

SSC MTS Similar PYP (Held on 5 Feb 2026 S3)

Q.1 $(84 + 16) - 48 \times 2 + 40 + 12 = ?$

- A. 52
- B. 54
- C. 56
- D. 58

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Expression: $(84 + 16) - 48 \times 2 + 40 + 12$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & (84 + 16) - 48 \times 2 + 40 + 12 \\ & = 100 - 48 \times 2 + 40 + 12 \\ & = 100 - 96 + 40 + 12 \\ & = 4 + 40 + 12 \\ & = 44 + 12 \\ & = 56 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.2 $65 + 42 - 38 + (25 + 15) \times 2 - 60 = ?$

- A. 85
- B. 87
- C. 89
- D. 91

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Expression: $65 + 42 - 38 + (25 + 15) \times 2 - 60$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & = 65 + 42 - 38 + (25 + 15) \times 2 - 60 \\ & = 65 + 42 - 38 + 40 \times 2 - 60 \\ & = 65 + 42 - 38 + 80 - 60 \\ & = 107 - 38 + 80 - 60 \\ & = 69 + 80 - 60 \\ & = 149 - 60 \\ & = 89 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.3 $85 - 45 + 36 \text{ of } 2 + 24 \div 4 - (16 \times 2) + 20 = ?$

- A. 102
- B. 104
- C. 106
- D. 108

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Expression: $85 - 45 + 36 \text{ of } 2 + 24 \div 4 - (16 \times 2) + 20$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & = 85 - 45 + 36 \text{ of } 2 + 24 \div 4 - (16 \times 2) + 20 \\ & = 85 - 45 + 72 + 24 \div 4 - (16 \times 2) + 20 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 85 - 45 + 72 + 6 - (16 \times 2) + 20 \\
 &= 85 - 45 + 72 + 6 - 32 + 20 \\
 &= 40 + 72 + 6 - 32 + 20 \\
 &= 112 + 6 - 32 + 20 \\
 &= 118 - 32 + 20 \\
 &= 86 + 20 \\
 &= 106
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.4 $92 + 38 - 26 + 44 \div 2 + (25 \text{ of } 1) - 40 = ?$

- A. 109
- B. 111
- C. 113
- D. 115

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Expression: $92 + 38 - 26 + 44 \div 2 + (25 \text{ of } 1) - 40$

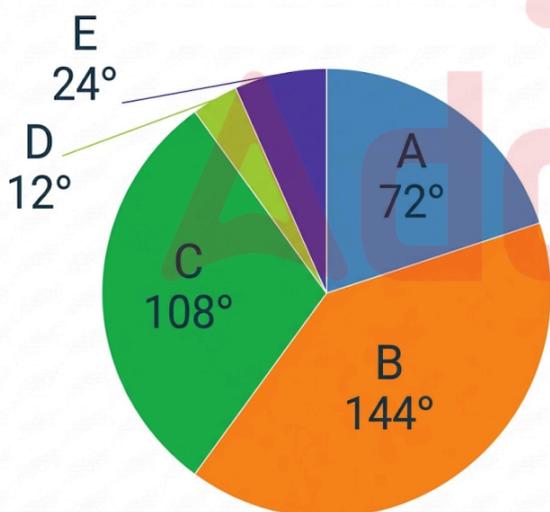
Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &92 + 38 - 26 + 44 \div 2 + (25 \text{ of } 1) - 40 \\
 &= 92 + 38 - 26 + 22 + (25) - 40 \\
 &= 92 + 38 - 26 + 22 + 25 - 40 \\
 &= 130 - 26 + 22 + 25 - 40 \\
 &= 104 + 22 + 25 - 40 \\
 &= 126 + 25 - 40 \\
 &= 151 - 40 \\
 &= 111
 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.5 The pie chart given below shows the number of students studying in 5 sections of a class.



Total number of students studying in section D and E = 300. Number of students studying in C are what percent of number of students studying in E?

- A. 150%
- B. 450%
- C. 250%
- D. 300%

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Total students in sections D and E = 300
Data provided in the corresponding pie chart.

Solution:

Based on the proportions given in the pie chart,
 $C = 108^\circ$, $E = 24^\circ$

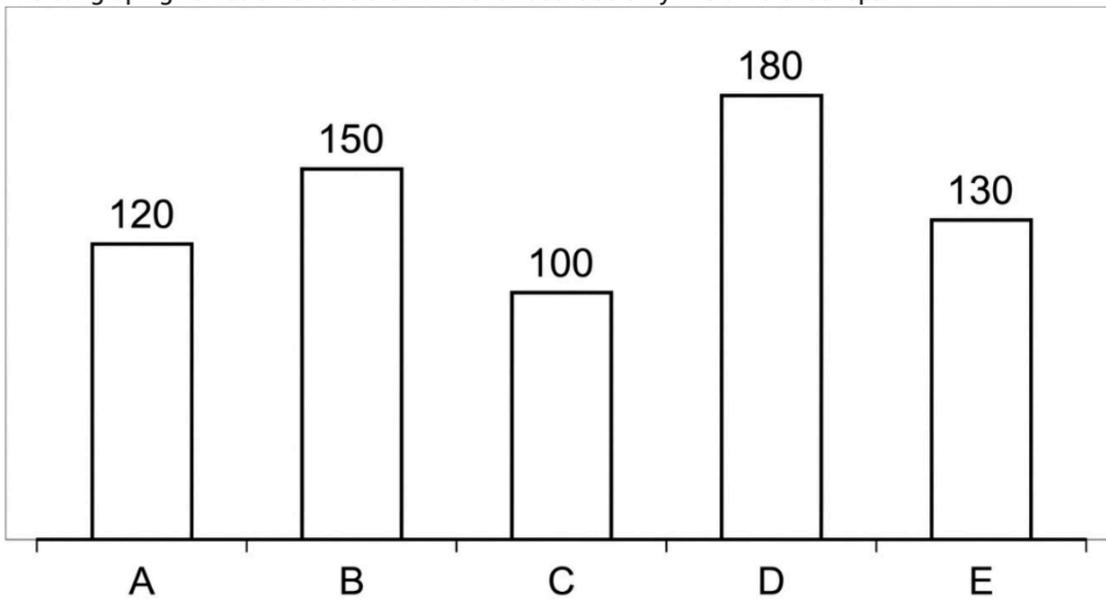
$$\text{Required Percentage} = \frac{108}{24} \times 100$$

= 450 %

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.6 The bar graph given below shows the number of books sold by five different shops.



Which shop sold the least number of books?

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

Answer: B

Sol: Solution:

Comparing the heights of all the bars, the bar for shop C is the least among all the five shops. Therefore, shop C sold the least number of books.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)



Q.7 P, Q, and R can do a job in 10, 12, and 15 days, respectively. All three work together for 2 days. Then P leaves; Q and R continue, but at only 1/2 of their normal daily hours. How many more days are needed to finish?

- A. $5\frac{1}{3}$ days
- B. $6\frac{2}{3}$ days
- C. $7\frac{1}{3}$ days
- D. $8\frac{2}{3}$ days

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Time taken by P = 10 days

Time taken by Q = 12 days

Time taken by R = 15 days

All three work together for 2 days. Then P leaves, and Q and R work at half their efficiency.

Formula Used:

Work = Efficiency \times Time

Solution:

Let the total work be the LCM of 10, 12, and 15, which is 60 units.

Efficiency of P = $\frac{60}{10} = 6$ units/day

Efficiency of Q = $\frac{60}{12} = 5$ units/day

$$\text{Efficiency of R} = \frac{60}{15} = 4 \text{ units/day}$$

$$\text{Work done by P, Q, and R in 2 days} = (6+5+4) \times 2 = 15 \times 2 = 30 \text{ units.}$$

$$\text{Remaining work} = 60 - 30 = 30 \text{ units.}$$

$$\text{Since Q and R work at } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of their normal daily hours, their new combined efficiency} = \frac{5+4}{2} = 4.5 \text{ units/day.}$$

$$\text{Time needed for Q and R to finish the remaining work} = \frac{30}{4.5}$$

$$= \frac{300}{45} = \frac{20}{3} = 6\frac{2}{3} \text{ days.}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.8 In an election, there were only two candidates. One of the candidates secured 40% of the votes and was defeated by the other candidate by 1,20,000 votes. What is the total number of votes polled?

- A. 5,00,000
- B. 6,00,000
- C. 7,00,000
- D. 8,00,000

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Votes secured by the defeated candidate = 40%

Margin of defeat = 1,20,000 votes

Formula Used:

$$\text{Total Votes} = \frac{\text{Difference in Votes}}{\text{Difference in Percentage}} \times 100$$

Solution:

Since there are only two candidates, the winning candidate secured $100\% - 40\% = 60\%$ of the total votes.

Difference in their vote percentage = $60\% - 40\% = 20\%$.

This 20% difference corresponds to the margin of 1,20,000 votes.

Let the total number of votes be V.

$$20\% \text{ of } V = 1,20,000$$

$$\frac{20}{100} \times V = 1,20,000$$

$$V = 1,20,000 \times 5$$

$$V = 6,00,000$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.9 A lender lends Rs. 15,000 at 6% per annum simple interest for t years and then lends an additional Rs. 5,000 at 10% per annum simple interest for the same period t. If the total simple interest at the end of t years is Rs. 5,600, find t (in years).

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

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Principal 1 (P_1) = Rs. 15,000, Rate 1 (R_1) = 6% p.a.

Principal 2 (P_2) = Rs. 5,000, Rate 2 (R_2) = 10% p.a.

Total Simple Interest = Rs. 5,600

Formula Used:

$$\text{Simple Interest (SI)} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Interest from the first sum} = \frac{15000 \times 6 \times t}{100} = 900t$$

$$\text{Interest from the second sum} = \frac{5000 \times 10 \times t}{100} = 500t$$

$$\text{Total Interest} = 900t + 500t$$

$$1400t = 5600$$

$$t = \frac{5600}{1400}$$

$$t = 4$$

The time period is 4 years.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.10 A man borrowed Rs. 20,000 at 8% per annum simple interest. After 4 years, he repaid the borrowed money along with the interest by giving a laptop worth Rs. 15,000 and the remaining in cash. Find the amount of cash he paid.

- A. Rs. 10,400
- B. Rs. 11,400
- C. Rs. 12,400
- D. Rs. 13,400

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Principal (P) = Rs. 20,000

Rate (R) = 8% p.a.

Time (T) = 4 years

Value of laptop given = Rs. 15,000

Formula Used:

$$\text{Simple Interest (SI)} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

$$\text{Total Amount} = P + \text{SI}$$

Solution:

Calculate the simple interest:

$$\text{SI} = \frac{20000 \times 8 \times 4}{100} = 6400$$

Total amount to be paid after 4 years = 20000 + 6400 = 26400

He repays by giving a laptop and cash.

Value of Laptop + Cash Paid = Total Amount

15000 + Cash = 26400

Cash = 26400 - 15000 = 11400

The amount of cash paid is Rs. 11,400

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.11 Rajesh sold a television with a tagged price of Rs. 1,50,000. After applying a trade concession, the final transaction value became Rs. 90,000. Calculate the percentage discount given on the marked price.

- A. 35%
- B. 40%
- C. 45%
- D. 50%

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Marked Price (MP) = Rs. 1,50,000

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 90,000

Formula Used:

$$\text{Discount} = \text{MP} - \text{SP}$$

$$\text{Discount \%} = \frac{\text{Discount}}{\text{MP}} \times 100$$

Solution:

Discount = 1,50,000 - 90,000 = 60,000

$$\text{Discount \%} = \frac{60000}{150000} \times 100$$

$$\text{Discount \%} = \frac{6}{15} \times 100$$

Discount % = 40%

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.12 A trader buys an article at Rs. 4,000 and marks it up by 40%. He gives two successive discounts of 20% and 15%. What is his net profit or loss percentage?

