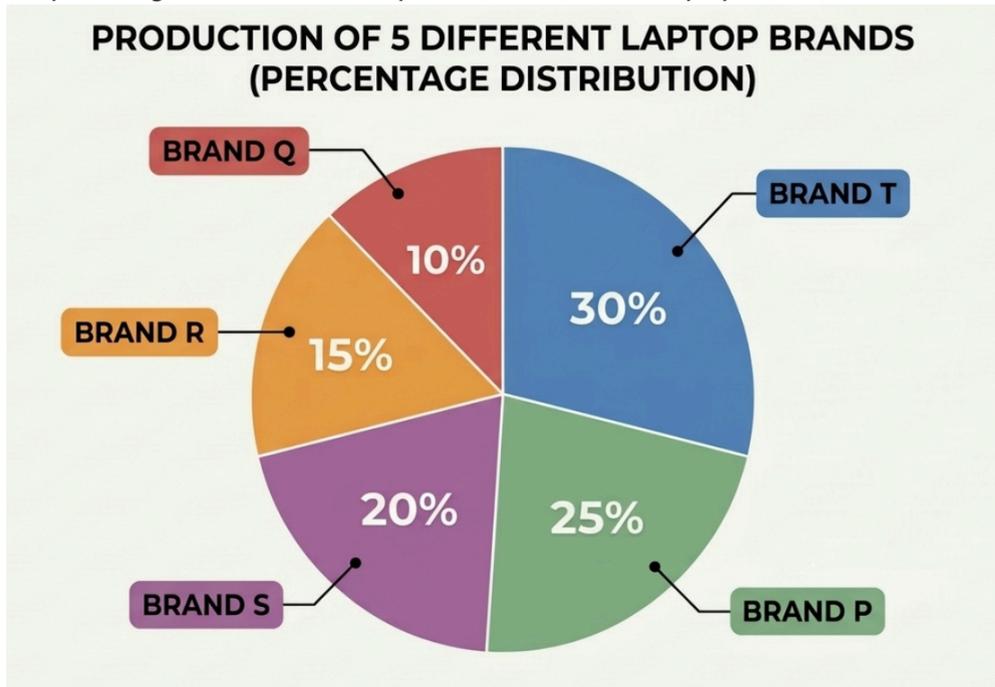


SSC MTS Similar PYP (Held on 5 Feb 2026 S2)

Q.1 The pie chart given below shows the production of 5 different laptop brands.



What is the ratio of the total production of brands P and Q to the total production of brands S and T?

- A. 5 : 7
- B. 7 : 10
- C. 3 : 5
- D. 4 : 5

Answer: B

Sol: Solution:

Based on the standard pie chart distribution corresponding to this dataset:

Production percentage of P = 15

Production percentage of Q = 20

Production percentage of S = 20

Production percentage of T = 30

Sum of P and Q is:

$$15 + 20 = 35$$

Sum of S and T is:

$$20 + 30 = 50$$

The required ratio is:

$$\frac{35}{50} = \frac{7}{10}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

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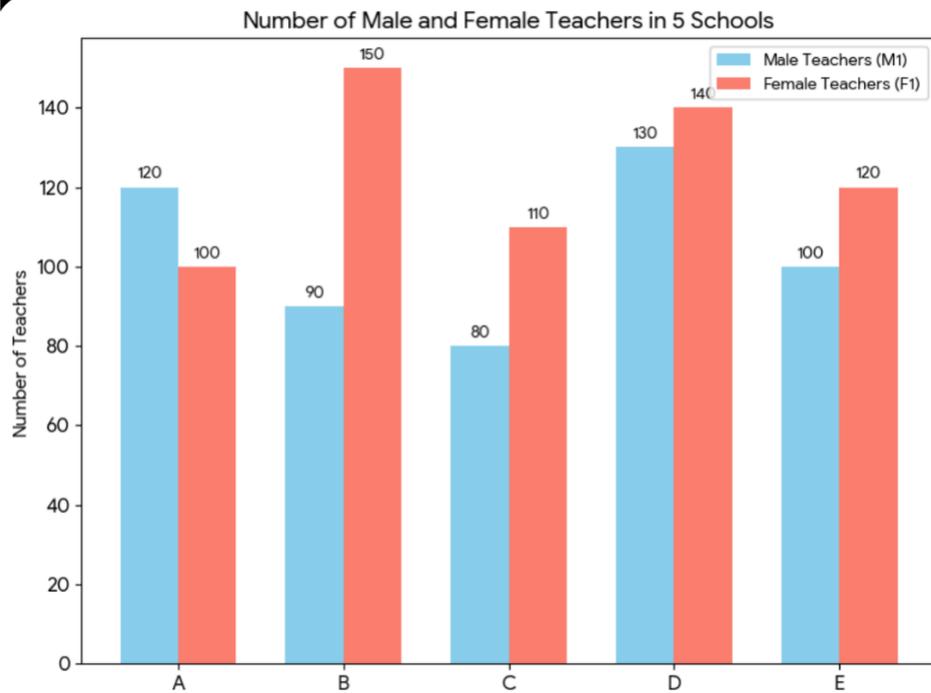


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Q.2 The bar graph given below shows the number of male teachers (M1) and female teachers (F1) in 5 different schools A, B, C, D, and E.



What is the difference between the number of female teachers and male teachers in School B?

- A. 40
- B. 50
- C. 60
- D. 70

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

A bar graph showing male and female teachers in 5 schools.

Formula Used:

$$D = F - M$$

Solution:

According to the bar graph for School B:

Number of female teachers is 150

Number of male teachers is 90

Calculating the difference:

$$150 - 90 = 60$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

No errors found in Question and Solution

Q.3 X and Y can complete a piece of work in 12 days and 18 days, respectively. They start working together, but every 3rd day, Y is absent. In how many days will the entire work be completed?

- A. 7 days
- B. 8 days
- C. $8\frac{1}{3}$ days
- D. 9 days

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Time taken by X = 12 days

Time taken by Y = 18 days

Y is absent every third day.

Formula Used:

$$W = E \times T$$

Solution:

Let total work be the least common multiple of 12 and 18.

Total work = 36 units

Efficiency of X:

$$\frac{36}{12} = 3$$

Efficiency of Y:

$$\frac{36}{18} = 2$$

Work done on day 1 by X and Y together:

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

Work done on day 2 by X and Y together:

$$3 + 2 = 5$$

Work done on day 3 by X alone = 3

Total work in one 3-day cycle:

$$5 + 5 + 3 = 13$$

Work done in two cycles or 6 days:

$$13 \times 2 = 26$$

Remaining work after 6 days:

$$36 - 26 = 10$$

Work done on day 7 by X and Y together = 5

Remaining work after 7 days = $10 - 5 = 5$

Work done on day 8 by X and Y together = 5

Remaining work after 8 days = $5 - 5 = 0$

Total days required to complete the work is 8.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.4 A motorcycle travels 80 km at x km/h, 100 km at y km/h, and 150 km at z km/h. If the average speed for the whole journey is 55 km/h, $x = 40$ km/h, and $y = 50$ km/h, find the value of z .

- A. 60 km/h
- B. 70 km/h
- C. 75 km/h
- D. 80 km/h

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Distance 1 = 80 km

Speed $x = 40$ km/h

Distance 2 = 100 km

Speed $y = 50$ km/h

Distance 3 = 150 km

Speed z is unknown.

Average speed = 55 km/h

Formula Used:

$$S = \frac{D}{T}$$

Solution:

Total distance traveled is:

$$80 + 100 + 150 = 330$$

Time taken for the first part:

$$\frac{80}{40} = 2$$

Time taken for the second part:

$$\frac{100}{50} = 2$$

Time taken for the third part:

$$\frac{150}{z}$$

Total time is:

$$4 + \frac{150}{z}$$

Using the average speed formula:

$$\frac{330}{4 + \frac{150}{z}} = 55$$

$$4 + \frac{150}{z} = \frac{330}{55}$$

$$4 + \frac{150}{z} = 6$$

$$\frac{150}{z} = 2$$

$$z = \frac{150}{2} = 75$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.5 A person travels 50 km at 25 km/h, 120 km at 40 km/h, and 90 km at v km/h. If the overall average speed of the journey is 40 km/h, find v .

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

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Distance 1 = 50 km at 25 km/h

Distance 2 = 120 km at 40 km/h

Distance 3 = 90 km at v km/h

Overall average speed = 40 km/h

Formula Used:

$$S = \frac{D}{T}$$

Solution:

Total distance is:

$$50 + 120 + 90 = 260$$

$$\text{Time for the first segment} = \frac{50}{25} = 2$$

$$\text{Time for the second segment} = \frac{120}{40} = 3$$

$$\text{Time for the third segment} = \frac{90}{v}$$

$$\text{Total time is} = 5 + \frac{90}{v}$$

Applying the average speed equation:

$$\frac{260}{5 + \frac{90}{v}} = 40$$

$$5 + \frac{90}{v} = \frac{260}{40}$$

$$5 + \frac{90}{v} = 6.5$$

$$\frac{90}{v} = 1.5$$

$$v = \frac{90}{1.5} = 60$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.6 A shopkeeper sells a bag for Rs. 1500 and incurs a loss of 25%. At what price should he sell the bag to gain 20%?

- A. Rs. 2100
- B. Rs. 2200
- C. Rs. 2400
- D. Rs. 2500

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Selling price = 1500

Loss percentage = 25

Required gain percentage = 20

Formula Used:

$$C = \frac{S}{1 - L}$$

$$S = C \times (1 + G)$$

Solution:

Calculating the cost price:

$$C = \frac{1500}{1 - 0.25}$$
$$= \frac{1500}{0.75}$$

$$= 2000$$

Calculating the new selling price for a 20 percent gain:

$$S = 2000 \times 1.20$$

$$S = 2400$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.7 A dishonest dealer professes to sell his goods at a loss of 15%, but he uses a false weight of 800 g instead of 1 kg. What is his actual gain or loss percentage?

- A. 5.25% profit
- B. 6.25% profit
- C. 5% loss
- D. 6.25% loss

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Professed loss = 15 percent

False weight used = 800 g

Actual weight = 1000 g

Formula Used:

$$P = \frac{S - C}{C} \times 100$$

Solution:

Let the cost price of 1000 g be 1000 units.

The cost price of 800 g is = 800

The dealer professes a 15 percent loss on 1000 g, so the selling price is:

$$1000 \times 0.85 = 850$$

The dealer sells 800 g for 850 units.

The profit = $850 - 800 = 50$

The actual profit percentage is:

$$= \frac{50}{800} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{5000}{800} = 6.25$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.8 Rs. 1800 is divided between P and Q such that the ratio of P's share to Q's share is 4:5. What are the respective amounts received by P and Q?

- A. Rs. 700, Rs. 1100
- B. Rs. 800, Rs. 1000
- C. Rs. 900, Rs. 900
- D. Rs. 600, Rs. 1200

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Total amount = 1800

Ratio of shares of P and Q = 4:5

Formula Used:

$$S = \frac{R}{T} \times A$$

Solution:

Total parts in the ratio is:

$$4 + 5 = 9$$

The value of one part is:

$$\frac{1800}{9} = 200$$

The share of P is:

$$4 \times 200 = 800$$

The share of Q is:

$$5 \times 200 = 1000$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.9 Two numbers are in the ratio 3:7, and their Highest Common Factor (HCF) is 8. Find the two numbers.

