

SSC CGL T-I Similar Paper (Held on 17 Sep 2025 S3) - English

Q1. Complete the analogy: CD : OP :: GH : ?

- (a) ST
- (b) UV
- (c) QR
- (d) WX

Ans.(a)

Q2. Statement:

The government has increased toll charges on highways.

Conclusions:

I. The cost of road travel will increase.

II. People will completely stop using highways.

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Both follow
- (d) Neither follows

Ans.(a)

Q3. If 'PLANE' is written as 'QMBOF', how is 'TRAIN' written?

- (a) USBJO
- (b) USBJM
- (c) USBOJ
- (d) TSBOJ

Ans.(a)

Q4. What comes next? LMN, MNO, NOP, OPQ, ?

- (a) QRS
- (b) PQR
- (c) LMN
- (d) RST

Ans.(b)

Q5. A car covers 240 m in 12 seconds. Find its speed.

- (a) 60 km/h
- (b) 72 km/h
- (c) 54 km/h
- (d) 48 km/h

Ans.(b)

Q6. If "DELHI" is written as "IHLED", how is "MUMBAI" written?

- (a) IABMUM
- (b) IABUMM
- (c) IABMMU
- (d) IAMUBM

Ans.(a)

Q7. Pointing to a man, Rita said, "He is the son of the only brother of my mother." How is the man related to Rita?

- (a) Brother
- (b) Cousin

**Test
Prime**

By Adda247

ALL EXAMS, ONE SUBSCRIPTION



Test. Analyze. Improve. Repeat.



Don't just *prepare*. *Perform*.

Test Prime — built only for mock tests.



1,50,000+
Mock Tests



25,000+
Previous Year Papers



800+
Exam Covered



500% Refund
on Selection



5 lakh+
Free Quizzes



Daily
Free PDFs



Job Alerts
Stay Updated

- Multilingual
- Detailed Solution
- Strong and Weak Areas



**All India
Rankings**

Compete with lakhs.
Rank. Improve. Repeat.



← Adda247 test prime

Rating ▾

Editors' choice

New



Adda247 Test Prime
Adda Education • Education
Installed



DOWNLOAD THE APP



- (c) Uncle
(d) Nephew

Ans.(b)

Q8. Choose the address that is the same as the one given below.

Flat No. 512, Green Valley Apartments, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400069

(a) Flat No. 512, Green Valley Apartments, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400069

(b) Flat 512, Green Valley Apartment, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400069

(c) Flat No. 521, Green Valley Apartments, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400069

(d) Flat No. 512, Green Valley Apartments, Andheri West, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400069

Ans.(a)

Q9. If '+' means '÷', '÷' means '×', '×' means '-', then find: $12 \times 6 + 3 \div 2 = ?$

- (a) 7
(b) 8
(c) 9
(d) 10

Ans.(b)

Q10. Statements:

$A \geq B = C < D, E > C \leq F$

Conclusions:

I. $D > B$

II. $A \geq C$

- (a) Only I is true.
(b) Only II is true.
(c) Both I and II are true.
(d) Neither I nor II is true.

Ans.(c)

Q11. If $4@3 = 13, 7@2 = 11$ and $9@4 = 25$. Then $6@5 = ?$

- (a) 30
(b) 31
(c) 26
(d) 23

Ans.(b)

Q12. Complete the series:

125, 1000, 3375, 8000, ?

- (a) 15625
(b) 12000
(c) 10000
(d) 19683

Ans.(a)

Q13. Find the next number in the series: 2, 6, 14, 30, 62, ?

- (a) 126
(b) 124
(c) 128
(d) 130

Ans.(a)

Q14. If 'A' means '+', 'B' means '-', 'C' means 'x', and 'D' means '÷', then find the value of: (40 D 5 A 6 C 2) B (18 D 3 C 2)?

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 9
- (d) 8

Ans.(d)

Q15. Statement:

Online education platforms are increasingly being adopted by students.

Assumptions:

- I. Students have access to the internet.
- II. Traditional education has become irrelevant.
- III. Online platforms offer flexible learning.

