

CAREERS360

TEST **Series**

NIFT-UG 2025

10 Free Mock Tests of BDes-GAT

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Note for the Students

Dear Students,

As you start your journey into the world of fashion and design through programs like BDes (Bachelor of Design), remember that you're entering a world filled with creativity, new ideas and discovering things about yourself. This path may not always be easy, but it's a chance to follow your dreams and make the most of an exciting opportunity.

Fashion and design involve more than just clothes and looks; they're about expressing culture, who you are, and changing and growing as a person.

Here are some important things to keep in mind:

- Your unique creativity is your best asset.
- Think of design as a journey where you learn and grow, not a fixed destination.
- Let your love for design and fashion guide you, and find inspiration everywhere.
- Don't be afraid of making mistakes; they can help you succeed.
- Stay informed, work with others, dream big, and work hard.
- Believe in yourself and celebrate your small achievements.
- You are the future of the fashion and design industry, and your fresh ideas and bold designs will shape how this world changes and grows.
- Embrace the challenges, enjoy your successes, and treasure every moment of your design adventure.

**Wishing you the best of luck
on this exciting journey!**

ABOUT THIS eBook

Are you getting ready to tackle the challenging BDes (Bachelor of Design) entrance exam? Look no further! Our ebook has been meticulously created to ensure your success. We understand the importance of thorough and effective preparation, and that's precisely why this eBook has been developed.

Here are the key features:

- **10 Sets of Mock Tests:** Within this ebook, you'll find 10 sets of mock tests, each comprising 150 questions. These questions span a wide range of topics and question variations that are commonly encountered in the BFTech entrance exam.
- **Diverse Question Variations:** This eBook is thoughtfully designed to encompass various formats and topics of questions that you might encounter in the actual exam. This diversity ensures that you are well-prepared for any type of question that may come your way.
- **Answer Keys:** Alongside each mock test, an answer key is provided, enabling you to check your answers instantly. This immediate feedback is incredibly valuable for your learning process.
- **Detailed Solutions:** What sets our ebook apart is the inclusion of comprehensive solutions for each question. For every question, there's a breakdown with step-by-step explanations. This ensures that you not only grasp the correct answer but also understand the reasoning behind it.
- **Comprehensive Preparation:** This resource serves as a one-stop solution for your BFTech exam preparation. It covers all the important topics and variations you need to be acquainted with, making it an incredibly efficient way to study.

By utilizing this ebook, students can build confidence and proficiency in approaching the BDes exam. It's a tailored, comprehensive, and expertly designed resource aimed at helping you excel in the examination and secure your place in a prestigious institute like NIFT.

**Now, let's embark on
your preparation journey!**

NIFT BDes/ BFTech - GAT: LATEST EXAM PATTERN

BDes

Sections	No. of Questions
Communication Ability	40
English Comprehension	
Quantitative Ability	20
Analytical & Logical Ability	15
General Knowledge and Current Affairs	25
TOTAL	100

BFTech

Sections	GAT - Section A (CBT)	GAT - Section B (CBT)
	No. of Questions	No. of Questions
Communication Ability and English Comprehension	40	NIL
Quantitative Ability	20	15
Analytical & Logical Ability	15	15
General Knowledge and Current Affairs	25	NA
Case Study	NA	20
TOTAL	100	50

GENERAL PREPARATION STRATEGY AND SOME QUICK TIPS

Here are some valuable tips to help you prepare effectively for the BDes-GAT exam and secure a place in a top design institute:

- **Understand the BDes Program:** Begin by gaining a deep understanding of the BDes program at NIFT. Research the various specializations available, such as Fashion Design, Accessory Design, Textile Design, etc., and select the one that aligns with your interests and strengths.
- **Creative Portfolio:** The BDes entrance exam often includes a Creative Ability Test (CAT) that assesses your artistic and creative skills. Start building a portfolio showcasing your creative work, including sketches, drawings, fashion design projects, and other creative endeavors.
- **Sketching and Drawing:** Regularly practice sketching and drawing. Focus on improving your free-hand drawing skills since this is a critical aspect of the entrance exam.
- **Design Thinking:** Familiarize yourself with the design thinking process. Be ready to explain your design process during interviews. Practice solving design problems and coming up with innovative solutions.
- **Stay Updated with Fashion Trends:** Keep yourself informed about the latest fashion trends, designers, and innovations in the fashion industry. This knowledge will be valuable during the interview stage.
- **GAT Preparation:** For the GAT, concentrate on subjects such as Quantitative Ability, Communication Ability, English Comprehension, Analytical Ability, and General Knowledge and Current Affairs. Brush up on your math and grammar skills.
- **Material and Texture Knowledge:** Depending on your chosen specialization, acquire knowledge about different materials, textures, and their applications in design. Understand how various fabrics, accessories, and materials can be used to create unique designs.
- **Problem-Solving Skills:** Develop your problem-solving skills, which are crucial in the field of design. Practice solving design challenges and be prepared to explain your thought process.
- **Stay Informed about Art and Design:** Familiarize yourself with renowned designers, artists, and design movements. Understanding the history and evolution of design can enrich your knowledge and creativity.

Remember that the NIFT BDes entrance exam evaluates not only your artistic and creative skills but also your ability to think critically and solve design problems. Tailor your preparation to showcase your creativity and passion for design in the best possible way.

LET'S BEGIN! WITH THE MOCK TEST SERIES

STRATEGIES TO ATTEMPT THE MOCK TEST

Why analyzing a mock test is essential?

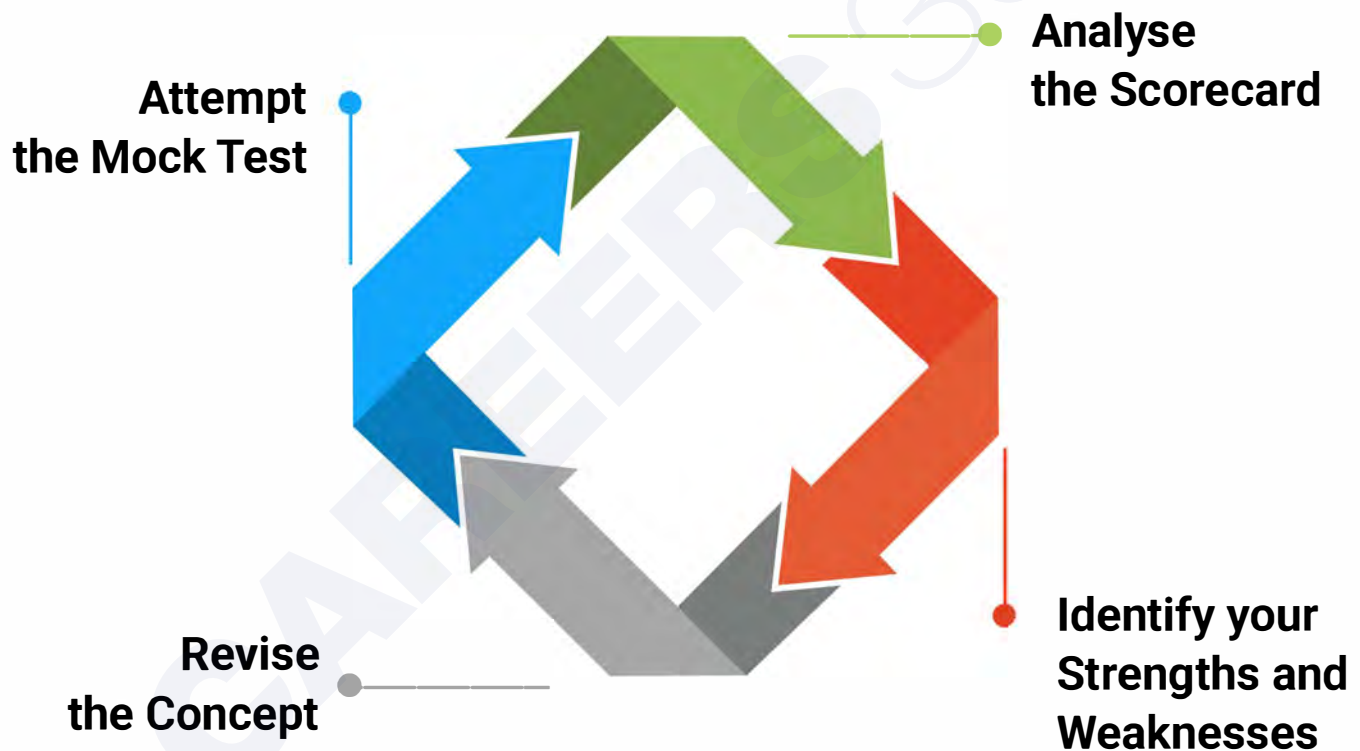
To evaluate your current level of preparation.