- A. Profit of 4.8%

- B. Profit of 5.2%
- C. Loss of 4.8%
- D. Loss of 5.2%

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 4,000

Markup = 40%

Successive discounts = 20% and 15%

Formula Used:

$$\text{Marked Price (MP)} = \text{CP} \times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Markup \%}}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Selling Price (SP)} = \text{MP} \times \left(1 - \frac{D_1}{100}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{D_2}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\text{CP} - \text{SP}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$$

Solution:

$$\text{Marked Price (MP)} = 4000 \times (1 + 0.40) = 4000 \times 1.4 = 5600$$

Selling Price (SP) after successive discounts:

$$SP = 5600 \times (1 - 0.20) \times (1 - 0.15)$$

$$= 5600 \times 0.80 \times 0.85$$

$$= 5600 \times 0.68$$

$$= 3808$$

Since $SP < CP$, there is a loss.

$$\text{Loss} = 4000 - 3808 = 192$$

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{192}{4000} \times 100 = \frac{192}{40} = 4.8\%$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.13 Two cars start from the same point at the same time, moving in the same direction. The first car travels at 50 km/h, and the second car at 75 km/h. After how much time will they be 50 km apart?

- A. 1 hour 30 minutes
- B. 2 hours
- C. 2 hours 30 minutes
- D. 3 hours

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Speed of first car = 50 km/h

Speed of second car = 75 km/h

Distance apart = 50 km

Both cars move in the same direction.

Formula Used:

$$\text{Relative Speed} = |S_1 - S_2| \text{ (when moving in the same direction)}$$

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

Solution:

$$\text{Relative Speed} = 75 - 50 = 25 \text{ km/h.}$$

To be 50 km apart, the time required is:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{50}{25} = 2 \text{ hours.}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.14 Two cyclists start at the same time from towns X and Y, which are 240 km apart, and travel towards each other. The cyclist from X rides at 30 km/h, and the cyclist from Y rides at 40 km/h. Find the time (in hours, rounded to two decimals) taken by the cyclist from Y to reach town X after meeting.

- A. 2.15 hours
- B. 2.57 hours
- C. 3.12 hours
- D. 3.45 hours

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Distance between X and Y = 240 km
 Speed of cyclist from X (S_X) = 30 km/h
 Speed of cyclist from Y (S_Y) = 40 km/h

Formula Used:

$$\text{Time to meet} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Relative Speed}}$$

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

Solution:

Relative Speed = 30 + 40 = 70 km/h.

$$\text{Time to meet} = \frac{240}{70} = \frac{24}{7} \text{ hours.}$$

$$\text{Distance covered by the cyclist from X before meeting} = 30 \times \frac{24}{7} = \frac{720}{7} \text{ km.}$$

This is the remaining distance the cyclist from Y has to cover to reach town X after they meet.

$$\text{Time taken by cyclist from Y to cover this distance} = \frac{\frac{720}{7}}{40}$$

$$= \frac{720}{7 \times 40} = \frac{18}{7} \text{ hours}$$

2.5714... ≈ 2.57 hours.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.15 Two cyclists start from two towns, P and Q, which are 200 km apart, and move towards each other. The cyclist from P rides at 45 km/h, while the cyclist from Q rides at 55 km/h. However, the cyclist from P starts 40 minutes earlier. Find the time (in hours, rounded to two decimals) after P's start when they meet.

- A. 2.15 h
- B. 2.24 h
- C. 2.37 h
- D. 2.45 h

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Distance = 200 km
 Speed of P (S_P) = 45 km/h
 Speed of Q (S_Q) = 55 km/h
 P starts 40 minutes earlier.

Formula Used:

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

$$\text{Time to meet} = \frac{\text{Remaining Distance}}{\text{Relative Speed}}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Convert 40 minutes to hours} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ hours.}$$

$$\text{Distance covered by P in } \frac{2}{3} \text{ hours} = 45 \times \frac{2}{3} = 30 \text{ km.}$$

Remaining distance to be covered together = 200 - 30 = 170 km.

Relative Speed when both are moving = 45 + 55 = 100 km/h.

$$\text{Time taken to meet after Q starts} = \frac{170}{100} = 1.7 \text{ hours.}$$

$$\text{Total time after P starts} = 1.7 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 1.7 + 0.666... = 2.366... \approx 2.37 \text{ hours.}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.16 $88\frac{1}{7} + 88\frac{4}{7} + 80\frac{2}{7} = ?$

- A. $256\frac{1}{7}$
- B. 257
- C. $257\frac{2}{7}$
- D. 258

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Expression: } 88\frac{1}{7} + 88\frac{4}{7} + 80\frac{2}{7}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 88\frac{1}{7} + 88\frac{4}{7} + 80\frac{2}{7} \\ &= \left(88 + \frac{1}{7}\right) + \left(88 + \frac{4}{7}\right) + \left(80 + \frac{2}{7}\right) \\ &= 88 + \frac{1}{7} + 88 + \frac{4}{7} + 80 + \frac{2}{7} \\ &= 176 + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{4}{7} + 80 + \frac{2}{7} \\ &= 176 + \frac{5}{7} + 80 + \frac{2}{7} \\ &= 256 + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{2}{7} \\ &= 256 + \frac{7}{7} \\ &= 256 + 1 \\ &= 257 \end{aligned}$$

Q.17 $\frac{(5.5)^3 - (1.5)^3 - 24.75}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} = ?$

- A. $4\frac{11}{90}$
- B. $5\frac{17}{90}$
- C. $6\frac{13}{90}$
- D. $7\frac{7}{90}$

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Expression: } \frac{(5.5)^3 - (1.5)^3 - 24.75}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{(5.5)^3 - (1.5)^3 - 24.75}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{166.375 - (1.5)^3 - 24.75}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{166.375 - 3.375 - 24.75}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{163 - 24.75}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{138.25}{(5.5)^2 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{138.25}{30.25 - (1.5)^2 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{138.25}{30.25 - 2.25 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{138.25}{28 - 5.5} \\ &= \frac{138.25}{22.5} \\ &= \frac{1382.5}{225} \\ &= \frac{553}{90} \\ &= 6\frac{13}{90} \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.18 $\sqrt{16.81} + 0.1681 + 0.001681 + \sqrt{0.00001681} = ?$

- A. 4.273881
- B. 4.2881
- C. 4.173881
- D. 4.283881

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Expression: $\sqrt{16.81} + 0.1681 + 0.001681 + \sqrt{0.00001681}$

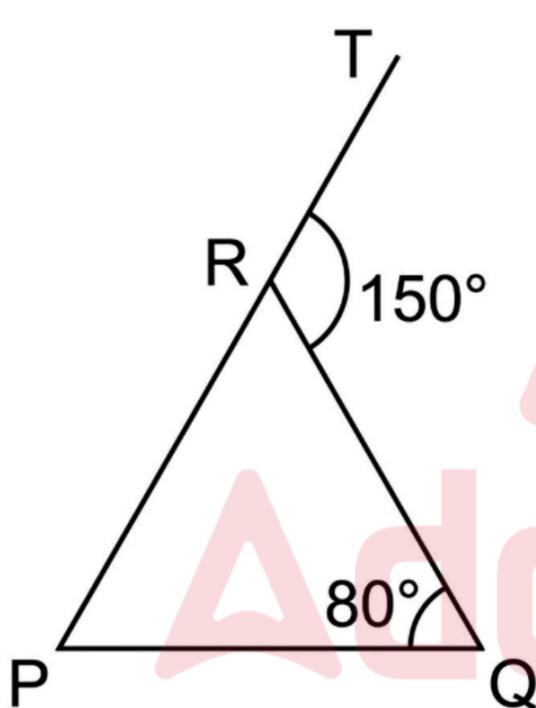
Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{16.81} + 0.1681 + 0.001681 + \sqrt{0.00001681} \\ &= 4.1 + 0.1681 + 0.001681 + \sqrt{0.00001681} \\ &= 4.1 + 0.1681 + 0.001681 + 0.0041 \\ &= 4.2681 + 0.001681 + 0.0041 \\ &= 4.269781 + 0.0041 \\ &= 4.273881 \end{aligned}$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.19 In the given figure, angle $\angle PRT = 150$ degrees and angle $\angle PQR = 80$ degrees. What is the value (in degrees) of angle $\angle QPR$?



- A. 60
- B. 70
- C. 80
- D. 90

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Exterior angle $\angle PRT = 150^\circ$

Interior opposite angle $\angle PQR = 80^\circ$

Formula Used:

Exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two opposite interior angles.

Solution:

According to the exterior angle theorem in $\triangle PQR$:

$$\angle PRT = \angle PQR + \angle QPR$$

Substitute the given values into the equation:

$$150^\circ = 80^\circ + \angle QPR$$

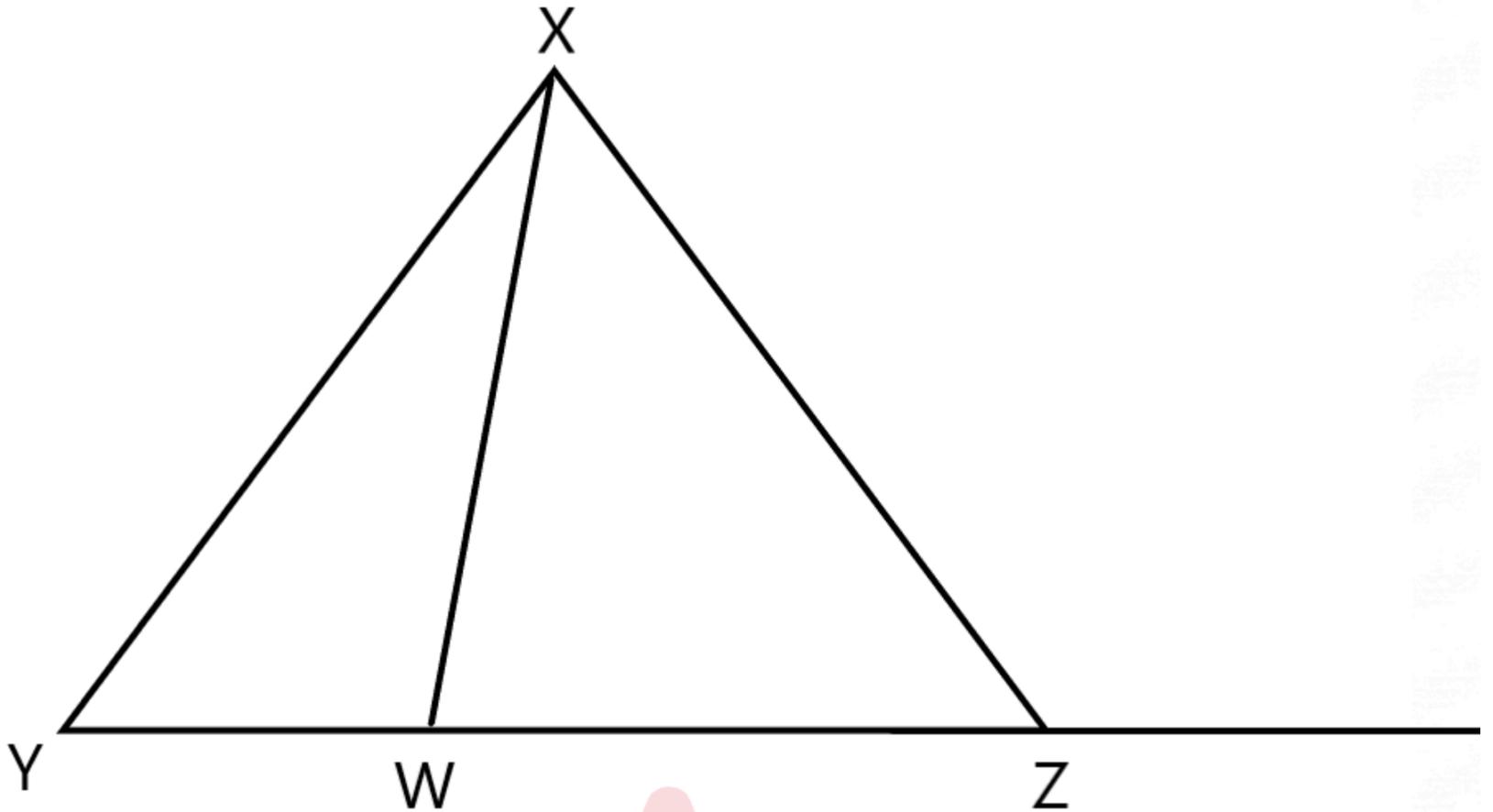
$$\angle QPR = 150^\circ - 80^\circ$$

$$\angle QPR = 70^\circ$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.20 In the given figure , exterior angle $\angle XWY = 120$ degrees and exterior angle $\angle XZV = 130$ degrees. What is the value (in degrees) of angle $\angle WXZ$?