- (a) Only I and III are implicit
- (b) Only I is implicit
- (c) Only II and III are implicit
- (d) All are implicit

Ans.(a)

Q16. If $5\&3 = 40$ and $6\&4 = 60$, then $7\&5 = ?$

- (a) 70
- (b) 84
- (c) 96
- (d) 90

Ans.(b)

Q17. Problem: Rising traffic congestion in metro cities.

Course of Action:

- I. Authorities should promote public transport.
- II. Private vehicles should be completely banned.

- (a) Only I follows
- (b) Only II follows
- (c) Both follow
- (d) Neither follows

Ans.(a)

Q18. Select the letter-cluster from among the given options that can replace the question mark (?) in the following series.

PQR, MNO, JKL, GHI, ?

- (a) DEF
- (b) ABC
- (c) HGF
- (d) QRS

Ans.(a)

Q19. If $9\#2 = 83$ and $8\#3 = 67$, then $7\#4 = ?$

- (a) 51
- (b) 58
- (c) 53

(d) 47

Ans.(c)

Q20. The following series has one incorrect number. Identify it. 11, 17, 23, 29, 35

(a) 17

(b) 23

(c) 29

(d) 35

Ans.(d)

Q21. Statement:

Enrollment in fitness centers has increased.

Conclusions:

I. People are becoming health conscious.

II. Medical expenses have reduced.

(a) Only I follows

(b) Only II follows

(c) Both follow

(d) Neither follows

Ans.(a)

Q22. Find the odd one out.

(a) River

(b) Mountain

(c) Plateau

(d) Dictionary

Ans.(d)

Q23. M is the sister of N. N is the father of P. P is the son of Q. How is Q related to M?

(a) Aunt

(b) Sister-in-law

(c) Grandmother

(d) Daughter

Ans.(b)

Q24. If 12 men can complete a work in 8 days, how many days will 16 men take?

(a) 6

(b) 5

(c) 4

(d) 7

Ans.(a)

Q25. Choose the address that is the same as the one given below.

22, Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700016

(a) 22, Park Street, Kolkata, Bihar - 700016

(b) 22, Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700016

(c) 22, Park Road, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700016

(d) 21, Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700016

Ans.(b)

Q26. Which of the following statements about Kolkata's colonial architecture is/are correct?

1. Indo-Saracenic buildings combine Indian and European elements.
2. Neoclassical structures in Kolkata emerged largely in the 20th century.
3. The Maidan area separates many colonial administrative buildings from native settlements.

- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) Only 1 and 3 are correct
- (c) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) All 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Ans.(b)

Q27. Which organization releases the Global Innovation Index?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) IMF
- (c) WIPO
- (d) UNDP

Ans.(c)

Q28. Which medieval text by Matanga is an important source for early Indian music theory?

- (a) Natya Shastra
- (b) Brihaddeshi
- (c) Dattilam
- (d) Raga Tarangini

Ans.(b)

Q29. Fill in the blank: In many tribal traditions of central India, the peacock feather symbolizes beauty and _____.

- (a) bravery
- (b) fertility
- (c) sorrow
- (d) silence

Ans.(b)

Q30. In which year was the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) founded?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1932
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1950

Ans.(a)

Q31. Assertion (A): In 1991, India undertook a two-step devaluation of the rupee. Reason (R): The objective was to improve export competitiveness and ease the balance-of-payments crisis.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Ans.(a)

Q32. Which is NOT caused by geomagnetic storms?

- (a) GPS disruption
- (b) Power grid failure
- (c) Radio blackout
- (d) Earthquakes

Ans.(d)

Q33. Which initiative promotes afforestation along river banks under rural employment?

- (a) Green India Mission
- (b) Namami Gange Plantation Drive
- (c) Jal Shakti Abhiyan
- (d) River Green Scheme

Ans.(b)

Q34. Why is Yakshagana considered a composite art?

- (a) It combines dance, music, and dialogue
- (b) It is purely ritualistic
- (c) It avoids costumes
- (d) It uses only narration

Ans.(a)

Q35. Which of the following statements regarding the National Games is/are correct?