To maximize your strengths and minimize your weaknesses.

To formulate an appropriate strategy.

To prevent repeating the same mistakes.

Preparation Strategy Overview



Mock Test Analysis

Can be done in three ways

1 Section-wise analysis

2 Question-wise Analysis

3 After Completion of the Mock Test

Section-wise Analysis

Familiarise the Exam Pattern: BDes exam contains 3 parts out of which GAT consists of 30% weightage. GAT consists of 5 sections that are English Comprehension Communication Ability, Quantitative Ability, Analytical Ability, General Knowledge And Current Affairs and hence,

Start with the Easiest Section: Begin your mock test series with the section that you find the easiest. This will help you build confidence and warm up for more challenging sections. A negative attitude can hinder your performance, while a positive one can boost your score. Therefore, beginning with an easier section will bolster your confidence and help you score well in the exam.

Time Management: Practice completing the test within the stipulated time frame. Time management is critical, and you should aim to answer all the questions within the allocated time. This will help you get accustomed to the test's pace.

Unattempted questions: Initially, try to solve these questions on your own. Verify if your answer is correct or not. Then, review the provided solution and adjust your strategy accordingly.

Question-wise Analysis

Decide the order in which you should attempt the questions: Start with your strong areas, easy questions, less time-consuming tasks, and move to your weak areas, difficult questions, and more time-consuming ones.

Determine the time you should allocate to each question type: With an efficient time management plan, you can save time to tackle more challenging questions later. This strategy can result in a significantly improved score.

Questions answered correctly: Many students tend to neglect their strong areas, but there is a better way to leverage your strengths. Check if the solution technique used for a correct answer was the same as yours or more time-efficient. Did you spend more time on these questions than necessary?

Questions answered incorrectly: Compare your solution with the provided one. Identify what went wrong in your approach. If the solution technique is the same, it indicates a lack of accuracy, meaning you need to work on your calculation techniques. If the solution is different, learn and practice it regularly.

After Completion of the Mock Test

Concept Revision: Based on the mock test results, revisit the concepts related to the questions you found challenging. Practice problems and exercises related to those concepts to reinforce your understanding.

Consistency is Key: Make a study schedule and stick to it. Regularly take mock tests and review your progress. Consistency is vital for long-term success.

Take Breaks: It's essential to give your mind some rest. Consider taking a break of 2-3 days before taking another mock test. This will help prevent burn-out and allow you to approach each test with a fresh mindset.

Stay Positive and Confident: Confidence is a significant factor in performing well in any exam. Believe in your preparation and stay positive. Don't get discouraged by low scores in some mock tests; instead, use them as opportunities for improvement.

Accuracy Over Speed: While taking the mock test, prioritize accuracy over speed. It's better to answer fewer questions correctly than rush through and make mistakes. Mark the questions you're unsure about for review.

Unattempted questions: Initially, try to solve these questions on your own. Verify if your answer is correct or not. Then, review the provided solution and adjust your strategy accordingly.

Accuracy Over Speed: While taking the mock test, prioritize accuracy over speed. It's better to answer fewer questions correctly than rush through and make mistakes. Mark the questions you're unsure about for review.

MOCK TEST - 1

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

The word 'anarchy' comes from the Greek 'anarchy', meaning contrary to authority or without a ruler, and was used in a derogatory sense until 1840, when it was adopted by Pierre-Joseph Proudhon to describe his political and social ideology. Proudhon argued that organization without government was both possible and desirable. In the evolution of political ideas, anarchism can be seen as an ultimate projection of both liberalism and socialism, and the differing strands of anarchist thought can be related to their emphasis on one or the other of these.

Historically, anarchism arose not only as an explanation of the gulf between the rich and the poor in any community, and of the reason why the poor have been obliged to fight for their share of a common inheritance, but as a radical answer to the question 'What went wrong?' that followed the ultimate outcome of the French Revolution. It had ended not only with a reign of terror and the emergence of a newly rich ruling caste, but with a new adored emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, strutting through his conquered territories.

The anarchists and their precursors were unique on the political Left in affirming that workers and peasants, grasping the chance that arose to bring an end to centuries of exploitation and tyranny, were inevitably betrayed by the new class of politicians, whose first priority was to re-establish a centralized state power. After every revolutionary uprising, usually won at a heavy cost for ordinary populations, the new rulers had no hesitation in applying violence and terror, a secret police, and a professional army to maintain their control.

For anarchists the state itself is the enemy, and they have applied the same interpretation to the outcome of every revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries. This is not merely because every state keeps a watchful and sometimes punitive eye on its dissidents, but because every state protects the privileges of the powerful.

The mainstream of anarchist propaganda for more than a century has been anarchist-communism, which argues that property in land, natural resources, and the means of production should be held in mutual control by local communities, federating for innumerable joint purposes with other communes. It differs from state socialism in

opposing the concept of any central authority. Some anarchists prefer to distinguish between anarchist-communism and collectivist anarchism in order to stress the obviously desirable freedom of an individual or family to possess the resources needed for living, while not implying the right to own the resources needed by others. . . .

There are, unsurprisingly, several traditions of individualist anarchism, one of them deriving from the 'conscious egoism' of the German writer Max Stirner (1806-56), and another from a remarkable series of 19th-century American figures who argued that in protecting our own autonomy and associating with others for common advantages, we are promoting the good of all. These thinkers differed from freemarket liberals in their absolute mistrust of American capitalism, and in their emphasis on mutualism.

Q1. The author makes all of the following arguments in the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. The failure of the French Revolution was because of its betrayal by the new class of politicians who emerged from it.
- B. For anarchists, the state is the enemy because all states apply violence and terror to maintain their control.
- C. Individualist anarchism is actually constituted of many streams, all of which focus on the autonomy of the individual.
- D. The popular perception of anarchism as espousing lawlessness and violence comes from a mainstream mistrust of collectivism.

Q2. The author believes that the new ruling class of politicians betrayed the principles of the French Revolution, but does not specify in what way. In the context of the passage, which statement below is the likeliest explanation of that betrayal?

- A. The new ruling class was constituted mainly of anarchists who were against the destructive impact of the Revolution on the market.
- B. The anarchists did not want a new ruling class, but were not politically strong enough to stop them.
- C. The new ruling class struck a deal with the old ruling class to share power between them.
- D. The new ruling class rode to power on the strength of the workers' revolutionary anger, but then turned to oppress that very class.

Q3. Which one of the following best expresses the similarity between American individualist anarchists and free-market liberals as well as the difference between the former and the latter?