- A. 50
- B. 60
- C. 70
- D. 80

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Exterior angle $\angle XWY = 120^\circ$

Exterior angle $\angle XZV = 130^\circ$

Formula Used:

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°

Sum of angles in a triangle is 180°

Solution:

Find the interior angles of $\triangle XWZ$ adjacent to the given exterior angles:

Interior $\angle XWZ = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

Interior $\angle XZW = 180^\circ - 130^\circ = 50^\circ$

Using the angle sum property of $\triangle XWZ$:

$\angle WXZ + \angle XWZ + \angle XZW = 180^\circ$

$\angle WXZ + 60^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\angle WXZ + 110^\circ = 180^\circ$

$\angle WXZ = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.21 Five persons P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order). Q is sitting immediately to the left of R. Only one person sits between R and T. P is not sitting at any of the ends. S is sitting to the right of T. Who is sitting in the middle of the row?

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

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Five persons P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order).

Q is sitting immediately to the left of R.

Only one person sits between R and T.
P is not sitting at any of the ends.
S is sitting to the right of T.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, P is sitting in the middle of the row.
Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.22 Select the option that is related to the fourth number in the same way as the first number is related to the second number and the fifth number is related to the sixth number. (Operations should be performed on the whole numbers without breaking them into digits.)

$$324 : 612 :: ? : 468 :: 157 : 278$$

- A. 243
- B. 246
- C. 252
- D. 258

Answer: C

Sol: Given: $324 : 612 :: ? : 468 :: 157 : 278$

Logic: $(1\text{st number} \times 2) - 36 = \text{Number}$

For, $324 : 612$

$$(324 \times 2) - 36 = 612$$

For, $157 : 278$

$$(157 \times 2) - 36 = 278$$

Similarly,

$$? : 468$$

$$? \times 2 - 36 = 468$$

$$? \times 2 = 468 + 36$$

$$? \times 2 = 504$$

$$? = 252$$

So, **252** : 468

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.23 Two figures given on the left side of (::) are related with some logic/rule/relation. Select the missing figure on the right side of (::) from the given alternatives based on the same logic/rule/relation.



A.

Q L M N
P O R S

B.

P L M S
Q O R N

C.

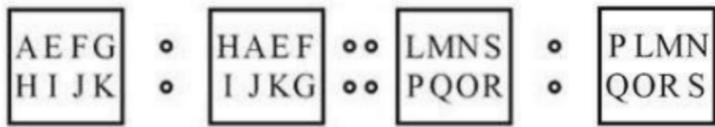
L P M N
Q O R S

D.

P L M N
Q O R S

Answer: D

Sol: Logic: Letters are moving clockwise direction.



Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.24 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.
-640, -632, ?, -616, -608, -600, -592

- A. -626
- B. -624
- C. -628
- D. -620

Answer: B

Sol: Given: -640, -632, ?, -616, -608, -600, -592

Logic: Numbers are increasing + 8 place.

$$-640 + 8 = -632$$

$$-632 + 8 = -624$$

$$-624 + 8 = -616$$

$$-616 + 8 = -608$$

$$-608 + 8 = -600$$

$$-600 + 8 = -592$$

So, the missing term is **-624**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.25 Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Clear
2. Clean
3. Cleaner
4. Cleat
5. Cleaver

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

Answer: B

Sol: Words: 1. Clear 2. Clean 3. Cleaner 4. Cleat 5. Cleaver

All start with "Cle", so compare the next letters.

Compare after Cle:

Clean → Clean

Cleaner → Cleaner

Clear → Clear

Cleat → Cleat

Cleaver → Cleav

Alphabet order after Clea:

$n < r < t < v$

Arrange: Clean (2) comes first

Cleaner (3) comes after Clean (because shorter word first when same prefix)

Clear (1)

Cleat (4)

Cleaver (5)

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

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.26 In a certain code language, 'science creates energy' is coded as 'ra ti lo' and 'energy drives future' is coded as 'lo pa su'. How will 'energy' be coded in that language?

- A. ra
- B. ti
- C. lo

D. pa

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

In a certain code language, 'science creates energy' is coded as 'ra ti lo' and 'energy drives future' is coded as 'lo pa su'.

science creates **energy** = ra ti **lo**

energy drives future = **lo** pa su

So, the code of 'energy' is **lo**.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.27 In a certain code language, 'WIND' is coded as '50' and 'FIRE' is coded as '38'. How will 'RAIN' be coded in that code language?

- A. 42
- B. 44
- C. 46
- D. 48

Answer: A

Sol: Given: In a certain code language, 'WIND' is coded as '50' and 'FIRE' is coded as '38'.

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: Sum of place value of letters = Number

For, WIND - 50

$$23 + 9 + 14 + 4 = 50$$

For, FIRE - 38

$$6 + 9 + 18 + 5 = 38$$

Similarly,

RAIN - ?

$$18 + 1 + 9 + 14 = 42$$

So, RAIN is coded as **42**.

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.28 If the month of August 2025 started on Tuesday, then which date will be the first Sunday of December 2025?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7

Answer: B

Sol: Given: 1 August 2025 = Tuesday

Solution:

1 September 2025:

August has 31 days

$$31 \text{ mod } 7 = 3 \text{ days shift}$$

Tuesday + 3 = Friday

1 September = Friday

1 October 2025:

September has 30 days

$$30 \text{ mod } 7 = 2 \text{ days shift}$$

Friday + 2 = Sunday

1 October = Sunday

1 November 2025:

October has 31 days

$$31 \text{ mod } 7 = 3 \text{ days shift}$$

Sunday + 3 = Wednesday

1 November = Wednesday

1 December 2025:

November has 30 days
 $30 \text{ mod } 7 = 2$ days shift
 Wednesday + 2 = Friday
 1 December = Friday
 First Sunday in December:
 If 1 December = Friday:
 1 → Friday
 2 → Saturday
 3 → Sunday
 So, **3** date will be the first Sunday of December 2025.
 Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.29 Select the option that is related to the first letter–number cluster in the same way as the fourth letter–number cluster is related to the third letter–number cluster. (Operations should be performed on the whole numbers without breaking them into digits.)

MN300 : ? :: PQ450 : RS480 :: TU700 : VW730

- A. OP320
- B. NO330
- C. OP330
- D. NO320

Answer: C

Sol: Given: MN300 : ? :: PQ450 : RS480 :: TU700 : VW730

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 increasing + 30 place.

For, PQ450 : RS480

$P + 2 = R, Q + 2 = S$

$450 + 30 = 480$

For, TU700 : VW730

$T + 2 = V, U + 2 = W$

$700 + 30 = 730$

Similarly,

MN300 : ?

$M + 2 = O, N + 2 = P$

$300 + 30 = 330$

So, MN300 : **OP330**

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.30 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

?, 42, 126, 252, 756, 1512, 4536, 9072

- A. 20
- B. 21
- C. 22
- D. 24

Answer: B

Sol: Given: ?, 42, 126, 252, 756, 1512, 4536, 9072

Logic: Numbers are multiply by 2 and 3 place alternately.

$42 \times 3 = 126$

$126 \times 2 = 252$

$252 \times 3 = 756$

$756 \times 2 = 1512$

$1512 \times 3 = 4536$

$4536 \times 2 = 9072$

Before 42, the pattern must be $\times 2$.

$? \times 2 = 42$

$? = 21$

So, the missing term is **21**.

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.31 Select the option that is related to the first letter–number cluster in the same way as the fourth letter–number cluster is related to the third letter–number cluster. (Operations should be performed on the whole numbers without breaking them into digits.)

AB150 : ? :: CD300 : EF320 :: GH500 : IJ520

- A. CD170
- B. BC160
- C. CD180
- D. BC170

Answer: A

Sol: Given: AB150 : ? :: CD300 : EF320 :: GH500 : IJ520

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 increasing + 20.

For, CD300 : EF320

$C + 2 = E, D + 2 = F$

$300 + 20 = 320$

For, GH500 : IJ520

$G + 2 = I, H + 2 = J$

$500 + 20 = 520$

Similarly,

AB150 : ?

$A + 2 = C, B + 2 = D$

$150 + 20 = 170$

So, AB150 : **CD170**

Thus, correct option is (a).

Q.32 A person was born on 15 March 2016, which was a Tuesday. What day of the week will his 12th birthday (15 March 2028) fall on?

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

Answer: C

Sol: Given: A person was born on 15 March 2016.

Solution:

We need: 15 March 2028 (after 12 years)

Count odd days:

Normal year → +1 day

Leap year → +2 days (since Feb comes before March)

Leap years between 2016–2028:

2020, 2024, 2028 → 3 leap years

9 normal years → 9 days

3 leap years → 6 days

Total = 15 days

Convert into week

$15 \text{ mod } 7 = 1 \text{ day}$

Tuesday + 1 = **Wednesday**

So, **Wednesday** of the week will be on his 12th birthday.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.33 Arrange the given words in the sequence in which they occur in the dictionary.

1. Biology
2. Biome
3. Biographer
4. Biometric
5. Biography

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

Answer: C

Sol: Words: 1. Biology 2. Biome 3. Biographer 4. Biometric 5. Biography

Compare common letters: All start with Bio.

Next letters:

Biographer (3) → Biog...

Biography (5) → Biog...

Biology (1) → Biol...

Biome (2) → Biom...

Biometric (4) → Biome...

Alphabet order: g < l < m

So first come the Biog words.

Arrange Biog words:

Compare: Biographer and Biography

After Biogra, compare p and p, then h and p → h < p

Biographer (3) comes before Biography (5).

Next prefixes: Biol < Biom

Biology (1) comes before Biome (2).

Between Biome and Biometric, the shorter word comes first.

Biome (2) before Biometric (4).

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

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.34 A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given options that will complete the series.

AXD6, CZE12, EBF18, ?, IFL30

- A. GHI22
- B. GHI24
- C. GHI26
- D. GDJ24

Answer: D

Sol: Given: AXD6, CZE12, EBF18, ?, IFL30

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 increasing multiple of 6.

For, letter

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

X + 2 = Z, Z + 2 = B, B + 2 = D, D + 2 = F

D + 2 = F, F + 2 = H, H + 2 = J, J + 2 = L

For, number

6 × 1 = 6, 6 × 2 = 12, 6 × 3 = 18, 6 × 4 = 24, 6 × 5 = 30

So, the missing term is **GDJ24**.

Thus, correct option is (d).

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

1. Position
2. Possible
3. Possess
4. Post
5. Poster

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

Answer: D

Sol: Words: 1. Position 2. Possible 3. Possess 4. Post 5. Poster

Compare first four letters

All words begin with Pos.

Now compare the 4th letter:

Position → Posi (i)

Possess → Poss (s)

Possible → Poss (s)

Post → Post (t)

Poster → Post (t)

Alphabet order: $i < s < t$

The order becomes: Position (1) → Possess (3) → Possible (2) → Post (4) → Poster (5)

Between Post and Poster, the shorter word comes first.

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

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.

E, ?, H, K, O, T, Z

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

Answer: C

Sol: Given: E, ?, H, K, O, T, Z

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 1.