1. They are organized by the Indian Olympic Association.
2. They include multiple sports disciplines.

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 are correct

Ans.(c)

Q36. If price rises by 5% and demand falls by 5%, demand is:

- (a) Elastic
- (b) Inelastic
- (c) Unitary elastic
- (d) Perfectly elastic

Ans.(c)

Q37. The First Five-Year Plan emphasized:

- (a) Heavy industries
- (b) Agriculture and irrigation
- (c) Services sector
- (d) Defence

Ans.(b)

Q38. Arrange chronologically:

1. Golaknath case
2. Kesavananda Bharati case
3. Minerva Mills case

- (a) 1–2–3
- (b) 2–1–3
- (c) 3–2–1
- (d) 1–3–2

Ans.(a)

Q39. Which feature of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Irish Constitution?

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Directive Principles
- (c) Federal Court
- (d) Separate electorates

Ans.(b)

Q40. Which statement about India at the 2012 London Olympics is correct?

- (a) India won more than five medals
- (b) India won its first athletics gold
- (c) India did not win any medals
- (d) India topped the medal tally

Ans.(a)

Q41. The term BOP refers to balance of:

- (a) Production
- (b) Payments
- (c) Power
- (d) Prices

Ans.(b)

Q42. In the traditional performance of Kudiyaattam , which of the following elements is essentially used to maintain rhythmic timing during long dramatic enactments?

- (a) Hand-held cymbals (Ilathalam)
- (b) Bamboo clappers struck on the floor
- (c) Heavy wooden pestles
- (d) Stone slabs beaten with metal rods

Ans.(a)

Q43. The India–France naval exercise VARUNA mainly focuses on:

- (a) Mountain warfare
- (b) Maritime cooperation and naval drills
- (c) Cyber warfare
- (d) Space coordination

Ans.(b)

Q44. Which Indian-origin writer won the 2022 International Booker Prize for the novel Tomb of Sand (originally written in Hindi as Ret Samadhi)?

- (a) Geetanjali Shree
- (b) Perumal Murugan
- (c) Anuradha Roy
- (d) Kiran Desai

Ans.(a)

Q45. The Asian Games were first hosted by India in:

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1990

Ans.(a)

Q46. The Subsidiary Alliance system of the British aimed primarily to:

- (a) Promote Indian industries
- (b) Create buffer alliances under British control
- (c) Encourage local self-rule
- (d) Abolish princely states

Ans.(b)

Q47. Panchayati Raj was constitutionalized by which Amendment?

- (a) 61st
- (b) 73rd
- (c) 86th
- (d) 44th

Ans.(b)

Q48. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched (Ancient Officer–Role)?

- (a) Samaharta – Chief revenue collector
- (b) Senapati – Head priest
- (c) Purohita – Military commander
- (d) Gramika – Royal treasurer

Ans.(a)

Q49. Consider the following about photosynthesis:

1. It requires sunlight.
 2. Chlorophyll absorbs light.
 3. It occurs in mitochondria.
- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
 - (b) Only 2 and 3 are correct
 - (c) Only 1 and 3 are correct
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Ans.(a)

Q50. Following his victory over Humayun at the Battle of Chausa (1539) and later at Kannauj (1540), which ruler assumed the title “Hazrat-i-Ala” and established a short-lived Afghan administrative system noted for revenue and road reforms?

- (a) Muhammad Adil Shah Suri
- (b) Sher Shah Suri
- (c) Sikandar Suri
- (d) Ibrahim Lodi

Ans.(b)

Q51. Two similar triangles have perimeters in the ratio 4 : 7. If the sum of their areas is 130 cm^2 , find the area of the smaller triangle.

- (a) 16 cm^2
- (b) 49 cm^2
- (c) 32 cm^2
- (d) 64 cm^2

Ans.(c)

Q52. A cylinder and a hemisphere have the same radius. If their total surface areas are equal, find the ratio of the height of the cylinder to its radius.

- (a) 1:3

- (b) 2:3
(c) 1:2
(d) 3:2

Ans.(c)

Q53. Find the product of 0.12 and 0.5.

- (a) 0.06
(b) 0.6
(c) 0.006
(d) 0.612

Ans.(a)

Q54. $21^3 + 22^3 - 43^3 + 150$

is equal to:

- (a) -59448
(b) -60000
(c) 0
(d) 1

Ans.(a)

Q55. The volume of a right circular cone is equal to the volume of a sphere. If the height of the cone is four times its base radius, find the ratio of the cone's radius to the sphere's radius.

