

ALL India Live Test SSC Selection Post Nursing officer 12-May-2026

**Q.1** Read the given statement(s) and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statement(s).

**Statements:**

- I. All candles are waxes.
- II. No candle is a tubelight.

**Conclusions:**

- (I) Some tubelights are waxes.
- (II) All waxes are tubelights.

- A. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow.
- B. Only conclusion (I) follows.
- C. Only conclusion (II) follows.
- D. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.

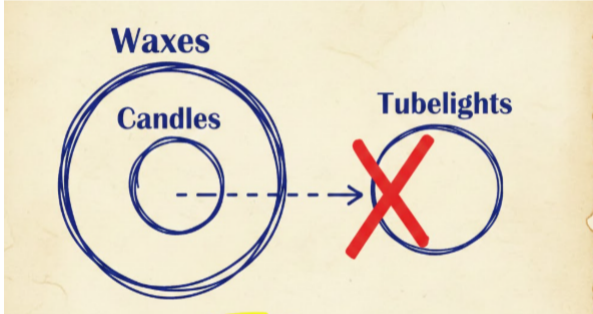
**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

**Statements:**

- I. All candles are waxes.
- II. No candle is a tubelight.

**From the given statements Venn diagram will be:**



**Conclusions:**

- (I) Some tubelights are waxes. → Not guaranteed; waxes may exist outside tubelights
- (II) All waxes are tubelights. → Impossible since candles (which are waxes) are not tubelights

So, **Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.**

Final Correct Option:

(D)

**Q.2** In a certain code language,

- A \$ B means 'A is the mother of B',
- A + B means 'A is the brother of B',
- A @ B means 'A is the wife of B',
- and A ÷ B means 'A is the father of B'.

How is E related to N if 'E @ F ÷ G + M \$ N'?

- A. Mother's mother
- B. Mother's father
- C. Mother's brother
- D. Mother's sister

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

A \$ B means 'A is the mother of B',

Sign     \$     +     @     ÷

RelationsMotherBrotherWifeFather

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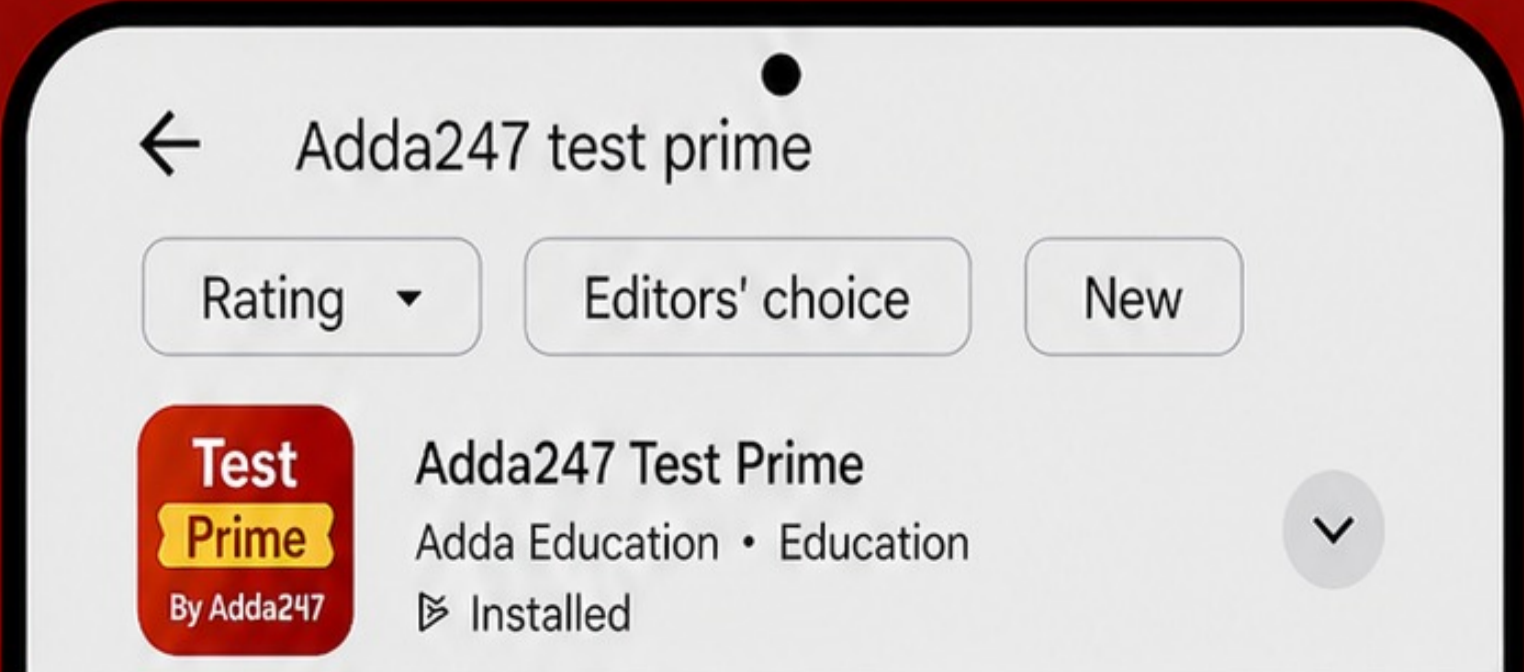
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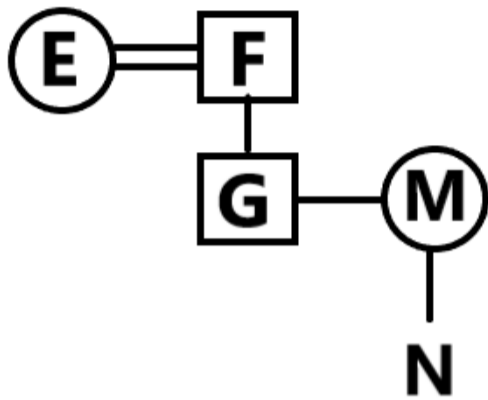


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Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / ○	Female
+ / □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference Of Generation

@ F ÷ G + M \$ N?

From the given information relationship diagram will be:



Thus, E is the **mother of M**, and M is the **mother of N** → E is **mother's mother** of N.  
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

**Q.3** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster pair DOES NOT belong to that group?  
(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- A. HL-OF
- B. CG-JB
- C. KO-RI
- D. EI-LC

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

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:** The first letter shifts +7 and the second letter shifts -6 in alphabetically.

Option A: **HL → OF**

H → O = +7

L → F = -6

Option B: **CG → JB**

C → J = +7

G → B = -5 (Not Follow)

Option C: **KO → RI**

K → R = +7

O → I = -6

Option D: **EI → LC**

E → L = +7

I → C = -6

So, odd one out is: **CG → JB**

Thus, the correct option is: (b)

**Q.4** This question is based on the five, three-digit numbers given below.

(Left) 458 294 680 183 297 (Right)

(Example- 697 - First digit = 6, second digit = 9 and third digit = 7)

(NOTE: All operations to be done from left to right.)

If all the numbers are arranged in ascending order, the position of how many numbers will remain unchanged?

- A. None
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. One

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

(Left) 458 294 680 183 297 (Right)

**Step-by-step:**

**Original:** 458 | 294 | 680 | 183 | 297

**Ascending:** 183 | 294 | 297 | 458 | 680

**Position check:**

458 → changed

294 → **same (2nd)**

680 → changed

183 → changed

297 → changed

Unchanged positions = 1.

Final Answer:

**One**

Final Correct Option:

(D)

**Q.5** A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing the centre. F sits to the immediate right of G. B sits third to the left of G. A is the immediate neighbour of D and G. C sits second to the left of B. How many people sit between E and D when counted from the left of D?

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Three

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table facing the centre.

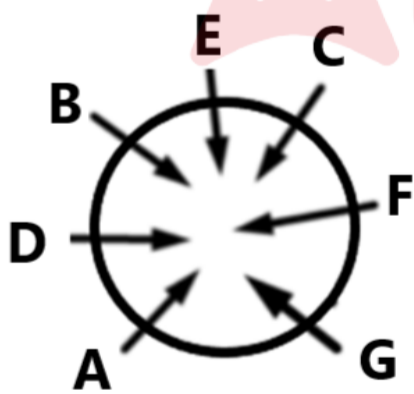
F sits to the immediate right of G.

B sits third to the left of G.

A is the immediate neighbour of D and G.

C sits second to the left of B.

**From the given information seating arrangement will be:**



So, **One person** sit between E and D when counted from the left of D.

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

**Q.6** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

7, 16, 30, 49, 73, ?

- A. 105
- B. 104
- C. 103
- D. 102

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given Series:** 7, 16, 30, 49, 73, ?

Logic: Differences increase by a constant value.

**Step-by-step:**

$$16 - 7 = 9$$

$$30 - 16 = 14$$

$$49 - 30 = 19$$

$$73 - 49 = 24$$

Differences: 9, 14, 19, 24 → increase by +5

$$\text{Next difference} = 24 + 5 = 29$$

$$\text{Next term} = 73 + 29 = 102$$

**Short Trick:**

Add +5 successively to the differences.

Final Answer:

102

Final Correct Option:

(D)

**Q.7** If + means -, - means ×, × means ÷ and ÷ means +, then what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

$$12 - 2 + 49 \times 7 \div 5 = ?$$

- A. 22
- B. 27
- C. 12
- D. 17

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Sign + - × ÷

Means - × ÷ +

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

Step-by-step:

$$12 - 2 + 49 \times 7 \div 5$$

$$\rightarrow 12 \times 2 - 49 \div 7 + 5$$

$$\rightarrow 24 - 7 + 5$$

$$\rightarrow 22$$

Final Answer:

22

Final Correct Option:

(A)

**Q.8** FRUZ is related to JUYC in a certain way based on the English alphabetical order. In the same way, VDKL is related to ZGOO. To which of the given options is HMWU related, following the same logic?

- A. LPAX
- B. XPLA
- C. LPXA
- D. XAPL

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Given:

FRUZ → JUYC

VDKL → ZGOO

Find relation for HMWU.

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 shift alternately by +4, +3 (with wraparound after Z).

**Step-by-step:**

**FRUZ → JUYC**

F→J (+4), R→U (+3), U→Y (+4), Z→C (+3)

**VDKL → ZGOO**

V→Z (+4), D→G (+3), K→O (+4), L→O (+3)

Apply to **HMWU:**

H→L (+4)

M→P (+3)

W→A (+4, wrap)

U→X (+3)

Result = LPAX

**Short Trick:**

Apply alternating +4, +3 shifts letter by letter.

Final Answer:

LPAX

Final Correct Option:

(A)

**Q.9** Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the statements.

**Statements:**

I. Some files are books.

II. All books are keys.

**Conclusions:**

(I) Some files are keys.

(II) All keys are books.

A. Only conclusion (I) follows.

B. Only conclusion (II) follows.

C. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows.

D. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow.

**Answer:** A

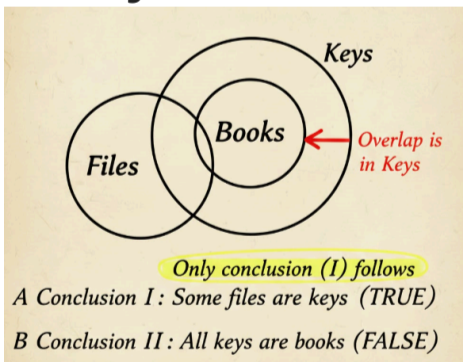
**Sol: Given:**

**Statements:**

I. Some files are books.

II. All books are keys.

**From the given statements Venn diagram will be:**



**Conclusions:**

(I) Some files are keys. → **Conclusion (I) follows.** Because the files that are books automatically become keys.