$E + 1 = F$

$F + 2 = H$

$H + 3 = K$

$K + 4 = O$

$O + 5 = T$

$T + 6 = Z$

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

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.37 Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing towards the centre (not necessarily in the same order). A is second to the left of B. C is an immediate neighbour of B. D is third to the right of C. E is not an immediate neighbour of A. F is sitting between D and G. Who is sitting fourth to the left of B?

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

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

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

A is second to the left of B.

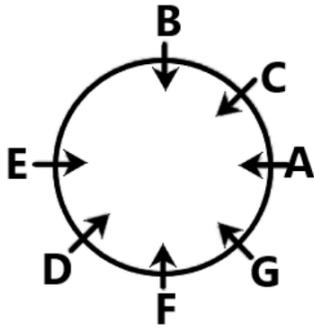
C is an immediate neighbour of B.

D is third to the right of C.

E is not an immediate neighbour of A.

F is sitting between D and G.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, **F** is sitting fourth to the left of B.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.38 Five persons P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order). R is at the second position from the right end of the row. Q is third to the left of S. T is sitting to the left of R. Q is not sitting at any of the ends. What is the position of T from the left end of the row?

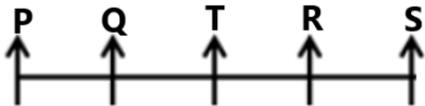
- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Five persons P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order).
R is at the second position from the right end of the row.
Q is third to the left of S.
T is sitting to the left of R.
Q is not sitting at any of the ends.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



So, **Third** is the position of T from the left end of the row.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.39 Select the option that is related to the fifth number in the same way as the second number is related to the first number and the fourth number is related to the third number. (Operations should be performed on the whole numbers without breaking them into digits.)

$$8 : 1296 :: 14 : 2268 :: 11 : ?$$

- A. 1210
- B. 1331
- C. 1452
- D. 1728

Answer: D

Sol: Given: $8 : 1296 :: 14 : 2268 :: 11 : ?$

Logic: 1st number \times 162 = 2nd number

For, $8 : 1296$

$$8 \times 162 = 1296$$

For, $14 : 2268$

$$14 \times 162 = 2268$$

Similarly,

$11 : ?$

$$11 \times 162 = 1782$$

So, $11 : \mathbf{1782}$

Thus, correct option is (d).

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

A, D, H, M, S, ?, H

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

Answer: B

Sol: Given: A, D, H, M, S, ?, H

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 3.

$$A + 3 = D$$

$$D + 4 = H$$

$$H + 5 = M$$

$$M + 6 = S$$

$$S + 7 = Z$$

$$Z + 8 = H$$

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

Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.41 Which of the following is INCORRECT about Troposphere?

- A. It is the lowest layer of the atmosphere.
- B. Its average height is about 13 km.
- C. Almost all weather phenomena like rainfall and fog occur in this layer.
- D. It lies above the Stratosphere.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) It lies above the Stratosphere.**

Explanation:

- **Statement D is incorrect:** The Troposphere is actually the *lowest* layer of the atmosphere; the Stratosphere lies *above* it. The boundary between them is called the Tropopause.
- **Statement A is correct:** It is the first and most dense layer of the Earth's atmosphere, extending from the ground level upwards.
- **Statement B is correct:** While its height varies—reaching up to 18 km at the equator and about 8 km at the poles—the global average height is roughly 13 km.
- **Statement C is correct:** This layer contains approximately 99% of the atmosphere's water vapor and aerosols, which is why all weather activities like clouds, rain, and storms are confined here.

Information Booster:

- **Lapse Rate:** In the troposphere, the temperature generally decreases as altitude increases. This is known as the Normal Lapse Rate (about 6.5°C per 1,000 meters).
- **Composition:** It contains about 75% to 80% of the total mass of the atmosphere.
- **Order of Layers:** The correct order from Earth's surface upwards is: Troposphere → Stratosphere → Mesosphere → Thermosphere → Exosphere.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Stratosphere:** This is the second layer where the Ozone layer is located. It is ideal for flying commercial jet aircraft because it is free from weather disturbances.
- **Mesosphere:** The coldest layer where meteors burn up upon entry.
- **Thermosphere:** Contains the Ionosphere, which facilitates radio communication by reflecting radio waves back to Earth.

Q.42 The principal minerals produced in _____ are Iron Ore, Chromite, Bauxite, Coal, and Limestone.

- A. Odisha
- B. Kerala
- C. Punjab
- D. Haryana

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Odisha is the leading mineral-producing state in India, gifted with vast resources of diverse minerals located in its varied geological formations.
- It is the largest producer of Iron Ore, Chromite, and Bauxite in the country.

- The state also has significant reserves of high-quality Coal (primarily in the Talcher region) and Limestone.
- The mineral-rich belt of Odisha (like Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, and Sundargarh) forms the backbone of the Indian metallurgical industry.

Information Booster:

- **Monopoly in Chromite:** Odisha accounts for nearly 95% of India's total chromite production.
- **Bauxite Hub:** Panchpatmali in Koraput district is home to one of the largest bauxite deposits in the world, feeding the NALCO refineries.
- **Steel Production:** Due to the abundance of iron ore and coal, Odisha is a hub for major steel plants like Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) and various private ventures.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kerala (Option B):** Known for Thorium-rich Monazite sands, Ilmenite, and Sillimanite, rather than heavy industrial minerals like iron or coal.
- **Punjab & Haryana (Options C & D):** These states are part of the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains. They are leading agricultural states but are relatively poor in metallic mineral resources due to their alluvial soil structure.

Q.43 Which of the following language families is the second most spoken in India?

- A. Dravidian
- B. Sino-Tibetan
- C. Austric
- D. Afro-Asiatic

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- The languages of India are broadly classified into four major families. The Indo-Aryan family is the most spoken, accounting for approximately 78% of the population.
- The Dravidian family is the second most spoken language family in India, covering about 19.6% of the population.
- Dravidian languages are primarily spoken in the Southern part of India and include major languages like Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam.

Information Booster:

- **Indo-Aryan:** Includes Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Odia, etc.
- **Austro-Asiatic (Austric):** Spoken by about 1.1% of the population, mainly in the tribal regions of Central India (e.g., Santhali, Khasi).
- **Sino-Tibetan:** Spoken by about 0.85% of the population, mostly in the North-Eastern states and Himalayan regions (e.g., Manipuri, Bodo).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Sino-Tibetan (Option B):** Often referred to as the 'Kirata' group; it is small in terms of speakers but rich in linguistic diversity.
- **Austric (Option C):** This family is further divided into Munda and Mon-Khmer branches.
- **Afro-Asiatic (Option D):** This family (which includes Arabic and Hebrew) is not considered a native primary language family of the Indian subcontinent in standard demographic classifications of Indian languages.

Q.44 Who is the author of the book 'My Dateless Diary', which is based on the interactions with Americans?

- A. R.K. Narayan
- B. Ruskin Bond
- C. Mulk Raj Anand
- D. Khushwant Singh

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) R.K. Narayan**

Explanation:

- 'My Dateless Diary' is an autobiographical travelogue written by the renowned Indian novelist R.K. Narayan, first published in 1960.
- The book documents his journey to the United States in 1956 on a Rockefeller Foundation grant.
- Unlike a standard travel guide, it focuses on his personal encounters, observations of American culture, and his daily experiences while traveling through cities like New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.
- It is celebrated for Narayan's characteristic gentle humor, irony, and keen eye for human behavior.

Information Booster:

- **Malgudi:** R.K. Narayan is best known for creating the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi and works like 'Swami and Friends' and 'The Guide'.
- **The Guide:** This famous novel won him the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1958.
- **Style:** His writing style is simple, unpretentious, and often compares the complexities of the West with the simplicity of Indian life.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Ruskin Bond (Option B):** Known for 'The Blue Umbrella' and 'The Room on the Roof', his works mostly focus on the Himalayan foothills

(Mussoorie).

- **Mulk Raj Anand (Option C):** A pioneer of Indo-Anglian fiction known for socially conscious novels like 'Untouchable' and 'Coolie'.
- **Khushwant Singh (Option D):** Famous for 'Train to Pakistan' and his long-running column 'With Malice towards One and All'.

Q.45 The Delhi Sultanate rulers issued silver coins called

- A. Tankas
- B. Dinars
- C. Pagodas
- D. Mohurs

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- The Tanka was the standard silver coin introduced by Sultan Iltutmish (Slave Dynasty) during the early 13th century.
- Along with the silver Tanka, Iltutmish also introduced the copper coin called the Jital.
- This system of coinage (Tanka and Jital) formed the basis of the currency system of the Delhi Sultanate for many decades.
- These coins bore the name of the Sultan and often references to the Caliphate, signifying the sovereign status of the Sultanate.

Information Booster:

- **Iltutmish:** Considered the real consolidator of the Delhi Sultanate, he was the first to issue purely Arabic coinage in India.
- **Weight:** The standard silver Tanka weighed approximately 175 grains (roughly 11 grams).
- **Token Currency:** Later, Muhammad bin Tughlaq attempted to introduce token currency made of brass/copper to replace silver tankas, but the experiment failed miserably.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Dinars (Option B):** While Gold coins were sometimes referred to as Dinars (notably during Alauddin Khalji's reign), the term 'Tanka' is the primary name associated with the silver currency of this era.
- **Pagodas (Option C):** These were gold coins primarily used by South Indian kingdoms and the Vijayanagara Empire.
- **Mohurs (Option D):** These were high-value gold coins popularized later by the Mughal emperors, starting from the reign of Sher Shah Suri and Akbar.

Q.46 'Villupattu' is a traditional musical storytelling (ballad singing) form prevalent in which Indian state?

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

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Villupattu (or 'Bow Song') is an ancient form of musical story-telling in Tamil Nadu.
- The lead singer uses a large bow (Villu) as the primary musical instrument. The bow is struck with sticks to create a rhythmic sound while the performer narrates stories.
- The stories usually involve local folk deities, mythological events from the Ramayana or Mahabharata, or social themes.
- It is highly popular during temple festivals in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu, such as Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Information Booster:

- **The Bow:** The bow is made from a sturdy branch of a Palmyra tree and is decorated with bells.
- **The Troupe:** A Villupattu performance involves a lead singer supported by a group of musicians playing instruments like the 'Udukkai' (drum), 'Kudam' (pot), and cymbals.
- **Dialogue Style:** The performance often includes witty exchanges and questions-answers between the lead singer and the group, making it interactive for the audience.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kerala (Option B):** Known for folk forms like 'Pulluvan Pattu' and classical arts like 'Kathakali'.
- **Karnataka (Option C):** Famous for 'Yakshagana', a grand theatrical dance-drama.
- **Andhra Pradesh (Option D):** Known for 'Burra Katha', which is also a form of musical storytelling but distinct from Villupattu.

Q.47 Which structure in Bijapur is famous for having the 'Whispering Gallery'?

- A. Jama Masjid
- B. Ibrahim Rauza
- C. Chand Minar
- D. Gol Gumbaz

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Gol Gumbaz**

Explanation:

- Gol Gumbaz is the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah, the seventh Sultan of the Adil Shahi dynasty.
- It is located in Vijayapura (formerly Bijapur), Karnataka, and was completed in 1656.
- It features one of the largest single chamber structures in the world and has a massive dome (the second largest in the world after St. Peter's Basilica).
- Inside the dome is a circular gallery known as the 'Whispering Gallery', where even the faintest whisper can be heard clearly at the opposite side (nearly 38 meters away) due to the acoustics, and a sound is echoed several times.

Information Booster:

- **Architecture:** It is a fine example of the Deccan Indo-Islamic style.
- **Darksome Basalt:** The entire structure is built of dark grey basalt.
- **Dimensions:** The dome has an external diameter of 44 meters and is supported by eight intersecting arches.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Jama Masjid (Option A):** Built by Ali Adil Shah I, it is one of the largest mosques in the Deccan but lacks the unique whispering acoustic feature.
- **Ibrahim Rauza (Option B):** Often called the 'Taj Mahal of the Deccan', it is known for its exquisite carvings and delicate architecture rather than massive acoustic halls.
- **Chand Minar (Option C):** A 15th-century minaret located in Daulatabad Fort, built by Ala-ud-din Bahmani to commemorate his victory.