- (a) 1:1
(b) $\sqrt[3]{3}: 1$
(c) $1: \sqrt[3]{2}$
(d) $\sqrt[3]{4}: 1$

Ans.(a)

Q56. If $\cos \theta = -4/5$ and θ lies in the third quadrant, calculate the value of $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2$.

- (a) $\frac{1}{25}$
(b) $\frac{7}{5}$
(c) 1
(d) $\frac{49}{25}$

Ans.(d)

Q57. An amount of ₹8000 is divided into two parts, the first part is lent at 5% simple interest and the second at 8% simple interest. If the total annual interest earned is ₹520, find the sum lent at 5%.

- (a) ₹4500
(b) ₹3500
(c) ₹4000
(d) ₹5000

Ans.(c)

Q58. A surveyor uses a string to measure the height of a tower. The string is anchored to the ground 15 meters from the foot of the tower, forming a 30° angle with the horizontal. What is the length of the string?

- (a) 15 m
(b) $10\sqrt{3}m$
(c) 30 m
(d) $15\sqrt{3}m$

Ans.(b)

Q59. A tangent PQ is drawn from point P to a circle with center O. If $OP = 25$ cm and the radius is 7 cm, find the length of the tangent PQ.

- (a) 18 cm
- (b) 24 cm
- (c) 32 cm
- (d) 20 cm

Ans.(b)

Q60. Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining points (1, 5) and (5, 9).

- (a) $y = -x + 10$
- (b) $y = x + 4$
- (c) $y = -x + 14$
- (d) $y = x - 4$

Ans.(a)

Q61. Given $a + b + c = 0$, and $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$, evaluate $(a-b)^3 + (b-c)^3 + (c-a)^3$.

- (a) 0
- (b) $9(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$
- (c) $27abc$
- (d) $3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$

Ans.(d)

Q62. Sector A has a radius of 10 cm and a central angle of 120° . Sector B has the same radius but a central angle of $(\pi/3)$ radians. What is the ratio of the area of Sector A to the area of Sector B?

- (a) 1:2
- (b) 2:1
- (c) 3:1
- (d) 1:1

Ans.(b)

Q63. A woman invests ₹20,000. She lends one part to A for 2 years at 8% per annum SI and the rest to B for 2 years at 12% per annum SI. If the total interest from both is ₹4,160, find the amount lent to A.

- (a) ₹6,000
- (b) ₹8,000
- (c) ₹12,000
- (d) ₹14,000

Ans.(b)

Q64. If $\tan A = \frac{x}{x+1}$ find $\sec^2 A$.

- (a) $\frac{x^2+(x+1)^2}{(x+1)^2}$
- (b) $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}$
- (c) $\frac{2x^2+2x+1}{x^2+1}$
- (d) 1

Ans.(a)

Q65. From an external point M, two tangents MA and MB are drawn to a circle of radius 6 cm. If the angle between the tangents is 90° , find the distance of point M from the center of the circle.

- (a) 12 cm
- (b) $6\sqrt{3}cm$
- (c) $6\sqrt{2}cm$
- (d) 6 cm

Ans.(c)

Q66. A cube of side 10 cm is to be sliced into 125 small, equal cubes. What is the minimum number of cuts required?

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 124
- (d) 25

Ans.(a)

Q67. If P is 40% more than Q, and Q is 25% more than R, find the ratio P : R.

- (a) 7:4
- (b) 4:7
- (c) 3:2
- (d) 5:3

Ans.(a)

Q68. Calculate the sum of all interior angles of a regular octagon.

- (a) 1080°
- (b) 900°
- (c) 1260°
- (d) 720°

Ans.(a)

Q69. A PT teacher arranges students into a solid square drill. After the arrangement, he finds that 24 students are left over. If the total number of students is 2140, how many students are in each row?

- (a) 44
- (b) 54
- (c) 46
- (d) 56

Ans.(c)

Q70. If $\cos A = \frac{m}{n}$, then what is the value of $(1 + \cot^2 A)$?