(II) All keys are books. → We only know *all books are keys*, not the reverse.. There could be "empty" space in the Key circle. **Conclusion (II) Not follow.**

So, **Only conclusion (I) follows.**

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

**Q.10** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter- clusters are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster DOES NOT belong to that group?

(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter- cluster.)

- A. HKO
- B. DGK
- C. ORW
- D. BEI

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

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:** In the correct group, the pattern is +3 then +4.

**Step-by-step:**

H(8) → K(11) = +3; K(11) → O(15) = +4

D(4) → G(7) = +3; G(7) → K(11) = +4

O(15) → R(18) = +3; R(18) → W(23) = +5 ✗

B(2) → E(5) = +3; E(5) → I(9) = +4

Only **ORW breaks the +3, +4 pattern.**

Final Answer:

ORW

Final Correct Option:

(C)

**Q.11** FKPX is related to IPSC in a certain way based on the English alphabetical order. In the same way, REBR is related to UJEW. To which of the following options is ATKG related, following the same logic?

- A. DFRT
- B. DYLN
- C. DLYN
- D. DYNL

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Information Given:**

FKPX → IPSC

REBR → UJEW

Find relation for ATKG.

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:** Alternate letters are shifted by +3 and +5 respectively.

**FKPX → IPSC**

F → I = +3

K → P = +5

P → S = +3

X → C = +5 (wrap around)

**REBR → UJEW**

R → U = +3

E → J = +5

B → E = +3

R → W = +5

Apply the same logic to **ATKG**

A → D = +3

T → Y = +5

K → N = +3

G → L = +5

So we get: **D Y N L**

Thus, the correct option is: (d)

**Q.12** Seven people, F, G, H, I, J, K and R, are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table. I sits third to the left of J. R sits second to the left of G. Only J sits between H and R. F is not an immediate neighbour of I. How many people sit between K and R when counted from the right of

K?

- A. One
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Three

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Seven people, F, G, H, I, J, K and R, are sitting around a circular table facing the centre of the table.

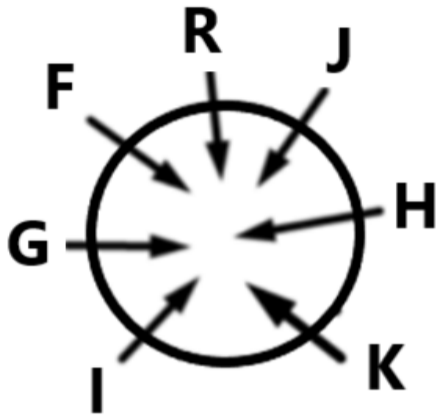
I sits third to the left of J.

R sits second to the left of G.

Only J sits between H and R.

F is not an immediate neighbour of I.

**From the given information seating arrangement will be:**



So, **Two** people sit between K and R when counted from the right of K.

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

**Q.13** If 'A' stands for '÷', 'B' stands for '×', 'C' stands for '+' and 'D' stands for '-', what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

$$6 B 7 D 84 A 3 C 15 = ?$$

- A. 32
- B. 42
- C. 36
- D. 29

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Letters ABCD

Sign ÷ × + -

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

$$6 B 7 D 84 A 3 C 15 = ?$$

**Step-by-step:**

$$6 \times 7 - 84 \div 3 + 15 = ?$$

$$? = 6 \times 7 - 28 + 15$$

$$? = 42 - 28 + 15$$

$$? = 57 - 28$$

$$? = 29$$

Final Answer:

**29**

Final Correct Option:

(D)

**Q.14** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

26 40 55 71 ? 106

- A. 88
- B. 89
- C. 104
- D. 92

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given Series:** 26, 40, 55, 71, ?, 106

**Logic:** Differences increase by +1 each time.

**Step-by-step:**

$$40 - 26 = 14$$

$$55 - 40 = 15$$

$$71 - 55 = 16$$

Next difference = 17

Next difference after that = 18

So missing term =  $71 + 17 = 88$

Check:  **$88 + 18 = 106$**

Final Answer:

88

Final Correct Option:

(A)

**Q.15** In the following number- pairs, the second number is obtained by applying certain mathematical operations to the first number. Select the set in which the numbers are related in the same way as are the numbers of the following sets.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the numbers into their constituent digits. E.g. 13 - Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying to 13 can be performed. Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed.)

19, 33

17, 29

- A. 26, 43
- B. 23, 40
- C. 24, 43
- D. 22, 38

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given pairs:**

$$19 \rightarrow 33$$

$$17 \rightarrow 29$$

**Logic:** Second number =  $(\text{First} \times 2) - 5$

Step-by-step:

$$19 \times 2 - 5 = 38 - 5 = 33$$

$$17 \times 2 - 5 = 34 - 5 = 29$$

**Check options:**

$$\text{A: } 26 \times 2 - 5 = 47 \neq 43$$

$$\text{B: } 23 \times 2 - 5 = 41 \neq 40$$

$$\text{C: } 24 \times 2 - 5 = 43 \text{ (Follow)}$$

$$\text{D: } 22 \times 2 - 5 = 39 \neq 38$$

Final Answer:

24, 43

Final Correct Option:

(C)

**Q.16** Each of the digits in the number 8237519 is arranged in ascending order from left to right. What will be the sum of the digits which are second from the left and second from the right in the new number thus formed?

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 12

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given Number** = 8237519

**Step-by-step:**

**Digits:** 8, 2, 3, 7, 5, 1, 9

**Ascending order:** 1 2 3 5 7 8 9

2nd from left = 2

2nd from right = 8

**Sum** = 2 + 8 = 10

Final Answer:

10

Final Correct Option:

(B)

**Q.17** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series based on the English alphabetical order?

JUO UFZ FQK QBV ?

- A. BGM
- B. BMG
- C. BYG
- D. BGY

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

JUO UFZ FQK QBV ?

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 follow a constant +11 alphabetical shift

**First letters:** J (+11) → U (+11) → F (+11) → Q (+11) → **B**

**Second letters:** U (+11) → F (+11) → Q (+11) → B (+11) → **M**

**Third letters:** O (+11) → Z (+11) → K (+11) → V (+11) → **G**

So, the next term is: **BMG**

Thus, the correct option is: (b)

**Q.18** What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the given series?

510 511 519 546 610 ?

- A. 735
- B. 695
- C. 755
- D. 715

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Given:

510, 511, 519, 546, 610, ?

**Logic:** Differences follow consecutive cubes.

**Step-by-step:**

$$511 - 510 = 1 = 1^3$$

$$519 - 511 = 8 = 2^3$$

$$546 - 519 = 27 = 3^3$$

$$610 - 546 = 64 = 4^3$$

$$\text{Next difference} = 5^3 = 125$$

$$\text{Next term} = 610 + 125 = 735$$

**Short Trick:**

Add cubes:  $1^3, 2^3, 3^3, 4^3 \rightarrow$  next is  $5^3$ .

Final Answer:

735

Final Correct Option:

(A)

**Q.19** JFCK is related to HDAI in a certain way based on the English alphabetical order. In the same way, MIFN is related to KGDL. To which of the given options is PLIQ related, following the same logic?

- A. JNOG
- B. JNGO
- C. NJOG
- D. NJGO

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

JFCK → HDAI, MIFN → KGDL

PLIQ → ?

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

**Logic:** Each letter is shifted **-2 positions** in the alphabet.

**Step-by-step:**

**JFCK → HDAI**

J→H (-2), F→D (-2), C→A (-2), K→I (-2)

**MIFN → KGDL**

M→K (-2), I→G (-2), F→D (-2), N→L (-2)

**Apply to PLIQ:**

P→N, L→J, I→G, Q→O

Result = **NJGO**

Final Answer:

NJGO

Final Correct Option:

(D)

**Q.20** This question is based on the five, three- digit numbers given below.

(Left) 984 673 543 126 341 (Right)

(Example- 697 - First digit = 6, second digit = 9 and third digit = 7)

(NOTE: All operations to be done from left to right.)

If all the numbers are arranged in descending order, the position(s) of how many numbers will remain unchanged?

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

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** Given Numbers: (left → right): 984, 673, 543, 126, 341

**Step-by-step:**

Original order: 984 | 673 | 543 | 126 | 341

Descending order: 984 | 673 | 543 | 341 | 126

**Position-wise check:**

984 → same (1st)

673 → same (2nd)

543 → same (3rd)

126 → changed

341 → changed

Total unchanged positions = **3**.

Final Answer:

3

Final Correct Option:

(C)

**Q.21** Which of the following letter- number clusters will replace the question mark (?) in the given series to make it logically complete?

JCV 13, MFY 25, PIB 49, SLE 97, VOH 193, ?

- A. YRK 385
- B. URK 385

C. YOK 385  
D. YRK 383

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

JCV 13, MFY 25, PIB 49, SLE 97, VOH 193, ?

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:** Numbers follow  $(\times 2 - 1)$ ; letters shift position-wise by +3, +3, +3.

**Step-by-step:**

**Numbers:**

13  $\rightarrow$  25 ( $=13 \times 2 - 1$ )  
25  $\rightarrow$  49 ( $=25 \times 2 - 1$ )  
49  $\rightarrow$  97 ( $=49 \times 2 - 1$ )  
97  $\rightarrow$  193 ( $=97 \times 2 - 1$ )  
Next =  $193 \times 2 - 1 = 385$

**Letters:**

J  $\rightarrow$  M  $\rightarrow$  P  $\rightarrow$  S  $\rightarrow$  V  $\rightarrow$  Y (+3 each)  
C  $\rightarrow$  F  $\rightarrow$  I  $\rightarrow$  L  $\rightarrow$  O  $\rightarrow$  R (+3 each)  
V  $\rightarrow$  Y  $\rightarrow$  B  $\rightarrow$  E  $\rightarrow$  H  $\rightarrow$  K (+3 each, circular)

So next cluster = **Y R K 385**

Final Answer:

YRK 385

Final Correct Option:

(A)

**Q.22** If 'A' stands for ' $\div$ ', 'B' stands for ' $\times$ ', 'C' stands for '+' and 'D' stands for '-', what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?

11 B 3 C 20 D 93 A 3 = ?

- A. 2
- B. 9
- C. 15
- D. 22

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Letters ABCD

Sign  $\div \times + -$

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

11 B 3 C 20 D 93 A 3 = ?

**Step-by-step:**

$11 \times 3 + 20 - 93 \div 3 = ?$

$? = 33 + 20 - 31$

$? = 53 - 31$

$? = 22$

Thus, the correct option is: (d)

**Q.23** Based on the English alphabetical order, three of the following four letter-cluster pairs are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which letter-cluster pair DOES NOT belong to that group?

(Note: The odd one out is not based on the number of consonants/vowels or their position in the letter-cluster.)

- A. AE-DH
- B. KO-NR
- C. HL-JQ
- D. LP-OS

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

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: In the correct group, **each letter shifts forward by +3.**

**Step-by-step:**

- A) A→D (+3), E→H (+3)
- B) K→N (+3), O→R (+3)
- C) H→J (+2), L→Q (+5) **X**
- D) L→O (+3), P→S (+3)

Only option C does not follow the +3, +3 rule.

Final Answer:

**HL – JQ**

Final Correct Option:

(C)

**Q.24** Kishori ranked 15th from the bottom and 26th from the top in her class. How many students are there in her class?

- A. 40
- B. 38
- C. 39
- D. 37

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Information Given:

Kishori's rank = 26th from top

Kishori's rank = 15th from bottom

**Logic:** Total students = (rank from top) + (rank from bottom) – 1

**Step-by-step:**

Total = 26 + 15 – 1 = 40

Final Answer:

40

Final Correct Option:

(A)

**Q.25** Virat starts from Point A and drives 10 km towards South. He then takes a right turn, drives 9 km, turns left and drives 5 km. He then takes a left turn and drives 9 km. He takes a final right turn, drives 4 km and stops at Point P. How far (shortest distance) and towards which direction should he drive in order to reach Point A again? (All turns are 90° turns only unless specified.)