- A. 16, 40
- B. 24, 56
- C. 30, 70
- D. 18, 42

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Ratio of two numbers = 3:7

Highest Common Factor = 8

Formula Used:

$$N = R \times H$$

Solution:

Let the numbers be $3x$ and $7x$, where x is the Highest Common Factor.

We are given that x is 8.

The first number is:

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

The second number is:

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.10 Two candidates appeared for a competitive exam. The marks obtained by candidate A exceeded those of candidate B by 60. Moreover, A's score was equivalent to 70% of the combined marks of both candidates. Determine the marks obtained by each candidate.

- A. 30 and 90
- B. 40 and 100
- C. 45 and 105
- D. 50 and 110

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Difference in marks A and B = 60

A's score is 70 percent of combined marks.

Formula Used:

$$A = 0.70 \times (A + B)$$

Solution:

From the given condition, we have:

$$A = 0.7A + 0.7B$$

$$0.3A = 0.7B$$

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{7}{3}$$

Let the marks of A be $7x$ and the marks of B be $3x$.

The difference is given as 60:

$$7x - 3x = 60$$

$$4x = 60$$

$$x = 15$$

Calculating the marks of A:

$$7 \times 15 = 105$$

Calculating the marks of B:

$$3 \times 15 = 45$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.11 In an election, there were only two candidates. One of the candidates secured 35% of the total votes polled and was defeated by his opponent by a margin of 1,50,000 votes. What is the total number of votes polled?

- A. 4,00,000
- B. 4,50,000
- C. 5,00,000
- D. 6,00,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Votes secured by the defeated candidate = 35 percent

Margin of defeat = 150000

Formula Used:

$$M = W - L$$

Solution:

The total percentage of votes is 100.

The percentage of votes secured by the winning candidate is:

$$100 - 35 = 65$$

The difference in percentage between the two candidates is:

$$65 - 35 = 30$$

This 30 percent difference corresponds to the margin of 150000 votes.

Let the total number of votes be T.

$$0.30 \times T = 150000$$

$$T = \frac{150000}{0.30}$$

$$T = 500000$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)



Q.12 A certain sum becomes Rs. 5,000 in 2 years and Rs. 6,500 in 5 years under simple interest. Find the principal sum and the annual rate of interest.

- A. Principal = 4,000, Rate = 10.5%
- B. Principal = 4,000, Rate = 12.5%
- C. Principal = 4,200, Rate = 11.5%
- D. Principal = 3,800, Rate = 12.0%

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Amount after 2 years = 5000

Amount after 5 years = 6500

Formula Used:

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$A = P + I$$

Solution:

The simple interest earned in 3 years is:

$$6500 - 5000 = 1500$$

The simple interest earned in 1 year is:



$$\frac{1500}{3} = 500$$

The simple interest earned in 2 years is:

$$500 \times 2 = 1000$$

The principal sum is:

$$5000 - 1000 = 4000$$

The annual rate of interest is:

$$R = \frac{500 \times 100}{4000 \times 1}$$

$$R = 12.5$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.13 A total sum is divided into three parts in the ratio 1:4:5. These parts are invested for 3 years at 4% p.a., 5% p.a., and 6% p.a. simple interest respectively. If the total simple interest earned from all three investments after 3 years is Rs. 4,860, find the total sum invested.

- A. Rs. 25,000
- B. Rs. 28,000
- C. Rs. 30,000
- D. Rs. 35,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Ratio of investments = 1:4:5

Time = 3 years

Rates of interest = 4 percent, 5 percent, 6 percent

Total simple interest = 4860

Formula Used:

$$I = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Solution:

Let the three parts of the investment be x , $4x$, and $5x$.

Total sum invested is:

$$x + 4x + 5x = 10x$$

Simple interest from the first part:

$$\frac{x \times 4 \times 3}{100} = 0.12x$$

Simple interest from the second part:

$$\frac{4x \times 5 \times 3}{100} = 0.60x$$

Simple interest from the third part:

$$\frac{5x \times 6 \times 3}{100} = 0.90x$$

Total simple interest equation:

$$0.12x + 0.60x + 0.90x = 1.62x$$

$$1.62x = 4860$$

$$x = \frac{4860}{1.62} = 3000$$

Calculating the total sum:

$$10 \times 3000 = 30000$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.14 An electronics store sells a laptop by giving a 55% discount on its marked price. If instead, they had given only a 45% discount, the selling price would have been Rs. 8,000 more. What is the original marked price of the laptop?

- A. Rs. 60,000
- B. Rs. 70,000
- C. Rs. 80,000
- D. Rs. 90,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

First discount = 55 percent

Second discount = 45 percent

Difference in selling price = 8000

Formula Used:

$$D = M \times P$$

Solution:

The difference in the discount percentages is:

$$55 - 45 = 10$$

This 10 percent of the marked price corresponds to the difference of 8000.

Let the marked price be M.

$$0.10 \times M = 8000$$

$$M = \frac{8000}{0.10}$$

$$M = 80000$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.15 A dealer sells a luxury watch for Rs. 3,60,000 after giving a rebate of 28% on its original listed price. What was the original listed price of the watch before the rebate was applied?

- A. Rs. 4,50,000
- B. Rs. 4,80,000
- C. Rs. 5,00,000
- D. Rs. 5,20,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Selling price = 360000

Rebate percentage = 28 percent

Formula Used:

$$S = M \times (1 - R)$$

Solution:

Let the original listed price be M.

The selling price after a 28 percent rebate is 72 percent of the listed price.

$$0.72 \times M = 360000$$

$$M = \frac{360000}{0.72}$$

$$M = 500000$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.16 The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 5:12:13, and its perimeter is 90 cm. Find the area of the triangle.

- A. 240 cm²
- B. 270 cm²
- C. 300 cm²
- D. 360 cm²

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Ratio of sides = 5:12:13

Perimeter = 90 cm

Formula Used:

$$P = a + b + c$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$$

Solution:

Let the sides of the triangle be $5x$, $12x$, and $13x$.

The perimeter is the sum of the sides:

$$5x + 12x + 13x = 90$$

$$30x = 90$$

$$x = 3$$

The sides of the triangle are:

15, 36, 39

Since the sides are in the ratio 5:12:13, it is a right-angled triangle where the base and height are 15 and 36.

The area of the triangle is:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 36$$

$$= 15 \times 18 = 270$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.17 In a right-angled triangle PQR, $\angle P = 90^\circ$, PQ = 14 cm, and PR = 11 cm. Find the area of the triangle.

- A. 66 cm^2
- B. 70 cm^2
- C. 77 cm^2
- D. 84 cm^2

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Angle P = 90 degrees

PQ = 14 cm

PR = 11 cm

Formula Used:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$$

Solution:

Since the triangle is right-angled at P, PQ and PR serve as the base and height.

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times PQ \times PR$$

Substituting the given values:

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 14 \times 11$$

$$= 7 \times 11 = 77$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.18 Find the value of: $8\frac{3}{4} + 12\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{1}{8}$

- A. $15\frac{3}{8}$
- B. $15\frac{5}{8}$
- C. $15\frac{7}{8}$
- D. $16\frac{1}{8}$

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

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

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{35}{4} + \frac{49}{4} - \frac{41}{8} \\ &= \frac{70}{8} + \frac{98}{8} - \frac{41}{8} \\ &= \frac{168}{8} - \frac{41}{8} \\ &= \frac{127}{8} \\ &= 15\frac{7}{8} \end{aligned}$$

Q.19 In a triangle ABC, the exterior angles at vertices B and C are 115° and 125° respectively. Find the measure of interior angle $\angle A$.

- A. 50°
- B. 60°
- C. 65°
- D. 70°

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Exterior angle at B = 115 degrees

Exterior angle at C = 125 degrees

Formula Used:

$$I = 180 - E$$

$$A + B + C = 180$$

Solution:

The interior angle at B is supplementary to its exterior angle.

$$\text{Interior B} = 180 - 115 = 65$$

The interior angle at C is supplementary to its exterior angle.

$$\text{Interior C} = 180 - 125 = 55$$

The sum of the interior angles of a triangle is 180 degrees.

$$\text{Angle A} + 65 + 55 = 180$$

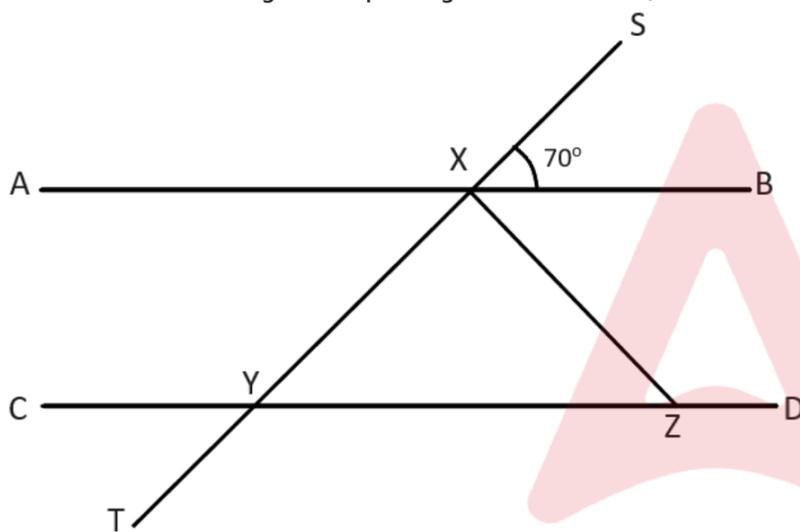
$$\text{Angle A} + 120 = 180$$

$$\text{Angle A} = 180 - 120 = 60$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.20 In the given figure, lines AB and CD are parallel. A transversal line ST intersects them, and an isosceles triangle XYZ is formed between the parallels such that $XY = XZ$. If the angle corresponding to $\angle BXS$ is 70° , find the measure of the base angle $\angle XZY$.



- A. 45°
- B. 50°
- C. 70°
- D. 60°

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Lines AB and CD are parallel.

$$XY = XZ$$

Corresponding angle to BXS = 70 degrees

Formula Used:

$$A_1 = A_2$$

Solution:

Given the corresponding angle relation, the exterior or alternate interior angle implies that one of the base angles involving the parallel line is 70 degrees.

Angle YXZ or the angle formed by the transversal and the parallel line is 70 degrees.

Using the property of alternate interior angles, angle XYZ = 70 degrees.

Since the triangle XYZ is an isosceles triangle with $XY = XZ$, the angles opposite to the equal sides must be equal.

Therefore, angle XZY = angle XYZ

Angle XZY = 70

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 options that will complete the series.
CAT24, ECV36, GEX54, ?, KIB121

- A. IGZ81
- B. IHB90
- C. IHC100
- D. IGB96

Answer: A

Sol: Given: CAT24, ECV36, GEX54, ?, KIB121

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 2 and number is multiply by 1.5

For, letter

$C + 2 = E, E + 2 = G, G + 2 = I, I + 2 = K$

$A + 2 = C, C + 2 = E, E + 2 = G, G + 2 = I$

$T + 2 = V, V + 2 = X, X + 2 = Z, Z + 2 = B$

For, number

$24 \times 1.5 = 36, 36 \times 1.5 = 54, 54 \times 1.5 = 81, 81 \times 1.5 = 121$

So, the missing term is **IGZ81**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.22 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.
ZA, BY, DW, FU, ?, JQ, LO

- A. HS
- B. GT
- C. IR
- D. HR

Answer: A

Sol: Given: ZA, BY, DW, FU, ?, JQ, LO

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

Logic: 1st letter + 2 and 2nd letter - 2 place.