Q.48 What is the approximate time period of the first phase of Operation Flood (White Revolution) in India?

- A. 1970 to 1980
- B. 1985 to 1995
- C. 1960 to 1970
- D. 1990 to 2000

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) 1970 to 1980**

Explanation:

- Operation Flood, launched in 1970, was the world's largest dairy development program and is credited with making India the largest producer of milk in the world.
- Phase I (1970–1980): This phase was financed by the sale of skimmed milk powder and butter oil gifted by the European Union (then EEC) through the World Food Programme.
- During this phase, 18 of India's main milk sheds were linked with consumers in India's four major metropolitan cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai.

Information Booster:

- **Father of White Revolution:** Dr. Verghese Kurien is known as the architect of Operation Flood.
- **Phases:**
 - Phase II (1981–1985): Increased milk sheds from 18 to 136 and expanded outlets.
 - Phase III (1985–1996): Focused on consolidating the gains and strengthening the infrastructure for procurement and marketing.
- **NDDB:** The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was the implementing agency for the program.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option C:** The 1960s were the years of the 'Green Revolution' (focused on food grains like wheat), which preceded the systematic launch of the White Revolution.
- **Option B & D:** These timeframes overlap with the later phases and the post-reforms era, by which time India had already achieved self-sufficiency in milk production.

Q.49 Which of the following is a direct instrument of monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India?

- I. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
- II. Open Market Operations

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Only I**

Explanation:

- In Indian monetary policy, instruments are classified as 'Direct' and 'Indirect'.
- **Direct Instruments:** These include the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). They are 'direct' because they mandate a specific percentage of deposits that banks *must* hold, directly affecting the volume of money available for lending.
- **Indirect Instruments:** These include Open Market Operations (OMO), Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, and MSF. They are 'indirect' because they influence the liquidity and interest rates in the market through buying/selling securities or setting lending rates, rather than by direct mandate on deposit holdings.

Information Booster:

- **CRR:** The share of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) that banks must maintain as cash balance with the RBI.
- **OMO:** Involves the purchase or sale of government securities (G-Secs) by the RBI to inject or suck out liquidity from the economy.
- **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):** The body headed by the RBI Governor that determines the policy repo rate required to achieve the inflation target.

Additional Knowledge:

- The classification of CRR as 'direct' is based on the traditional central banking framework where the central bank uses its regulatory power to set reserve requirements directly on the balance sheets of commercial banks.
- OMO (Statement II) is the most powerful indirect tool, as it affects the supply of base money in the banking system through market-based transactions.

Q.50 Which theme is portrayed in the 'Gotipua' folk dance of Odisha?

- Martial arts techniques
- Celebration of the harvest
- Stories of the goddess Durga
- Praise of Lord Jagannath and Krishna

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Praise of Lord Jagannath and Krishna**

Explanation:

- 'Gotipua' is a traditional dance form in Odisha, and it is the precursor to the classical dance form Odissi.
- The term 'Goti-pua' literally means 'Single Boy' (Goti = single, Pua = boy). It is performed by young boys who dress as girls to perform devotional dances.
- The primary theme of the dance is the Sakhibhava (devotion as a companion) toward Lord Krishna and Lord Jagannath.
- The dancers perform acrobatic movements and formations to narrate tales from the life of Radha and Krishna.

Information Booster:

- **Origin:** This dance form emerged in the 16th century when the 'Mahari' (temple dancer) tradition began to decline.
- **Costume:** Dancers wear traditional Odia attire, including the 'Kanchula' (blouse) and 'Nibibandha' (apron-like cloth), and use elaborate makeup.
- **Musical Accompaniment:** The performance is accompanied by traditional Odissi music involving the Mardala (drum), Gini (cymbals), and Harmonium.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Martial Arts (Option A):** This relates more to 'Paika Akhada' or 'Chhau' dance of Odisha, which involve rigorous combat movements.
- **Harvest (Option B):** While Odisha has harvest festivals like 'Nuakhai', Gotipua is specifically a ritualistic/devotional dance.
- **Goddess Durga (Option C):** While Durga Puja is widely celebrated, the specific Gotipua tradition is deeply rooted in the Vaishnavite cult of Jagannath and Krishna.

Q.51 In 2018, a new Rs. 100 note was released by the RBI.

The reverse side of this note features _____.

- Rani ki Vav
- Red Fort
- Sanchi Stupa
- Hampi with Chariot

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Rani ki Vav**

Explanation:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the new ₹100 denomination banknotes in July 2018 as part of the Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series.

- The reverse side of the note features a motif of 'Rani ki Vav' (The Queen's Stepwell), located in Patan, Gujarat.
- The note's base color is Lavender, and it highlights India's rich cultural heritage by showcasing this 11th-century UNESCO World Heritage site.
- The dimensions of the new ₹100 note are 66 mm × 142 mm.

Information Booster:

- **UNESCO Recognition:** Rani ki Vav was built by Queen Udayamati in memory of her husband King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty and was added to the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2014.
- **Security Features:** The note includes a see-through register with the denominational number 100, a latent image, and a windowed security thread that changes color from green to blue when tilted.
- **Language Panel:** Like all Indian currency notes, the ₹100 note has a language panel on the reverse displaying the denomination in 15 different languages.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Red Fort (Option B):** This motif is featured on the reverse of the magenta-colored ₹500 note.
- **Sanchi Stupa (Option C):** This Buddhist monument is featured on the reverse of the bright yellow ₹200 note.
- **Hampi with Chariot (Option D):** This heritage site from Karnataka is featured on the reverse of the fluorescent blue ₹50 note.

Q.52 Which of the following was NOT a characteristic feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- Planned drainage systems
- Use of baked bricks
- Citadel and Lower Town structure
- Extensive use of iron tools

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Extensive use of iron tools**

Explanation:

- The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) is known as a Bronze Age civilization.
- The people of IVC were well-acquainted with copper, bronze, gold, and silver. However, they did not know about Iron.
- Iron was introduced in the Indian subcontinent much later, during the later Vedic period (around 1000 BCE).
- Therefore, the use of iron tools is not a feature of the IVC (roughly 3300 BCE – 1300 BCE).

Information Booster:

- **Urban Planning (Option A):** IVC is most famous for its grid-patterned streets and highly advanced, covered drainage systems.
- **Baked Bricks (Option B):** Unlike other contemporary civilizations that used sun-dried bricks, IVC used standardized burnt (baked) bricks for construction.
- **Citadel (Option C):** Most cities were divided into two parts: an elevated 'Citadel' (Western part) for administrative/religious buildings and a 'Lower Town' (Eastern part) for common citizens.

Additional Knowledge:

- The absence of defensive weaponry and iron suggests that IVC was a largely peaceful, trade-oriented society compared to the iron-using civilizations of the later era.

Q.53 What name did ancient Persian inscriptions use for the region around the Indus?

- Meluhha
- Aryavarta
- Hindu
- Tianzhu

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The word 'Hindu' originated from the Old Persian word 'Hindu' (pronounced as 'Heendu'), which was used to refer to the land beyond the Indus River.
- The ancient Persians pronounced the Sanskrit sound 'S' as 'H'. Thus, the Sanskrit word 'Sindhu' (the name of the Indus River) became 'Hindu' in their inscriptions.
- These inscriptions (like those of King Darius I of the Achaemenid Empire) used 'Hindush' to refer to a province in the Indian subcontinent.
- Over time, the Greeks adopted this as 'Indos', which eventually led to the name 'India'.

Information Booster:

- **Achaemenid Empire:** The Persian empire that controlled parts of the Indus Valley in the 6th-5th centuries BCE.
- **Etymology:** Originally, 'Hindu' was a geographical term, not a religious one. It simply meant the people living around or beyond the Indus.
- **Hindustan:** Later, the suffix '-stan' (meaning land) was added to create 'Hindustan'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Meluhha (Option A):** This was the name used by the ancient Mesopotamians (Sumerians) to refer to the Indus Valley region.
- **Aryavarta (Option B):** A Sanskrit term meaning 'Land of the Aryans', used in ancient Indian literature to refer to the northern part of the subcontinent.
- **Tianzhu (Option D):** The ancient Chinese name for India, famously used in the writings of traveler Xuanzang.

Q.54 What substances are used in the manufacture of gunpowder?

- I. Potassium nitrate
- II. Sulphur
- III. Charcoal

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

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) I, II and III**

Explanation:

- Gunpowder, also known as black powder, is a chemical explosive consisting of a mixture of three key ingredients.
- **Potassium Nitrate (\$KNO_3\$):** Also called 'Saltpeter', it acts as the oxidizer, providing the oxygen needed for rapid combustion.
- **Sulphur:** It lowers the ignition temperature needed to start the reaction and increases the speed of combustion.
- **Charcoal:** Acts as the fuel, providing carbon for the reaction.
- When ignited, these three react to release energy and large volumes of gas, creating the explosive force.

Information Booster:

- **Composition:** A standard traditional ratio for gunpowder is 75% Potassium Nitrate, 15% Charcoal, and 10% Sulphur.
- **Historical Context:** It was the first chemical explosive ever developed, originating in China around the 9th century.
- **Reaction:** The simplified chemical reaction releases nitrogen and carbon dioxide gases and solid potassium sulfide.

Additional Knowledge:

- While modern smokeless powders have replaced black powder in firearms, it is still widely used in fireworks and some specialized mining activities.

Q.55 'Hemis Festival' in Ladakh is a festival celebrated in a

- A. temple
- B. church
- C. buddhist monastery
- D. gurudwara

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) buddhist monastery**

Explanation:

- The Hemis Festival is one of the most famous and largest religious festivals of Ladakh.
- It is celebrated at the Hemis Gompa (Monastery), which is the wealthiest and biggest monastery in Ladakh, belonging to the Drukpa Lineage of Mahayana Buddhism.
- The festival commemorates the birth anniversary of Guru Padmasambhava (also known as Guru Rinpoche), who is considered the founder of Tibetan Buddhism.
- The main highlight is the Cham Dance, a mystic mask dance performed by the lamas (monks) in the courtyard of the monastery.

Information Booster:

- **Occasion:** It takes place on the 10th day of the Tibetan lunar month (usually in June/July).
- **Cham Dance:** Represents the victory of good over evil. The masks used in the dance represent different guardian deities and spirits.
- **Thangka:** Every 12th year (the year of the Monkey), a massive, two-story high Thangka (religious painting) of Guru Padmasambhava is unfurled for public viewing.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Monastery (Gompa):** In Ladakh and Tibet, monasteries serve as the cultural, educational, and spiritual centers of the community.
- Options A, B, and D refer to places of worship for Hinduism, Christianity, and Sikhism, respectively, which are not the primary venues for this specific ancient Buddhist tradition.

Q.56 _____ is responsible for the increase in the girth of the stem and root in plants.

- A. Apical meristem
- B. Intercalary meristem
- C. Xylem tissue
- D. Lateral meristem

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Lateral meristem**

Explanation:

- Meristematic tissues are specialized tissues in plants consisting of actively dividing cells. They are classified based on their location.
- Lateral meristems occur along the sides of the stem and roots. They are responsible for secondary growth, which increases the thickness or girth (diameter) of the plant.
- Examples of lateral meristems include the vascular cambium and cork cambium.

Information Booster:

- **Apical Meristem:** Located at the growing tips of stems and roots. It is responsible for primary growth (increase in length/height).
- **Intercalary Meristem:** Located at the base of leaves or internodes (especially in grasses). It helps in the regeneration of parts removed by grazing animals.
- **Cambium:** In woody plants, the vascular cambium produces new xylem and phloem, contributing to the yearly growth rings seen in tree trunks.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Xylem (Option C):** This is a complex permanent tissue, not a meristematic tissue. Its primary function is the transport of water and minerals from roots to leaves.
- **Growth Patterns:** Primary growth (length) is common to all plants, while secondary growth (girth) is more characteristic of dicots and gymnosperms.