- A. 19 km towards North
- B. 19 km towards South
- C. 15 km towards East
- D. 15 km towards South

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

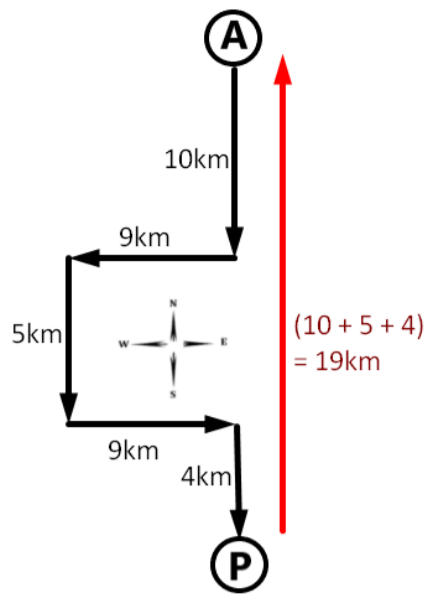
Virat starts from Point A and drives 10 km towards South.

He then takes a right turn, drives 9 km, turns left and drives 5 km.

He then takes a left turn and drives 9 km.

He takes a final right turn, drives 4 km and stops at Point P.

**From the given information path diagram will be:**



So, he drive **19 km towards North** to reach Point A again.  
Thus, the correct option is: (a)

**Q.26** Which Indian sportsperson won the "Sportstar Aces Awards - Sportstar of the Year (Male)" in February 2025 after leading India to Olympic bronze in 2024?

- A. Harmanpreet Singh
- B. P. R. Sreejesh
- C. Manpreet Singh
- D. Virat Kohli

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) Harmanpreet Singh**

**Explanation:**

- Harmanpreet Singh, the captain of the Indian Men's Hockey Team, was honored as the Sportstar of the Year (Male) at the 2025 Sportstar Aces Awards.
- He played a pivotal role in India winning the bronze medal at the Paris 2024 Olympics, finishing as the tournament's top scorer.

**Information Booster:**

- He is famously known as "Sarpanch" for his leadership and drag-flicking skills.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- P. R. Sreejesh (Option B): The legendary goalkeeper who retired after the 2024 Olympics.
- Virat Kohli (Option D): A cricketing icon, often nominated for such awards but not the 2025 winner in this category.

**Q.27** What is the primary benefit for investors following the full operationalization of the PaRRVA system on May 4, 2026?

- A. Guaranteed returns on all stock market investments
- B. Waiver of all brokerage fees and transaction taxes
- C. Access to verified performance records to make informed decisions
- D. Automatic selection of the best-performing stocks by SEBI

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

The correct answer is (c) **Access to verified performance records to make informed decisions**

**Explanation:**

- The core objective of PaRRVA is to provide investors with **accurate, transparent, and reliable data**.
- Investors can now access **verified performance records** of investment advisers and research analysts.
- This transparency allows for a **better comparison** between different financial service providers.
- It significantly **reduces the risk** of investors being misled by fraudulent or exaggerated performance claims.
- Ultimately, the system aims to **increase investor confidence** and promote trust in the financial markets.

**Information Booster:**

- PaRRVA ensures that the "Past Performance" data shown in advertisements is **standardized** and authenticated by a third-party agency.
- This move aligns with global best practices in **investor protection** and financial data integrity.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Guaranteed returns (Option a):** SEBI and the PaRRVA system do not guarantee returns; they only verify historical data.
- **Waiver of fees (Option b):** PaRRVA is a data verification system and has no impact on the brokerage or tax structure.
- **Automatic selection (Option d):** SEBI remains a regulator and does not participate in stock selection for investors.

**Q.28** According to the UN Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2025, what is India's SDG Index Rank and Score?

- A. Rank 100 with score 66.95
- B. Rank 109 with score 64.10
- C. Rank 95 with score 70.50
- D. Rank 99 with score 66.95

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(d) Rank 99 with score 66.95**

**Explanation:**

- According to the UN Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2025, India broke into the top 100 globally for the first time, achieving a rank of 99 out of the assessed countries, accompanied by an index score of 66.95.
- The SDR is an annual report that tracks the progress of all UN member states toward achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mandated by the 2030 Agenda.
- India's climb to the 99th position represents a significant multi-year improvement, driven by aggressive national policies targeting poverty alleviation, renewable energy expansion, and digital financial inclusion.
- Despite systemic challenges, the score of 66.95 indicates that India is approximately two-thirds of the way to achieving the optimal sustainable development matrix defined by the UN.

**Information Booster:**

- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- The top rankings in the SDG Index are traditionally dominated by European nations, particularly Nordic countries like Finland, Sweden, and Denmark, which possess highly equitable social welfare systems and strong environmental protections.
- In India, the NITI Aayog serves as the nodal institution responsible for coordinating the SDGs and routinely publishes the SDG India Index to foster competitive federalism among Indian states and Union Territories.
- India's progress has been notably strong in SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) via the Jal Jeevan Mission, and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) through massive solar energy initiatives.
- The UN SDR 2025 report highlighted that globally, progress on the SDGs remains sluggish due to geopolitical conflicts, structural vulnerabilities in developing economies, and a severely strained global financial architecture.

**Q.29** International Jazz Day is observed globally every year on which date?

- A. April 28
- B. April 29
- C. April 30
- D. May 1

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Answer:** (c) April 30

**Solution:**

- **International Jazz Day** is observed annually on **30 April**.
- It was proclaimed by UNESCO in 2011.
- The day celebrates jazz as a **global cultural and unifying art form**.

**Information Booster:**

- The first celebration was held in **2012**.
- It is supported by the United Nations.
- The Herbie Hancock Institute of Jazz leads its organization.
- The **2026 host city** is Chicago.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Jazz originated in the **early 20th century in the USA**.
- It promotes **cultural dialogue, peace, and creativity**.
- Famous jazz artists include Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis.

**Q.30** Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the visit of Narendra Modi to Sikkim in April 2026?

1. The visit was related to the 50th year of Sikkim's statehood celebrations.
2. Projects worth over ₹4,000 crore were inaugurated/launched during the visit.
3. An Indoor Cricket Academy was inaugurated at Rangpo in Sikkim.
4. The visit was solely focused on defence-related projects.

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only

- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Answer**

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Solution**

**Explanation**

- Statement 1 is correct because the visit coincided with the **Golden Jubilee (50 years) of Sikkim's statehood** celebrations.
- Statement 2 is correct as development projects worth **over ₹4,000 crore** were inaugurated, launched, and foundation stones laid.
- Statement 3 is correct because an **Indoor Cricket Academy at Rangpo (Pakyong district)** was inaugurated.
- Statement 4 is incorrect since the visit covered multiple sectors like infrastructure, healthcare, and connectivity—not only defence.

**Information Booster**

- Narendra Modi attended the closing ceremony at Paljor Stadium, Gangtok.
- He visited the **Swarnajayanti Maitri Manjari Park**, an orchid centre showcasing Sikkim's biodiversity.
- Cricket infrastructure was expanded across Northeast states like Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland.
- The visit highlights focus on **regional development and sports infrastructure in Northeast India**.

**Additional Knowledge**

- Sikkim became the **22nd state of India in 1975**.
- Capital of Sikkim: Gangtok
- Known for biodiversity and orchids (largest variety in India).
- Northeast development is a key priority under **Act East Policy**.

**Q.31** The President submits resignation to:

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Vice President
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. Chief Justice of India

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Vice President**

**Explanation:**

- According to Article 56 of the Indian Constitution, the President addresses his resignation letter to the Vice President.
- The Vice President must forthwith communicate this resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

**Information Booster:**

- The President holds office for a term of 5 years.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Chief Justice of India: Administers the oath to the President.

**Q.32** Who presented the 19th Ramnath Goenka Excellence in Journalism Awards in New Delhi in March 2025?

- A. Narendra Modi
- B. Jagdeep Dhankhar
- C. Droupadi Murmu
- D. Arvind Kejriwal

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(C) Droupadi Murmu**

**Explanation:**

- President Droupadi Murmu presented the 19th Ramnath Goenka Excellence in Journalism Awards.
- These awards celebrate courage and commitment in Indian journalism.

**Information Booster:**

- The awards were instituted by the Express Group in memory of its founder, Ramnath Goenka.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Categories include reporting on politics, environment, books, and sports.

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**Q.33** Which Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSP) promotes equal justice and free legal aid?

- A. Article 39A
- B. Article 41
- C. Article 43
- D. Article 47

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) Article 39A**

**Explanation:**

- Article 39A ensures that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity.
- It mandates free legal aid to ensure justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

**Information Booster:**

- This article was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Article 41: Right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases.
- Article 43: Living wage for workers.
- Article 47: Duty to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living.

---

**Q.34** The State Election Commissioner is appointed by:

- A. Governor
- B. Union Home Minister
- C. President
- D. Chief Minister

**Answer:** A

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

**Explanation:**

- Under Article 243K of the Indian Constitution, the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the state.
- They are responsible for conducting elections to Panchayats and Municipalities.

**Information Booster:**

- Although appointed by the Governor, the State Election Commissioner can only be removed in the same manner as a Judge of the High Court.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- President: Appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India.

---

**Q.35** The Vardhana dynasty was founded by which ruler?

- A. Prabhakarvardhan
- B. Pushyabhuti
- C. Rajyavardhan
- D. Shiladitya

**Answer:** B

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

**Explanation:**

- The Vardhana dynasty, also known as the Pushyabhuti dynasty, was founded by Pushyabhuti.
- The dynasty reached its zenith under Harsha Vardhana.

**Information Booster:**

- Their capital was originally at Thanesar (Kurukshetra) but was later shifted to Kannauj by Harsha.
- Banabhatta was the court poet of Harsha and wrote 'Harshacharita'.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Prabhakarvardhan: He was the first notable king of the dynasty and father of Harsha.
- Shiladitya: A title used by Harsha.

**Q.36** According to 'National Sports Day 2025' reports, which Indian athlete threw past the 90 m mark in javelin in 2025, making a major milestone?

- A. Neeraj Chopra
- B. Kishore Jena
- C. Rohit Yadav
- D. Vipin Kumar

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) Neeraj Chopra**

**Explanation:**

- Neeraj Chopra, India's Olympic champion, achieved the elusive 90-meter mark in 2025, a significant milestone in javelin throw.
- This cemented his position among the all-time greats of the sport.

**Information Booster:**

- The 90m mark is often considered the gold standard for elite javelin throwers.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Kishore Jena: Another top Indian javelin thrower who won silver at the Asian Games 2023.

**Q.37** 'Dribbling' is a common term used in which game?

- A. Basketball
- B. Cricket
- C. Tennis
- D. Chess

**Answer:** A

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

**Explanation:**

- Dribbling is the act of bouncing the ball continuously with one hand, which is required to move with the ball on the court in Basketball.
- It is also a term used in Football (Soccer) and Hockey.

**Information Booster:**

- In Basketball, double dribble is a violation where a player stops dribbling and then starts again.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Cricket: Uses terms like York, Googly, and Silly Point.

**Q.38** Fill in the blank: The famous Kohinoor diamond was initially owned by the \_\_\_\_.

- A. Rajputs
- B. Mughals
- C. Kakatiyas
- D. Afghans

**Answer:** C

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

**Explanation:**

- The Kohinoor diamond was mined from the Golconda mines.
- It was initially owned by the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal before being looted by Alauddin Khilji's general, Malik Kafur.