For, 1st letter

$Z + 2 = B, B + 2 = D, D + 2 = F, F + 2 = H, H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L$

For, 2nd letter

$A - 2 = Y, Y - 2 = W, W - 2 = U, U - 2 = S, S - 2 = Q, Q - 2 = O$

So, the missing term is **HS**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.23 Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Adapt
2. Adapter

- 3. Adaptable
- 4. Adaptation
- 5. Adaptor

- A. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
- B. 1, 3, 4, 2, 5
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- D. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2

Answer: B

Sol: Given Words: 1. Adapt 2. Adapter 3. Adaptable 4. Adaptation 5. Adaptor

Compare remaining words

All begin with Adapt. Compare the next letters.

Adapt + a → Adaptable / Adaptation

Adapt + e → Adapter

Adapt + o → Adaptor

Since a < e < o

So next group:

Adaptable, Adaptation

Compare Adaptable vs Adaptation

Adaptable → Adaptab...

Adaptation → Adaptat...

Since b < t,

Adaptable comes before Adaptation

Compare Adapter vs Adaptor

Adapter → e

Adaptor → o

Since e < o

So, the final Dictionary Order: Adapt → Adaptable → Adaptation → Adapter → Adaptor (**1, 3, 4, 2, 5**)

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.24 Which of the following years will have the same calendar as the year 2011?

- A. 2017
- B. 2021
- C. 2022
- D. 2023

Answer: C

Sol: Given: Year = 2011

Solution:

2011 is a non-leap year

Leap years occur every 4 years

Leap years between 2011 and 2022: 2012, 2016, 2020

Total leap years = 3

Odd days calculation:

Normal years: $7 \times 1 = 7$

Leap years: $3 \times 2 = 6$

Total odd days: $7 + 6 = 13$

$13 \div 7 =$ remainder 6

This causes a 6-day shift, and the cycle aligns so that the weekday and year structure match.

Also: 2011 and **2022** → Non-leap year

Hence both calendars are identical.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.25 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

ABC50, DEF100, GHI200, ?, MNO800

- A. JKL300
- B. JKL350
- C. JKL400
- D. JKL450

Answer: C

Sol: Given: ABC50, DEF100, GHI200, ?, MNO800

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

Logic: Letters are increasing + 3 and number is multiply by 2.

For, letter

$$A + 3 = D, D + 3 = G, G + 3 = J, J + 3 = M$$

$$B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K, K + 3 = N$$

$$C + 3 = F, F + 3 = I, I + 3 = L, L + 3 = O$$

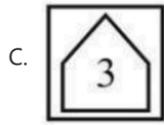
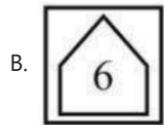
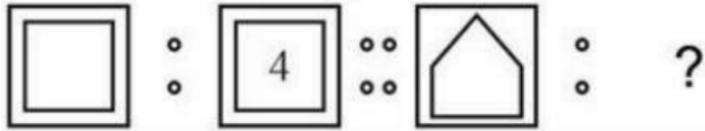
For, number

$$50 \times 2 = 100, 100 \times 2 = 200, 200 \times 2 = 400, 400 \times 2 = 800$$

So, the missing term is **JKL400**.

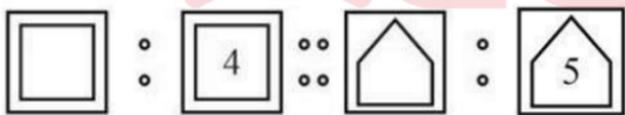
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.26 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure on the right side of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



Answer: A

Sol: Logic: Number of sides = Number



Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.27 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.
-84, -252, ?, -2268, -6804, -20412

- A. -756
- B. -748
- C. -764
- D. -772

Answer: A

Sol: Given: -84, -252, ?, -2268, -6804, -20412

Logic: Numbers are multiply by 3.

$$-84 \times 3 = -252$$

$$-252 \times 3 = -756$$

$$-756 \times 3 = -2268$$

$$-2268 \times 3 = -6804$$

$$-6804 \times 3 = -20412$$

So, the missing term is -756.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.28 Select the option that is related to the second letter cluster in the same way as the third letter cluster is related to the fourth letter cluster and the fifth letter cluster is related to the sixth letter cluster.
? : LT :: DB : WY :: CF : XU

- A. ZN
- B. KP
- C. NO
- D. OG

Answer: D

Sol: Given: ? : LT :: DB : WY :: CF : XU

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

Logic: Letters are coded as opposite letter.

For, DB : WY

D → W, B → Y

For, CF : XU

C → X, F → U

Similarly,

? : LT

L → O, T → G

So, **OG** : LT

Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.29 Select the option that is related to the second number in the same way as the third number is related to the fourth number and the fifth number is related to the sixth number. (Operations should be performed on the whole numbers without breaking them into digits.)
? : 8421 :: 3178 : 3198 :: 6542 : 6562

- A. 8401
- B. 8391
- C. 8400
- D. 8399

Answer: A

Sol: Given: ? : 8421 :: 3178 : 3198 :: 6542 : 6562

Logic: 2nd number - 20 = 1st number

For, 3178 : 3198

3198 - 20 = 3178

For, 6542 : 6562

6562 - 20 = 6542

Similarly,

? : 8421

8421 - 20 = **8401**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.30 In a certain code language, 'market price rise' is coded as 'ka lo mi' and 'price fall today' is coded as 'lo sa tu'. How will 'price' be coded in that language?

- A. ka
- B. lo
- C. sa
- D. tu

Answer: B

Sol: Given: In a certain code language, 'market price rise' is coded as 'ka lo mi' and 'price fall today' is coded as 'lo sa tu'.

market **price** rise = ka **lo** mi

price fall today = **lo** sa tu

So, the code of 'price' is **lo**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.31 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

TT, RR, PP, NN, LL, ?, HH, FF

- A. KK
- B. JJ
- C. II
- D. GG

Answer: B

Sol: Given: TT, RR, PP, NN, LL, ?, HH, FF

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

Logic: Letters are decreasing - 2 place.

$T - 2 = R, R - 2 = P, P - 2 = N, N - 2 = L, L - 2 = J, J - 2 = H, H - 2 = F$

$T - 2 = R, R - 2 = P, P - 2 = N, N - 2 = L, L - 2 = J, J - 2 = H, H - 2 = F$

So, the missing term is **JJ**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.32 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

342, 348, 354, 360, 366, ?, 378

- A. 370
- B. 372
- C. 374
- D. 376

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, ?, 378

Logic: Numbers are increasing + 6 place.

$342 + 6 = 348$

$348 + 6 = 354$

$354 + 6 = 360$

$366 + 6 = 372$

$372 + 6 = 378$

So, the missing term is **372**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.33 Five persons A, B, C, D and E are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order). C is sitting immediately to the right of B. Only one person sits between B and D. A and E are not immediate neighbours. E is not sitting at any of the ends. Who is sitting at the left end of the row?

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

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Five persons A, B, C, D and E are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order).

C is sitting immediately to the right of B.

Only one person sits between B and D.

A and E are not immediate neighbours.

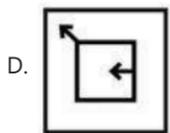
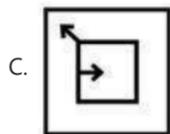
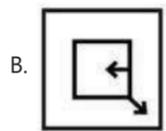
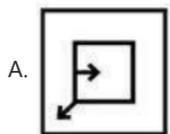
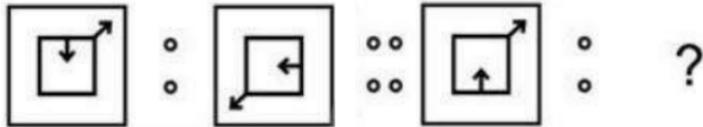
E is not sitting at any of the ends.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



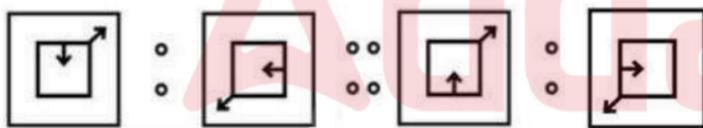
So, **D** is sitting at the left end of the row.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.34 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure on the right side of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



Answer: A

Sol: Logic: 1. Outer arrow moves 180 degree in clockwise direction.
2. Inner arrow moves 90 degree in clock wise direction.



Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.35 Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). Only one person sits between A and C. D is sitting immediately to the right of A. B is second to the left of D. E is not an immediate neighbour of C. Who is sitting second to the right of C?

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

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order).

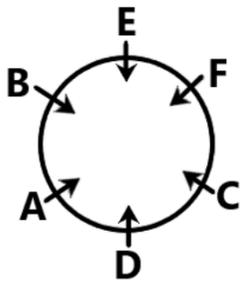
Only one person sits between A and C.

D is sitting immediately to the right of A.

B is second to the left of D.

E is not an immediate neighbour of C.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, **E** is sitting second to the right of C.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.36 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.
-45, -94, -192, -388, -780, ?, -3132, -6268

- A. -1530
- B. -1564
- C. -1566
- D. -1540

Answer: B

Sol: Given: -45, -94, -192, -388, -780, ?, -3132, -6268

Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2 and + 4.

$$-45 \times 2 - 4 = -94$$

$$-94 \times 2 - 4 = -192$$

$$-192 \times 2 - 4 = -388$$

$$-388 \times 2 - 4 = -780$$

$$-780 \times 2 - 4 = -1564$$

$$-1564 \times 2 - 4 = -3132$$

$$-3132 \times 2 - 4 = -6268$$

So, the missing term is **-1564**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.37 If the month of April 2026 starts on Friday, then which date will be the first Monday of June 2026?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 7

Answer: C

Sol: Given: If the month of April 2026 starts on Friday

Solution:

April has 30 days.

April 2026 starts on Friday.

30 days = 4 weeks + 2 days

So the starting day of May will move 2 days ahead.

Friday + 2 days = Sunday

Thus, 1 May 2026 = Sunday

May has 31 days.

31 days = 4 weeks + 3 days

So June will start 3 days ahead.

Sunday + 3 days = Wednesday

Thus, 1 June 2026 = Wednesday

First Monday in June:

June 1 = Wednesday

2 June = Thursday

3 June = Friday

4 June = Saturday

5 June = Sunday

6 June = Monday

So, **6** date will be the first Monday of June 2026.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.38 Select the option that is related to the sixth number in the same way as the first number is related to the second number and the third number is related to the fourth number. (Operations should be performed on the whole numbers without breaking them into digits.)
5284 : 5303 :: 7416 : 7435 :: ? : 8627

- A. 8606
- B. 8608
- C. 8610
- D. 8612

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 5284 : 5303 :: 7416 : 7435 :: ? : 8627

Logic: 2nd number - 19 = 1st number

For, 5284 : 5303

5303 - 19 = 5284

For, 7416 : 7435

7435 - 19 = 7416

Similarly,

? : 8627

8627 - 19 = **8608**

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.39 Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Educate
2. Education
3. Educator
4. Educating
5. Educated

- A. 1, 5, 4, 2, 3
- B. 1, 4, 5, 2, 3
- C. 1, 5, 2, 4, 3
- D. 1, 4, 2, 5, 3

Answer: A

Sol: Given words: 1. Educate 2. Education 3. Educator 4. Educating 5. Educated

Compare letters after EDUCAT

All words start with EDUCAT, so check the next letters.

