; easily frightened. (डरपोक)
- **Option D: Gentle:** Mild in temperament or behavior; kind or tender. (कोमल)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.83 Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence given below.

The scholar devoted her entire life to research in pursuit _____ the ultimate truth.

- A. at
- B. for
- C. of
- D. towards

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct option is (c).

The correct option to fill in the blank is (c) **of**.

Explanation:

The phrase 'in pursuit of' is a fixed prepositional idiom meaning 'in search of' or 'the act of following or chasing someone or something'. It is a standard expression in English. (की खोज में / के प्रयास में)

Example:

The police were in pursuit of the stolen vehicle.

Explain why other options are incorrect:

- **Option A: at:** Does not form any standard idiom with 'in pursuit'.
- **Option B: for:** While you can 'search for' something, the noun 'pursuit' specifically takes 'of'.
- **Option D: towards:** Incorrect in this idiomatic structure.

Information Booster:

Always remember fixed idioms involving 'of': *By means of, In spite of, On account of, In pursuit of.*

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.84 A portion of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted portion. If no improvement is required, choose Option D: "No improvement required."

Watching the solar eclipse from the mountaintop was a **once-in-the-lifetime** experience that left all the onlookers speechless.

- A. an once-in-a-lifetime
- B. the once-in-a-lifetime
- C. a once-in-a-lifetime
- D. No improvement required

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct option is (c).

The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (c) **a once-in-a-lifetime**.

#Explanation:#

The phrase 'once-in-a-lifetime' is a standard idiomatic compound adjective used to describe something that is very rare and unlikely to happen again. The use of the definite article 'the' in the original phrase 'once-in-the-lifetime' is incorrect because it is a general idiomatic expression, not referring to a specific lifetime already mentioned. Furthermore, 'a' is the correct article before 'once' because 'once' begins with a consonant sound (/w/).

Grammatical rule used:

Article usage: We use 'a' before words starting with a consonant sound. Although 'once' starts with the vowel 'o', its sound is 'wa', which is a consonant sound. The idiom is fixed as 'once-in-a-lifetime'.

Example:

Winning the lottery is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Information Booster:

Other words where 'a' is used despite a starting vowel: *A university, A unique gift, A European trip.* (All start with the /j/ or /w/ consonant sound).

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.85 From the options provided, identify the correct interpretation of the given idiom.

What goes around comes around.

- A. One's deeds, whether good or bad, will return to them in due course
- B. A wheel that rolls forward will always circle back to where it began
- C. Whatever is thrown into the air must eventually come back to earth
- D. A person who wanders aimlessly will end up where he started

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct option is (a).

Option (a) is the correct meaning of the given idiom.

#What goes around comes around#: This idiom refers to the concept of karma or consequence. It means that the way you treat others or the actions you take will eventually have a similar effect on your own life. If you do good, good will return to you; if you do evil, evil will return. (जैसी करनी वैसी भरनी)

Example:

He was very mean to his colleagues, but now that he needs help, no one is there for him. Truly, what goes around comes around.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **As you sow, so shall you reap:** Your actions determine your future.
- **Tit for tat:** Equivalent retaliation.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.86 What was the primary reason that Godwin's memoir caused harm to Wollstonecraft's legacy?

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Mary Wollstonecraft was a prolific feminist critic and philosopher who achieved prominence with the publication of *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792. When Wollstonecraft died in childbirth, Godwin wrote a memoir that discusses her love affairs with Henry Fuseli and Gilbert Imlay, which made Wollstonecraft's private life public and brought disgrace to her. Wollstonecraft's work critiques the position of women in a patriarchal set-up, which is highly misogynistic in nature. Her writings serve as an example of a proto-feminist approach, which tends to discuss how women accept their subjugation and accept slavery as a duty. Wollstonecraft stressed the importance of education for women. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Wollstonecraft rejects the conventional approach, which categorised women as naturally weak and inferior to men. She sees education as the only means to enable women to participate in society and believes that the lack of education keeps women in a secondary position. Her idea, that women play a crucial role in shaping a society through their participation in bringing up children, was downrightly rejected by the Marxist-feminist thinkers.