- A. Both prioritise individual autonomy; but the former also emphasise mutual dependence, while the latter do not do so.
- B. Both reject the regulatory power of the state; but the former favour a people's state, while the latter favour state intervention in markets.
- C. Both are sophisticated arguments for capitalism; but the former argue for a morally upright capitalism, while the latter argue that the market is the only morality
- D. Both are founded on the moral principles of altruism; but the latter conceive of the market as a force too mystical for the former to comprehend.

Q4. Of the following sets of concepts, identify the set that is conceptually closest to the concerns of the passage.

- A. Anarchism, State, Individual, Freedom.
- B. Revolution, State, Strike, Egoism.
- C. Revolution, State, Protection, Liberals.
- D. Anarchism, Betrayal, Power, State.

Q5. According to the passage, what is the one idea that is common to all forms of anarchism?

- A. They all derive from the work of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon.
- B. They are all opposed to the centralisation of power in the state.
- C. They all focus on the primacy of the power of the individual.
- D. There is no idea common to all forms of anarchism; that is why it is anarchic.

Passage 2

Vocabulary used in speech or writing organizes itself in seven parts of speech (eight, if you count interjections such as Oh! and Gosh! and Fuhgeddaboudit!). Communication composed of these parts of speech must be organized by rules of grammar upon which we agree.

When these rules break down, confusion and misunderstanding result. Bad grammar produces bad sentences. My favorite example from Strunk and White is this one: "As a mother of five, with another one on the way, my ironing board is always up."

Nouns and verbs are the two indispensable parts of writing. Without one of each, no group of words can be a sentence, since a sentence is, by definition, a group of words containing a subject (noun) and a predicate (verb); these strings of words begin with a capital letter, end with a period, and combine to make a complete thought which starts in the writer's head and then leaps to the reader's.

Must you write complete sentences each time, every time? Perish the thought. If your work consists only of fragments and floating clauses, the Grammar Police aren't going to come and take you away. Even William Strunk, that Mussolini of rhetoric, recognized the delicious pliability of language. "It is an old observation," he writes, "that the best writers sometimes disregard the rules of rhetoric." Yet he goes on to add this thought, which I urge you to consider: "Unless he is certain of doing well, [the writer] will probably do best to follow the rules."

The telling clause here is Unless he is certain of doing well. If you don't have a rudimentary grasp of how the parts of speech translate into coherent sentences, how can you be certain that you are doing well? How will you know if you're doing ill, for that matter? The answer, of course, is that you can't, you won't. One who does grasp the rudiments of grammar finds a comforting simplicity at its heart, where there need be only nouns, the words that name, and verbs, the words that act.

Take any noun, put it with any verb, and you have a sentence. It never fails. Rocks explode. Jane transmits. Mountains float. These are all perfect sentences. Many such thoughts make little rational sense, but even the stranger ones (Plums deify!) have a kind of poetic weight that's nice. The simplicity of noun-verb construction is useful—at the very least it can provide a safety net for your writing. Strunk and White caution against too many simple sentences in a row, but simple sentences provide a path you can follow when you fear getting lost in the tangles of rhetoric—all those restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses, those modifying phrases, those appositives and compoundcomplex sentences. If you start to freak out at the sight of such unmapped territory (unmapped by you, at least), just remind yourself that rocks explode, Jane transmits, mountains float, and plums deify. Grammar is . . . the pole you grab to get your thoughts up on their feet and walking.

Q6. Which one of the following statements, if false, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage?

A. An understanding of grammar helps a writer decide if she/he is writing well or not.

- B. Regarding grammar, women writers tend to be more attentive to method and accuracy.
- C. It has been observed that writers sometimes disregard the rules of rhetoric.
- D. Perish the thought that complete sentences necessarily need nouns and verbs!

Q7. "Take any noun, put it with any verb, and you have a sentence. It never fails. Rocks explode. Jane transmits. Mountains float." None of the following statements can be seen as similar EXCEPT:

- A. Take any vegetable, put some spices in it, and you have a dish
- B. Take an apple tree, plant it in a field, and you have an orchard.
- C. A group of nouns arranged in a row becomes a sentence.
- D. A collection of people with the same sports equipment is a sports team.

Q8. Which one of the following quotes best captures the main concern of the passage?

- A. "The telling clause here is Unless he is certain of doing well."
- B. "Bad grammar produces bad sentences."
- C. "Strunk and White caution against too many simple sentences in a row, but simple sentences provide a path you can follow when you fear getting lost in the tangles of rhetoric . . ."
- D. "Nouns and verbs are the two indispensable parts of writing. Without one of each, no group of words can be a sentence . . ."

Q9. All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that:

- A. sentences do not always have to be complete.
- B. the subject-predicate relation is the same as the noun-verb relation.
- C. the primary purpose of grammar is to ensure that sentences remain simple.
- D. "Grammar Police" is a metaphor for critics who focus on linguistic rules.

Q10. Inferring from the passage, the author could be most supportive of which one of the following practices?

- A. The availability of language software that will standardise the rules of grammar as an aid to writers.
- B. A campaign demanding that a writer's creative license should allow the breaking of grammatical rules.

- C. A Creative Writing course that focuses on how to avoid the use of rhetoric.
- D. The critique of standardised rules of punctuation and capitalisation.

Passage 3

The claims advanced here may be condensed into two assertions: [first, that visual] culture is what images, acts of seeing, and attendant intellectual, emotional, and perceptual sensibilities do to build, maintain, or transform the worlds in which people live. [And second, that the study of visual culture is the analysis and interpretation of images and the ways of seeing (orgazes) that configure the agents, practices, conceptualities, and institutions that put images to work. . . .

Accordingly, the study of visual culture should be characterized by several concerns. First, scholars of visual culture need to examine any and all imagery - high and low, art and non art. . . . They must not restrict themselves to objects of a particular beauty or aesthetic value. Indeed, any kind of imagery may be found to offer up evidence of the visual construction of reality. . . .

Second, the study of visual culture must scrutinize visual practice as much as images themselves, asking what images do when they are put to use. If scholars engaged in this enterprise inquire what makes an image beautiful or why this image or that constitutes a masterpiece or a work of genius, they should do so with the purpose of investigating an artist's or a work's contribution to the experience of beauty, taste, value, or genius. No amount of social analysis can account fully for the existence of Michelangelo or Leonardo. They were unique creators of images that changed the way their contemporaries thought and felt and have continued to shape the history of art, artists, museums, feeling, and aesthetic value. But study of the critical, artistic, and popular reception of works by such artists as Michelangelo and Leonardo can shed important light on the meaning of these artists and their works for many different people. And the history of meaning-making has a great deal to do with how scholars as well as lay audiences today understand these artists and their achievements.

Third, scholars studying visual culture might properly focus their interpretative work on life worlds by examining images, practices, visual technologies, taste, and artistic style as constitutive of social relations. The task is to understand how artifacts contribute to the construction of a world. . . . Important methodological implications follow: ethnography and reception studies become productive

forms of gathering information, since these move beyond the image as a closed and fixed meaning-event. . . .

Fourth, scholars may learn a great deal when they scrutinize the constituents of vision, that is, the structures of perception as a physiological process as well as the epistemological frameworks informing a system of visual representation. Vision is a socially and a biologically constructed operation, depending on the design of the human body and how it engages the interpretive devices developed by a culture in order to see intelligibly. . . . Seeing . . . operates on the foundation of covenants with images that establish the conditions for meaningful visual experience.

Finally, the scholar of visual culture seeks to regard images as evidence for explanation, not as epiphenomena.

Q11. “Seeing . . . operates on the foundation of covenants with images that establish the conditions for meaningful visual experience.” In light of the passage, which one of the following statements best conveys the meaning of this sentence?