Educate → ends here

Educated → E D

Educating → I

Education → I O

Educator → O

Arrange alphabetically:

Educate (shorter word comes first)

Educated (D)

Educating (I)

Education (IO)

Educator (O)

So, the final order: **1, 5, 4, 2, 3**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.40 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

B, F, K, Q, ?, F, O

- A. X
- B. W
- C. Y
- D. Z

Answer: A

Sol: Given: B, F, K, Q, ?, F, O

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

Logic: Letters are increasing natural number from 4.

$$B + 4 = F$$

$$F + 5 = K$$

$$K + 6 = Q$$

$$Q + 7 = X$$

$$X + 8 = F$$

$$F + 9 = O$$

So, the missing term is **X**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.41 The raga 'Pahadi', often used in light classical and film music, is inspired by the folk traditions of

- A. The Thar Desert
- B. The Deccan Plateau
- C. The Himalayan region
- D. The Malabar Coast

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) The Himalayan region**

Explanation:

- Raga Pahadi is an evening raga in Indian classical music. The name 'Pahadi' literally means 'of the mountains' or 'hilly'.
- It is derived from the folk music of the Himalayan regions (specifically areas like Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir).
- Because of its folk origins, it is often classified as a 'dhun' or a light raga, making it extremely popular in semi-classical genres like Thumri and Dadra, as well as in Bollywood film songs.
- It evokes moods of romance, serenity, and the freshness of the mountains.

Information Booster:

- **Nature of the Raga:** It is generally played in the 'Bilawal' thaat. It is often described as a 'shanti' (peaceful) and 'shringar' (romantic) raga.
- **Film Music:** Many iconic songs by composers like Naushad and Madan Mohan are based on Raga Pahadi (e.g., 'Lag Jaa Gale').
- **Instruments:** It sounds particularly beautiful on the Bansuri (flute) and the Santoor, instruments often associated with mountain landscapes.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Thar Desert (Option A):** Associated with folk music like 'Maand', which is typical of Rajasthan.
- **Deccan Plateau (Option B):** Influenced by various folk traditions like Lavani (Maharashtra) or Yakshagana (Karnataka).
- **Malabar Coast (Option D):** Associated with traditions like Sopana Sangeetham and folk forms like Theyyam.

Q.42 In Gujarat, the International Kite Festival is primarily celebrated in which city?

- A. Surat
- B. Rajkot
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Bhavnagar

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The International Kite Festival (Uttarayan) is one of the most significant festivals in Gujarat, and its primary hub is Ahmedabad.
- It marks the day when winter begins to turn into summer (Makar Sankranti). It is a sign for the farmers that the sun is back and that harvest season (Ravi crop) is approaching.
- Since 1989, the city of Ahmedabad has hosted the International Kite Festival as part of the official celebrations, attracting kite flyers from all over the world.
- During the festival, the skies over Ahmedabad are filled with thousands of kites from dawn until late at night.

Information Booster:

- **Sabarmati Riverfront:** This is the main venue where the international flyers showcase their unique and massive kites.
- **Patang Bazar:** Located in the heart of old Ahmedabad, this market is open 24 hours a day during the week of Uttarayan for kite and thread (Manja) enthusiasts.
- **Tukkal:** At night, people fly illuminated kites known as 'tukkals' or lanterns, creating a stunning visual in the dark sky.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Surat (Option A):** While Surat is also famous for kite flying and its high-quality 'Manja' (abrasive thread), the official International Festival is

centered in Ahmedabad.

• **Rajkot and Bhavnagar (Options B & D):** These cities celebrate Uttarayan with great fervor, but they are not the primary hosts of the International event.

Q.43 In the Balance of Payments (BoP), which of the following is recorded under the 'Capital Account'?

- A. Trade in goods
- B. Trade in services
- C. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- D. Unilateral transfers

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**

Explanation:

- The Balance of Payments (BoP) is divided into two main accounts: the Current Account and the Capital Account.
- The Capital Account records all international transactions of assets. An asset is any form in which wealth can be held, such as money, stocks, bonds, government debt, etc.
- Major components of the Capital Account include Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), external borrowings (loans), and changes in foreign exchange reserves.
- FDI involves a long-term interest in and control over an enterprise in another country.

Information Booster:

- **Current Account:** Records the export and import of goods (visible trade) and services (invisible trade), as well as unilateral transfers.
- **Autonomous vs Accommodating Items:** Autonomous items are transactions made for profit, while accommodating items (official reserve transactions) are made to bridge the gap in the BoP.
- **BoP Surplus/Deficit:** A surplus occurs when receipts exceed payments, while a deficit occurs when payments exceed receipts.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Trade in goods (Option A):** This is part of the 'Trade Balance' or 'Merchandise Balance' under the Current Account.
- **Trade in services (Option B):** This includes banking, insurance, and tourism, which are 'Invisibles' under the Current Account.
- **Unilateral transfers (Option C):** These are one-way transactions like gifts, remittances, and grants, recorded under the Current Account.

Q.44 The Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30' E$) passes through which of the following cities?

- A. Nagpur
- B. Mirzapur
- C. Patna
- D. Bhopal

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- The Standard Meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30' E$ longitude. It is used to determine the Indian Standard Time (IST).
- This meridian passes through the city of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh (near Allahabad/Prayagraj).
- The time at this meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country to avoid confusion caused by the nearly two-hour time difference between the easternmost (Arunachal Pradesh) and westernmost (Gujarat) points of India.
- IST is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Information Booster:

- **States Covered:** The Standard Meridian passes through five Indian states: Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Tropic of Cancer:** The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30' N$) divides India into almost two equal parts and passes through 8 states.
- **Calculation:** Since the earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, 1° equals 4 minutes. $82.5^{\circ} \times 4 = 330$ minutes, which is 5.5 hours.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Nagpur (Option A):** Known as the 'Orange City' and is located in Maharashtra. It is geographically near the center of India (Zero Mile Stone).
- **Patna (Option C):** The capital of Bihar, located on the banks of the Ganges. It does not lie on the Standard Meridian.
- **Bhopal (Option D):** The capital of Madhya Pradesh. While the meridian passes through the state, it does not pass through Bhopal.

Q.45 Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals specifically with the 'Panchayats'?

- A. Part IX
- B. Part X
- C. Part IXB
- D. Part VIII

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Part IX**

Explanation:

- Part IX of the Indian Constitution contains provisions related to the Panchayats. It was inserted by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
- This Part includes Articles 243 to 243-O and provides a constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India.
- It mandates a three-tier system of Panchayats: at the village, intermediate (block), and district levels.
- The amendment aimed to provide a practical shape to Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy, which directs the State to organize village panchayats.

Information Booster:

- **73rd Amendment Act:** This act added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, which contains 29 functional items of the panchayats.
- **State Election Commission:** Article 243-K provides for the constitution of a State Election Commission for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the panchayats.
- **Finance Commission:** Article 243-I requires the Governor of a state to constitute a Finance Commission every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Part X (Option B):** Deals with the Scheduled and Tribal Areas (Articles 244 to 244A).
- **Part IXB (Option C):** Deals with the Co-operative Societies, added by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011.
- **Part VIII (Option D):** Deals with the Union Territories (Articles 239 to 242).

Q.46 Who is the author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel 'The Interpreter of Maladies'?

- A. Jhumpa Lahiri
- B. Anita Desai
- C. Vikram Seth
- D. Rohinton Mistry

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Jhumpa Lahiri**

Explanation:

- 'Interpreter of Maladies' is a book collection of nine short stories by American author Jhumpa Lahiri, published in 1999.
- It won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and the Hemingway Award/PEN First Fiction Award in 2000.
- The stories address sensitive themes regarding the lives of Indians and Indian-Americans who are caught between their roots and the "New World."
- Lahiri's writing is noted for its clarity, elegance, and emotional resonance.

Information Booster:

- **Notable Works:** Jhumpa Lahiri is also famous for her first novel 'The Namesake' (2003), which was adapted into a popular film, and 'The Lowland' (2013).
- **Style:** Her work often explores the immigrant experience, specifically the cultural clashes and generational gaps within Bengali-American families.
- **Recent Career:** In recent years, Lahiri has started writing in Italian, publishing the novel 'Whereabouts' (2018) originally in Italian as 'Dove mi trovo'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Anita Desai (Option B):** A three-time Booker Prize finalist known for works like 'Clear Light of Day' and 'In Custody'. She is the mother of Kiran Desai (who won the Booker for 'The Inheritance of Loss').
- **Vikram Seth (Option C):** Renowned for his epic novel 'A Suitable Boy', one of the longest novels ever published in a single volume in English.
- **Rohinton Mistry (Option D):** An Indian-born Canadian writer known for 'A Fine Balance', which provides a grim look at Indian life during the Emergency.

Q.47 'Kummi' is a traditional folk dance performed in which of the following Indian state/Union Territory?

- A. Puducherry
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Punjab
- D. Sikkim

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Kummi is one of the most important and ancient forms of village folk dances of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
- It is performed by women standing in a circle and clapping their hands rhythmically to the songs. This is unique because the music is provided by the clapping of hands and the singing, often without external musical instruments.
- The word 'Kummi' is derived from 'Komma', which means dancing with the clapping of hands.
- It is usually performed during temple festivals, Pongal (harvest festival), or family functions.

Information Booster:

- **Types of Kummi:** Variations include 'Poonthatti Kummi', 'Deepa Kummi', and 'Kulasai Kummi'.
- **Kolattam:** A similar dance form often associated with Kummi, but it involves the use of sticks instead of handclapping.
- **Social Significance:** Historically, Kummi was a way for women to gather, socialize, and express their joys or narrate stories through lyrics.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Himachal Pradesh (Option B):** Famous for folk dances like Nati, Dangi, and Chharao.
- **Punjab (Option C):** Renowned for Giddha (performed by women) and Bhangra (performed by men).
- **Sikkim (Option D):** Known for dances like Chu Faat, Sikmari, and the Singhi Chham (Lion Dance).

Q.48 Which city is known as the 'Manchester of South India' because of its extensive textile industry?

- A. Madurai
- B. Coimbatore
- C. Mysuru
- D. Kochi

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Coimbatore, located in Tamil Nadu, is referred to as the 'Manchester of South India' due to its flourishing textile industry and presence of numerous cotton mills.
- The city's climate, availability of black soil (suitable for cotton), and hydroelectric power from the Pykara falls contributed to its industrial growth.
- It is the second-largest city in Tamil Nadu and a major hub for manufacturing, education, and healthcare.
- The city is also a major exporter of jewelry, wet grinders, and auto components.

Information Booster:

- **SITRA:** The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) is based in Coimbatore and plays a vital role in textile research.
- **Manchester of India:** While Coimbatore is the Manchester of South India, Ahmedabad in Gujarat is traditionally known as the 'Manchester of India'.
- **Manchester of the North:** Kanpur is often referred to as the 'Manchester of the North' or 'Manchester of Uttar Pradesh'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Madurai (Option A):** Known as the 'Athens of the East' and the 'City of Temples', famous for the Meenakshi Amman Temple.
- **Mysuru (Option C):** Known as the 'Sandalwood City' and the 'Heritage City' of Karnataka.
- **Kochi (Option D):** Known as the 'Queen of the Arabian Sea' and is a major port city in Kerala.

Q.49 'Kharaj' was a form of land tax collected primarily during which period of Indian history?