**Information Booster:**

- The diamond passed through the hands of the Delhi Sultans, Mughals, Persians (Nadir Shah), Afghans, and Sikhs (Ranjit Singh) before ending up with the British.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Mughals: Acquired it later; Babur mentions it in his memoir, Baburnama.

**Q.39** Under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), the accused must be informed of the grounds of arrest:

- A. After trial
- B. Immediately upon arrest
- C. Before arrest
- D. Only if they ask

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Immediately upon arrest**

**Explanation:**

- The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), which replaces the CrPC, mandates that any police officer arresting a person without a warrant must forthwith communicate to them the grounds for such arrest.

**Information Booster:**

- This safeguards the fundamental right enshrined in Article 22 of the Constitution.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- BNSS also mandates forensic investigation for offences punishable with seven years or more.

**Q.40** A car of mass 1000 kg moves around a curve of radius 50 m at 10 m/s. What is the centripetal force?

- A. 1000 N
- B. 2000 N
- C. 2500 N
- D. 3000 N

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 2000 N**

**Explanation:**

- Formula for Centripetal Force:  $F_c = \frac{mv^2}{r}$
- Given: Mass ( $m$ ) = 1000 kg, Velocity ( $v$ ) = 10 m/s, Radius ( $r$ ) = 50 m.
- Calculation:  $F_c = \frac{1000 \times (10)^2}{50} = \frac{1000 \times 100}{50} = 2000 \text{ N}$ .

**Information Booster:**

- Centripetal force acts towards the center of the circle and is necessary for circular motion.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Without this force (usually friction in the case of a car), the car would move in a straight line due to inertia.

**Q.41** The right to privacy was recognized in —

- A. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- B. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- C. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla

D. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India**

**Explanation:**

- In the landmark 2017 judgment (Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs Union Of India), a 9-judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously declared the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right.
- It is protected under Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty).

**Information Booster:**

- This verdict overruled the MP Sharma (1954) and Kharak Singh (1962) judgments.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Maneka Gandhi case: Expanded the scope of 'personal liberty' under Article 21.

**Q.42** Which of the following constitutional amendments removed the right to property from Part III?

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 44th Amendment
- C. 52nd Amendment
- D. 59th Amendment

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 44th Amendment**

**Explanation:**

- The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act (1978) removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights (Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31).
- It is now a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

**Information Booster:**

- This was done during the tenure of the Janata Party government headed by Morarji Desai.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- 42nd Amendment: Known as the 'Mini-Constitution'.

**Q.43** Which scheme aims to provide Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections to women from Below Poverty Line households?

- A. Saubhagya
- B. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- C. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
- D. Ujjwala Yojana

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(D) Ujjwala Yojana**

**Explanation:**

- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched in 2016 to provide clean cooking fuel (LPG) to poor households.
- The connection is issued in the name of the adult woman of the family.

**Information Booster:**

- Ujjwala 2.0 was launched in 2021 to cover remaining eligible households.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Saubhagya: Relates to electricity connections (Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana).
- PM Awas Yojana: Housing for all.

**Q.44** Which Indian city is located on the banks of the Musi River?

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Bengaluru

- C. Bhopal
- D. Lucknow

**Answer:** A

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

**Explanation:**

- Hyderabad is situated on the banks of the Musi River .
- The Musi River is a tributary of the Krishna River.

**Information Booster:**

- The city was historically established by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah.
- The Hussain Sagar Lake connects the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Lucknow: Located on the banks of the Gomti River.
- Bengaluru: Not located on a major river bank, though the Vrishabhavathi flows through it.

---

**Q.45** A State Bill reserved for the President under Article 200 becomes law only when:

- A. Governor approves
- B. Chief Minister recommends
- C. President assents
- D. Speaker certifies

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(C) President assents**

**Explanation:**

- If a Governor reserves a Bill for the consideration of the President under Article 200, it does not become law until the President gives his assent (Article 201).
- The Governor's role ends once the bill is reserved.

**Information Booster:**

- The President can assent, withhold assent, or direct the Governor to return the bill to the House for reconsideration.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Article 200: Deals with the Governor's powers to assent, withhold, or reserve a bill.

---

**Q.46** What was the rank of the Indian men's team in the Asian Games 2023 Kabaddi?

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) 1st**

**Explanation:**

- The Indian men's Kabaddi team won the Gold medal (1st rank) at the Asian Games 2023 held in Hangzhou, China.
- They defeated Iran in a controversial and high-intensity final match.

**Information Booster:**

- India reclaimed the gold after losing it to Iran in the 2018 Jakarta Asian Games.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- The Indian women's team also won the Gold medal in the same event.

---

**Q.47** The Natyanjali Dance Festival celebrated in Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu is dedicated to which deity?

- A. Lord Vishnu, the Protector
- B. Lord Nataraja, the Cosmic Dancer
- C. Lord Ganesha, the Remover of Obstacles
- D. Lord Brahma, the Creator

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) Lord Nataraja, the Cosmic Dancer**

**Explanation:**

- The Natyanjali Dance Festival is held annually at the Thillai Nataraja Temple in Chidambaram.
- It begins on the day of Mahashivaratri and pays tribute to Lord Nataraja, the form of Shiva as the cosmic dancer.

**Information Booster:**

- The temple is famous for its representation of the 108 Karanas (dance poses) from the Natya Shastra.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Lord Vishnu: Usually associated with dance forms like Mohiniyattam.

---

**Q.48** How many sections does the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 contain?

- A. 511
- B. 358
- C. 300
- D. 400

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(B) 358**

**Explanation:**

- The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, which replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC), contains 358 sections.
- The IPC, in contrast, had 511 sections.

**Information Booster:**

- The BNS introduces community service as a punishment for petty offences and addresses new age crimes.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- 511: The number of sections in the old Indian Penal Code (1860).

---

**Q.49** Wrestling was first included in the Ancient Olympic Games in:

- A. 708 BCE
- B. 612 BCE
- C. 520 BCE
- D. 480 BCE

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is **(A) 708 BCE**

**Explanation:**

- Wrestling was introduced to the ancient Olympic Games in 708 BCE.
- It was part of the Pentathlon and also a standalone event.

**Information Booster:**

- It is one of the oldest forms of combat known to humanity.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- The modern Olympics (since 1896) have also consistently featured wrestling (Greco-Roman and Freestyle).

---

**Q.50** The "Gotipua" tradition is a precursor to which classical dance form?

- A. Kathak

- B. Odissi
- C. Sattriya
- D. Kuchipudi

**Answer:** B

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

**Explanation:**

- Gotipua is a traditional dance form of Odisha performed by young boys dressed as women to praise Lord Jagannath and Krishna.
- It is considered the precursor to the modern Odissi classical dance form.

**Information Booster:**

- The dance involves acrobatic postures, some of which are inspired by the Bandha Nritya.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Kathak: Originated in North India (storytellers).
- Kuchipudi: Dance-drama tradition of Andhra Pradesh.

**Q.51** Two circles touch each other internally. How many common tangents can be drawn?

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

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Two circles touching each other internally.

**Formula Used:**

Number of common tangents depends on the relative position of the two circles. For circles touching internally, there is only one point of contact.

**Solution:**

When two circles touch each other internally, they share exactly one common point of contact. A tangent drawn at this point will be common to both circles.

Since one circle lies inside the other, no transverse or direct common tangents can be drawn without intersecting the circles.

Therefore, only 1 common tangent can be drawn.

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.52** If two circles of radius 6 cm and 2 cm have their centers 10 cm apart, what is the length of the direct common tangent?

- A. 6 cm
- B. 8 cm
- C.  $2\sqrt{21}$  cm
- D.  $\sqrt{37}$  cm

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Radius of larger circle (R) = 6 cm

Radius of smaller circle (r) = 2 cm

Distance between their centers (d) = 10 cm

**Formula Used:**

Length of Direct Common Tangent (DCT) =  $\sqrt{d^2 - (R - r)^2}$

**Solution:**

Substitute the given values into the formula:

$$\text{DCT} = \sqrt{10^2 - (6 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{100 - 4^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{100 - 16}$$

$$= \sqrt{84}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 \times 21} = 2\sqrt{21} \text{ cm}$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.53** A pillar is made in the shape of a regular triangular prism. The side length of its base is 8 cm. The column is built from 3 sections, and their heights form an arithmetic progression: 10 cm, 12 cm, and 14 cm. What is the total volume of the pillar?

- A.  $576\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$
- B.  $288\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$
- C.  $144\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$
- D.  $432\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Base: Equilateral Triangle, side 8 cm.

Heights: 10, 12, 14 cm.

**Formula Used:**

Total Volume = Area of Base  $\times$  Total Height

$$\text{Area of Base} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$$

**Solution:**

Total Height =  $10 + 12 + 14 = 36$  cm.

$$\text{Area of Base} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(8^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(64) = 16\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 16\sqrt{3} \times 36 \\ &= 576\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3. \end{aligned}$$

**Final Answer**

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.54** Express  $0.\overline{3}$  in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where p and q are integers and  $q \neq 0$ .

- A.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- B.  $\frac{3}{2}$
- C.  $\frac{5}{3}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

$0.\overline{3}$

**Solution:**

$$x = 0.\overline{3}$$

$$10x = 3.33333\dots$$

$$10x - x = (3.33333\dots) - (0.33333\dots)$$

$$9x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

**Alternate Method:**

$$0.\overline{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

**Q.55** A car travels 80 km at the speed of 20 km/h and the next 30 km at the speed of 30 km/h. What is its average speed?

- A. 20 km/h
- B. 22 km/h
- C. 40 km/h
- D. 30 km/h

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

Distance 1: 80 km

Speed 1: 20 km/h

Distance 2: 30 km

Speed 2: 30 km/h

**Formula Used:**

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

**Solution:**

$$\text{Time 1} = \frac{\text{Distance 1}}{\text{Speed 1}}$$

$$\text{Time 1} = \frac{80 \text{ km}}{20 \text{ km/h}} = 4 \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Time 2} = \frac{\text{Distance 2}}{\text{Speed 2}}$$

$$\text{Time 2} = \frac{30 \text{ km}}{30 \text{ km/h}} = 1 \text{ hour}$$

Total Distance = Distance 1 + Distance 2

Total Distance = 80 km + 30 km = 110 km

Total Time = Time 1 + Time 2

Total Time = 4 hours + 1 hour = 5 hours

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

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{110 \text{ km}}{5 \text{ hours}} = 22 \text{ km/h}$$

Therefore, the average speed of the car is 22 km/h.

**Q.56** Shantanu's income decreased from Rs. 42,800 to Rs. 37,236. Find the percentage decrease in his income.

- A. 12%
- B. 11%
- C. 14%
- D. 13%

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Initial Income ( $I_1$ ) Rs. 42,800

Final Income ( $I_2$ ) Rs. 37,236

**Concept Used:**

Percentage Decrease Formula

$$\text{Percentage Decrease} = \left( \frac{\text{Initial Value} - \text{Final Value}}{\text{Initial Value}} \right) \times 100$$

**Solution:**

Decrease in income

$$\text{Decrease} = I_1 - I_2 = 42,800 - 37,236 = 5,564 \text{ Rs.}$$

$$\text{Percentage Decrease} = \left( \frac{5,564}{42,800} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \left( \frac{5,564}{42,800} \right)$$

$$= 13\%$$

**Q.57** If a sum on compound interest becomes 4 times in 3 years, then with the same interest rate, the sum will become 64 times in:

- A. 8 years
- B. 15 years
- C. 12 years
- D. 9 years

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

A sum of money becomes 4 times itself in 3 years at compound interest.