- A. Sight becomes a meaningful visual experience because of covenants of meaningfulness that we establish with the images we see.
- B. Images are meaningful visual experiences when they have a foundation of covenants seeing them.
- C. Sight as a meaningful visual experience is possible when there is a foundational condition established in images of covenants.
- D. The way we experience sight is through images operated on by meaningful covenants.

Q12. All of the following statements may be considered valid inferences from the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. visual culture is not just about how we see, but also about how our visual practices can impact and change the world.
- B. artifacts are meaningful precisely because they help to construct the meanings of the world for us.
- C. understanding the structures of perception is an important part of understanding how visual cultures work.
- D. studying visual culture requires institutional structures without which the structures of perception cannot be analysed.

Q13. Which one of the following best describes the word “epiphenomena” in the last sentence of the passage?

- A. Overarching collections of images.
- B. Visual phenomena of epic proportions.
- C. Phenomena amenable to analysis.
- D. Phenomena supplemental to the evidence.

Q14. “No amount of social analysis can account fully for the existence of Michelangelo or Leonardo.” In light of the passage, which one of the following interpretations of this sentence is the most accurate?

- A. Socially existing beings cannot be analysed, unlike the art of Michelangelo or Leonardo which can.
- B. Social analytical accounts of people like Michelangelo or Leonardo cannot explain their genius.
- C. Michelangelo or Leonardo cannot be subjected to social analysis because of their genius.
- D. No analyses exist of Michelangelo’s or Leonardo’s social accounts.

Q15. Which set of keywords below most closely captures the arguments of the passage?

- A. Visual Culture, Aesthetic Value, Lay Audience, Visual Experience.
- B. Visual Construction of Reality, Work of Genius, Ethnography, Epiphenomena.
- C. Imagery, Visual Practices, Lifeworlds, Structures of Perception.
- D. Scholars, Social Analysis, Michelangelo and Leonardo, Interpretive Devices.

Passage 4

In a low-carbon world, renewable energy technologies are hot business. For investors looking to redirect funds, wind turbines and solar panels, among other technologies, seem a straightforward choice. But renewables need to be further scrutinized before being championed as forging a path toward a low-carbon future. Both the direct and indirect impacts of renewable energy must be examined to ensure that a climate-smart future does not intensify social and environmental harm. As renewable energy production requires land, water, and labor, among other inputs, it imposes costs on people and the environment. Hydropower projects, for instance, have led to community dispossession and exclusion . . . Renewable energy supply chains are also intertwined with mining, and their technologies contribute to growing levels of electronic waste . Furthermore, although renewable energy can be produced and distributed through

small-scale, local systems, such an approach might not generate the high returns on investment needed to attract capital.

Although an emerging sector, renewables are enmeshed in long-standing resource extraction through their dependence on minerals and metals . . . Scholars document the negative consequences of mining . . . even for mining operations that commit to socially responsible practices[.] “many of the world’s largest reservoirs of minerals like cobalt, copper, lithium, [and] rare earth minerals”—the ones needed for renewable technologies—“are found in fragile states and under communities of marginalized peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.” Since the demand for metals and minerals will increase substantially in a renewable-powered future . . . this intensification could exacerbate the existing consequences of extractive activities.

Among the connections between climate change and waste, O’Neill . . . highlights that “devices developed to reduce our carbon footprint, such as lithium batteries for hybrid and electric cars or solar panels[,] become potentially dangerous electronic waste at the end of their productive life.” The disposal of toxic waste has long perpetuated social injustice through the flows of waste to the Global South and to marginalized communities in the Global North . . .

While renewable energy is a more recent addition to financial portfolios, investments in the sector must be considered in light of our understanding of capital accumulation. As agricultural finance reveals, the concentration of control of corporate activity facilitates profit generation. For some climate activists, the promise of renewables rests on their ability not only to reduce emissions but also to provide distributed, democratized access to energy . . . But Burke and Stephens . . . caution that “renewable energy systems offer a possibility but not a certainty for more democratic energy futures.” Small-scale, distributed forms of energy are only highly profitable to institutional investors if control is consolidated somewhere in the financial chain. Renewable energy can be produced at the household or neighborhood level. However, such small-scale, localized production is unlikely to generate high returns for investors. For financial growth to be sustained and expanded by the renewable sector, production and trade in renewable energy technologies will need to be highly concentrated, and large asset management firms will likely drive those developments.

Q16. Which one of the following statements best captures the main argument of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. The development of the renewable energy sector is a double-edged sword.
- B. Renewable energy systems are not democratic unless they are corporate-controlled.

- C. Renewable energy produced at the household or neighbourhood level is more efficient than mass-produced forms of energy.
- D. Most forms of renewable energy are not profitable investments for institutional investors.

Q17. Which one of the following statements, if true, could be an accurate inference from the first paragraph of the passage?

- A. The author has reservations about the consequences of renewable energy systems
- B. The author has reservations about the consequences of non-renewable energy systems.
- C. The author does not think renewable energy systems can be as efficient as non-renewable energy systems.
- D. The author's only reservation is about the profitability of renewable energy systems.

Q18. Which one of the following statements, if false, could be seen as best supporting the arguments in the passage?

- A. Renewable energy systems are as expensive as non-renewable energy systems.
- B. Renewable energy systems have little or no environmental impact.
- C. Renewable energy systems are not as profitable as non-renewable energy systems.
- D. The production and distribution of renewable energy through small-scale, local systems is not economically sustainable.

Q19. All of the following statements, if true, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. The example of agricultural finance helps us to see how to concentrate corporate activity in the renewable energy sector.
- B. One reason for the perpetuation of social injustice lies in the problem of the disposal of toxic waste.
- C. Marginalised people in Africa, Asia and Latin America have often been the main sufferers of corporate mineral extraction projects
- D. The possible negative impacts of renewable energy need to be studied before it can be offered as a financial investment opportunity.

Q20. Based on the passage, we can infer that the author would be most supportive of which one of the following practices?

- A. More stringent global policies and regulations to ensure a more just system of toxic waste disposal.
- B. The study of the coexistence of marginalised people with their environments.
- C. Encouragement for the development of more environment-friendly carbon-based fuels.
- D. The localised, small-scale development of renewable energy systems.

Passage 5

"Free of the taint of manufacture" – that phrase, in particular, is heavily loaded with the ideology of what the Victorian socialist William Morris called the "anti-scrape", or an anticapitalist conservationism (not conservatism) that solaced itself with the vision of a preindustrial golden age. In Britain, folk may often appear a cosy, fossilised form, but when you look more closely, the idea of folk – who has the right to sing it, dance it, invoke it, collect it, belong to it or appropriate it for political or cultural ends – has always been contested territory.

In our own time, though, the word "folk" has achieved the rare distinction of occupying fashionable and unfashionable status simultaneously. Just as the effusive floral prints of the radical William Morris now cover genteel sofas, so the revolutionary intentions of many folk historians and revivalists have led to music that is commonly regarded as parochial and conservative. And yet – as newspaper columns periodically rejoice – folk is hip again, influencing artists, clothing and furniture designers, celebrated at music festivals, awards ceremonies and on TV, reissued on countless record labels. Folk is a sonic "shabby chic", containing elements of the uncanny and eerie, as well as an antique veneer, a whiff of Britain's heathen dark ages. The very obscurity and anonymity of folk music's origins open up space for rampant imaginative fancies.