- A. Mauryan
- B. Delhi Sultanate
- C. Gupta
- D. Maratha

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Delhi Sultanate**

Explanation:

- Kharaj was a tax on agricultural land and its produce, specifically collected under Islamic law during the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal period.
- In the Delhi Sultanate, the land revenue was the most important source of income for the state. Alauddin Khalji, for instance, raised the Kharaj to 50% of the produce in certain regions.
- It was generally levied on non-Muslim subjects (Dhimmis) who were allowed to keep their land after conquest.
- The method of assessment and collection varied between different Sultans (e.g., measurement-based assessment under Alauddin Khalji vs. crop-sharing).

Information Booster:

- **Other Taxes:** Along with Kharaj, other important taxes were Zakat (religious tax on Muslims), Jizya (poll tax on non-Muslims), and Khams (one-fifth

of the spoils of war).

- **Amir Khusrau:** A famous court poet of the Delhi Sultanate who provided insights into the social and economic conditions of the time.
- **Diwan-i-Mustakhraj:** A department created by Alauddin Khalji to look after the collection of land revenue arrears.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Mauryan Period (Option A):** The land tax was known as 'Bhaga' (usually one-sixth of the produce).
- **Gupta Period (Option C):** Land tax was often referred to as 'Udranga' or 'Uparika'.
- **Maratha Period (Option D):** Famous for 'Chauth' (one-fourth of the land revenue) and 'Sardeshmukhi' (an additional 10% tax).

Q.50 Under the Mansabdari system of the Mughal administration, what did the term 'Zat' signify?

- A. Number of cavalymen
- B. Personal status and salary
- C. Religious rank
- D. Military expedition leader

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Personal status and salary**

Explanation:

- The Mansabdari system was a grading system used by the Mughal emperors to fix rank, salary, and military responsibilities.
- Each Mansabdar was assigned a numerical rank consisting of two parts: 'Zat' and 'Sawar'.
- **Zat** indicated the personal status of the Mansabdar and the salary he was entitled to. The higher the Zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.
- It was introduced by Akbar and underwent several changes under his successors.

Information Booster:

- **Sawar:** This rank specified the number of cavalymen (cavalry) the Mansabdar was required to maintain for military service.
- **Payment:** Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called 'Jagirs'. However, they did not reside in or administer their jagirs; they only had rights to the revenue.
- **Categories:** Mansabdars were categorized into three classes based on the ratio between their Zat and Sawar ranks.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Number of cavalymen (Option A):** This was signified by the 'Sawar' rank, not 'Zat'.
- **Religious rank (Option C):** The Mansabdari system was a secular administrative and military hierarchy. Religious positions (like Sadr-us-Sudur) were separate from the Mansab ranks.
- **Military expedition leader (Option D):** While high-ranking Mansabdars often led expeditions, the term 'Zat' itself was a rank indicator, not a specific job title.

Q.51 Who is the author of the book "Ladies Coupé"?

- A. Anita Nair
- B. Shashi Tharoor
- C. Chetan Bhagat
- D. Vikram Seth

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Anita Nair**

Explanation:

- "Ladies Coupé" is a novel by Indian author Anita Nair, published in 2001. It is one of her most acclaimed works.
- The story follows a middle-aged woman named Akhila who, seeking independence from her family, takes a train journey where she shares a 'ladies coupé' with five other women.
- As the women share their life stories, the novel explores themes of female identity, liberation, and the societal constraints placed on women in India.
- The book has been translated into over 25 languages worldwide.

Information Booster:

- **Anita Nair:** A prominent Indian English writer born in Kerala. Other notable works include 'The Better Man' and 'Mistress'.
- **Setting:** The novel is primarily set in South India, and the train journey from Bangalore to Kanyakumari serves as the narrative framework.
- **Awards:** Anita Nair has received several literary awards, and her work often provides deep insights into the human condition and complex relationships.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Shashi Tharoor (Option B):** A politician and author known for 'The Great Indian Novel', 'An Era of Darkness', and 'Why I Am a Hindu'.
- **Chetan Bhagat (Option C):** A popular contemporary author known for 'Five Point Someone', '2 States', and 'The 3 Mistakes of My Life'.
- **Vikram Seth (Option D):** Renowned for his masterpiece 'A Suitable Boy' and 'The Golden Gate'.

Q.52 The thick deposits of glacial clay and other materials embedded with moraines in the Kashmir Himalayas are known as

- Terai
- Bhabar
- Karewas
- Khadar

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- Karewas are lacustrine (lake) deposits found in the Valley of Kashmir and the Bhadarwah Valley of the Jammu Division.
- They are composed of sand, silt, clay, shale, mud, lignite, gravel, and loessic sediments. These were formed during the Pleistocene period when the entire valley of Kashmir was under water.
- These plateau-like terraces are very fertile and are of great economic significance for the region.
- They are famous for the cultivation of Zafran (Saffron), almonds, walnuts, and apples.

Information Booster:

- **Formation:** The upliftment of the Pir Panjal Range caused the drainage of the prehistoric lake (Karewa Lake), leaving behind these thick deposits.
- **Saffron:** The Pampore region of Kashmir is world-famous for saffron cultivation on Karewa soils.
- **Stratigraphy:** Geologists use Karewas to study the climatic history and tectonic movements of the Himalayan region.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Terai (Option A):** A marshy, damp, and thickly forested narrow tract located south of the Bhabar in the Indo-Gangetic plain.
- **Bhabar (Option B):** A narrow belt of pebbles and boulders at the foot of the Shivaliks where rivers disappear underground.
- **Khadar (Option D):** The 'new' alluvial soil found in the floodplains of rivers, which is very fertile and renewed every year.

Q.53 Excluding the Sun, which is the brightest star visible from Earth?

- Canopus
- Alpha Centauri
- Sirius
- Vega

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- Sirius, also known as the 'Dog Star', is the brightest star in the night sky as seen from Earth.
- It is located in the constellation Canis Major. Its high brightness is due to both its intrinsic luminosity and its proximity to Earth (about 8.6 light-years away).
- Sirius is actually a binary star system, consisting of a white main-sequence star (Sirius A) and a faint white dwarf companion (Sirius B).
- Its apparent magnitude is -1.46, which is significantly brighter than the next brightest star.

Information Booster:

- **Apparent Magnitude:** A measure of a star's brightness as seen from Earth. The smaller (or more negative) the number, the brighter the star appears.

- **Constellation:** Sirius is the main star of the 'Great Dog' constellation (Canis Major).
- **Ancient Civilizations:** The Ancient Egyptians based their calendar on the heliacal rising of Sirius, which signaled the annual flooding of the Nile.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Canopus (Option A):** The second-brightest star in the night sky, located in the constellation Carina.
- **Alpha Centauri (Option B):** A triple star system that is the closest star system to the Solar System (about 4.37 light-years away), but it is the third-brightest in the night sky.
- **Vega (Option D):** A very bright star in the constellation Lyra, often used as a zero-point for the magnitude scale in the past.

Q.54 The Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus in Mumbai is a world-renowned example of which architecture?

- A. Mughal
- B. Victorian Gothic Revival
- C. Neo-Classical
- D. Dravidian

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Victorian Gothic Revival**

Explanation:

- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus (CSMT), formerly known as Victoria Terminus, is a historic railway station and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mumbai.
- It was designed by the British architect Frederick William Stevens and was completed in 1888.
- The building is an outstanding example of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture in India, blended with themes deriving from Indian traditional architecture.
- Its remarkable stone dome, turrets, pointed arches, and eccentric ground plan are characteristic of the high Victorian Gothic style.

Information Booster:

- **UNESCO Status:** It was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004.
- **Symbolism:** The building was designed to be a symbol of Mumbai as the 'Urbs Prima in Indis' (First City in India).
- **Fusion:** While the style is Gothic, it incorporates Indian elements like wood carvings, tiles, ornamental iron, and brass railings, representing a fusion of two cultures.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Mughal Architecture (Option A):** Characterized by domes, minarets, and large halls (e.g., Taj Mahal, Red Fort).
- **Neo-Classical (Option C):** A style derived from the architecture of classical antiquity (e.g., the Town Hall in Mumbai or the Rashtrapati Bhavan, which blends Neo-Classical with Indian styles).
- **Dravidian (Option D):** A temple architecture style of South India characterized by pyramid-shaped towers called Vimanas (e.g., Brihadisvara Temple).

Q.55 'Baul' folk songs, which emphasize spiritualism and humanism, are primarily associated with which state?

- A. Punjab
- B. Rajasthan
- C. West Bengal
- D. Kerala

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) West Bengal**

Explanation:

- Baul refers to both a type of folk song and a group of mystic minstrels (singers) from the Bengal region (West Bengal and Bangladesh).
- The Bauls are known for their distinctive clothing and musical instruments, most notably the 'Ektara' (one-stringed instrument) and 'Duggi' (a small drum).
- Their philosophy focuses on the 'Maner Manush' (The Man of the Heart) and emphasizes the internal search for divinity rather than ritualistic religion.
- Baul music was significantly influenced by the Hindu Bhakti movement and Sufi Islam.

Information Booster:

- **UNESCO Recognition:** The Baul tradition was included in the UNESCO 'Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity' in 2005.
- **Lalon Shah:** Lalon Shah (Lalon Fakir) is considered the most iconic Baul practitioner and songwriter in history.
- **Rabindranath Tagore:** The Nobel laureate was deeply influenced by Baul philosophy and music, which is reflected in many of his poems and songs (Rabindra Sangeet).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Punjab (Option A):** Famous for folk songs like 'Heer-Ranjha' and Sufi music (Kafi).
- **Rajasthan (Option B):** Known for 'Maand' and folk songs sung by communities like Manganiyars and Langas.
- **Kerala (Option D):** Associated with folk songs like 'Pulluvan Pattu' and songs related to boat races (Vanchippattu).

Q.56 In which year was the 'Ryotwari System' of land revenue first introduced in the Madras Presidency?

- A. 1793
- B. 1815
- C. 1820
- D. 1833

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 1820**

Explanation:

- The Ryotwari System was introduced by Sir Thomas Munro and Captain Alexander Read in 1820 in the Madras Presidency.
- Under this system, the settlement was made directly between the government and the 'Ryots' (cultivators/peasants).
- The revenue was fixed for a period of 20 to 30 years and was based on the potential of the soil and the state of the crops.
- Unlike the Permanent Settlement (Zamindari system), there was no middleman like a Zamindar. The peasant was recognized as the owner of the land as long as he paid the revenue.

Information Booster:

- **Regions:** Apart from Madras, this system was later extended to Bombay, parts of Assam, and Coorg.
- **Revenue Rate:** The revenue rates were high, often around 50% for dry lands and 60% for irrigated lands, which often led to peasant indebtedness.
- **Thomas Munro:** He served as the Governor of Madras from 1820 to 1827 and was the primary proponent of this system.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1793 (Option A):** The year the 'Permanent Settlement' (Zamindari System) was introduced in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha by Lord Cornwallis.
- **1833 (Option D):** Associated with the introduction of the 'Mahalwari System' in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab (formally regulated by the Regulation of 1833).
- **1815 (Option B):** Not associated with a major land revenue system introduction; it marks the year of the Battle of Waterloo in European history.

Q.57 The 'Regur' soil, found extensively in the Deccan Trap, is also known by which name?

- A. Alluvial soil
- B. Red soil
- C. Black soil
- D. Laterite soil

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Black soil**

Explanation:

- Regur soil is the local name for Black soil in India. The word 'Regur' is derived from the Telugu word 'Reguda'.
- This soil is formed by the weathering or denudation of volcanic rocks (basalt) of the Deccan Trap, which was formed by lava flows.
- Black soil is highly argillaceous (contains a high percentage of clay) and is famous for its ability to retain moisture for a long time.
- It is internationally known as 'Tropical Chernozems'.