Q.57 In humans, Alveoli are present in the

- A. heart
- B. liver
- C. kidneys
- D. lungs

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) lungs**

Explanation:

- Alveoli are tiny, balloon-like air sacs located at the very end of the respiratory tree in the lungs.
- They are the functional units of the respiratory system where the exchange of gases (Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide) takes place.
- The walls of the alveoli are extremely thin and surrounded by a dense network of blood capillaries.
- Oxygen from the inhaled air diffuses into the blood, while Carbon Dioxide from the blood diffuses into the alveoli to be exhaled.

Information Booster:

- **Surface Area:** If all the alveoli in a human lung were spread out, they would cover an area roughly the size of a tennis court, which maximizes gas exchange efficiency.
- **Structure:** Lungs contain millions of alveoli (approx. 300 to 500 million per lung).
- **Diffusion:** The exchange happens via simple diffusion across the alveolar-capillary membrane.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Heart (Option A):** The pump of the circulatory system; contains chambers (atria and ventricles) and valves, not alveoli.
- **Liver (Option B):** The largest gland in the body, responsible for detoxification, bile production, and metabolism.
- **Kidneys (Option C):** The functional units of the kidneys are called Nephrons (often confused with alveoli in exams), which filter blood to produce urine.

Q.58 Why does food cook faster in a pressure cooker?

- A. To lower the boiling point of water.
- B. To help water absorb the heat.
- C. To utilize high pressure to increase the boiling point of water.
- D. To increase the temperature of the burner.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) To utilize high pressure to increase the boiling point of water.**

Explanation:

- At standard atmospheric pressure, water boils at 100°C (212°F). Once it starts boiling, the temperature stays constant at 100°C until all water turns to steam.
- In a pressure cooker, the steam is trapped inside, which significantly increases the internal pressure.
- Science dictates that as pressure increases, the boiling point of a liquid also increases. In a typical pressure cooker, water can reach temperatures of up to 120°C (248°F) before boiling.
- Because the water and steam are much hotter than 100°C, heat is transferred to the food much faster, significantly reducing the cooking time.

Information Booster:

- **Gay-Lussac's Law:** This principle explains the relationship between pressure and temperature (at constant volume, pressure is directly proportional to temperature).
- **Altitude Effect:** At high altitudes (like mountains), atmospheric pressure is low, so water boils at a *lower* temperature (e.g., 90°C), making it very difficult to cook food without a pressure cooker.
- **Moist Heat:** The high-pressure steam also forces moisture into the food more quickly, which helps in tenderizing tough fibers.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option A:** Lowering the boiling point (which happens at high altitudes) actually slows down the cooking process.
- **Option B:** Water absorbs heat in any vessel; the 'speed' is about the *temperature* at which the water stays in liquid form.
- **Option D:** The burner temperature remains the same; the cooker simply manages the heat energy more efficiently by preventing steam from escaping.

Q.59 Loor' is a popular dance of which of the following Indian state?

- A. Haryana
- B. Goa
- C. Sikkim
- D. Kerala

Answer: A

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

Explanation:

- Loor is a well-known folk dance performed by women in the state of Haryana.
- It is typically performed during the month of Phalguna (Feb-March) and is associated with the Holi festival.
- The word 'Loor' itself means 'Girl' in the Bangar area of Haryana.
- The dance usually takes the form of a question-and-answer dialogue between two groups of girls, covering topics like social issues or marriage.

Information Booster:

- **Other Dances of Haryana:** Phag dance (Holi dance), Gugga dance, Khoria dance, and Daph dance.
- **Significance:** It marks the end of winter and the arrival of the spring season and harvest.
- **Performance:** Women wear traditional colorful dresses like 'Daman' (skirt), 'Kurti', and 'Chundri'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Goa (Option B):** Known for Fugdi and Dhalo dances.
- **Sikkim (Option C):** Known for Singhi Chham (Lion Dance) and Chu Faat.
- **Kerala (Option D):** Famous for classical forms like Mohiniyattam and folk forms like Theyyam.

Q.60 Under the New Economic Policy of 1991, 'Liberalization' primarily aimed at ensuring that the

- A. private sector is freed from unnecessary government controls and licenses
- B. public sector units were given total monopoly
- C. foreign investment was completely banned
- D. government fixed the prices of all essential commodities

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) private sector is freed from unnecessary government controls and licenses**

Explanation:

- The New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991 introduced the LPG model: Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization.
- Liberalization refers to the removal of government restrictions and regulations on economic activities.
- Before 1991, India had a 'License Raj' system where companies needed multiple government permissions to start, expand, or produce goods. Liberalization abolished most of these industrial licenses.
- It also included the removal of restrictions on movement of goods and services, freedom in fixing prices, and reduction in tax rates.

Information Booster:

- **LPG Architect:** Dr. Manmohan Singh (then Finance Minister) under the Prime Ministership of P.V. Narasimha Rao.
- **Key Reforms:** Devaluation of the Rupee, abolition of Industrial Licensing (except for a few hazardous/strategic sectors), and opening up the banking sector.
- **MRTTP Act:** The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act was relaxed to allow companies to grow bigger without prior government approval.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option B:** Liberalization actually *reduced* the monopoly of PSUs, allowing private competition in sectors previously reserved for the state (like aviation and telecom).
- **Option C:** On the contrary, Globalization aimed at *encouraging* foreign investment (FDI/FII).
- **Option D:** One of the goals was to move toward market-determined prices rather than government-fixed prices.

Q.61 'Pandavani', a traditional ballad that primarily narrates tales from Mahabharata, is a folk art of which Indian state?

- A. Kerala
- B. West Bengal
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Chhattisgarh

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Chhattisgarh**

Explanation:

- Pandavani (literally 'Tales of Pandavas') is a traditional narrative art form from Chhattisgarh.
- It involves the musical narration of stories from the Indian epic Mahabharata, with a special focus on Bhima (the second Pandava) as the hero.
- The performer usually stands or sits and plays a 'Tambura' (a stringed instrument), which they also use as a prop to represent different weapons like Bhima's gadha (mace).
- It is a powerful combination of storytelling, song, and dramatic gestures.

Information Booster:

- **Teejan Bai:** The most famous exponent of Pandavani, she has won the Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan for her contribution to this art.
- **Styles:** There are two main styles: Vedamati (performed while sitting) and Kapalik (performed while standing and moving).
- **Language:** Usually performed in the Chhattisgarhi dialect or Hindi.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kerala (Option A):** Famous for arts like Kathakali and Koodiyattam.
- **West Bengal (Option B):** Known for 'Baul' music and 'Jatra' theatre.
- **Himachal Pradesh (Option C):** Known for local dances like 'Nati'.

Q.62 In which Indian state is 'Syalde Bikhauti Mela' celebrated?

- A. Goa
- B. Gujarat
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- Syalde Bikhauti is a popular annual fair celebrated in the Almora district of Uttarakhand (Kumaon region).
- It is celebrated on the occasion of Vishuvat Sankranti (the first day of the Hindu month Baisakh), which usually falls in mid-April.
- The fair is held in two phases: the first at the Syalde temple and the second at the market of Dwarahat.
- It commemorates a historical battle between the local factions (Gharis and Manilas) and is characterized by traditional folk songs, dances, and local rituals.

Information Booster:

- **Location:** Dwarahat in Almora is the main hub for this fair.
- **Joda and Nyoli:** These are traditional folk songs of Kumaon that are popularly sung during the mela.
- **Religious context:** People also take holy dips in local rivers (like the Ramganga) during this auspicious time.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Goa (Option A):** Famous for the Shigmo festival and the Carnival.
- **Gujarat (Option B):** Known for the Tarnetar Mela and Rann Utsav.
- **Rajasthan (Option D):** Famous for the Pushkar Camel Fair and the Desert Festival.

Q.63 Which of the following is NOT a primary macronutrient for plants?

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Potassium
- D. Zinc

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Zinc**

Explanation:

- Essential plant nutrients are categorized into Macronutrients (required in large quantities) and Micronutrients (required in trace amounts).
- Primary Macronutrients are Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K). These are the ones most commonly lacking in soil and are provided via fertilizers (NPK).
- Secondary Macronutrients include Calcium, Magnesium, and Sulphur.
- Zinc (Zn) is classified as a Micronutrient (or Trace Mineral). While it is essential for plant growth and enzyme function, it is only needed in very small quantities.

Information Booster:

- **Nitrogen:** Essential for leaf growth and green color (Chlorophyll).
- **Phosphorus:** Crucial for root development, flowering, and seed production.
- **Potassium:** Important for overall plant health, water regulation, and disease resistance.
- **Other Micronutrients:** Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), Copper (Cu), Boron (B), Molybdenum (Mo), and Chlorine (Cl).

Additional Knowledge:

- Zinc deficiency in plants often leads to stunted growth and a condition called 'Little Leaf'.
- All 17 essential elements are vital; 'macro' and 'micro' only refer to the *amount* the plant needs to survive.

Q.64 In which part of the plant is the Sclerenchyma tissue typically located?

- A. Coconut husk
- B. Petals of a flower
- C. Tips of the roots
- D. Inner soft pulp of fruit

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is **(A) Coconut husk**

Explanation:

- Sclerenchyma is a simple permanent tissue in plants that consists of dead cells with heavily thickened walls made of Lignin.
- Its primary function is to provide mechanical strength, stiffness, and support to the plant parts.
- The husk of a coconut (mesocarp) is made of sclerenchymatous fibers, which is why it is extremely tough and fibrous.
- Other locations include the hard covering of seeds, nuts, and the veins of leaves.

Information Booster:

- **Lignin:** A chemical substance that acts as cement and hardens the cell walls. It makes the walls so thick that there is no internal space inside the cell.
- **Types:** Sclerenchyma exists in two forms: Fibers (long and slender) and Sclereids (short and irregular, like the 'grit' in a pear).
- **Contrast:** Unlike Parenchyma and Collenchyma, mature Sclerenchyma cells are dead and do not have a nucleus or cytoplasm.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Petals and Soft Pulp (Options B & D):** These are usually made of Parenchyma tissue, which is living and soft.
- **Root Tips (Option C):** This area contains Apical Meristem, which is responsible for active cell division and growth, not the supportive dead tissue like sclerenchyma.

Q.65 Mesosphere is a part of

- A. Lithosphere
- B. Hydrosphere
- C. Atmosphere
- D. Biosphere

Answer: C

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

Explanation:

- The Earth's system is divided into different 'spheres'. The Atmosphere is the blanket of gases surrounding the Earth.
- The Mesosphere is the third layer of the atmosphere, located above the Stratosphere and below the Thermosphere.
- It extends from about 50 km to 85 km above the Earth's surface.
- It is significant as the layer where most meteorites burn up upon entering the Earth's atmosphere from space.

Information Booster:

- **Temperature:** The Mesosphere is the coldest layer of the atmosphere, with temperatures dropping as low as -90°C near its top (the Mesopause).
- **Lapse Rate:** Similar to the troposphere, the temperature in the mesosphere *decreases* with altitude.
- **Noctilucent Clouds:** The highest clouds in the atmosphere, known as noctilucent or night-shining clouds, form in this layer.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Lithosphere (Option A):** Refers to the solid, outer part of the Earth, including the crust and upper mantle.
- **Hydrosphere (Option B):** Includes all water on Earth (oceans, rivers, ice caps, etc.).
- **Biosphere (Option D):** The zone where life exists, integrating parts of the atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere.

Q.66 From the alternatives given below, identify the correct meaning of the phrase:
'tout de suite'

- Gradually
- Without delay
- In due course
- After much deliberation

Answer: B

Sol: **Explanation**

The correct meaning of the given phrase is option (B) Without delay.

'Tout de suite': This is a French loanword used in English which means at once, immediately, or without any delay. (तुरंत / बिना विलंब के)

Example: The manager requested the report to be delivered tout de suite.