- A. It publicly disclosed the intimate details of her personal relationships, which led to social embarrassment
- B. It attacked her academic scholarship and dismissed her feminist philosophy as misguided
- C. It revealed that her ideas on women's education were largely borrowed from earlier male philosophers
- D. It portrayed her as an opponent of the Enlightenment and a defender of traditional patriarchal values

Answer: A

Sol:

The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation:

The passage explicitly states that when Mary Wollstonecraft died, Godwin wrote a memoir that discussed her private love affairs. This disclosure "made Wollstonecraft's private life public and brought disgrace to her." This indicates that the harm to her legacy was a result of the social embarrassment caused by exposing her intimate personal relationships during a time when such things were considered scandalous.

Context of Passage:

The passage focuses on Mary Wollstonecraft's contributions to feminist philosophy and the obstacles she faced, including the posthumous damage to her reputation.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option B:** The passage does not mention Godwin attacking her scholarship.

- Option C: There is no mention of her borrowing ideas from male philosophers.
- Option D: Godwin's memoir brought disgrace via her personal life, not by portraying her as a traditionalist.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.87

According to the passage, what does Wollstonecraft's proto-feminist writing primarily examine?

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Mary Wollstonecraft was a prolific feminist critic and philosopher who achieved prominence with the publication of *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792. When Wollstonecraft died in childbirth, Godwin wrote a memoir that discusses her love affairs with Henry Fuseli and Gilbert Imlay, which made Wollstonecraft's private life public and brought disgrace to her. Wollstonecraft's work critiques the position of women in a patriarchal set-up, which is highly misogynistic in nature. Her writings serve as an example of a proto-feminist approach, which tends to discuss how women accept their subjugation and accept slavery as a duty. Wollstonecraft stressed the importance of education for women. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Wollstonecraft rejects the conventional approach, which categorised women as naturally weak and inferior to men. She sees education as the only means to enable women to participate in society and believes that the lack of education keeps women in a secondary position. Her idea, that women play a crucial role in shaping a society through their participation in bringing up children, was downrightly rejected by the Marxist-feminist thinkers.

- A. The economic exploitation of women in industrialised societies and the need for wage equality
- B. The manner in which women internalise their own oppression and treat subjugation as an obligation
- C. The legal barriers that prevented women from owning property and inheriting wealth
- D. The role of religion in reinforcing gender inequality and suppressing women's intellectual ambitions

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation:

The passage defines her "proto-feminist approach" as one that "tends to discuss how women accept their subjugation and accept slavery as a duty." This indicates that her work examines the psychological and social ways women were conditioned to internalize their own oppression.

Context of Passage:

The passage highlights how her 1792 work critiqued the internal and external factors of the patriarchal system.

Other options are incorrect because:

- Option A: Economic exploitation in industrial societies is more associated with later Marxist feminism.
- Option C: Legal property barriers are not the primary focus mentioned for her 'proto-feminist' approach in the text.
- Option D: While she critiques misogyny, the text specifically identifies the 'proto-feminist' aspect as her look at women's acceptance of their status.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.88

How does Wollstonecraft view the relationship between education and women's social standing?

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Mary Wollstonecraft was a prolific feminist critic and philosopher who achieved prominence with the publication of *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792. When Wollstonecraft died in childbirth, Godwin wrote a memoir that discusses her love affairs with Henry Fuseli and Gilbert Imlay, which made Wollstonecraft's private life public and brought disgrace to her. Wollstonecraft's work critiques the position of women in a patriarchal set-up, which is highly misogynistic in nature. Her writings serve as an example of a proto-feminist approach, which tends to discuss how women accept their subjugation and accept slavery as a duty. Wollstonecraft stressed the importance of education for women. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Wollstonecraft rejects the conventional approach, which categorised women as naturally weak and inferior to men. She sees education as the only means to enable women to participate in society and believes that the lack of education keeps women in a secondary position. Her idea, that women play a crucial role in shaping a society through their participation in bringing up children, was downrightly rejected by the Marxist-feminist thinkers.

- A. She considers education to be a privilege reserved for upper-class women who already enjoy social mobility
- B. She believes that education is largely irrelevant since social prejudices are too deeply embedded to change
- C. She argues that education is the sole tool capable of lifting women from their subordinate position in society
- D. She maintains that women's social standing depends more on marriage than on access to formal education

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation:

The passage states that Wollstonecraft "sees education as the only means to enable women to participate in society." It further explains her belief that the "lack of education keeps women in a secondary position." This shows she viewed education as the essential tool for improving women's status.