- (a) $n^2/(n^2-m^2)$
- (b) $2n^2/(n^2-m^2)$
- (c) $n^2/2(n^2-m^2)$
- (d) $5n^2/(n^2-m^2)$

Ans.(a)

Q71. Tap X and Tap Y can fill a cistern in 12 hours and 15 hours respectively. An outlet pipe Z can empty it in 20 hours. If all three are opened together, how long will it take to fill the empty cistern?

- (a) 8 hours
- (b) 12 hours
- (c) 10 hours
- (d) 15 hours

Ans.(c)

Q72. A retailer buys a gadget for ₹1200. He offers a 15% discount on the marked price. If the marked price is set at ₹1500, what is his overall profit or loss percentage?

- (a) 5.25% Profit
- (b) 6.25% Profit
- (c) 4.5% Loss
- (d) 8% Profit

Ans.(b)

Q73. If the radius of a cylinder is increased by 10% and its height is increased by 20%, what is the net percentage increase in its volume?

- (a) 32%
- (b) 45.2%
- (c) 44%
- (d) 30%

Ans.(b)

Q74. Evaluate $\sqrt{30 + \sqrt{30 + \sqrt{30 + \dots}}}$

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 10
- (d) 6

Ans.(d)

Q75. Determine the slope of a straight line that passes through the coordinates (5, -2) and (8, 7).

- (a) 3
- (b) 1/3
- (c) -3
- (d) 2

Ans.(a)

Q76. 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.

He said, "Where have you submitted the report?"

- (a) He asked where I had submitted the report.
- (b) He asked where had I submitted the report.
- (c) He asked where I have submitted the report.
- (d) He asked where did I submit the report.

Ans.(a)

Q77. Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

The certification module was structured (1)/ to make the participants capable to resolve (2)/ high-risk compliance issues effectively (3)/ in cross-border financial transactions. (4)/

- (a) (1)
- (b) (2)
- (c) (3)
- (d) (4)

Ans.(b)

Q78. Choose the most suitable option:

She took great pain to complete the research.

- (a) took pains
- (b) had pain
- (c) gave pain
- (d) took the pain

Ans.(a)

Q79. Rearrange the following sentences to form a meaningful passage:

1. Deforestation contributes significantly to rising atmospheric carbon levels.
2. This accelerates climate instability and disrupts ecosystems.
3. Tropical rainforests are particularly susceptible to large-scale clearing.
4. Immediate conservation measures are essential to restore ecological balance.

- (a) 2-3-1-4
- (b) 1-3-2-4
- (c) 3-1-2-4
- (d) 4-1-2-3

Ans.(c)

Q80. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: REBELLIOUS

- (a) Defiant
- (b) Loyal
- (c) Cooperative
- (d) Passive

Ans.(a)

Q81. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Turpitude

- (a) Immorality
- (b) Deceit
- (c) Virtue
- (d) Corruption

Ans.(c)

Q82. What central function did English serve in colonial India, as per the passage?

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

Language has seldom been a neutral medium of exchange; in colonial India, it operated as a mechanism of power, ideology, and selfhood. The British regime, while ostensibly pursuing education and reform, carefully engineered linguistic hierarchies to consolidate dominance. English, installed as the official language of administration and law, was not merely functional—it became a marker of intellectual authority and upward mobility. Indigenous tongues, by contrast, were deliberately downgraded, splintered, and rebranded as “vernaculars,” a label that quietly implied provincialism and lesser worth. The enforcement of English education through Macaulay’s Minute of 1835 was not simply an academic shift; it was a strategic cultural project. The cultivation of Indians who were, in Macaulay’s phrase, “Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste,” reflected a form of linguistic hegemony aimed at internalizing colonial norms. English became the channel through which many were trained to evaluate themselves and their traditions through imperial rationality, often producing estrangement from indigenous ways of knowing.

At the same time, colonial policy toward regional languages was deeply inconsistent. Although British officials promoted the codification of Indian languages, this process frequently drained them of oral flexibility and lived cultural nuance. Sanskrit and Persian, once symbols of prestige, were steadily displaced, while Hindi and Urdu turned into sites of political and communal rivalry—each advanced by different groups, thereby sharpening social cleavages. This reordering of language served two ends: administrative convenience and the dilution of resistance. A society fractured along linguistic and communal lines was easier to manage. Moreover, proficiency in English became a gatekeeping

device for bureaucratic entry and economic advancement, embedding inequality within colonial modernity itself. In short, language under empire was never only about words—it was about access, allegiance, and authority. Even after Independence, the residues of this linguistic stratification continue to echo in schooling, social mobility, and persistent debates over language and identity.