Meanings of other options

- **Gradually:** In a gradual way; slowly; by degrees. (धीरे-धीरे)
- **In due course:** At the appropriate time; eventually. (यथासमय)
- **After much deliberation:** After a long and careful consideration or discussion. (काफी विचार-विमर्श के बाद)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.67 A sentence is divided into four parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

It was quite unkind about the senior manager to have dismissed the intern's suggestion without a hearing.

- It was quite unkind about the
- senior manager to have dismissed
- the intern's suggestion
- without a hearing.

Answer: A

Sol:

Explanation

Option (A) contains an error. The preposition 'about' is incorrectly used after the adjective 'unkind'. In English grammar, when we use an adjective to describe the character or behavior of a person in relation to a specific action, we use the structure: **It + be + Adjective + of + Person + to-infinitive**.

Therefore, the phrase 'unkind about the senior manager' should be replaced with 'unkind of the senior manager'.

Grammatical Rule Used

The construction 'It is [Adjective] of someone to do something' is used to attribute a quality to a person based on their actions. Common adjectives used in this pattern include kind, unkind, nice, mean, stupid, silly, and generous.

Example: It was very kind of you to help me.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.68 Select the word that is closest in meaning to the given word.

Word: Amusement

- A. Melancholy
- B. Distraction
- C. Diversion
- D. Anxiety

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct synonym of the given word is (C) Diversion.

Amusement: The state or experience of finding something funny; or an activity that provides entertainment or enjoyment. (मनोरंजन)

Example: The children played games for their own amusement.

Diversion: An activity that diverts the mind from tedious or serious concerns; a recreation or pastime. (मनोरंजन/चित्त-विकर्षण)

Example: The city offers a variety of cultural diversions.

Synonyms: Entertainment, Recreation, Pastime, Mirth.

Antonyms: Boredom, Depression, Melancholy, Gloom.

Meanings of other options

- **Melancholy:** A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause. (उदास)
- **Distraction:** A thing that prevents someone from giving full attention to something else. (ध्यान भंग)
- **Anxiety:** A feeling of worry, nervousness, or unease. (चिंता)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.69 Identify the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'concentrate'.

- A. Converge
- B. Intensify
- C. Scatter
- D. Condense

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct antonym of the given word is (C) Scatter.

Concentrate: To bring together or focus toward a common center or objective; to increase in density. (ध्यान केंद्रित करना/एकत्रित करना)

Example: You need to concentrate on your studies to excel in exams.

Scatter: To throw in various random directions; to separate and move off in different directions. (बिखेरना/फैलाना)

Example: The wind scattered the leaves across the lawn.

Synonyms: Focus, Centralize, Consolidate, Cluster.

Antonyms: Disperse, Scatter, Dissipate, Distract.

Meanings of other options

- **Converge:** To come together from different directions so as eventually to meet. (मिलना/एक बिंदु पर आना)
- **Intensify:** To become or make more intense. (तेज़ करना)
- **Condense:** To make something denser or more concentrated. (संघनित करना)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.70 What does the passage suggest about the root cause of the global water crisis?

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

The global water crisis has emerged as one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century, extending well beyond the realm of environmental concern. It is fundamentally a matter of equity and human rights. Millions of people, largely in the developing world, lack access to safe drinking water, not because water does not exist, but because economic and political structures ensure it flows preferentially to the privileged. Communities that consume the least are often the first to bear the brunt of scarcity, drought, and contaminated supply.

Yet global responses remain sluggish. Vested interests in the agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors resist regulatory reform. This institutional inertia breeds disillusionment and deepens inequality. Technological solutions such as desalination and rainwater harvesting exist, but they cannot substitute for equitable governance frameworks. What is needed is a binding international commitment, transparent resource management, and a fundamental recalibration of development models so that water security is treated as a public good rather than a commodity.

- A. It is primarily a natural phenomenon caused by reduced rainfall globally.
- B. It stems from economic and political structures that deprive vulnerable communities of water.
- C. It is caused solely by overuse of water in the industrial sector.
- D. It results from a lack of technological solutions like desalination.

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

The correct answer is option (B). The passage states that millions lack water "not because water does not exist, but because economic and political structures ensure it flows preferentially to the privileged."

Context of the Passage: The global water crisis is presented as a structural and systemic issue of equity rather than a mere lack of physical water or technology.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A:** The passage says it is more than an environmental concern.
- **Option C:** While industry is mentioned as a barrier, the root cause is described as economic/political structures.
- **Option D:** The passage says technology exists but governance is the issue.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.71

According to the passage, which group suffers most from water scarcity?

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

The global water crisis has emerged as one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century, extending well beyond the realm of environmental concern. It is fundamentally a matter of equity and human rights. Millions of people, largely in the developing world, lack access to safe drinking water, not because water does not exist, but because economic and political structures ensure it flows preferentially to the privileged. Communities that consume the least are often the first to bear the brunt of scarcity, drought, and contaminated supply.

Yet global responses remain sluggish. Vested interests in the agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors resist regulatory reform. This institutional inertia breeds disillusionment and deepens inequality. Technological solutions such as desalination and rainwater harvesting exist, but

they cannot substitute for equitable governance frameworks. What is needed is a binding international commitment, transparent resource management, and a fundamental recalibration of development models so that water security is treated as a public good rather than a commodity.

- A. Industrialised nations with high manufacturing output
- B. Communities with the highest rates of water consumption
- C. Communities that consume the least and are economically marginalized
- D. Urban populations in technologically advanced countries

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct answer is option (C). The passage mentions, "Communities that consume the least are often the first to bear the brunt of scarcity, drought, and contaminated supply."

Context of the Passage: The text highlights the inequality where the most vulnerable and lowest-consuming communities suffer the most due to the preferential flow of resources to the privileged.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A and B** represent the groups that are often privileged or contribute to the problem, rather than the ones suffering the most.
- **Option D** is not specifically identified as the most suffering group in the text.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.72

According to the passage, what is a significant barrier to addressing the water crisis?

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

The global water crisis has emerged as one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century, extending well beyond the realm of environmental concern. It is fundamentally a matter of equity and human rights. Millions of people, largely in the developing world, lack access to safe drinking water, not because water does not exist, but because economic and political structures ensure it flows preferentially to the privileged. Communities that consume the least are often the first to bear the brunt of scarcity, drought, and contaminated supply.

Yet global responses remain sluggish. Vested interests in the agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors resist regulatory reform. This institutional inertia breeds disillusionment and deepens inequality. Technological solutions such as desalination and rainwater harvesting exist, but they cannot substitute for equitable governance frameworks. What is needed is a binding international commitment, transparent resource management, and a fundamental recalibration of development models so that water security is treated as a public good rather than a commodity.

- A. Lack of awareness among citizens about water conservation
- B. Absence of any technological solutions to water scarcity
- C. Resistance from powerful sectors that oppose regulatory reform
- D. Overinvestment in water infrastructure in developing nations

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct answer is option (C). The passage states that "Vested interests in the agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors resist regulatory reform," which creates "institutional inertia."

Context of the Passage: The author highlights that political and economic resistance from powerful sectors prevents the implementation of necessary changes to solve the water crisis.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A:** The passage focuses on institutional and structural barriers, not individual awareness.
- **Option B:** The passage mentions that technologies like desalination already exist.
- **Option D:** This is not mentioned in the passage.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.73

What primary shift in development thinking does the passage advocate?

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

The global water crisis has emerged as one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century, extending well beyond the realm of environmental concern. It is fundamentally a matter of equity and human rights. Millions of people, largely in the developing world, lack access to safe drinking water, not because water does not exist, but because economic and political structures ensure it flows preferentially to the privileged. Communities that consume the least are often the first to bear the brunt of scarcity, drought, and contaminated supply.

Yet global responses remain sluggish. Vested interests in the agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors resist regulatory reform. This institutional inertia breeds disillusionment and deepens inequality. Technological solutions such as desalination and rainwater harvesting exist, but they cannot substitute for equitable governance frameworks. What is needed is a binding international commitment, transparent resource management, and a fundamental recalibration of development models so that water security is treated as a public good rather than a commodity.

- A. Prioritising industrial growth over environmental considerations
- B. Treating water as a public good rather than a tradable commodity
- C. Replacing governance frameworks with advanced desalination technology
- D. Encouraging private corporations to manage water distribution globally

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

The correct answer is option (B). The passage advocates for a "fundamental recalibration of development models so that water security is treated as a public good rather than a commodity."

Context of the Passage: The author argues that the current view of water as a commodity to be traded or preferentially allocated is flawed and must shift toward a human rights and public good perspective.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A:** The passage critiques industrial interests for resisting reform.
- **Option C:** The passage says technology cannot replace governance.
- **Option D:** The passage calls for transparent resource management and international commitment, not necessarily private corporate control.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.74

Why does the passage argue that technology alone cannot resolve the water crisis?

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

The global water crisis has emerged as one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century, extending well beyond the realm of environmental concern. It is fundamentally a matter of equity and human rights. Millions of people, largely in the developing world, lack access to safe drinking water, not because water does not exist, but because economic and political structures ensure it flows preferentially to the privileged. Communities that consume the least are often the first to bear the brunt of scarcity, drought, and contaminated supply.

Yet global responses remain sluggish. Vested interests in the agriculture, energy, and manufacturing sectors resist regulatory reform. This institutional inertia breeds disillusionment and deepens inequality. Technological solutions such as desalination and rainwater harvesting exist, but they cannot substitute for equitable governance frameworks. What is needed is a binding international commitment, transparent resource management, and a fundamental recalibration of development models so that water security is treated as a public good rather than a commodity.

- A. Because desalination and harvesting methods have not yet been invented
- B. Because technology actively worsens water scarcity in arid regions
- C. Because equitable governance and international commitment are also essential
- D. Because technological investment reduces funds for other public services

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct answer is option (C). The passage explicitly states that while technological solutions like desalination exist, they "cannot substitute for equitable governance frameworks." The author emphasizes that water security requires binding international commitment and transparent management.

Context of the Passage: The passage discusses the global water crisis not just as an environmental issue but as a crisis of equity, governance, and human rights, hindered by institutional inertia and vested interests.

Other options are incorrect because:

- **Option A** is factually incorrect as per the passage; it mentions these technologies do exist.
- **Option B** is not supported by the text; technology is presented as a tool, not a cause of scarcity.
- **Option D** is a logical leap not mentioned in the passage.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.75 Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition.

The senior official balked _____ signing the controversial document without further review.

- A. over
- B. against
- C. at
- D. from

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct option to fill in the blank is (C) at.

The verb 'balk' (meaning to be unwilling to do something or to let something happen) is usually followed by the preposition 'at'. To 'balk at' something means to show reluctance or to hesitate to proceed with it. (हिचकिचाना/अड़ंगा डालना)

Example: Many people balk at the high cost of health insurance.

Meanings of other options

- **Over:** Used to indicate movement across or a position above; also used for deliberation (e.g., 'think over'), but doesn't pair with 'balk'.
- **Against:** Used to indicate opposition; 'balk against' is not a standard idiomatic expression.
- **From:** Indicates the point of origin; while one might 'refrain from', 'balk at' is the idiomatic standard for reluctance.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.76 Select the most suitable one-word substitution for the following:
A scientist who deals with the study of prehistoric life through fossils.

- A. Anthropologist
- B. Mineralogist
- C. Taxonomist
- D. Palaeontologist

Answer: D

Sol:

Explanation

The correct one-word for the given group of words is (D) Palaeontologist.

A **Palaeontologist** is a scientist who studies life that existed prior to, and sometimes including, the start of the Holocene Epoch, primarily by examining fossils. (जीवाश्म विज्ञानी)

Example: The palaeontologist spent years in the desert excavating dinosaur remains.