Information Booster:

- **Cotton Cultivation:** It is also called 'Black Cotton Soil' because it is ideal for growing cotton.
- **Self-ploughing:** During the dry season, the soil develops deep cracks, which helps in the aeration of the soil. This phenomenon is often called 'self-ploughing'.
- **Distribution:** It covers the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh, and extends in the southeast direction along the Godavari and Krishna valleys.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Alluvial soil (Option A):** Formed by the deposition of silt by rivers; the most fertile and widespread soil in India.
- **Red soil (Option B):** Develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall. Its red color is due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- **Laterite soil (Option D):** Formed due to intense leaching in areas of high temperature and high rainfall. It is suitable for crops like cashew nuts.

Q.58 The decimal system of coinage was introduced in India in which year?

- A. 1950

- B. 1954
- C. 1957
- D. 1961

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 1957**

Explanation:

- India transitioned from the old system of Annas and Pies to the decimal system of coinage on April 1, 1957.
- Before 1957, 1 Rupee was divided into 16 Annas, and 1 Anna was divided into 4 Pies (or 12 Pies per Anna depending on the era/region).
- Under the decimal system, 1 Rupee was divided into 100 Naye Paise (New Paise).
- The word 'Naye' was dropped from the coins in 1964, and they were simply called 'Paise'.

Information Booster:

- **Coinage Act:** This change was brought about by amending the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.
- **Symbol:** The current Indian Rupee symbol (₹) was designed by Udaya Kumar Dharmalingam and officially adopted in 2010.
- **RBI:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has the sole right to issue banknotes in India (except for the one-rupee note), while the Government of India is responsible for minting coins.

Additional Knowledge:

- **1950 (Option A):** The year India became a Republic; the first coins of the Republic of India were issued this year but followed the Anna system.
- **1961 (Option D):** Famous for the Liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule.
- **Demonetization:** India has witnessed major demonetization events in 1946, 1978, and 2016.

Q.59 What is the persistence of sound in an enclosed space due to multiple reflections called?

- A. Refraction
- B. Reverberation
- C. Diffraction
- D. Rarefaction

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Reverberation is the persistence of sound after the source has stopped as a result of multiple reflections from surfaces such as walls, ceilings, and floors in an enclosed space.
- While some reverberation is necessary to make music sound 'rich' or 'full', excessive reverberation can make speech unintelligible because the sounds overlap.
- In large halls or auditoriums, reverberation is controlled by using sound-absorbent materials like curtains, carpets, or porous wall tiles.
- The time it takes for the sound to fade away (drop by 60 decibels) is called the 'Reverberation Time'.

Information Booster:

- **Echo:** A distinct reflected sound heard separately from the original sound. For an echo to be heard, the reflecting surface must be at a minimum distance (about 17.2 meters) so that the delay is at least 0.1 seconds.
- **Acoustics:** The branch of physics that deals with the study of sound, including its production, transmission, and effects.
- **Absorption Coefficient:** A measure of how much sound energy a material can absorb.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Refraction (Option A):** The bending of sound waves when they pass from one medium to another with a different speed of sound.
- **Diffraction (Option C):** The bending of waves around obstacles or through small openings.
- **Rarefaction (Option D):** A region in a longitudinal wave (like sound) where the particles are furthest apart and the pressure is at a minimum.

Q.60 "Karagattam" is a traditional folk dance associated with which Indian state?

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Karnataka
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. Telangana

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Tamil Nadu**

Explanation:

- Karagattam is an ancient folk dance of Tamil Nadu performed in praise of the rain goddess Mariamman.

- The word 'Karagam' refers to a water pot. Performers balance a decorated pot (filled with water or rice) on their heads while dancing.
- It requires great skill and balance, as the dancers perform acrobatic movements without letting the pot fall.
- There are two types: Sakthi Karagam (performed in temples for religious reasons) and Atta Karagam (performed for entertainment).

Information Booster:

- **Musical Accompaniment:** It is usually performed to the music of 'Naiyandi Melam' (a type of folk ensemble).
- **Costume:** Dancers wear bright-colored traditional clothes, and the pots are often topped with a conical bamboo frame decorated with flowers and a wooden parrot.
- **Cultural Context:** It is one of the most popular folk art forms showcased during the annual 'Chithirai' festival in Madurai.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Karnataka (Option B):** Famous for Dollu Kunitha and Yakshagana.
- **Andhra Pradesh (Option C):** Known for folk dances like Veeranatyam and Butta Bommalu.
- **Telangana (Option D):** Associated with Perini Sivatanavam and Lambadi dance.

Q.61 Siddhartha Gautama attained 'Enlightenment' (Nirvana) at the age of ____ after years of meditation.

- A. 29
- B. 32
- C. 35
- D. 40

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) 35**

Explanation:

- Siddhartha Gautama left his home at the age of 29 in search of truth (the Great Renunciation or Mahabhinishkramana).
- After wandering for six years and practicing extreme asceticism, he realized that self-mortification was not the path to liberation.
- At the age of 35, he attained Supreme Enlightenment (Nirvana) while meditating under a Pipal tree (now known as the Bodhi Tree) at Bodhi Gaya, Bihar.
- From that moment, he became known as the 'Buddha' (The Enlightened One) or 'Shakyamuni'.

Information Booster:

- **Mahaparinirvana:** The Buddha passed away at the age of 80 in Kushinagar.
- **First Sermon:** After attaining enlightenment, he delivered his first sermon at Sarnath, known as 'Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta' (Turning the Wheel of Law).
- **The Middle Path:** His core teaching was the 'Madhyama Pratipada' or the Middle Path, avoiding the extremes of worldly pleasure and extreme asceticism.

Additional Knowledge:

- **29 (Option A):** The age at which he renounced his princely life.
- **32 (Option B):** This age is not associated with a specific major turning point in the standard biography of the Buddha.
- **40 (Option D):** By this age, the Buddha was already a well-established teacher traveling throughout the Magadha and Kosala regions.

Q.62 What is the minimum pressure in the arteries during the relaxation of the heart muscle (ventricular diastole) called?

- A. Systolic pressure
- B. Diastolic pressure
- C. Pulse pressure
- D. Mean arterial pressure

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Diastolic pressure**

Explanation:

- Blood pressure is measured using two numbers: Systolic and Diastolic pressure.
- Diastolic pressure is the pressure in the arteries when the heart rests (relaxes) between beats. This is when the heart fills with blood and gets oxygen.
- In a blood pressure reading of 120/80 mmHg, the number 80 represents the diastolic pressure.
- It reflects the resistance in the blood vessels and is a crucial indicator of cardiovascular health.

Information Booster:

- **Sphygmomanometer:** The instrument used to measure blood pressure.
- **Normal Range:** A normal diastolic pressure for an adult is generally between 60 and 80 mmHg.
- **Hypertension:** Persistently high blood pressure. If the diastolic pressure is consistently 90 mmHg or higher, it is considered high blood pressure.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Systolic pressure (Option A):** The pressure in the arteries when the heart beats (contracts) and pumps blood into the arteries.

- **Pulse pressure (Option C):** The difference between the systolic and diastolic blood pressure ($\text{Systolic} - \text{Diastolic}$). It represents the force that the heart generates each time it contracts.
- **Mean arterial pressure (Option D):** The average pressure in a patient's arteries during one cardiac cycle. It is considered a better indicator of perfusion to vital organs than systolic blood pressure alone.

Q.63 'Madurai', located in present-day Tamil Nadu, served as the capital for which ancient dynasty?

- A. Chola
- B. Chera
- C. Pandya
- D. Satavahana

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- Madurai is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world and served as the capital of the Pandya dynasty for several centuries.
- The Pandyas were one of the three major Tamil dynasties (the others being the Cholas and Cheras) that ruled South India until the 15th century.
- Madurai is famously associated with the 'Sangam' (assemblies) of Tamil poets, which were patronized by the Pandya kings.
- The Meenakshi Amman Temple, the city's most famous landmark, was extensively expanded and rebuilt during the later Pandya and Nayaka periods.

Information Booster:

- **Marco Polo:** The famous traveler visited the Pandya kingdom in the late 13th century and described it as the richest empire in existence.
- **Sangam Literature:** Madurai is the center where the three Sangams are believed to have taken place, leading to the creation of the earliest Tamil literature.
- **Emblem:** The royal emblem of the Pandyas was the 'Fish' (Kaya).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Chola (Option A):** Their capital was primarily Thanjavur (Tanjore) and later Gangaikonda Cholapuram. Their emblem was the 'Tiger'.
- **Chera (Option B):** They ruled over present-day Kerala and parts of Tamil Nadu. Their capital was Vanchimuthur (Musiri). Their emblem was the 'Bow'.
- **Satavahana (Option D):** An ancient dynasty that ruled parts of Central and South India (mainly Deccan). Their capital was Pratishthana (Paithan) in Maharashtra.

Q.64 Where was Nana Saheb, a key leader of the 1857 Revolt, believed to have escaped after the fall of Kanpur?

- A. Rangoon
- B. Nepal
- C. Gwalior
- D. London

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- Nana Saheb (born as Dhondu Pant) was the adopted son of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao II, and a prominent leader during the 1857 Rebellion in Kanpur.
- After the British recaptured Kanpur under General Havelock and later Sir Colin Campbell, Nana Saheb's forces were defeated.
- He refused to surrender and is believed to have escaped into the jungles of the Nepal Terai toward the end of 1858.
- His ultimate fate remains a mystery, as he was never captured by the British, and various reports suggested he lived out his life in hiding in Nepal.

Information Booster:

- **Cause of Revolt:** Nana Saheb's primary grievance was that the British refused to continue the pension paid to his father, Baji Rao II, and denied him his title.
- **Tantia Tope:** A close associate and able general of Nana Saheb who continued the guerrilla war before being captured and executed.
- **Azimullah Khan:** The loyal advisor and secretary to Nana Saheb who also escaped with him.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Rangoon (Option A):** This is where Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal Emperor, was exiled by the British after the revolt.
- **Gwalior (Option C):** This was the site where Rani Lakshmibai and Tantia Tope made a final stand; Nana Saheb was not present there during the final capture.
- **London (Option D):** Azimullah Khan had visited London earlier to plead Nana Saheb's case for the pension, but no rebel leaders escaped there after the revolt.

Q.65 The 'Mahaparinirvana' of Gautama Buddha is associated with which ancient site in Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Sarnath
- B. Kushinagar
- C. Shravasti
- D. Kaushambi

Answer: B

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

Explanation:

- 'Mahaparinirvana' refers to the death of the Buddha, which Buddhists believe released him from the cycle of rebirth (Samsara).
- This event took place at Kushinagar (present-day Uttar Pradesh) around 483 BCE.
- Kushinagar was the capital of the Malla Republic at the time.
- Today, Kushinagar is one of the four most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites (the others being Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, and Sarnath).

Information Booster:

- **Parinirvana Stupa:** A major monument in Kushinagar that houses a 6.1-meter-long reclining statue of the Buddha, representing his final moments.
- **Last Meal:** Legend says the Buddha's death was caused by a meal (Sukara-maddava) served to him by a blacksmith named Cunda.
- **Muktibandhana Stupa:** Also known as Ramabhar Stupa, it is the site where the Buddha was cremated.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sarnath (Option A):** The site of the Buddha's first sermon after attaining enlightenment.
- **Shravasti (Option C):** The place where the Buddha spent most of his monastic life (rainy seasons) and performed many miracles.
- **Kaushambi (Option D):** An important center for Buddhism where the Buddha visited and preached on several occasions.