[Cecil Sharp, who wrote about this subject, believed that] folk songs existed in constant transformation, a living example of an art form in a perpetual state of renewal. "One man sings a song, and then others sing it after him, changing what they do not like" is the most concise summary of his conclusions on its origins. He compared each rendition of a ballad to an acorn falling from an oak tree; every subsequent iteration sows the song anew. But there is tension in newness. In the late 1960s, purists were suspicious of folk songs recast in rock idioms. Electrification, however, comes in many forms. For the early-20th-century composers such as Vaughan Williams and Holst, there were thunderbolts of inspiration from oriental mysticism, angular modernism and the body blow of the first world war, as well as input from the rediscovered folk tradition itself.

For the second wave of folk revivalists, such as Ewan MacColl and AL Lloyd, starting in the 40s, the vital spark was communism's dream of a post-revolutionary New Jerusalem. For their younger successors in the 60s, who thronged the folk clubs set up

by the old guard, the lyrical freedom of Dylan and the unchained melodies of psychedelia created the conditions for folkrock's own golden age, a brief Indian summer that lasted from about 1969 to 1971. Four decades on, even that progressive period has become just one more era ripe for fashionable emulation and pastiche. The idea of a folk tradition being exclusively confined to oral transmission has become a much looser, less severely guarded concept. Recorded music and television, for today's metropolitan generation, are where the equivalent of folk memories are seeded.

Q21. At a conference on folk forms, the author of the passage is least likely to agree with which one of the following views ?

- A. Folk forms, in their ability to constantly adapt to the changing world, exhibit an unusual poise and homogeneity with each change.
- B. Folk forms, despite their archaic origins, remain intellectually relevant in contemporary times.
- C. The plurality and democratising impulse of folk forms emanate from the improvisation that its practitioners bring to it.
- D. The power of folk resides in its contradictory ability to influence and be influenced by the present while remaining rooted in the past.

Q22. The primary purpose of the reference to William Morris and his floral prints is to show:

- A. the pervasive influence of folk on contemporary art, culture, and fashion.
- B. that what is once regarded as radical in folk, can later be seen as conformist.
- C. that despite its archaic origins, folk continues to remain a popular tradition.
- D. that what was once derided as genteel is now considered revolutionary.

Q23 Which of the following statements about folk revivalism of the 1940s and 1960s cannot be inferred from the passage?

- A. It reinforced Cecil Sharp's observation about folk's constant transformation
- B. Freedom and rebellion were popular themes during the second wave of folk revivalism
- C. Electrification of music would not have happened without the influence of rock music.
- D. Even though it led to folk-rock's golden age, it wasn't entirely free from critique.

Q24. The author says that folk “may often appear a cosy, fossilised form” because:

- A. the notion of folk has led to several debates and disagreements.
- B. it has been arrogated for various political and cultural purposes
- C. of its nostalgic association with a pre-industrial past.
- D. folk is a sonic “shabby chic” with an antique veneer.

Q25. All of the following are causes for plurality and diversity within the British folk tradition EXCEPT:

- A. the fluidity of folk forms owing to their history of oral mode of transmission.
- B. that British folk continues to have traces of pagan influence from the dark ages.
- C. that British folk forms can be traced to the remote past of the country.
- D. paradoxically, folk forms are both popular and unpopular.

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Apperance
- B) Appearance
- C) Appereance
- D) Apparance

Q27. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Neccessary
- B) Necessarry
- C) Necessary
- D) Necesary

Q28. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Releif
- B) Rilief
- C) Relif
- D) Relief

Q29. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Frustration
- B) Frustrattion
- C) Frustrashun
- D) Frustrationn

Q30. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Accomodate
- B) Acommodate
- C) Accommodate
- D) Acomodate

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31. What is the plural form of "corpus" ?

- A) Corpuses
- B) Corpi
- C) Corpus
- D) Corpies

Q32. Choose the correct plural form of "focus."

- A) Focuses
- B) Foci
- C) Focusses
- D) Focusi

Q33. What is the plural of "criterion"?

- A) Criterion
- B) Criterions
- C) Criteries
- D) Criteria

Q34. Which is the appropriate plural form of "genius"?

- A) Geniuses
- B) Genii
- C) Genius
- D) Genies

Q35. What is the plural form of "thesis"?

- A) Theses
- B) Thesi
- C) Thesis
- D) Theseses

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Happy."

- A) Sad
- B) Joyful
- C) Delighted
- D) Ecstatic

Q37: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Hot."

- A) Cold
- B) Warm
- C) Scorching
- D) Boiling

Q38: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Fast."

- A) Quick
- B) Slow
- C) Speedy
- D) Rapid

Q39: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Beautiful."

- A) Ugly
- B) Attractive
- C) Gorgeous
- D) Stunning

Q40: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Good."

- A) Bad
- B) Excellent
- C) Positive
- D) Superb

Q41. Find the remainder obtained when $10! + 111$ is divisible by 143.

- A] 0
- B] 6
- C] 7
- D] 111

Q42. Which of the following is a prime number?

- A] 391
- B] 899
- C] 621
- D] 199

Q43. The difference between a number and the sum of its digits is always a multiple of

- A] 6
- B] 9
- C] 11
- D] 15

Q44. $111111^2 =$ _____

- A] 123456654321
- B] 1234554321
- C] 123454321
- D] 12345654321

Q45. Find the highest common factor of (34, 85)

- A] 4
- B] 12
- C] 17
- D] 19

Q46. Find the HCF of 24, 30 and 42.

- A] 6
- B] 12
- C] 15
- D] 20

Q47. A's salary is first increased by 25% and then decreased by 20%. The result is the same as B's salary increased by 20% and then reduced by 25%. Find the ratio of B's salary to that of A's.

- A] 4 : 3
- B] 11 : 10
- C] 10 : 9
- D] 12 : 11

Q48. The minimum quantity of milk in litres (in whole number) that should be mixed in a mixture of 60 litres in which the initial ratio of milk to water is 1 : 4 so that the resulting mixture has 15% milk is

- A] 3
- B] 4
- C] 5
- D] This is not possible

Q49. If books bought at prices ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 are sold at prices ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 425, what is the greatest possible profit that might be made in selling eight books ?

- A] 1800
- B] 1200
- C] 1600
- D] 1000

Q50. IBM and KTC quote for a tender. On the tender opening day, IBM realizes that their quotations are in the ratio 7:4 and hence decreases its price during negotiations to make it Rs 1 Lakh lower than KTC's quoted price. KTC realizes that the final quotes of the two were in the ratio 3:4. What was the price at which IBM won the bid?

- A] Rs 7 Lakh
- B] Rs 4 Lakh
- C] Rs 3 Lakh
- D] Rs 1.5 Lakh

Q51. Find the compound interest earned on Rs.20000 for 2 years at 10% p.a. the interest being compounded annually.

- A] Rs.4200
- B] Rs.2200
- C] Rs.3200
- D] Rs.5200

Q52. A sum of money invested at simple interest amounts to Rs 2480 at the end of four years and Rs.4080 at the end of eight years. Find the principal.

- A] Rs.880
- B] Rs.480
- C] Rs.380
- D] Rs.580

Q53. Walking at $\frac{5}{6}$ of its usual speed, a train is 10 minutes too late. Find the usual time to cover the journey?

- A] 50 min.
- B] 10 min.
- C] 20 min.
- D] 30 min.

Q54. Shantanu can row upstream at 10 km/h and downstream at 18 km/h. Find the man's rate in still water and the rate of the current.

- A] 4 km/h
- B] 8 km/h
- C] 6 km/h
- D] 2 km/h

Q55. A and B together can do a piece of work in 24 days and A alone can complete the work in 36 days. How long will B alone take to complete the work?

- A] 72 days.
- B] 62 days.
- C] 52 days.
- D] 42 days.