-We need to find the time it takes for the same sum to become 64 times itself at the same interest rate.

**Formula Used:**

Compound Interest Formula:

$$A = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

where:

A = Amount after n years,

P = Principal,

r = Annual interest rate,

n = Time in years.

**Solution:**

The amount becomes 4 times in 3 years:

$$4P = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^3$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^3 = 4$$

Now, it became 64 times;

$$64P = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n = 64$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n = (4)^3$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n = \left[\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^3\right]^3$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n = \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^9$$

Base is equal, so

$$n = 9 \text{ years}$$

**Alternate Solution:**

If the amount becomes 4 times in 3 years, then the growth follows:

$$4 = 2^2 \text{ (since 4 is 2 squared)}$$

Time for 64 Times Growth:

$$64 = 4^3, \text{ so the growth factor of 64 corresponds to 3 periods of 3 years each:}$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9 \text{ years}$$

**Q.58** If the radius of a sphere is 5 cm, then its surface area is:

- A.  $121\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- B.  $81\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- C.  $100\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- D.  $144\pi \text{ cm}^2$

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Radius of the sphere =  $r = 5 \text{ cm}$

**Formula Used:**

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

**Solution:**

$$A = 4\pi(5)^2$$

$$A = 4\pi \times 25$$

$$A = 100\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

**Q.59** Two mixers and one TV cost ₹7,000, while two TVs and one mixer cost ₹9,800. The value of one TV is:

- A. ₹3,600
- B. ₹4,600
- C. ₹3,200
- D. ₹4,200

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

$$2 \text{ mixers} + 1 \text{ TV} = ₹7,000$$

$$1 \text{ mixer} + 2 \text{ TVs} = ₹9,800$$

**Solution:**

Let 'm' be the cost of one mixer.

Let 't' be the cost of one TV.

$$\text{Equation 1: } 2m + t = 7000$$

$$\text{Equation 2: } m + 2t = 9800$$

Multiply Equation 2 by 2:

$$\text{Equation 3: } 2m + 4t = 19600$$

Subtract Equation 1 from Equation 3, we get:

$$(2m + 4t) - (2m + t) = 19600 - 7000$$

$$3t = 12600$$

$$t = 4200$$

The value of one TV is ₹4,200.

**Q.60** Riya offers 12% discount on all her goods and offers an additional discount of 6% to those customers who pay in cash. How much will a customer have to pay for a fan marked for ₹2,400 if he pays in cash?

- A. ₹1,985.28
- B. ₹1,900
- C. ₹2,300.50
- D. ₹2,122.50

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

$$\text{Marked Price} = \text{Rs. } 2400$$

Discount of 12% and then 6% is given.

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Marked Price} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Discount}}{100}\right)$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{Selling Price after 1st discount} = 2400 \times \left(1 - \frac{12}{100}\right) = 2400 \times 0.88 = \text{Rs. } 2112$$

$$\text{Selling Price after 2nd Discount} = 2112 \times \left(1 - \frac{6}{100}\right) = 2112 \times 0.94 = \text{Rs.}1985.28$$

**Q.61** The simple interest on a principal amount is Rs.192 for a period of 2 years at the rate of 8% per annum. The principal amount is:

- A. Rs.1,600
- B. Rs.1,000
- C. Rs.1,400
- D. Rs.1,200

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Simple Interest (SI) = Rs.192

Time (T) = 2 years

Rate of Interest (R) = 8% per annum

**Concept Used:**

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

**Solution:**

Substituting the values in the formula:

$$192 = \frac{P \times 8 \times 2}{100}$$

$$192 = \frac{16P}{100}$$

$$P = \frac{192 \times 100}{16}$$

$$P = \frac{19200}{16} = 1200$$

**Q.62** If 48 : x :: x : 75, and x > 0, then what is the value of x ?

- A. 51
- B. 57
- C. 63
- D. 60

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Proportion: 48 : x :: x : 75

x > 0

**Concept Used:**

In a proportion a : b :: c : d, the product of the means (b and c) is equal to the product of the extremes (a and d), i.e., ad = bc.

**Solution:**

48 : x :: x : 75

$$48 \times 75 = x \times x$$

$$3600 = x^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{3600}$$

Find the positive root (since  $x > 0$ ):

$$x = 60$$

Therefore, the value of  $x$  is 60.

**Q.63** If  $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$ , for  $0 < x < 90^\circ$ , then the value of  $\frac{(1 - \sin x)}{(1 + \sin x)}$  will be:

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{5}$
- C.  $\frac{4}{5}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

$$\tan x = \frac{3}{4}, 0^\circ < x < 90^\circ$$

**Concept Used:**

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

**Solution:**

$\sin x$  and  $\cos x$

From, ratio of  $\tan x$ , Perpendicular = 3, Base = 4

So, From the Pythagoras theorem,

$$\text{Hypotenuse} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sin x = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

So,

$$\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{3}{5}}{1 + \frac{3}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5-3}{5}}{\frac{5+3}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{8}$$

$$= \frac{2}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

**Q.64** Triangle XYZ is an isosceles triangle with sides  $XY = XZ$ . If the measure of angle Y is  $80^\circ$ , what is the measure of angle X?

- A.  $30^\circ$
- B.  $40^\circ$
- C.  $20^\circ$
- D.  $50^\circ$

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Triangle XYZ is isosceles with  $XY = XZ$

Angle Y =  $80^\circ$

**Concept Used:**

In an isosceles triangle, the angles opposite the equal sides are equal. The sum of angles in a triangle is  $180^\circ$

**Solution:**

Since  $XY = XZ$ , the angles opposite these sides are equal. Therefore:

$$\angle Y = \angle Z = 80^\circ$$

Let  $\angle X$  be the third angle. Using the angle sum property:

$$\angle X + \angle Y + \angle Z = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle X + 80^\circ + 80^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle X = 180^\circ - 160^\circ = 20^\circ$$

The measure of angle X is  $20^\circ$ .

**Q.65** Two circles with centre O and A touch each other externally. The radius of the first circle with centre O is 6 cm. The radius of the second circle with centre A is 3 cm. Find the length of their common tangent CB (in centimetres).

- A.  $3\sqrt{2}$
- B.  $4\sqrt{3}$
- C.  $4\sqrt{2}$
- D.  $6\sqrt{2}$

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Radius of the first circle ( $r_1$ ) = 6 cm

Radius of the second circle ( $r_2$ ) = 3 cm

The circles touch externally at one point.

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Length of common tangent} = \sqrt{d^2 - (r_1 - r_2)^2}$$

where d is the distance between the centers of the two circles, given by:

$$d = r_1 + r_2$$

**Solution:**

Calculating d:

$$d = 6 + 3 = 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Length of common tangent} = \sqrt{9^2 - (6 - 3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{81 - 9}$$

$$= \sqrt{72}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

**Q.66** Two trains of lengths 310 m and 330 m, respectively, are 160 m apart. They start moving towards each other on parallel tracks, at speeds 130 km/h and 158 km/h respectively. In how much time (in seconds) will the trains cross each other?

- A. 10
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 18

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Length of train

$$L_1 = 310\text{m}$$

$$L_2 = 330\text{m}$$

Distance between the trains = 160m

Speed of trains

$$S_1 = 130 \text{ km/h}$$

$$S_2 = 158 \text{ km/h}$$

**Formula Used:**

If the two object moves towards each other with speed x and y km/h and distance between them is D then,

Relative speed is (x + y) km/h

$$\text{Time to cross each other} = \frac{D}{(x + y)} \text{ hr}$$

**Solution:**

As per the question;

$$\text{Total distance between them} = 160 + 310 + 330 = 800 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Relative Speed} = 130 + 158 = 288 \text{ km/hr} = 288 \times \frac{5}{18} = 80 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{800}{80} = 10 \text{ sec}$$

**Q.67** Tony should get 40% of the total marks to pass. He obtained 120 marks and failed by 30 marks. What are the total marks?

- A. 400
- B. 300
- C. 375
- D. 500

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Passing percentage = 40%

Marks obtained = 120

Marks failed by = 30

**Formula Used:**

$$\text{Percentage} = \left( \frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} \right) \times 100$$

**Solution:**

Passing marks = Marks obtained + Marks failed by

Passing marks = 120 + 30

Passing marks = 150

Relate passing marks to the passing percentage: We know that the passing marks represent 40% of the total marks.

Let 'T' be the total marks.

40% of T = 150

$0.4 \times T = 150$

$$T = \frac{150}{0.4}$$

T = 375

Therefore, the total marks are 375.

Option (C) is right.

**Q.68** A mixture contains alcohol and water in the ratio of 12: 5. On adding 14 liters of water, the ratio of alcohol to water becomes 4: 3. The quantity of alcohol in the mixture is:

- A. 18 L
- B. 28 L
- C. 30 L
- D. 42 L

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Initial ratio of alcohol to water = 12 : 5

14 litres of water added

New ratio of alcohol to water = 4:3

**Solution:**

Let the initial quantity of alcohol be 12x and the initial quantity of water be 5x.

After adding 14 litres of water, the new ratio is:

$$\frac{12x}{5x + 14} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$36x = 20x + 56$$

$$x = 3.5$$

Quantity of alcohol = 12x = 12(3.5) = 42 litres.

**Q.69** Divide some money in the ratio Ravi, Reeta and Rahul that 5 (Part of Ravi) = 3 (Part of Reeta) = 11 (Part of Rahul). The money ratio of Ravi : Reeta : Rahul is equal to:

- A. 5 : 11 : 3
- B. 33 : 55 : 15
- C. 11 : 33 : 15
- D. 11 : 5 : 3

**Answer:** B

**Sol: Given:**

Money divided

$$5(\text{part of Ravi}) = 3(\text{Part of Reeta}) = 11(\text{Part of Rahul})$$

**Formula and Concept Used:**

Ratio property,

**Solution:**

As per the question;

$$5(\text{part of Ravi}) = 3(\text{Part of Reeta}) = 11(\text{Part of Rahul}) = K$$

$$5(\text{part of Ravi}) = K$$

$$\text{Part of Ravi} = \frac{K}{5}$$

Similarly, for

$$\text{Part of Reeta} = \frac{K}{3}$$

$$\text{Part of Rahul} = \frac{K}{11}$$

Now the ratio

$$= \frac{K}{5} : \frac{K}{3} : \frac{K}{11}$$

$$= 33 : 55 : 15$$

**Q.70** By selling 200 bags for Rs. 380 a retailer loses 5 percent. To make a profit of 40 percent, how many bags should he sell for Rs. 196?

- A. 80
- B. 75
- C. 60
- D. 70

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Selling price for 200 bags = Rs. 380

Loss = 5%

Desired profit = 40%

The retailer wants to know how many bags he should sell for Rs. 196 to achieve the desired profit.

**Formula Used:**

Loss and profit are based on the cost price and selling price.

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

Cost price of goods can be derived from the selling price and the loss percentage:

$$\text{Cost Price} = \frac{\text{Selling Price}}{(1 - \text{Loss \%})}$$

**Solution:**

First, calculate the cost price of the 200 bags based on the 5% loss:

$$\text{Cost Price of 200 bags} = \frac{380}{1 - 0.05} = \frac{380}{0.95} = 400$$

So, the cost price of 200 bags is Rs. 400.