- (a) Strengthening regional harmony
- (b) Sustaining oral traditions
- (c) Validating colonial authority and ideology
- (d) Reviving indigenous languages

Ans.(c)

Q83. What does the passage suggest by labelling native tongues as “vernaculars”?

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

Language has seldom been a neutral medium of exchange; in colonial India, it operated as a mechanism of power, ideology, and selfhood. The British regime, while ostensibly pursuing education and reform, carefully engineered linguistic hierarchies to consolidate dominance. English, installed as the official language of administration and law, was not merely functional—it became a marker of intellectual authority and upward mobility. Indigenous tongues, by contrast, were deliberately downgraded, splintered, and rebranded as “vernaculars,” a label that quietly implied provincialism and lesser worth. The enforcement of English education through Macaulay’s Minute of 1835 was not simply an academic shift; it was a strategic cultural project. The cultivation of Indians who were, in Macaulay’s phrase, “Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste,” reflected a form of linguistic hegemony aimed at internalizing colonial norms. English became the channel through which many were trained to evaluate themselves and their traditions through imperial rationality, often producing estrangement from indigenous ways of knowing.

At the same time, colonial policy toward regional languages was deeply inconsistent. Although British officials promoted the codification of Indian languages, this process frequently drained them of oral flexibility and lived cultural nuance. Sanskrit and Persian, once symbols of prestige, were steadily displaced, while Hindi and Urdu turned into sites of political and communal rivalry—each advanced by different groups, thereby sharpening social cleavages. This reordering of language served two ends: administrative convenience and the dilution of resistance. A society fractured along linguistic and communal lines was easier to manage. Moreover, proficiency in English became a gatekeeping device for bureaucratic entry and economic advancement, embedding inequality within colonial modernity itself. In short, language under empire was never only about words—it was about access, allegiance, and authority. Even after Independence, the residues of this linguistic stratification continue to echo in schooling, social mobility, and persistent debates over language and identity.

- (a) They were treated as prestigious languages
- (b) They were regarded as equivalent to English
- (c) They were celebrated for elite usage
- (d) They were framed as inferior or provincial

Ans.(d)

Q84. Why does the passage consider Macaulay’s Minute of 1835 especially important?

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

Language has seldom been a neutral medium of exchange; in colonial India, it operated as a mechanism of power, ideology, and selfhood. The British regime, while ostensibly pursuing education and reform, carefully engineered linguistic hierarchies to consolidate dominance. English, installed as the official language of administration and law, was not merely functional—it became a marker of intellectual authority and upward mobility. Indigenous tongues, by contrast, were deliberately downgraded, splintered, and rebranded as “vernaculars,” a label that quietly implied provincialism and lesser worth. The enforcement of English education through Macaulay’s Minute of 1835 was not simply an academic shift; it was a strategic cultural project. The cultivation of Indians who were, in Macaulay’s phrase, “Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste,” reflected a form of linguistic hegemony aimed at internalizing colonial norms. English became the channel through which many were trained to evaluate themselves and their traditions through imperial rationality, often producing estrangement from indigenous ways of knowing.

At the same time, colonial policy toward regional languages was deeply inconsistent. Although British officials promoted the codification of Indian languages, this process frequently drained them of oral flexibility and lived cultural nuance. Sanskrit and Persian, once symbols of prestige, were steadily displaced, while Hindi and Urdu turned into sites of political and communal rivalry—each advanced by different groups, thereby sharpening social cleavages. This reordering of language served two ends: administrative convenience and the dilution of resistance. A society fractured along linguistic and communal lines was easier to manage. Moreover, proficiency in English became a gatekeeping device for bureaucratic entry and economic advancement, embedding inequality within colonial modernity itself. In short, language under empire was never only about words—it was about access, allegiance, and authority. Even after Independence, the residues of this linguistic stratification continue to echo in schooling, social mobility, and persistent debates over language and identity.