Q56. From 40 liters of 2 : 3 milk-water solution, 8 liters are withdrawn and replaced by 8 liters of milk. What is the minimum number of times should we perform the operation of withdrawing and replacing so that the milk concentration is at least 60%?

- A] 1
- B] 3
- C] more than 3
- D] 2

Q57. Find the largest number which divides 238, 358 and 418 leaving the same remainder in each case.

- A] 45
- B] 60
- C] 90
- D] 120

Q58. The price of a certain article was raised by 10% in India. The consumption of the same article was increased from 200 tons to 225 tons. By how much percent will the expenditure on the article rise in the Indian economy?

- A] 24.25%
- B] 22.5%
- C] 23.75%
- D] 26.75%

Q59. The ratio of the ages of A and B is 9:5. After 8 years B would reach the present age of A. Find the present ages of B and A respectively

- A] 9, 5
- B] 10, 18
- C] 18, 10
- D] 5, 9

Q60.The true discount on a bill due 9 months hence at 16% per annum is Rs. 189.
The amount of the bill is:

- A] Rs. 1386
- B] Rs. 1764
- C] Rs. 1300
- D] Rs. 1350

Q61.Assertion: When an object is placed in a vacuum, it does not experience air resistance.

Reason: Air resistance requires the presence of air molecules to act on the object.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q62.Assertion: The Moon has a smaller gravitational force than the Earth.

Reason: The gravitational force between two objects is directly proportional to their masses.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q63. Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

- I. All ears are hands.
- II. No hand is nose.

Conclusions:

- I. No ear is nose.
- II. All nose are ears.
- III. Some hands are noses.

- A) Only I
- B) Only II
- C) Only III
- D) None of the above

Q64.Direction: In the following question below are given some statements followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

No cup is plate.

No plate is spoon.

Conclusions:

- I. No cup is spoon.
- II. Some spoon are cups.

- A) Only I
- B) Only II
- C) Only III
- D) None of the above

Q65..Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) DG
- B) PS
- C) VY
- D) NR

Q66.Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) OMK
- B) RPN

- C) USP
- D) XVT

Q67.Direction: In each of the following question, select the odd letter from the given alternatives.

- A) QP
- B) DC
- C) XY
- D) ML

Q68.Direction: In the following question, find the odd one out from the given alternatives.

- A) DCF
- B) NMP
- C) VUX
- D) JIM

Q69.Direction: In each of the following question, select the odd letters from the given alternatives.

- A) EI – LM
- B) AE – RT
- C) IO – WY
- D) OU – DF

Q70.Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter from the given alternatives.

- A) DU
- B) KP
- C) JQ
- D) GT

Q71.If 'Q + R' means 'Q is father of R', 'Q ÷ R' means 'R is brother of Q', 'Q × R' means 'Q is husband of R', 'Q – R' means 'Q is sister of R', then which of the following expressions shows that E is the father in law of F?

- A) $E + D - F + H$
- B) $E \times D - F \div G$

- C) $E + F - D \div G$
 D) $E + D - H \times F$

Q72.Direction: Priya, Juhi, Amit, Nitin, and Ram are five friends studying in the same class. Juhi scores higher marks than Ram but less than Priya. Nitin scores the highest, and Ram scores the lowest. If Amit secures the second rank out of the five, who stands in the third position?

- A) Ram
 B) Juhi
 C) Priya
 D) Nitin

Q73. Direction: In a certain code language, BAD is written as 412, and MUD is written as 42113. How is RUN written in that code language?

- A) 142118
 B) 181213
 C) 141218
 D) 141412

Q74. Direction: Vineet travels 16 km towards the west, turns right, travels another 12 km, and then takes two successive left turns, covering 8 km and 12 km in each turn, respectively. Finally, he takes a right turn and travels 10 km further. How far is he now from his original position?

- A) 46km
 B) 34km
 C) 40km
 D) 34km

Q75.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1:The Earth is the third planet from the Sun in our solar system.

Statement 2:The Moon is the largest natural satellite of Mars

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
 B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
 C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
 D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q76. Isobars have _____.

- A) same mass number but different atomic numbers
- B) different mass numbers but same atomic numbers
- C) same mass and and atomic numbers
- D) different mass and atomic numbers

Q77. Which among the following will be a negative ion?

- A) If it has more electron than protons
- B) If it has more electrons than neutrons
- C) If it has more protons than electrons
- D) If it has more protons than neutrons

Q78. Which of the following is not a vector quantity?

- A) Acceleration
- B) Electric current
- C) Force
- D) Velocity

Q79. Money bill can be introduced first in which house of Parliament?

- A) Only in Lok Sabha
- B) Only in Rajya Sabha
- C) Both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- D) Either in Lok Sabha or in Rajya Sabha

Q80. Kilowatt hour (kWh) represents the unit of which of the following?

- A) Electrical Power
- B) Force
- C) Momentum
- D) Energy

Q81. Which of the following is a book written by Shashi Tharoor?

- A) It's Not About You
- B) Invisible People

- C) An Era of Darkness
- D) Democrats and Dissenters

Q82. Electrons in the highest energy level of an atom are called _____.

- A) valence protons
- B) orbital protons
- C) valence electrons
- D) orbital electrons

Q83. Electrons move around the nucleus in _____ motion.

- A) translatory
- B) spin
- C) orbital
- D) vibrational

Q84. A cuff that has one end projecting from the placket edge ?

- (A) French cuff
- (B) lapped cuff
- (C) Blouse cuff
- (D) single cuff

Q85. Suits, tuxedos, over coat, top coat and separate trousers for business and evening wear is called ?

- (A) Sportswear
- (B) tailored clothing
- (C) Work wear
- (D) furnishings

Q86. The man-made mineral fiber is ?

- (A) Asbestos
- (B) cotton
- (C) arnel
- (D) none of the above

Q87. _____ and _____ are also indicating of the social and marital status of women.

- A Dress and ornament's.
- B Mangalsutra.
- C Sindoor.
- D Black scarf.

Q88. _____is a general term referring to actual objects related to the human body.

- A Costume.
- B Wardrobe.
- C Clothing.
- D Wear ability.

Q89. _____is more than just clothing.

- A Apparel.
- B Garment.
- C Clothing.
- D Fashion.

Q90. _____ is any particular characteristic as look in apparel as accessories. ?

- (A) Style
- (B) Change
- (C) Tosle
- (D) acceptance

Q91.The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in which year?

- A. 1967
- B. 1990
- C. 1985
- D. 2000

Q92.Which country is not a landlocked country of Europe?

- A. Armenia
- B. Switzerland
- C. Austria
- D. France

Q93.Govind Ballabh Pant was the first chief minister of which Indian state?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Odisha

Q94.The term 'India' is derived from the name of which river?

- A. Ganga
- B. Tigris
- C. Indus
- D. Inaya

Q95.The International Date Line (IDL) passes through which ocean?

- A. Arctic
- B. Indian
- C. Dead sea
- D. Pacific

Q96.What is a Preventive Detention provided under Article 22 of the constitution?

- A. Detention for interrogation
- B. Detention after interrogation
- C. Detention without interrogation
- D. Detention for cognizable offence

Q97.Which are the basic units required to create human body parts?

- A. Nerve cells
- B. Stem cells
- C. Heart cells

D. Kidney cells

Q98. Which Indian president described Indian Secularism as 'Sarva Dharma Samabhav'?

- A. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- B. Dr. Zakir Hussain
- C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- D. Giani Zail Singh

Q99. Which of the following is an example of tropical grassland?

- A. Taiga
- B. Savannah
- C. Pampas
- D. Prairies

Q100. Which agency of the United Nations works to ensure justice to labourers?