Now, calculate the cost price of one bag:

$$\text{Cost Price per bag} = \frac{400}{200} = 2$$

To achieve a 40% profit, the selling price of each bag should be:

$$\text{Selling Price per bag for 40\% profit} = 2 \times (1 + 0.40) = 2 \times 1.40 = 2.80$$

Now, to find the number of bags to sell for Rs. 196:

$$\text{Number of bags} = \frac{\text{Total Selling Price}}{\text{Selling Price per bag}} = \frac{196}{2.80} = 70$$

**Q.71** A bag is bought for ₹1020 and sold at ₹850. What is the loss percent?

- A.  $\frac{52}{3}\%$
- B. 17%
- C.  $\frac{50}{3}\%$
- D.  $\frac{47}{3}\%$

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

Cost Price (C.P.) = ₹1020

Selling Price (S.P.) = ₹850

**Formula Used:**

The formula for calculating Loss Percent is:

$$\text{Loss Percent} = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

Where:

Loss = C.P. - S.P.

**Solution:**

Calculate the loss:

$$\text{Loss} = 1020 - 850 = 170$$

Calculate the loss percent:

$$\text{Loss Percent} = \frac{170}{1020} \times 100 = \frac{50}{3}\%$$

**Q.72** Two mini trains of length 80 m and 120 m, respectively, are moving on parallel tracks in opposite directions at 30 m/s and 20 m/s respectively. The time taken (in seconds) by both the mini trains to cross each other is:

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 10
- D. 8

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

Length of first mini train = 80 m

Length of second mini train = 120 m

Speed of first mini train = 30 m/s

Speed of second mini train = 20 m/s

The trains are moving in opposite directions.

**Formula Used:**

When two objects move in opposite directions

Relative Speed = Speed1 + Speed2

The time taken to cross each other is given by:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Length of Both Trains}}{\text{Relative Speed}}$$

**Solution:**

Applying the formula:

$$\text{Time} = \frac{120 + 80}{30 + 20} = \frac{200}{50} = 4 \text{ sec}$$

**Q.73** Simplify : 3889 + 12.952 - 47.95

- A. 3853.892
- B. 3853.982
- C. 3854.002
- D. 3854.012

**Answer:** C

**Sol: Given:**

3889 + 12.952 - 47.95

**Solution:**

3889 + 12.952 - 47.95

=3901.952 - 47.95

=3854.002

Thus, option (c) is right.

**Q.74** Raj is 20 percent less efficient than Rahul. If Rahul can make a computer in 20 days, then Raj can make the same computer in how many days?

- A. 27 days
- B. 35 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 25 days

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

Rahul can complete the work in 20 days  
Raj is 20% less efficient than Rahul

**Formula used:**

Total work = Efficiency × Time

**Solution:**

Let Efficiency of Rahul be 100 unit per day  
Efficiency of Raj = 100 - 20% of 100 = 80 unit per day  
Total work = (Efficiency of Rahul) × (Time taken by Rahul)

$$\text{Total Work} = 100 \times 20 = 2000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Time taken by Raj to complete the whole work} &= \frac{\text{Total Work}}{\text{Efficiency of Raj}} \\ &= \frac{2000}{80} = 25 \text{ days} \end{aligned}$$

**Q.75** 40 men can complete a work in 30 days. However, if 10 men leave the group, how many days will the group take to complete the work?

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

**Answer:** A

**Sol: Given:**

40 men can complete a work in 30 days.  
10 men leave the group.

**Formula Used:**

Work = Number of men × Number of days

**Solution:**

Calculate the total work in man-days:

Total work = 40 men × 30 days = 1200 man-days

Calculate the new number of men:

New number of men = 40 - 10 = 30 men

Calculate the number of days required to complete the work with the new number of men:

Number of days = Total work / New number of men

Number of days = 1200 man-days / 30 men

Number of days = 40 days

**Q.76** What does the passage suggest by calling art an "epistemic act"?

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted "truths," disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From

sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Art exists only to stir emotions.
- B. Art helps form and challenge ways of knowing and understanding.
- C. Art is valuable only as a historical record.
- D. Art mainly promotes government-approved beliefs.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The passage calls art an “epistemic act” and immediately explains what that means: art “questions accepted truths,” “disrupts dominant frameworks,” and “widens the space for voices kept at the margins.”

The word **epistemic** relates to **knowledge and ways of knowing**. Therefore, calling art an epistemic act suggests that art actively shapes, challenges, and expands understanding, rather than merely entertaining.

In other words, art participates in the production of meaning and knowledge by challenging what society treats as “true” or normal.

**Why option (b) is correct:**

Option (b) states that art helps form and challenge ways of knowing and understanding, which matches the passage’s explanation of art questioning accepted truths and disrupting dominant frameworks.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A is too narrow; the passage says art is not merely ornamental or emotional but also critical and transformative.
- C is incorrect because the passage says art is also a record of civilisations, but not “only” that; it has multiple roles.
- D is opposite to the passage, which warns that loss of autonomy can turn art into propaganda; it does not define art’s essence as promoting official beliefs.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.77** In the passage, the phrase “commodification of art” most nearly means:

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Art being stored and protected in official museums.
- B. Art being turned into a sellable product that loses its critical edge.
- C. Art being created only for classroom learning.
- D. Art being used solely to encourage political awareness.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The passage explains that in an algorithm-driven era, art faces the “commodification of art,” where “visibility and virality often decide worth” and “the aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption.”

This means art is treated like a market product—something made primarily to sell or to gain attention—rather than something that retains depth, critique, nuance, and risk.

When art is commodified, it can lose its autonomy and critical edge and may be reduced to shallow spectacle.

**Why option (b) is correct:**

Option (b) precisely matches this idea: art becomes a sellable product and may lose its questioning force and critical purpose.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A is incorrect because museum storage is about preservation, not turning art into commercial spectacle.
- C is incorrect because classroom learning is not the focus; the passage focuses on market/media forces and virality.
- D is incorrect because the passage does not restrict commodification to political awareness; it is about market-driven reduction of art.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.78** As per the passage, what role can art play under politically restrictive conditions?

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art’s role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. It strengthens official propaganda through imagery.
- B. It becomes irrelevant to society.
- C. It becomes a vehicle for dissent and expresses what cannot be said openly.
- D. It remains limited to universities and scholars.

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c).

**Explanation:**

The passage states that “Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy.” This means that under politically restrictive conditions—when people cannot freely speak—art becomes a tool to express ideas indirectly.

Forms like satire, documentary cinema, and performance communicate what cannot be stated openly by using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion. Therefore, art can function as a **vehicle for dissent** and can express suppressed truths without directly confronting authority in plain language.

**Context from the passage:**

- Art “evades suppression” through symbol and metaphor.
- Art “can carry dissent” when speech is restricted.

**Why option (c) is correct:**

Option (c) accurately reflects the passage’s idea that art communicates what cannot be said openly, especially in restrictive political environments.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A is opposite to the passage, which warns that loss of autonomy may turn art into propaganda; it does not say art strengthens official propaganda by default.
- B is incorrect because the passage portrays art as socially and politically significant, not irrelevant.
- D is incorrect because the passage discusses public art, street theatre, and participatory forms, not confinement to universities.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.79** Which option best explains the “dialectical” character of art mentioned in the passage?

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art’s role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Art is always harmful and on the margins.
- B. Art operates through tensions—reflecting society while also reshaping it.
- C. Art survives only inside elite galleries.
- D. Art exists only to preserve the past.

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The passage ends by describing art as “a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative.” The word **dialectical** here indicates the presence of **tension between two forces** that exist together.

Art is called “mirror” because it reflects society—its values, fears, conflicts, and realities. At the same time, it is a “blueprint” because it can reshape thinking, question accepted truths, and open space for marginalised voices.

Thus, art is not limited to one role; it works through opposites: it can challenge power while also building community, unsettle comfort while also generating empathy.

**Context from the passage:**

- The passage says art is a medium of critique and cultural change, showing its transformative side.
- It also says art preserves shared memory and records civilisations, showing its reflective/historical side.

**Why option (b) is correct:**

Option (b) exactly explains this dual nature: art reflects society and simultaneously reshapes it, which is the essence of a dialectical character.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A is incorrect because the passage presents art as vital and powerful, not always harmful.
- C is incorrect because the passage mentions participatory and public forms that broaden access beyond elite galleries.
- D is incorrect because the passage clearly states art's role is not singular and includes critique, dissent, empathy, and transformation, not only preservation.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.80** . What is the closest meaning of the word “banality” as used in the passage?

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted “truths,” disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

- A. Energy
- B. Triviality
- C. Flexibility
- D. Harshness

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The word **banality** in the passage is used in the line: “market and media forces that may reduce it to banality.” The passage contrasts art's depth, complexity, nuance, and risk with what happens when it becomes a quick-consumption spectacle.

Thus, **banality** refers to something becoming **ordinary, dull, trivial, and lacking originality or depth**. (Closest meaning: triviality)

**Why option (b) is correct:**

Option (b) “Triviality” directly conveys the sense of being superficial, commonplace, and unimportant, which fits the passage's warning about art losing complexity.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A Energy is the opposite of dullness and triviality.
- C Flexibility does not convey the idea of dull commonness.
- D Harshness relates to severity, not trivial or ordinary meaninglessness.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.81** Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Hammer and tongs

- A. With great intensity
- B. Without preparation
- C. In a concealed manner
- D. Without real effort

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The idiom **hammer and tongs** means **with great energy, force, or intensity**. It is often used for actions such as working hard, fighting fiercely, or arguing aggressively.

The expression suggests the forceful, continuous striking action of a hammer used with tongs in metalwork, hence the sense of vigorous intensity. (Hindi meaning/idiomatic sense: पूरे जोर-शोर से / बहुत तीव्रता से)

**Example (idiom in a sentence):**

The teams went at each other hammer and tongs throughout the match.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- B means unprepared, which is a different idea.
- C means secretly or hiddenly, which does not match intensity.
- D means lazily or without seriousness, which is the opposite of the idiom's meaning.

**Other related idioms (exam enrichment):**

- **At full tilt** – with maximum effort or speed.
- **In full swing** – happening actively and energetically.
- **Go all out** – use maximum effort.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.82** Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

He **dislikes to speak** in public.

- A. dislikes to speaking
- B. dislikes from speaking
- C. dislikes speaking
- D. is disliking to speak

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c).

**Explanation:**

With the verb **dislike**, we generally use a **gerund (verb + ing)**, not the infinitive "to + verb," especially in standard exam grammar. Therefore, "He dislikes **speaking** in public" is the correct and natural structure.

Option (c) correctly replaces the highlighted part and makes the sentence grammatically accurate.

**Grammatical rule used:**

- Verbs of liking/disliking (like, love, enjoy, dislike, hate) commonly take **gerund** as the object.
- Structure: Subject + dislike + V-ing + object/complement.

**Example (rule-based):**

She dislikes waking up early in winter.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **A** is incorrect because "to speaking" is not a valid form.
- **B** is incorrect because "from speaking" does not fit with "dislikes" in standard usage.
- **D** is incorrect because "dislike" is a stative verb and generally not used in continuous form ("is disliking") for such general preference.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.83** Change the following from active to passive:

Did the manager approve the revised budget plan?

- A. Was the revised budget plan approved from the manager?
- B. Had the revised budget plan been approved by the manager?
- C. Was the revised budget plan approved by the manager?
- D. Is the revised budget plan being approved by the manager?

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c).

**Explanation:**

The given sentence is an **interrogative sentence** in **simple past active voice**: "Did the manager approve the revised budget plan?"

To convert an interrogative active sentence into passive:

- Make the object of the active voice the subject of the passive voice: "the revised budget plan" becomes the subject.
- Use the correct auxiliary for simple past passive: **was/were + V3**.
- Keep the question form by placing the auxiliary before the subject.
- Use **by** to introduce the agent (the manager).

**Correct passive structure (Simple Past Interrogative):**

Was/Were + Object (as subject) + V3 + by + Agent?

Thus, "Was the revised budget plan approved by the manager?" is correct.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A uses "from" instead of "by"; agent is introduced with **by** in passive voice.
- B changes the tense to past perfect passive (had been approved), which is not required.
- D changes the tense to present continuous passive (is being approved), which is incorrect.