Q.66 Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence below.

She retrieved the old letters _____ the drawer.

- A. among
- B. through
- C. across
- D. from

Answer: D

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

Explanation

The preposition 'from' is used to indicate the point of origin or the place where something was removed. In this context, the letters were originally in the drawer and were taken out of it. (से/निकाला जाना)

Example: He took a coin from his pocket.

Why other options are incorrect

- **Among:** Used when referring to being in the middle of or surrounded by more than two people or things. (के बीच में)
- **Through:** Used to indicate moving from one side to the other or from the beginning to the end of something. (के माध्यम से/के जरिए)
- **Across:** Used to indicate moving from one side to the other of something with clear limits. (के पार)

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.67 Six sentences from a paragraph are given below. The first (S1) and last (S2) sentences are fixed. Rearrange the four sentences labelled A, B, C, and D to form a coherent paragraph. Choose the correct sequence.

S1 An old man sat at the edge of the railway platform, watching the trains depart.

- A. His face bore the settled calm of a man who has long stopped fighting the world.
- B. A worn cloth bag rested beside him, its handles frayed and its zipper missing — clearly a companion of many journeys.
- C. He watched each train as though remembering something, his lips occasionally moving without a sound.
- D. A thin grey shawl was draped loosely over his shoulders, its fringes dancing in the breeze from the passing engines.

S2 Eventually, a young girl placed a cup of tea beside him without a word, and he accepted it with a small, grateful nod.

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

Answer: B

Sol: The correct sequence is DBCA.

Explanation

- Sentence S1 introduces the old man at the railway platform.
- Sentence D continues the physical description started in S1, mentioning the shawl on his shoulders which is affected by the breeze of the engines mentioned in S1.
- Sentence B follows by describing another physical object with him, the worn bag, providing more detail to his immediate surroundings.
- Sentence C transitions from physical appearance to his actions (watching the trains and moving his lips), providing a deeper look into his state of mind.
- Sentence A provides the final characterization of his internal state (settled calm) before the concluding action in S2.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.68 Choose the word closest in meaning to the word "anticipation".

- A. Regret
- B. Despair
- C. Expectancy
- D. Indifference

Answer: C

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (c) Expectancy.

Given word

Anticipation: The action of anticipating something; expectation or prediction. It refers to the feeling of excitement about something that is going to happen. (पूर्वानुमान/प्रतीक्षा)

Example: Her eyes sparkled with anticipation as she opened the gift.

Correct answer word

Expectancy: The state of thinking or hoping that something, especially something pleasant, will happen soon. (उम्मीद/आस)

Example: There was an air of expectancy among the crowd waiting for the performance.

Synonyms: Expectation, Prediction, Foresight, Hope.

Antonyms: Surprise, Unexpectedness, Amazement, Astonishment.

Meanings of all the other given options

- **Regret:** A feeling of sadness, repentance, or disappointment over an occurrence or something that one has done or failed to do. (पछतावा)
- **Despair:** The complete loss or absence of hope. (निराशा)
- **Indifference:** Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy. (उदासीनता)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.69 Choose the correct preposition to fill in the blank in the sentence below.

The instructions for the procedure are clearly outlined _____ the manual.

- A. at
- B. within
- C. among
- D. of

Answer: B

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

Explanation

The preposition 'within' is used to indicate that something is inside the limits or boundaries of an object or document. Since instructions are located inside a manual, 'within' is the most appropriate choice. (के भीतर/के अंदर)

Example: The answer lies within the text.

Why other options are incorrect

- **At:** Used to express location or arrival in a particular place or position. (पर)
- **Among:** Used when something is surrounded by or in the company of others. (के बीच)
- **Of:** Expressing the relationship between a part and a whole. (का/की)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.70 Six sentences from a paragraph are given below. The first (S1) and last (S2) sentences are fixed. Rearrange the four sentences labelled A, B, C, and D to form a coherent paragraph. Choose the correct sequence.

S1 Meenakshi had been living alone in the old bungalow for years.

A. She had made peace with the silence, finding comfort in small rituals — her morning tea, her evening walk.

B. The garden had grown wild, with jasmine climbing the rusty iron gate and creepers creeping across the stone pathway.

C. People in the neighbourhood often speculated about her past, but she neither confirmed nor denied anything.

D. Yet there was a quiet dignity about her, an air of someone who had lived deeply and remembered everything.

S2 And on certain evenings, if you passed by, you could hear her humming to herself — soft, old songs that nobody else seemed to know.

- A. BACD
- B. CBDA
- C. BCDA
- D. ABCD

Answer: C

Sol: The correct sequence is BCDA.

Explanation

- Sentence S1 introduces Meenakshi and her old bungalow.
- Sentence B naturally follows S1 by describing the state of the bungalow's garden (wild jasmine, creepers), setting the physical scene.
- Sentence C shifts the focus to how others perceive her, mentioning the neighborhood's speculation.
- Sentence D provides a contrast (indicated by 'Yet') to the mystery or wildness mentioned before, highlighting her personal dignity.
- Sentence A describes her inner life and daily rituals, which leads perfectly into S2, which mentions her evening humming.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.71 Select the antonym of the word "Colossal".

- A. Massive
- B. Towering
- C. Vast
- D. Minuscule

Answer: D

Sol: The correct antonym of the given word is (d) Minuscule.

Given word

Colossal: Extremely large or great in size, extent, or degree. (प्रचंड/विशालकाय)

Example: The singer performed in front of a colossal statue.

Correct answer word

Minuscule: Extremely small or tiny. (बहुत छोटा)

Example: The details on the stamp were minuscule and hard to see.

Synonyms: Gigantic, Enormous, Immense, Huge.

Antonyms: Tiny, Small, Little, Minute.

Meanings of all the other given options

- **Massive:** Large and heavy or solid. (बड़ा और भारी)
- **Towering:** Extremely tall, especially in comparison with the surroundings. (बहुत ऊँचा)
- **Vast:** Of very great extent or quantity; immense. (विस्तृत)

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.72 Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following expression.
A person who scientifically studies the behaviour and biology of fish.

- A. Ichthyologist
- B. Ecologist
- C. Biologist
- D. Herpetologist

Answer: A

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

Explanation

An Ichthyology is a branch of zoology devoted to the study of fish. It involves the scientific study of fish behavior, biology, and environment. (मछली विज्ञानी)

Example: The ichthyologist discovered a new species of shark in the deep ocean.

Meanings of the given other options

- **Ecologist:** A person who studies the relationship between living things and their environment. (पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञानी)
- **Biologist:** A scientist who studies living organisms and their relationship to their environment. (जीव विज्ञानी)
- **Herpetologist:** A person who specializes in the study of reptiles and amphibians. (सरीसृप विज्ञानी)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.73 The sentence below is divided into four parts labelled a, b, c, and d. One part contains a grammatical error. Identify the part with the error.
The remarkable rise in foreign investments have strengthened the fiscal position of emerging economies.

- A. The remarkable rise
- B. in foreign investments have strengthened
- C. the fiscal position
- D. of emerging economies.

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) contains an error.

Explanation

The error lies in the subject-verb agreement. The subject of the sentence is "The remarkable rise," which is a singular noun phrase. Therefore, the helping verb should also be singular ("has") instead of plural ("have"). The phrase "in foreign investments" is a prepositional phrase modifying the subject and does not change the subject's number.

Grammatical rule used: A singular subject must be followed by a singular verb, regardless of any plural nouns placed in between by prepositional phrases.

Example: The quality of the apples is good (Not 'are').

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.74 Identify the correct meaning of the idiom from the given alternatives.
Just before the deadline; with no time to spare.

- A. Beyond the schedule
- B. Against the clock
- C. Beneath the wire
- D. At the eleventh hour

Answer: D

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

At the eleventh hour

The idiom means at the latest possible moment, or just before it is too late. (अंतिम समय में)

Example: The deal was finalized at the eleventh hour, just before the market closed.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **Against the clock:** Doing something as fast as possible to finish before a deadline.
- **In the nick of time:** Just in time to prevent something bad from happening.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.75 Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following expression.
A person who specialises in the scientific study of plants.

- A. Geologist
- B. Botanist
- C. Agronomist
- D. Mycologist

Answer: B

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

Explanation

A botanist is a scientist who specializes in the study of plant life, including their structure, properties, and biochemical processes. (वनस्पति विज्ञानी)

Example: The botanist traveled to the Amazon to study rare flowering plants.

Meanings of the given other options

- **Geologist:** A scientist who studies the solid, liquid, and gaseous matter that constitutes the Earth. (भूविज्ञानी)
- **Agronomist:** A person who studies the science of soil management and crop production. (कृषि-शास्त्री)
- **Mycologist:** A biologist specializing in the study of fungi. (कवक विज्ञानी)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.76 In what way does the Outcome-Based Education (OBE) model differ from conventional higher education frameworks?

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions based on it:

The Outcome-Based Education (OBE) model is transforming the approach to higher education across Asia. Drawing inspiration from progressive international teaching philosophies, OBE places students at the centre of the learning process, enabling them to define their educational goals aligned with personal interests and professional ambitions. In contrast to conventional academic frameworks, OBE incorporates a wide variety of courses including vocational, interdisciplinary, and research-oriented programmes alongside mandatory subjects. This model strengthens the overall quality of instruction while nurturing comprehensive growth through flexibility and personalised learning pathways. As higher education institutions embrace reforms under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), OBE has emerged as a key strategy endorsed by the AICTE to meet evolving global benchmarks.

- A. It empowers learners to direct their own educational journey based on individual goals and ambitions.
- B. It enforces a standardised curriculum that restricts learners from making independent choices.
- C. It confines learners to a single area of study and discourages cross-disciplinary exposure.
- D. It prioritises theoretical examinations over practical skill application and professional readiness.

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a).

Explanation

The passage explicitly states that unlike conventional frameworks, OBE places students at the center and enables them to define their own goals based on interests.

Context of passage

The contrast is between student-centered flexibility in OBE and the rigid structures of conventional frameworks.

Other options are incorrect because

Options B, C, and D describe attributes of conventional or rigid systems, not the OBE model described in the text.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.77 What aspects of the OBE model contribute to its recognition as a meaningful reform in higher education?

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions based on it:

The Outcome-Based Education (OBE) model is transforming the approach to higher education across Asia. Drawing inspiration from progressive international teaching philosophies, OBE places students at the centre of the learning process, enabling them to define their educational goals aligned with personal interests and professional ambitions. In contrast to conventional academic frameworks, OBE incorporates a wide variety of courses including vocational, interdisciplinary, and research-oriented programmes alongside mandatory subjects. This model strengthens the overall quality of instruction while nurturing comprehensive growth through flexibility and personalised learning pathways. As higher education institutions embrace reforms under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), OBE has emerged as a key strategy endorsed by the AICTE to meet evolving global benchmarks.

- A. It enforces uniform subject selection and restricts learners from making personal academic choices.
- B. It blends mandatory subjects with skill-based and vocational programmes for comprehensive student growth.
- C. It restricts learners to established academic fields and prevents innovation in curriculum design.
- D. It disregards evolving international benchmarks and focuses exclusively on regional educational traditions.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation

The passage states that OBE incorporates vocational, interdisciplinary, and research-oriented programmes alongside mandatory subjects to nurture comprehensive growth.

Context of passage

The passage emphasizes the variety and quality of instruction provided by the OBE model.