- A. The International Labour Organization
- B. The International Workers Union
- C. The international Workers Force
- D. None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	A	A	B	D	A	B	C	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	D	B	C	A	A	B	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	C	C	D	B	C	D	A	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	D	A	A	A	A	B	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	B	D	C	A	C	D	A	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	A	A	A	D	B	C	B	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	B	A	C	D	C	C	D	A	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	C	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	D
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	C	C	B	B	D	A	C	D	A
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	D	B	C	D	B	B	A	B	A

SOLUTIONS

1-D

The topic covered in the third paragraph emphasizes the unique stance of anarchists and their forerunners in the political Left spectrum. Specifically, the paragraph states: {"...The anarchists and their precursors were unique on the political Left in affirming that workers and peasants, grasping the chance that arose to bring an end to centuries of exploitation and tyranny, were inevitably betrayed by the new class of politicians, whose first priority was to re-establish a centralized state power..."}. This assertion connects anarchists to the belief that political revolutions, exemplified by the French Revolution mentioned earlier in the text, often lead to a betrayal of the very working class they purportedly aim to liberate. Thus, Option A faithfully captures an argument presented in the passage.

Option B: The fourth paragraph elucidates the overarching philosophy of anarchists, particularly their view on statehood. The passage reads: {".. .For anarchists, the state itself is the enemy, and they have applied the same interpretation to the outcome of every revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries. This is not merely because every state keeps a watchful and sometimes punitive eye on its dissidents, but because every state protects the privileges of the powerful..."}. Here, anarchists are described as being intrinsically opposed to the state not just because of its surveillance over dissenting opinions but also due to its role in safeguarding the interests of the powerful. Therefore, Option B is clearly an argument set forth in the passage.

Option C: In discussing individualist-anarchism, the final two paragraphs delve into various facets of the philosophy. They state: {"...desirable freedom of an individual or family to possess the resources needed for living, while not implying the right to own the resources needed by others. . . .There are, unsurprisingly, several traditions of individualist anarchism, one of them deriving from the 'conscious egoism' of the German writer Max Stirner (1806-56), and another from a remarkable series of 19th-century American figures who argued that in protecting our own autonomy and associating with others for common advantages, we are promoting the good of all..."}. These paragraphs capture the complex nuances of individualist-anarchism, indicating that it promotes personal freedom while still respecting community interests. Thus, Option C is unambiguously corroborated by the passage.

Option D: However, Option D does not find substantiation in the text. The author never identifies "a mainstream mistrust of collectivism" as a causal factor for the widespread misconception that anarchism essentially advocates "lawlessness and violence." There

is no discussion of any causal elements that lead to this misunderstanding. Consequently, Option D is the correct answer, as it is not a point that is made within the passage.

2-D

Your analysis dissects the third paragraph of the passage, which delves into the concept of "betrayal" following the French Revolution. In the passage, the author outlines that the newly emerged class of politicians exploited the revolutionary sentiments of the masses to usurp power. Once in control, they abandoned the principles that were supposed to guide the revolution, re-establishing centralized authority and mistreating the very populace that had brought them to power.

Option D: In light of the above understanding, Option D proves to be the most fitting answer. This choice underlines the manipulative tactics of the new political class. It points out how these politicians tapped into the collective dissatisfaction and rebellion of the workers and peasants, utilizing it as a vehicle for their own ascent to power. Once this objective was achieved, they pivoted dramatically, reinstating centralized authority and oppressing those who had been their stepping stones. This notion of exploitation and subsequent oppression encapsulates the essence of "betrayal" as detailed in the passage, specifically concerning the aftermath of the French Revolution.

Option C: Although **Option C** also portrays a form of betrayal, it does not completely mirror the unique nature of deceit discussed in the passage, especially with regard to the French Revolution. While Option C does touch upon the concept of betrayal, it falls short of capturing the multi-layered exploitation and ensuing subjugation of the common people, which is central to the author's argument.

In summary, **Option D** emerges as the most compelling representation of the argument made in the third paragraph. It zeroes in on the exploitation of the working masses by a new political elite, who, after leveraging the revolution for their own ends, turned against the very people who had facilitated their rise. This cogent alignment makes Option D the most appropriate answer in this context.

3-A

Your analysis concentrates on a passage that outlines two distinct traditions within individualist anarchism. One tradition draws its inspiration from the 'conscious egoism' of the German writer Max Stirner, while the other comes from a series of 19th-century American thinkers. Both traditions hold individual autonomy in high regard, yet they diverge in their viewpoints on mutualism and American capitalism.

Option A: In your analysis, you point out that Option A is the most accurate answer because it successfully captures the key difference between the two traditions of individualist anarchism. It emphasizes that while both schools of thought prioritize individual autonomy, the latter — the American tradition — is distinguished by its lack of emphasis on mutualism. Given this nuance, Option A aligns most closely with the information provided in the passage and is therefore the correct choice.

Option B: You correctly note that the passage does not discuss the groups' preferences regarding the configuration or involvement of the state. As a result, Option B can be readily dismissed as it doesn't correspond to any points made in the passage under review.

Option C: The passage, you argue, also does not delve into the groups' specific perspectives about the nature of capitalism. While it does mention a mistrust of American capitalism, it doesn't elaborate on their views concerning capitalism itself. Hence, Option C can be comfortably ruled out as it doesn't align with the passage's content.

Option D: Finally, you observe that Option D contains elements that are not substantiated by the passage. No information in the text supports the claims made in this option, making it an unsuitable choice based on the provided text.

In summary, **Option A** proves to be the most fitting answer as it succinctly highlights the critical difference between the two individualist anarchist traditions discussed in the passage. The other options fail to match the details given in the passage and can therefore be disregarded.

4-A

The crux of your analysis hinges on understanding the primary focus of the passage, which is 'Anarchism.' Within this larger context, 'Revolution' and 'Betrayal' are secondary themes that serve to elaborate or support the central discourse on Anarchism and its criticism of the 'State.' By identifying this overarching concern, your analysis suggests that one can more effectively narrow down the viable choices among the given options to Options A and D.

Option A and Option D: You note that while both of these options pertain to the general topic of Anarchism, Option A stands out as being conceptually closest to the core concerns of the passage. This is because Option A encompasses not just the issues surrounding 'Revolution' and 'Betrayal,' but also aligns well with the ultimate focus of the passage, which is the anarchists' critique of centralized state authority. Moreover, you highlight that as the passage progresses, it evolves into a discussion about individual autonomy and freedom, which are also captured in Option A.

Importance of Sub-elements: In your analysis, you make the crucial observation that the elements of 'Revolution' and 'Betrayal' are sub-themes. Although they are critical to understanding the text, they don't capture the full spectrum of the passage's key

concerns. They serve primarily as supplemental material to enhance the central argument against state authority, which is the essence of Anarchism as presented in the passage.

Therefore, based on your nuanced reading and categorization of the primary and secondary themes within the passage, you conclude that Option A is the most fitting choice, being conceptually closest to the fundamental concerns the passage seeks to address.

5-B

Your analysis tackles various options that aim to summarize key aspects of a passage discussing the multi-faceted beliefs and traditions within anarchism. By parsing through these options, you attempt to find the one that most accurately encapsulates the central message of the passage.

Option A: In your assessment, you clarify that Option A is not tenable because it attributes the variances in anarchist thinking to Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. However, the passage does not provide enough information to corroborate this claim, making this option an unsuitable choice for summarizing the central concerns of the text.

Option B: You identify that Option B aligns most closely with the overarching thesis of the passage: the universal antagonism anarchists hold toward centralized state power. While acknowledging that different branches of anarchism carry additional beliefs, you argue that this foundational opposition to centralized authority is a common thread that binds them. Therefore, you conclude that Option B is the most accurate representation of the passage's core message.