Meanings of other options

- **Anthropologist:** A scientist who studies human societies, cultures, and their development. (मनुष्यविज्ञानी)
- **Mineralogist:** A scientist who studies minerals, their structure, and properties. (खनिज विज्ञानी)
- **Taxonomist:** A scientist who specializes in the classification of organisms. (वर्गीकरण विज्ञानी)

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.77 Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition.
The new recruit proved himself competent _____ handling complex negotiations.

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

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

The correct option to fill in the blank is (B) at.

In English grammar, the adjective '**competent**' is frequently followed by the preposition '**at**' when referring to a specific skill or activity. It means having the necessary ability or knowledge to do something successfully. (सक्षम/कुशल)

Example: She is very competent at managing large teams.

Meanings of other options

- **For:** Often used to indicate purpose, but 'competent at' is the idiomatic phrase for skills.
- **On:** Usually refers to position or specific topics; not used with 'competent' in this context.
- **Over:** Refers to control or position; not appropriate here.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.78 Identify the most appropriate one-word substitution for the given expression.

A ruling body in which power is held by military officers who have seized control.

- A. Oligarchy
- B. Plutocracy
- C. Junta
- D. Bureaucracy

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct one-word for the given expression is (C) Junta.

A **Junta** refers to a military or political group that rules a country after taking power by force, often following a coup. (सैन्य सरकार)

Example: After the coup, the country was ruled by a military junta for several years.

Meanings of other options

- **Oligarchy:** A small group of people having control of a country or organization. (अल्पतंत्र)
- **Plutocracy:** Government by the wealthy. (धनिकतंत्र)
- **Bureaucracy:** A system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives. (नौकरशाही)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.79 Select the idiom from the given alternatives that best expresses the following meaning:

'To show disapproval or preference by leaving a place or situation.'

- A. Vote with one's conscience
- B. Vote with one's feet
- C. Vote by proxy
- D. Vote with one's hands

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

Option (B) is the correct meaning of the given description.

Vote with one's feet: To show your opinion about something by leaving an organization or by no longer using a service or buying a product. (विरोध स्वरूप कहीं से चले जाना)

Example: When the gym raised its prices, many members voted with their feet and joined a different club.

Other related idioms and their meanings

- **Vote with one's conscience:** To vote according to what one believes is right, rather than following a party line.
- **Vote by proxy:** To allow someone else to cast a vote on your behalf.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.80 Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first (S1) and last (S2) sentences are fixed. The four middle sentences (A, B, C, D) are jumbled. Rearrange them in a logical sequence and choose the correct alternative.

S1 Meena stood at the edge of the cliff, watching the distant lights of the village flicker in the dusk.

- A. She had not spoken a word since they had buried her grandmother that afternoon.
- B. The wind rose sharply, carrying with it the scent of pine and wet earth.
- C. She pulled her shawl tighter and turned slowly back toward the path.
- D. Tears had dried on her cheeks, leaving pale trails that caught the last of the evening light.

S2 By the time she reached the house, she had made her decision.

- A. ABDC
- B. DABC
- C. ADBC
- D. BDAC

Answer: D

Sol:

Explanation

Option (D) BDAC is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **B follows S1:** S1 sets the scene (Meena at the cliff at dusk). Sentence B describes the immediate environment (wind rising) which shifts the mood.
- **D follows B:** After describing the atmosphere, D shifts to Meena's physical state (tears on cheeks) and the 'evening light' connects back to 'dusk' in S1.
- **A follows D:** Sentence A provides the backstory/reason for her sorrow mentioned in D (burying her grandmother).
- **C follows A:** Sentence C shows her final action at the cliff (pulling the shawl and turning back) which leads directly to S2 (reaching the house).

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.81 Select the word that is most opposite in meaning to 'colorful'.

- A. Brilliant
- B. Drab
- C. Vivid
- D. Luminous

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

The correct antonym of the given word is (B) Drab.

Colorful: Having much or varied color; bright; full of interest or excitement. (रंगीन)

Example: The garden was filled with colorful spring flowers.

Drab: Lacking brightness or interest; dull and colorless. (फीका/नीरस)

Example: The office was painted in a drab shade of grey.

Synonyms: Vibrant, Multicolored, Vivid, Radiant.

Antonyms: Colorless, Dull, Drab, Bleak.

Meanings of other options

- **Brilliant:** Exceptionally clever or talented; very bright. (शानदार/चमकदार)
- **Vivid:** Producing powerful feelings or strong, clear images in the mind. (जीवंत)

- **Luminous:** Full of or shedding light; bright or shining, especially in the dark. (प्रकाशमान)

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.82 Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first (S1) and last (S2) sentences are fixed. The four middle sentences (A, B, C, D) are jumbled. Rearrange them in a logical sequence and choose the correct alternative.

- S1 The old merchant unrolled the map across the table and smoothed it with trembling hands.
A. He had purchased it forty years ago from a sailor who claimed to have crossed the southern sea.
B. The routes marked on it wound through territories that no longer existed by their old names.
C. Several of the ports had since been swallowed by war or time.
D. Yet the coastline, drawn in faded ink, matched every contour he had memorised in his youth.
S2 He folded it carefully and placed it back inside the leather pouch.

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

Answer: A

Sol:

Explanation

Option (A) ABCD is the correct order of the given sentences.

- **A follows S1:** S1 introduces the map; A provides the history of how the merchant acquired it.
- **B follows A:** After the origin, B begins describing the contents of the map (the routes).
- **C follows B:** C elaborates on the routes/territories mentioned in B, explaining why they no longer exist (swallowed by war or time).
- **D follows C:** D provides a contrast (indicated by 'Yet') to the changes mentioned in B and C, stating that the coastline still matches his memory. This concludes his examination before S2.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.83 A part of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted part to improve the sentence. If no improvement is needed, choose 'No improvement required'.

The train arrived an hour late, so I had to wait at the platform for my colleague.

- A. so I had waited at the platform
B. I had to wait at the platform
C. so I have to wait at the platform
D. No improvement required

Answer: D

Sol:

Explanation

The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (D) No improvement required.

The sentence is grammatically correct as it stands. The first clause 'The train arrived an hour late' is in the Simple Past tense. The second clause 'so I had to wait' uses the past form of 'have to' (had to) to express necessity in the past. The conjunction 'so' correctly connects the cause (the train being late) with the result (having to wait).

Grammatical Rule Used

Past events that lead to a past consequence should maintain tense consistency. Using 'had to' is the standard way to express past obligation or necessity.

Example: It rained, so we **had to** cancel the match.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.84 Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition.
After careful deliberation, the board agreed _____ the revised terms of the contract.

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

Answer: D

Sol:

Explanation

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

In English, we 'agree with' a person, but we 'agree to' a proposal, terms, or a plan. Since 'the revised terms of the contract' is a proposal or set of conditions, 'to' is the correct preposition. (सहमत होना)

Example: He agreed to the terms of the settlement.

Meanings of other options

- **With:** Used when agreeing with a person or an opinion (e.g., 'I agree with you').
- **Upon/On:** Used when two parties reach a mutual decision (e.g., 'They agreed upon a price'). However, 'agree to' is more standard for accepting presented terms.
- **For:** Generally not used with 'agree' in this context.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.85 Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the highlighted word in the given sentence. If the spelling is already correct, choose 'No replacement required'.

The actor's ' **histrionic** ' performance on stage left the audience bewildered.

- A. histrionic
- B. histranioc
- C. histreonik
- D. No replacement required

Answer: A

Sol:

Explanation

Option (A) is the correctly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "**histrionic**" which means overly theatrical or melodramatic in character or style. It is often used to describe acting or behavior that is exaggerated. (नाटकीय/बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर किया गया)

Example: Her histrionic outbursts made it difficult to have a calm conversation.

Meanings of all options

- **Histrionic:** Melodramatic; relating to actors or acting. (नाटकीय)
- **Histranioc:** Incorrect spelling.
- **Histreonik:** Incorrect spelling.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.86 Choose the correct synonym of the bold word.

The minister's speech had a '**considerable**' impact on public opinion.

- A. Negligible
- B. Trivial
- C. Substantial
- D. Marginal

Answer: C

Sol: **Explanation**

The correct synonym of the given word is (C) Substantial.

Considerable: Notably large in size, amount, or extent; worthy of attention. (महत्वपूर्ण/काफी)
Example: The project required a considerable amount of time and effort.

Substantial: Of considerable importance, size, or worth; strongly built or made. (संतोषजनक/पर्याप्त)
Example: There has been a substantial increase in the number of students applying for the course.

Synonyms: Significant, Sizable, Ample, Appreciable.

Antonyms: Insignificant, Negligible, Tiny, Minor.

Meanings of other options

- **Negligible:** So small or unimportant as to be not worth considering. (नगण्य)
- **Trivial:** Of little value or importance. (तुच्छ)
- **Marginal:** Relating to or at the edge or margin; insignificant. (सीमांत/मामूली)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.87 A sentence is divided into four parts. Identify the part that contains a grammatical error. Choosing the alternative with the error will be the answer.

The child yearned over the distant hills and dreamed of adventures beyond the valley.

- The child yearned over the
- distant hills and dreamed of
- adventures beyond
- the valley.

Answer: A

Sol:

Explanation

Option (A) contains an error. The verb 'yearn' (meaning to have an intense feeling of longing for something) is idiomatic when followed by the preposition 'for' or 'after', but not 'over'.

The correct sentence should be: "The child yearned for the distant hills..."

Grammatical Rule Used

Phrasal verbs or verbs with fixed prepositions must be used correctly to maintain meaning. 'Yearn for' is the standard idiomatic expression used to show deep longing.

Example: She yearned for a glimpse of her home.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.88 A part of the following sentence is highlighted. Choose the option that best replaces the highlighted part to improve the sentence. If no improvement is needed, choose 'No improvement required'.

The committee decided to move forward ahead with the new infrastructure plan despite objections.

- move ahead forward with
- move forward with
- proceed forward ahead with
- No improvement required

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

The correct substitution of the highlighted words is (B) move forward with.

The original phrase 'move forward ahead with' is **redundant**. Both 'forward' and 'ahead' convey the same direction or sense of progress. In formal English, using both together is considered a tautology and should be avoided for clarity and conciseness.

Grammatical Rule Used

Redundancy (Tautology) occurs when two or more words with the same meaning are used together. To improve the sentence, one of the words must be removed.

Example: 'Return back' should be 'Return'; 'Move forward ahead' should be 'Move forward' or 'Move ahead'.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.89 Choose the word most opposite in meaning to 'Glanced'.

- A. Glimpsed
- B. Peeped
- C. Gazed
- D. Squinted

Answer: C

Sol:

Explanation

The correct antonym of the given word is (C) Gazed.

Glanced: To take a brief or hurried look. (नज़र डालना/सरसरी तौर पर देखना)

Example: He glanced at his watch and realized he was late.

Gazed: To look steadily and intently, especially in admiration, surprise, or thought. (घूरना/एकटक देखना)

Example: They gazed at the stars for hours.

Synonyms: Glimpsed, Peeked, Scanned.

Antonyms: Gazed, Stared, Observed, Scrutinized.

Meanings of other options

- **Glimpsed:** To see or perceive briefly or partially. (झलक देखना)
- **Peeped:** To look quickly and furtively at something, especially through a narrow opening. (झांकना)
- **Squinted:** To look with eyes partly closed. (आंखें सिकोड़कर देखना)

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.90 Select the option with the correct spelling that can replace the highlighted word in the given sentence. If the spelling is already correct, choose 'No replacement required'.

The nation's 'hegemoney' over its neighbouring states began to weaken after the trade dispute.

- A. hegimony
- B. hegemony
- C. heggemoney
- D. No replacement required

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation

Option (B) is the correctly spelt word.

Correct spelling is: "**hegemony**" which refers to leadership or dominance, especially by one state or social group over others. (आधिपत्य/नेतृत्व)

Example: The country enjoyed a period of economic hegemony in the region.

Meanings of all options

- **Hegemony**: Dominance of one group over another. (आधिपत्य)
- **Hegimony**: Incorrect spelling.
- **Heggemoney**: Incorrect spelling.

So the correct answer is (b)