**Example (similar conversion):**

Active: Did the teacher check the notebooks?

Passive: Were the notebooks checked by the teacher?

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.84** Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

"An exaggerated sense of one's own importance."

- A. Caution
- B. Meekness
- C. Vanity
- D. Simplicity

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c).

**Explanation:**

The phrase "an exaggerated sense of one's own importance" refers to a state in which a person is overly proud of themselves, excessively concerned with self-image, and believes themselves to be highly significant.

The one-word substitute that best matches this meaning is **vanity**, which means **excessive pride in one's appearance, qualities, or achievements**.

(Hindi meaning: घमंड / आत्ममुग्धता)

**Example:**

His vanity prevented him from accepting even constructive criticism.

**Meanings of the other options:**

- **A: Caution** – carefulness to avoid danger or mistakes. (Hindi meaning: सावधानी)
- **B: Meekness** – quiet, gentle, and submissive nature; lack of aggression. (Hindi meaning: नम्रता / दबूपन)
- **D: Simplicity** – plainness; being uncomplicated or modest in lifestyle. (Hindi meaning: सरलता)

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.85** Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

Neither did the committee acknowledge the financial irregularities, (1)/ nor did they consider the repeated warnings (2)/ issued by auditors, which, according to reports, (3)/ has been ignored for a long time. (4)/

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct option is (d).

**Explanation:**

The error lies in part (4) because of **subject-verb agreement**.

The relative pronoun **which** refers to the nearest suitable noun phrase, i.e., **the repeated warnings** (plural). Therefore, the verb following it must also be plural.

In the sentence, the verb is written as **has been ignored** (singular), which does not agree with the plural antecedent **warnings**.

**Correct form:** "...which, according to reports, **have been ignored** for a long time."

**Grammatical rule used:**

- When a relative pronoun like **which** refers to a plural noun, the verb must be plural.
- Plural antecedent + relative pronoun + plural verb (have/are/were), not singular (has/is/was).

**Example (rule-based):**

The instructions **which** were given yesterday **have** helped everyone.

**Information booster:**

- If **which** refers to a singular noun, singular verb is correct (e.g., "the report which **has** been published").
- If it refers to a plural noun, plural verb is required (e.g., "the reports which **have** been published").

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.86** Which is the correct spelling for a word meaning "countless"?

- Innumerable
- Inumerable
- Innumerabel
- Innumerible

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The correctly spelt word meaning "countless" is **Innumerable**.

**Innumerable** means **too many to be counted; countless**. It is used when something exists in a very large number. (Hindi meaning: असंख्य / अनगिनत)

**Example:**

She faced innumerable difficulties but still achieved success.

**Meanings of all the given options:**

- **A: Innumerable** – countless; too many to count. (Hindi meaning: असंख्य)
- **B: Inumerable** – incorrect spelling; missing "nn". (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **C: Innumerabel** – incorrect spelling; wrong ending. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **D: Innumerible** – incorrect spelling; wrong vowel sequence. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)

**Information booster (spelling tip):**

Remember: **in + numer + able** where "numer" relates to number; the standard spelling keeps **double n** in "innumerable."

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.87** Choose the right collocation:

The report delivers a \_\_\_\_ evaluation of the new policy framework.

- threw going
- thorough-going
- comprehensive-go
- going-thorough

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The blank requires a word that naturally collocates with **evaluation** and also fits grammatically as an adjective before a noun.

**Thorough-going** is a standard collocation meaning **very complete, detailed, and careful**. Hence, "a thorough-going evaluation" is grammatically correct and contextually precise.

**Meaning of the correct collocation:**

**Thorough-going evaluation** means an evaluation that examines all aspects in depth, leaving no important detail unchecked. (Hindi meaning: बहुत विस्तृत और गहन मूल्यांकन)

**Example:**

The committee conducted a thorough-going evaluation of the project before approving funds.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **A: threw going** is meaningless and not a recognised collocation.
- **C: comprehensive-go** is not a valid word form; it is incorrectly hyphenated and grammatically wrong.
- **D: going-thorough** is an incorrect order and not a recognised expression.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.88** Select the correct option for the Direct Speech conversion of the sentence below.

The ecologist cautioned that the region's carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiplied without control.

- The ecologist said, "The region's carrying capacity will be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control."
- The ecologist said, "Had invasive organisms multiplied without control, the region's carrying capacity would be surpassed."
- The ecologist said, "The region's carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control."
- The ecologist said, "If invasive organisms multiplied without control, the carrying capacity had been surpassed."

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c).

**Explanation:**

To convert the given reported statement into direct speech, we must restore the original quoted content while keeping the meaning unchanged.

The indirect statement uses the modal **might** and a conditional clause: "might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiplied without control." The most accurate direct speech will preserve this same modal meaning of **possibility** and the same conditional relationship.

Option (c) reproduces the sentence inside quotation marks without changing its tense or meaning, making it the best direct-speech conversion among the options.

**Rules used (direct speech reconstruction):**

- Keep the original modal meaning intact (might indicates possibility, not certainty).
- Do not change the conditional structure unnecessarily.
- Put the restored statement within quotation marks after a reporting expression.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **A** changes **might** to **will**, converting possibility into certainty, which alters the meaning.
- **B** changes the conditional into a third conditional form ("Had... would..."), which changes the time reference and meaning.
- **D** is grammatically incorrect and illogical ("had been surpassed" does not fit with the conditional pattern given).

**Information booster:**

In narration questions, modals like **might** often remain the same when converting between forms if the intended meaning is preserved.

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.89** Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:

The applicants were being interviewed by the panel members.

- The panel members interviewed the applicants.
- The panel members had interviewed the applicants.
- The applicants were interviewed by the panel members.
- The panel members were interviewing the applicants.

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The correct option is (d).

**Explanation:**

The given sentence is in **passive voice** and in the **past continuous** form: "were being interviewed."

To convert passive to active, we make the agent (the doer) the subject of the sentence. Here, **the panel members** are the doers.

We also convert the tense according to the standard structure:

**Passive (Past Continuous):** was/were being + V3

**Active (Past Continuous):** was/were + V-ing

Therefore, "The panel members were interviewing the applicants" is the correct active form.

Structure:

Active voice: Subject (doer) + was/were + V-ing + object

Passive voice: Object + was/were being + V3 + by + subject

Why other options are incorrect:

- A changes the tense to simple past (interviewed) and loses the continuous sense.
- B changes the tense to past perfect, which is incorrect here.
- C remains in passive voice and does not satisfy the requirement of active conversion.

Example (similar conversion):

Passive: The documents were being checked by the clerk.

Active: The clerk was checking the documents.

So the correct answer is (d)

**Q.90** Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Get the jump on

- A. Admit defeat suddenly
- B. Gain an edge by moving first
- C. Turn against one's friends
- D. Avoid consequences

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The idiom **get the jump on** means **to gain an advantage over someone by acting before they do** or by surprising them with faster action. It commonly indicates being prepared earlier, starting earlier, or taking the first effective step, which gives a competitive advantage. (Hindi meaning/idiomatic sense: पहले कदम उठाकर बढ़त लेना / पहले से बढ़त बना लेना)

**Example (idiom in a sentence):**

We left early to get the jump on the traffic.

**Why option (b) is correct:**

Option (b) matches the exact sense of **acting first to gain an edge**.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- A relates to surrendering, which is unrelated to gaining advantage.
- C means betrayal, which does not match the idiom.
- D means escaping results of actions, which is a different idea.

**Other related idioms (for exam enrichment):**

- **Get a head start** – begin earlier than others to gain advantage.
- **Beat someone to the punch** – do something before someone else can.
- **One step ahead** – having an advantage because of better preparation.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.91** Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:

1. One effective approach is to broaden energy options by moving from fossil fuels to renewables such as solar, wind, and geothermal power.
2. To limit the harshest impacts of climate change, the world must sharply cut dependence on carbon-heavy energy systems.
3. This transition not only reduces greenhouse gases but also improves air quality and opens fresh economic pathways.
4. In addition, policies that increase efficiency in buildings and transport can further reduce overall energy demand.

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

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

A coherent paragraph usually begins with the **central idea/problem statement** and then moves to solutions and supporting details.

Sentence (2) introduces the main objective: reducing dependence on carbon-heavy energy to limit climate change impacts. This acts as the natural opening.

Sentence (1) logically follows by giving one effective approach to achieve that objective: shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

Sentence (3) must come next because it begins with "This transition," which clearly refers to the shift described in sentence (1). It explains the benefits of the transition.

Sentence (4) finally adds an additional supporting strategy using "In addition," which signals an extra measure beyond renewables—efficiency policies.

**Order justification (step-by-step):**

- 2 sets the context and the need (cut carbon-heavy energy).
- 1 provides the first concrete solution (move to renewables).
- 3 explains the results of that solution ("This transition").
- 4 adds another supportive measure introduced by "In addition."

**Information booster (exam tip):**

Linking words like "This," "Therefore," "In addition," and "However" are strong indicators for sequencing. Here, "This transition" must follow the sentence that introduces the transition.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.92** A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.

She said, "I purchased a new smartphone."

- A. She said that she had purchased a new smartphone.
- B. She said that she purchases a new smartphone.
- C. She said that she was purchasing a new smartphone.
- D. She said that she has purchased a new smartphone.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

To convert direct speech into indirect speech, we apply standard narration rules.

Here, the reporting verb is **said** (past tense). Therefore, the tense of the reported speech generally shifts one step back (backshifting).

The original sentence uses **simple past** ("purchased"). When reported with a past reporting verb, **simple past** changes to **past perfect**.

Also, the pronoun **I** changes according to the subject of the reporting verb: **I** becomes **she**.

**Correct indirect speech:**

She said that she **had purchased** a new smartphone.

**Rules used (detailed):**

- Reporting verb in the past (said) usually causes tense backshift.
- Simple Past => Past Perfect.
- Pronoun change: I => she (as per the speaker).

**Example (rule-based):**

He said, "I finished my work." => He said that he **had finished** his work.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- B uses present tense (purchases), which does not match the required backshift.
- C changes meaning to an ongoing action (was purchasing), which is not implied in the original statement.
- D uses present perfect (has purchased), which is not the correct backshifted form after "said".

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.93** Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

They are planning to go to abroad for training.

- A. are planning to go abroad
- B. plan going to abroad
- C. are planning to go to the abroad
- D. are planning to go for abroad

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The error in the highlighted phrase is the use of "to" before **abroad**. The word **abroad** is an adverb and it does not take a preposition like **to** before it. Therefore, the correct expression is "**go abroad**", not "**go to abroad**".

Option (a) correctly removes the unnecessary preposition and keeps the sentence natural and grammatically correct.

**Grammatical rule used:**

- **Abroad** is an adverb of place; adverbs of place generally do not require a preposition before them in this structure.
- We say: go abroad, travel abroad, live abroad.

**Example (rule-based):**

She went abroad to complete her higher studies.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **B** is grammatically awkward and still contains **to abroad**, which is incorrect.
- **C** adds **the** unnecessarily; we do not say **the abroad**.
- **D** uses **for** incorrectly; **go for abroad** is not a standard structure.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.94** Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The monk carried a carved crosier into the sanctuary.

- The gardener admired the **crosier** ferns growing near the pond.
- The bishop held a silver **crosier** during the procession.
- The priest polished the wooden **crosier** before the ceremony.
- The cathedral displayed an antique **crosier** in a glass case.

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The highlighted word **crosier** in the given sentence means a **bishop's pastoral staff** (a curved staff carried by bishops or high clergy). However, the question asks for a sentence containing the **homonym** of the word.