Context of Passage:

Wollstonecraft's philosophy centered on the transformative power of education to overcome patriarchal constraints.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A:** She advocated for education as a means of participation, not just a luxury for the rich.
- **Option B:** She clearly believed change was possible through education.
- **Option D:** She argued education, not marriage, was the key to their position.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.89

Which of the following statements correctly captures the key disagreement between Wollstonecraft and Marxist-feminist thinkers as mentioned in the passage?

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Mary Wollstonecraft was a prolific feminist critic and philosopher who achieved prominence with the publication of *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792. When Wollstonecraft died in childbirth, Godwin wrote a memoir that discusses her love affairs with Henry Fuseli and Gilbert Imlay, which made Wollstonecraft's private life public and brought disgrace to her. Wollstonecraft's work critiques the position of women in a patriarchal set-up, which is highly misogynistic in nature. Her writings serve as an example of a proto-feminist approach, which tends to discuss how women accept their subjugation and accept slavery as a duty. Wollstonecraft stressed the importance of education for women. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Wollstonecraft rejects the conventional approach, which categorised women as naturally weak and inferior to men. She sees education as the only means to enable women to participate in society and believes that the lack of education keeps women in a secondary position. Her idea, that women play a crucial role in shaping a society through their participation in bringing up children, was downrightly rejected by the Marxist-feminist thinkers.

- Wollstonecraft rejected class conflict as the basis for gender liberation, while Marxist feminists prioritised it
- Wollstonecraft believed that childcare and nurturing roles were central to women's contribution to society, an idea dismissed by Marxist feminists
- Wollstonecraft opposed any alliance between feminism and political movements, which Marxist feminists supported
- Wollstonecraft argued for political voting rights for women, which Marxist feminists considered insignificant

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation:

According to the final sentence of the passage, Wollstonecraft's idea was that "women play a crucial role in shaping a society through their participation in bringing up children." The text states this specific idea was "downrightly rejected by the Marxist-feminist thinkers." This implies the core disagreement was about the value or role of domestic nurturing and childcare in social progress.

Context of Passage:

The passage contrasts Wollstonecraft's 18th-century proto-feminism with later schools of thought like Marxist-feminism.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A:** Class conflict is not mentioned as a point of contention in this specific passage.
- **Option C:** The passage doesn't discuss her stance on political alliances.
- **Option D:** Voting rights are not mentioned in the text.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.90

What does Wollstonecraft's rejection of the conventional view of women suggest about her broader philosophical stance?

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Mary Wollstonecraft was a prolific feminist critic and philosopher who achieved prominence with the publication of *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792. When Wollstonecraft died in childbirth, Godwin wrote a memoir that discusses her love affairs with Henry Fuseli and Gilbert Imlay, which made Wollstonecraft's private life public and brought disgrace to her. Wollstonecraft's work critiques the position of women in a patriarchal set-up, which is highly misogynistic in nature. Her writings serve as an example of a proto-feminist approach, which tends to discuss how women accept their subjugation and accept slavery as a duty. Wollstonecraft stressed the importance of education for women. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, Wollstonecraft rejects the conventional approach, which categorised women as naturally weak and inferior to men. She sees education as the only means to enable women to participate in society and believes that the lack of education keeps women in a secondary position. Her idea, that women play a crucial role in shaping a society through their participation in bringing up children, was downrightly rejected by the Marxist-feminist thinkers.

- A. She was primarily concerned with reforming marriage laws rather than transforming the educational system
- B. She believed women's liberation depended on economic independence alone and not on intellectual development
- C. She held that women's perceived inferiority was socially constructed and could be dismantled through access to education
- D. She accepted that women were biologically different from men but argued these differences should be celebrated

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation:

The passage mentions that Wollstonecraft "rejects the conventional approach, which categorised women as naturally weak and inferior to men." By rejecting the idea that inferiority is "natural," she is suggesting that these traits are instead a product of society and lack of opportunity, implying that the hierarchy is a social construct that can be dismantled.

Context of Passage:

Wollstonecraft's work was revolutionary because it challenged the biological determinism of her era.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A:** Reforming marriage laws is not the primary suggestion of her rejection of conventional views in this text.
- **Option B:** She explicitly valued intellectual development through education.
- **Option D:** She did not accept the category of 'inferiority' as biological; she rejected it entirely.

So the correct answer is (c)