Other options are incorrect because

Options A and C mention enforcement of uniform selection or restriction, while D claims it disregards benchmarks; the passage says the opposite.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.78 How does the OBE model align with the aims of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)?

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions based on it:

The Outcome-Based Education (OBE) model is transforming the approach to higher education across Asia. Drawing inspiration from progressive international teaching philosophies, OBE places students at the centre of the learning process, enabling them to define their educational goals aligned with personal interests and professional ambitions. In contrast to conventional academic frameworks, OBE incorporates a wide variety of courses including vocational, interdisciplinary, and research-oriented programmes alongside mandatory subjects. This model strengthens the overall quality of instruction while nurturing comprehensive growth through flexibility and personalised learning pathways. As higher education institutions embrace reforms under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), OBE has emerged as a key strategy endorsed by the AICTE to meet evolving global benchmarks.

- A. It contradicts the NCF by enforcing rigid subject structures and limiting learner flexibility.
- B. It disregards NCF recommendations and perpetuates outdated, uniform curricula.
- C. It delays NCF implementation by resisting curriculum reform and discouraging skill-based learning.
- D. It advances NCF goals by encouraging flexible, interdisciplinary, and globally aligned higher education.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).

Explanation

According to the passage, OBE helps higher education institutions meet global benchmarks and embrace reforms under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) by offering flexible and interdisciplinary pathways.

Context of passage

The passage discusses how OBE aligns with national reforms like NCF to modernize education.

Other options are incorrect because

Options A, B, and C suggest that OBE contradicts or disregards the NCF, which is the opposite of what the passage states.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.79 Why is the OBE model regarded as a move towards meeting international academic benchmarks?

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions based on it:

The Outcome-Based Education (OBE) model is transforming the approach to higher education across Asia. Drawing inspiration from progressive

international teaching philosophies, OBE places students at the centre of the learning process, enabling them to define their educational goals aligned with personal interests and professional ambitions. In contrast to conventional academic frameworks, OBE incorporates a wide variety of courses including vocational, interdisciplinary, and research-oriented programmes alongside mandatory subjects. This model strengthens the overall quality of instruction while nurturing comprehensive growth through flexibility and personalised learning pathways. As higher education institutions embrace reforms under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), OBE has emerged as a key strategy endorsed by the AICTE to meet evolving global benchmarks.

- A. It distances Indian higher education from global standards and promotes isolation.
- B. It retains only traditional subjects, reducing the competitiveness of graduates in the global workforce.
- C. It discourages academic experimentation and relies on outdated instructional approaches.
- D. It mirrors global educational models by offering credit-based, flexible, and interdisciplinary learning pathways.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).

Explanation

The text mentions that OBE draws inspiration from international philosophies and uses flexible, research-oriented pathways to meet global benchmarks.

Context of passage

The model is framed as a strategy to elevate higher education to international standards.

Other options are incorrect because

Options A, B, and C describe negative or regressive aspects that the passage does not associate with OBE.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.80 Which educational philosophy shaped the introduction of the OBE model in the context described in the passage?

Read the following passage carefully and answer Questions based on it:

The Outcome-Based Education (OBE) model is transforming the approach to higher education across Asia. Drawing inspiration from progressive international teaching philosophies, OBE places students at the centre of the learning process, enabling them to define their educational goals aligned with personal interests and professional ambitions. In contrast to conventional academic frameworks, OBE incorporates a wide variety of courses including vocational, interdisciplinary, and research-oriented programmes alongside mandatory subjects. This model strengthens the overall quality of instruction while nurturing comprehensive growth through flexibility and personalised learning pathways. As higher education institutions embrace reforms under the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), OBE has emerged as a key strategy endorsed by the AICTE to meet evolving global benchmarks.

- A. Indigenous models emphasising memorisation and rigid academic hierarchy
- B. Government-directed programmes focused exclusively on vocational and trade-based training
- C. Progressive global frameworks that advocate student-centred learning and academic flexibility
- D. Systems intended to narrow academic diversity and enforce subject-specific specialisation

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation

The passage explicitly says that OBE draws inspiration from "progressive international teaching philosophies" that place students at the center.

Context of passage

The philosophy is one of student-centered learning and flexibility.

Other options are incorrect because

Option A mentions memorization, and B/D focus on narrow specialization, which contradicts the interdisciplinary nature of OBE.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.81 Identify the most appropriate synonym for the word "dependable".

- A. Steadfast
- B. Erratic
- C. Deceptive
- D. Volatile

Answer: A

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

Given word

Dependable: Trustworthy and reliable; something or someone that can be relied on. (भरोसेमंद)

Example: He is a very dependable employee who always finishes his work on time.

Correct answer word

Steadfast: Resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering; loyal. (दृढ़/वफादार)

Example: She remained steadfast in her belief despite the criticism.

Synonyms: Reliable, Trustworthy, Constant, Faithful.

Antonyms: Unreliable, Undependable, Fickle, Weak.

Meanings of all the other given options

- **Erratic:** Not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable. (अनियमित)
- **Deceptive:** Giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading. (भ्रामक)
- **Volatile:** Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse. (परिवर्तनशील)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.82 Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following expression.

A person who engages in an activity without any professional training or remuneration.

- A. Specialist
- B. Trainee
- C. Dilettante
- D. Expert

Answer: C

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

Explanation

A dilettante is a person who cultivates an area of interest, such as the arts, without real commitment or knowledge, often in an amateurish way. (शौकिया)

Example: He is a bit of a dilettante as he keeps switching from painting to music.

Meanings of the given other options

- **Specialist:** A person who concentrates primarily on a particular subject or activity. (विशेषज्ञ)
- **Trainee:** A person undergoing training for a particular job or profession. (प्रशिक्षु)
- **Expert:** A person who is very knowledgeable about or skilful in a particular area. (विशेषज्ञ)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.83 Select the word closest in meaning to the word "protect".

- A. Safeguard
- B. Expose
- C. Neglect
- D. Surrender

Answer: A

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

Given word

Protect: To keep safe from harm or injury. (रक्षा करना)

Example: It is our duty to protect the environment.

Correct answer word

Safeguard: A measure taken to protect someone or something or to prevent something undesirable. (सुरक्षित रखना)

Example: New laws were passed to safeguard the rights of citizens.

Synonyms: Guard, Defend, Shield, Secure.

Antonyms: Harm, Abandon, Endanger, Attack.

Meanings of all the other given options

- **Expose:** To make something visible by uncovering it; leave unprotected. (उजागर करना)
- **Neglect:** Fail to care for properly. (उपेक्षा करना)
- **Surrender:** Stop resisting to an enemy or opponent and submit to their authority. (आत्मसमर्पण करना)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.84 Select the most accurate meaning of the idiom from the options provided.

An experience that one would rather not go through.

- A. An experience that is deeply enjoyable and memorable
- B. An experience that is thoroughly dreadful or distressing
- C. An experience that is completely ordinary and forgettable
- D. An experience that is mildly inconvenient but manageable

Answer: B

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

An experience that one would rather not go through

This phrase describes an ordeal or a situation that is extremely unpleasant, traumatic, or difficult. (एक भयानक अनुभव)

Example: Being stranded in the desert was an experience he would rather not go through again.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **Baptism of fire:** A difficult or painful new experience.
- **Nightmare scenario:** The worst possible version of an event.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.85 Choose the correct spelling to replace the highlighted word in the sentence. If already correct, select "No replacement required".

The ambassador showed remarkable perspicacity in resolving the diplomatic dispute.

- A. perspicacity
- B. perspicasety
- C. perspicasity
- D. No replacement required

Answer: A

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

Correct spelling is: "**perspicacity**: the quality of having a ready insight into things; shrewdness". (सुक्ष्मदर्शिता/तीक्ष्णता)

Example: The lawyer's perspicacity helped him find the loophole in the contract.

Parts of speech

The word "perspicacity" is a **noun**. It is derived from the adjective "perspicacious."

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.86 Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to "arrival".

- A. Retreat
- B. Appearance
- C. Entry
- D. Commencement

Answer: A

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

Given word

Arrival: The action or process of arriving at a place. (आगमन)

Example: We are awaiting the arrival of the chief guest.

Correct answer word

Retreat: An act of moving back or withdrawing. While 'Departure' is the most direct antonym, 'Retreat' implies a moving away or withdrawal from a position, which is opposite to arrival/approach. (वापसी/पीछे हटना)

Example: The army began its retreat after the heavy loss.

Synonyms: Advent, Appearance, Entrance.

Antonyms: Departure, Exit, Withdrawal, Retreat.

Meanings of all the other given options

- **Appearance:** The way that someone or something looks. (उपस्थिति)
- **Entry:** An act of going or coming into a place. (प्रवेश)
- **Commencement:** The beginning or start of something. (शुरुआत)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.87 Select the correctly spelled word from the options below.

- A. Maintainence
- B. Maintenance
- C. Maintenance
- D. Maintanance

Answer: C

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

Correct spelling is: "**Maintenance:** the process of preserving a condition or situation or the state of being preserved". (रखरखाव)

Example: Regular maintenance is essential for the longevity of the machine.

Parts of speech

The word "Maintenance" is a **noun**. It often causes confusion because the verb is "maintain," but the vowel changes in the noun form.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.88 The highlighted part of the following sentence may need improvement. Select the best alternative from the options. If no change is needed, choose Option D: "No Improvement Required."

Neither of the two candidates were considered suitable for the senior position by the interview panel.

- A. Neither of the two candidates was
- B. Neither of the two candidates are
- C. Neither of two candidates were
- D. No improvement required

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) Neither of the two candidates was.

Explanation

The word 'Neither' functions as a singular distributive pronoun. When 'neither' is the subject of a sentence, it always takes a singular verb, even if it is followed by a plural noun in a prepositional phrase like 'of the candidates'. Therefore, 'were' must be replaced with 'was'.

Grammatical rule used: Distributive pronouns like Each, Every, Either, and Neither are always singular and are followed by singular verbs.

Example: Neither of the boys has brought his book.

Information Booster: When 'Neither...nor' is used, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.89 The sentence below is divided into four parts labelled a, b, c, and d. One part contains a grammatical error. Identify the part with the error.
She has been working tirelessly to improve the standard of the education in rural areas.

- A. She has been working tirelessly
- B. to improve the standard
- C. of the education
- D. in rural areas.

Answer: C

Sol: Option (c) contains an error.

Explanation

The error is in the use of the definite article 'the' before the word 'education'. In this context, 'education' is being used in a general sense, and abstract nouns used in a general sense do not take the definite article 'the'. The correct phrase should be "the standard of education".

Grammatical rule used: Zero Article is used with abstract nouns (like education, honesty, love) when they are discussed in a general or universal sense.

Example: Education is the key to success (Not 'The education').

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.90 The highlighted part of the following sentence may need improvement. Select the best alternative from the options. If no change is needed, choose Option D: "No Improvement Required."

As the competition grew more intense, the team played more better under pressure.

- A. better
- B. much more better
- C. best
- D. No improvement required

Answer: A

Sol: The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (a) better.

Explanation

The use of 'more better' is grammatically incorrect because it is a double comparative. 'Better' is already the comparative degree of the adjective/adverb 'good/well'. Using 'more' before a comparative degree is redundant and incorrect.

Grammatical rule used: Do not use double comparatives or double superlatives in a sentence.

Example: This car is faster (Not 'more faster').

Information Booster: You can use 'much' or 'far' to emphasize a comparative, such as "much better" or "far better," but never "more better."

So the correct answer is (a)