- (a) It established multilingual schooling for all
- (b) It prioritized oral-language instruction
- (c) It formalized English as an instrument of cultural dominance
- (d) It restored Sanskrit and Persian to prominence

Ans.(c)

Q85. Which contradiction in British handling of Indian languages is highlighted in the passage?

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

Language has seldom been a neutral medium of exchange; in colonial India, it operated as a mechanism of power, ideology, and selfhood. The British regime, while ostensibly pursuing education and reform, carefully engineered linguistic hierarchies to consolidate dominance. English, installed as the official language of administration and law, was not merely functional—it became a marker of intellectual authority and upward mobility. Indigenous tongues, by contrast, were deliberately downgraded, splintered, and rebranded as “vernaculars,” a label that quietly implied provincialism and lesser worth. The enforcement of English education through Macaulay’s Minute of 1835 was not simply an academic shift; it was a strategic cultural project. The cultivation of Indians who were, in Macaulay’s phrase, “Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste,” reflected a form of linguistic hegemony aimed at internalizing colonial norms. English became the channel through which many were trained to evaluate themselves and their traditions through imperial rationality, often producing estrangement from indigenous ways of knowing.

At the same time, colonial policy toward regional languages was deeply inconsistent. Although British officials promoted the codification of Indian languages, this process frequently drained them of oral flexibility and lived cultural nuance. Sanskrit and Persian, once symbols of prestige, were steadily displaced, while Hindi and Urdu turned into sites of political and communal rivalry—each advanced by different groups, thereby sharpening social cleavages. This reordering of language served two ends: administrative convenience and the dilution of resistance. A society fractured along linguistic and communal lines was easier to manage. Moreover, proficiency in English became a gatekeeping device for bureaucratic entry and economic advancement, embedding inequality within colonial modernity itself. In short, language under empire was never only about words—it was about access, allegiance, and authority. Even after Independence, the residues of this linguistic stratification continue to echo in schooling, social mobility, and persistent debates over language and identity.

- (a) English was avoided in governance
- (b) Persian was promoted above all languages
- (c) Codification protected every cultural nuance
- (d) Codification often erased oral and cultural subtleties

Ans.(d)

Q86. . What enduring consequence of colonial language policy does the passage emphasize?

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

Language has seldom been a neutral medium of exchange; in colonial India, it operated as a mechanism of power, ideology, and selfhood. The British regime, while ostensibly pursuing education and reform, carefully engineered linguistic hierarchies to consolidate dominance. English, installed as the official language of administration and law, was not merely functional—it became a marker of intellectual authority and upward mobility. Indigenous tongues, by contrast, were deliberately downgraded, splintered, and rebranded as “vernaculars,” a label that quietly implied

provincialism and lesser worth. The enforcement of English education through Macaulay's Minute of 1835 was not simply an academic shift; it was a strategic cultural project. The cultivation of Indians who were, in Macaulay's phrase, "Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste," reflected a form of linguistic hegemony aimed at internalizing colonial norms. English became the channel through which many were trained to evaluate themselves and their traditions through imperial rationality, often producing estrangement from indigenous ways of knowing.

At the same time, colonial policy toward regional languages was deeply inconsistent. Although British officials promoted the codification of Indian languages, this process frequently drained them of oral flexibility and lived cultural nuance. Sanskrit and Persian, once symbols of prestige, were steadily displaced, while Hindi and Urdu turned into sites of political and communal rivalry—each advanced by different groups, thereby sharpening social cleavages. This reordering of language served two ends: administrative convenience and the dilution of resistance. A society fractured along linguistic and communal lines was easier to manage. Moreover, proficiency in English became a gatekeeping device for bureaucratic entry and economic advancement, embedding inequality within colonial modernity itself. In short, language under empire was never only about words—it was about access, allegiance, and authority. Even after Independence, the residues of this linguistic stratification continue to echo in schooling, social mobility, and persistent debates over language and identity.

- (a) Uniform literacy growth across villages
- (b) Complete equality among languages after 1947
- (c) Continuing stratification in education and opportunity
- (d) Fully decentralized administrative control

Ans.(c)

Q87. Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:

It was not until the audit findings (1)/ were submitted to the oversight committee (2)/ did the corporation initiated (3)/ a comprehensive internal review. (4)/

- (a) (1)
- (b) (2)
- (c) (3)
- (d) (4)

Ans.(c)

Q88. 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, "Let the documents not be circulated without authorization."