A **homonym** is a word that has the **same spelling or pronunciation** but a **different meaning**.

In botany, **crosier** also refers to the **coiled, curved young frond of a fern** (often called a fiddlehead), because it resembles the curved shape of a staff.

**Option analysis:**

- **A** uses **crosier** with **ferns**, clearly indicating the botanical meaning (young curled fern fronds). This is a different meaning from the religious staff, so it correctly uses the homonym.
- **B, C, D** all use **crosier** in the religious sense (bishop/priest/cathedral), which is the same meaning as the original sentence, not the homonym.

**Example (homonym usage):**

In spring, the forest floor is covered with crosiers emerging from the soil.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.95** Choose the correct one-word substitution for:

"Someone who challenges or resists the established system or authority."

- Advocate
- Conformist
- Rebel
- Theist

**Answer:** C

**Sol:** The correct option is (c).

**Explanation:**

A person who challenges or resists an established system, rules, or authority is called a **rebel**.

A **rebel** refuses to accept accepted control and may oppose government, institutions, or social norms. (Hindi meaning: विद्रोही / बागी)

**Example:**

The rebel openly spoke against the unfair policies of the regime.

Meanings of the other options:

- **A: Advocate** – a person who supports or speaks in favour of something. (Hindi meaning: समर्थक / पक्षधर)
- **B: Conformist** – a person who follows rules and accepted behaviour; opposite of rebel. (Hindi meaning: परंपरानुसार चलने वाला)
- **D: Theist** – a person who believes in the existence of God. (Hindi meaning: ईश्वरवादी)

So the correct answer is (c)

**Q.96** Spot the correct spelling of a term for involuntary repetition of others' words.

- A. Echolia
- B. Ecolalia
- C. Echolaelia
- D. Echolallia

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The correct spelling of the term meaning **involuntary repetition of others' words** is **Echolalia**.

**Echolalia** is a clinical/linguistic term (a noun) used for the repetitive echoing of words or phrases spoken by someone else, often observed in certain developmental or neurological conditions. (Hindi meaning: दूसरों के शब्दों को अनायास दोहराना)

**Example:**

In some cases of autism, echolalia may occur when a child repeats questions instead of answering them.

**Meanings of all the given options:**

- **A: Echolalia** – involuntary repetition/echoing of others' words. (Hindi meaning: अनैच्छिक दोहराव)
- **B: Ecolalia** – incorrect spelling; not the standard term. (Hindi meaning: मानक शब्द नहीं)
- **C: Echolaelia** – incorrect spelling; extra letters disturb the standard form. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)
- **D: Echolallia** – incorrect spelling; double "l" changes the standard medical spelling. (Hindi meaning: गलत वर्तनी)

**Information booster (exam tip):**

The word breaks as **echo + lalia**, where "lalia" relates to speech. This helps remember the correct spelling.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.97** Select the correct option:

The proposal, \_\_ was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month.

- A. that
- B. which
- C. what
- D. whose

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The sentence contains a clause set off by commas: "The proposal, \_\_ was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month."

This is a **non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clause** because it adds extra information about "the proposal" and is separated by commas.

For non-defining relative clauses, we use **which** (not **that**). Therefore, "The proposal, **which** was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month" is correct.

**Grammatical rule used:**

- **Which** is used in non-defining relative clauses (with commas).
- **That** is generally used in defining relative clauses (without commas) and is not preferred/used in non-defining clauses in standard exam grammar.

**Example (rule-based):**

My car, **which** I bought last year, runs very smoothly.

**Why other options are incorrect:**

- **A: that** is not used for non-defining clauses with commas in standard usage.
- **C: what** means "the thing which" and cannot follow a noun like "proposal" directly in this structure.

- **D: whose** shows possession and would require a possessive relationship (e.g., whose details/whose approval), which is not present here.

So the correct answer is (b)

**Q.98** Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Sycophantic

- A. Self-assured
- B. Subservient
- C. Fawning
- D. Grovelling

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The word **sycophantic** means **excessively flattering someone in order to gain advantage**; it indicates a person who behaves like a flatterer or "bootlicker." (Hindi meaning: चापलूस / खुशामदी)

An antonym should express the opposite idea: **independent, confident, and not flattering others to please them.**

**Self-assured** means **confident in one's own abilities and decisions**, without needing to flatter others for approval. (Hindi meaning: आत्मविश्वासी)

Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate antonym among the given choices.

**Example (given word):**

The sycophantic employee praised the manager excessively to secure a promotion.

**Example (correct antonym):**

She remained self-assured and spoke honestly, even in front of senior officials.

**Synonyms (of sycophantic):** fawning, servile, obsequious, flattering.

**Antonyms (of sycophantic):** self-assured, independent, outspoken, candid.

**Meanings of other options (why incorrect):**

- **B: Subservient** means overly willing to obey; submissive. (Hindi meaning: अधीनस्थ / दबू) This is close to sycophantic, not opposite.
- **C: Fawning** means giving exaggerated praise; flattering. (Hindi meaning: चापलूसी करना) This is a synonym, not an antonym.
- **D: Grovelling** means behaving in a very humble/shameful way to please someone. (Hindi meaning: गिड़गिड़ाना) This is also similar to sycophantic.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.99** Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Somniferous

- A. Energising
- B. Sleepy
- C. Tranquilising
- D. Lulling

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct option is (a).

**Explanation:**

The word **somniferous** means **sleep-inducing; causing drowsiness**. It can describe medicines, speeches, music, or any influence that makes a person sleepy. (Hindi meaning: नींद लाने वाला)

The antonym should express the opposite effect: **making someone active, alert, and energetic.**

**Energising** means **giving energy; making someone feel more active and lively**. (Hindi meaning: ऊर्जावान बनाने वाला)

Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate antonym.

**Example (given word):**

The lecture was so somniferous that many students struggled to stay awake.

**Example (correct antonym):**

A short walk in fresh air can be energising after long hours of study.

**Synonyms (of somniferous):** sleep-inducing, soporific, drowsy-making, sedative.

**Antonyms (of somniferous):** energising, stimulating, invigorating, awakening.

**Meanings of other options (why incorrect):**

- **B: Sleepy** – drowsy; inclined to sleep. (Hindi meaning: नींद-सा / उनींदा) This is similar, not opposite.
- **C: Tranquilising** – calming; often making one relaxed or sleepy. (Hindi meaning: शांत करने वाला) This aligns with somniferous, not antonym.

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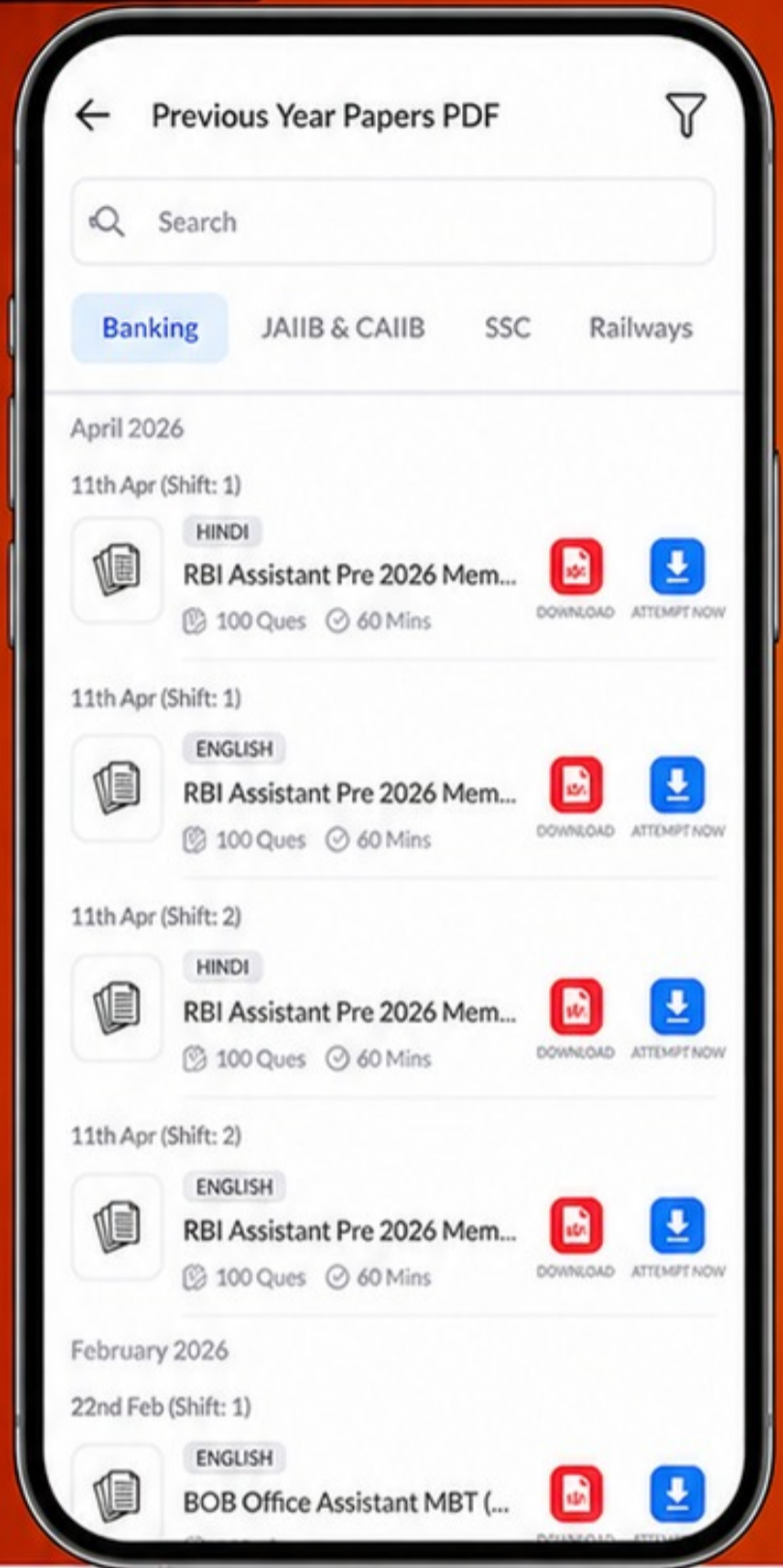
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- D: Lulling – soothing into sleep or calm. (Hindi meaning: सुलाने/सुस्त करने वाला) This is again similar to somniferous.

So the correct answer is (a)

**Q.100** Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: INEXORABLE

- A. Lenient
- B. Relentless
- C. Adaptable
- D. Tender

**Answer:** B

**Sol:** The correct option is (b).

**Explanation:**

The word **inexorable** means **impossible to stop or prevent; not willing to change one's mind; unyielding**. It is often used for things like time, fate, rules, or a person's strict attitude. (Hindi meaning: अटल / कठोर / न रुकने वाला)

Therefore, the synonym must convey the sense of being **uncompromising and unstoppable**.

**Relentless** means **continuous, determined, and not easing or stopping**. (Hindi meaning: अथक / निरंतर / कठोर)

Hence, **Relentless** is the closest synonym.

**Example (given word):**

The inexorable march of time changes everything.

**Example (correct synonym):**

The police conducted a relentless search until they found the missing child.

**Synonyms (of inexorable):** unyielding, relentless, implacable, unstoppable.

**Antonyms (of inexorable):** lenient, flexible, merciful, yielding.

**Meanings of other options (why incorrect):**

- A: **Lenient** means not strict; tolerant. (Hindi meaning: उदार / नरम)
- C: **Adaptable** means able to adjust to new conditions. (Hindi meaning: अनुकूलनशील)
- D: **Tender** means gentle, soft, or sensitive. (Hindi meaning: कोमल / नर्म)

So the correct answer is (b)