- (a) She asked not to circulate the documents without authorization.
- (b) She instructed that the documents should not be circulated without authorization.
- (c) She said that let the documents not be circulated.
- (d) She ordered no one circulate the documents.

Ans.(b)

Q89. Change the following from active to passive:

The manager will send you the confirmation email.

- (a) You are sent the confirmation email by the manager.
- (b) You will be sent the confirmation email by the manager.
- (c) You were sent the confirmation email by the manager.
- (d) You will have sent the confirmation email.

Ans.(b)

Q90. Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:

The cathedral's façade was reinforced by a carved corbel supporting the balcony.

- (a) The stone corbel bore the immense weight of the arch above it.
- (b) The corbel displayed intricate medieval craftsmanship.

- (c) The strategist used a political corbel to justify his controversial alliance.
(d) The damaged corbel was carefully restored during renovation.

Ans.(c)

Q91. Choose the correct one-word substitute for the given phrase:

A belief that contradicts accepted religious doctrine

- (a) Apostasy
(b) Heresy
(c) Mutiny
(d) Rebellion

Ans.(b)

Q92. Which is the correct spelling of the word meaning having a harmful effect.

- (a) Deleterious
(b) Dalitarius
(c) Deletarius
(d) Deliterous

Ans.(a)

Q93. A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech.

The CEO stated that had the merger succeeded, the company would have expanded globally.

- (a) "If the merger succeeded, the company would expand," said the CEO.
(b) "Had the merger succeeded, the company would have expanded globally," said the CEO.
(c) "If the merger had succeeded, the company will expand globally," said the CEO.
(d) "Had the merger succeed, the company would expand," said the CEO.

Ans.(b)

Q94. Choose the correct spelling for "a statement of beliefs"

- (a) Creid
(b) Creed
(c) Creade
(d) Credd

Ans.(b)

Q95. Fill in the blank with the correct inversion structure:

Hardly had the summit begun ____ diplomatic tensions resurfaced.

- (a) than
(b) when
(c) but
(d) and

Ans.(b)

Q96. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: EULOGY

- (a) Lament
(b) Tribute
(c) Protest
(d) Rebuke

Ans.(b)

Test

Prime

By Adda247

Previous Year Papers PDF

PRACTICE MORE, SCORE HIGHER!



Free
25,000+
PDF's

High-Quality | Exam-Wise | Updated Regularly

ATTEMPT AS
MOCK



Turn PDFs into real exam experience.
Analyze. Improve. Succeed.



Topic-wise & Exam-wise PDFs



Download & Study Offline



Attempt as Mock & Track Score



Smart Analysis & Performance

AVAILABLE IN



Banking



SSC



Railway



Teaching



UGC



Agriculture



Nursing



Bihar



UP



Punjab



WB



Odisha



TN



AP & Telangana



Haryana



DOWNLOAD THE APP



Q97. Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom:

To cry stinking fish

- (a) To praise oneself publicly
- (b) To underestimate one's own value
- (c) To mock competitors
- (d) To exaggerate success

Ans.(b)

Q98. Convert the sentence from passive to active voice:

The citizens were warned about the cyclone by the authorities.

- (a) The authorities warned the citizens about the cyclone.
- (b) The citizens warned the authorities about the cyclone.
- (c) The authorities have warned the citizens.
- (d) The citizens were warning the authorities.

Ans.(a)

Q99. Choose the correct one-word substitute for the given phrase:

A person who opposes war or violence

- (a) Radical
- (b) Pacifist
- (c) Extremist
- (d) Nationalist

Ans.(b)

Q100. Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.

1. Consequently, adaptability has become a crucial managerial attribute.
2. Strategic agility differs fundamentally from operational efficiency.
3. It involves anticipating change and responding proactively.
4. It also requires aligning organizational resources with evolving market conditions.

- (a) 2-1-3-4
- (b) 2-3-4-1
- (c) 2-4-1-3
- (d) 3-4-2-1

Ans.(b)