Option C: According to your analysis, Option C focuses too narrowly on individualist anarchism. While the passage does discuss this branch, it doesn't suggest that the belief in question—presumably related to individual autonomy—is universally shared among all anarchist factions. Consequently, Option C does not adequately capture the central theme of the passage and is therefore ruled out.

Option D: You describe Option D as an understatement and specifically point out the incongruity of its latter half. You note that the passage does not imply the ideas encapsulated in this option, making it an unsatisfactory choice for summarizing the main point of the text.

In summary, based on your meticulous examination of each option against the primary message of the passage, you determine that Option B is the most fitting choice. This option succinctly encapsulates the core anarchist belief in opposing centralized state power, a central theme that pervades the passage.

6-D

Option A: If evaluated as false, this statement would be in direct contradiction to the author's primary contention, rather than supporting it. Hence, it can be confidently discarded as not aligning with the passage's discussion.

Options B and C: These options are neutral in nature and don't have a significant impact on the discussion at hand. Whether these statements are true or false, they do not enhance or diminish the main idea posited by the author in the passage. Consequently, they are also not suitable candidates for the answer.

Option D: This statement indicates that complete sentences do not necessarily require the presence of nouns and verbs. However, the author's perspective, as presented in the passage, argues to the contrary. Therefore, if this statement is proven false, it would indeed serve as an auxiliary line of reasoning that aligns with the author's initial claim.

To summarize, **Option D**, when considered as a false statement, is the one that most clearly provides supplemental support for the author's argument as laid out in the passage. As such, Option D emerges as the most appropriate choice.

7-A

Option A resonates most closely with this idea by illustrating the concept that vegetables and spices—two distinct and basic ingredients—when combined, represent a broader category, which is 'dishes.' This option aligns perfectly with the notion that basic elements can come together to symbolize or construct something more complex.

On the other hand, the remaining options diverge significantly from this core principle that the author aims to convey. These options do not serve as suitable analogies for the relationship between simple constituents and the more complex entities they can give rise to.

To summarize, Option A stands out as the most appropriate choice because it mirrors the author's argument of how elementary components, when paired, can encapsulate or lead to more complicated structures or systems. Therefore, Option A is the best match for supporting the main idea articulated in the passage.

8-B

The author commences the discussion by underscoring the vital role of grammar as a framework that governs the organization of language, serving as a necessary set of codes that prevent misunderstandings and ambiguity. The text then expands to include rhetorical elements and their practitioners as supporting evidence, reinforcing the argument that a well-ordered system of language arises from a solid understanding of grammar's foundational principles. Even the point about effective simplification, according to the author, cannot be realized without a proficient command of basic grammatical rules.

In the context of the given options, it's crucial to recognize that the central theme revolves around the indispensability of grammar for coherent and effective

communication. Option B perfectly encapsulates this focal point by linking grammar to the successful conveyance of complex ideas.

While Options A and C do touch upon elements of communication, they sidestep the primary emphasis on grammar, concentrating instead on peripheral or supplementary aspects. Therefore, they can be readily dismissed. Option D, although relevant, specifically highlights nouns and verbs. However, it's important to note that the mention of these basic building blocks is mainly to accentuate the overarching importance of grammar. They are not an end in themselves, but examples used to further stress the key role that grammar plays.

Consequently, when viewed through the lens of the passage's main thrust—namely, the pivotal role of grammar in structured communication—Option B stands out as the most accurate representation of the author's core argument.

9-C

Option A can be safely inferred from the portion of the text that states, "Must you write complete sentences each time, every time? Perish the thought. If your work consists only of fragments and floating clauses, the Grammar Police aren't going to come and take you away..." The author here is indicating that while complete sentences are ideal, not every piece of writing has to strictly adhere to this rule. This supports the idea that the author believes complete sentences are not always necessary.

Option B finds its roots in the author's definition of what constitutes a sentence: "...no group of words can be a sentence, since a sentence is, by definition, a group of words containing a subject (noun) and a predicate (verb)..." This is an explicit claim that provides us with enough information to infer that a sentence, by definition, requires a subject and a predicate.

Option C, however, cannot be substantiated from the passage. While the author emphasizes the role of grammar in organizing communication and reducing confusion, he does not claim that the primary purpose of grammar is to keep sentences simple. The focus is more on the effectiveness and organization of communication rather than on simplicity. Therefore, this statement is not inferable from the passage and is the correct answer.

Option D is indirectly supported by the author's use of the term "Grammar Police." Though not expressly defined, the term serves as a metaphorical expression to denote those who are stringent about grammatical rules and quick to critique violations. The sentiment behind the term can be readily understood, making this statement inferable from the text.

In summary, all the statements, except for Option C, can be inferred from the passage. The focus of the passage is not on the simplicity of sentences but on the role of grammar in enabling coherent and organized communication. Therefore, Option C is the correct answer as it cannot be inferred from the text.

10-A

Option A suggests the author would undoubtedly support initiatives that provide writers with a deep-rooted understanding of the grammatical norms that govern language. This aligns perfectly with the author's primary message, which emphasizes the necessity of mastering the basics of grammar. Therefore, it can be said that the author would likely advocate for such a position.

Option B, on the other hand, does not resonate with the author's tone or main point. While the author does acknowledge the flexibility inherent in grammatical rules, this leniency is emphasized for those who have already achieved a solid understanding of the basics. Thus, the author would not likely support such drastic measures as implied in this option, making it an unsuitable choice.

Option C veers off the central theme of the passage. The author doesn't explicitly or implicitly encourage avoiding rhetorical techniques. As such, this option can be dismissed as not representing the viewpoint of the author.

Option D, although focused on elements of writing, is too narrow in its scope. The author's main focus is on grammar as a whole, which extends beyond just punctuation and capitalization. Therefore, this option doesn't encapsulate the author's broader focus on the subject.

In sum, **Option A** stands out as the most fitting statement that the author would likely support, as it directly correlates with the primary message of understanding and mastering the fundamental rules of grammar.

11-A

Option B claims that "Images are meaningful visual experiences when they have a foundation of covenants seeing them." This interpretation is misleading. The original focus is on how sight transforms into a meaningful visual experience when associated with covenants, not on the inherent meaningfulness of images themselves. Thus, Option B misrepresents the original statement's core idea.

Option C posits, "Sight as a meaningful visual experience is possible when there is a foundational condition established in images of covenants." While this may appear close to the original point, it introduces an unnecessary complication by suggesting the 'possibility' of sight as a meaningful visual experience. The original statement is far more direct, implying that sight becomes meaningful through its association with covenants, without delving into other 'possible' scenarios.

Option D asserts, "The way we experience sight is through images operated on by meaningful covenants." This option strays from the original context by suggesting that it's the covenants themselves that are meaningful. The original focus was on how

covenants make the visual experience meaningful, not on the inherent meaningfulness of the covenants themselves.

Only **Option A** successfully captures the essence of the original statement without adding any distortions or omissions. It aligns perfectly with the original text's emphasis on how sight becomes a meaningful visual experience when tied to covenants. Therefore, Option A is the most accurate and is, hence, the correct choice.

12-D

Option D suggests that "studying visual culture necessitates institutional structures, without which the structures of perception cannot be analyzed." This interpretation doesn't align with what is presented in the penultimate paragraph of the question. According to that paragraph, vision is shaped both by biological factors—like the design of the human body—and by cultural factors, such as the interpretive devices a culture has developed to facilitate understanding through sight. The original text does not make the claim that institutional structures are an essential prerequisite for analyzing the structures of perception, as it acknowledges the role of both biological and cultural factors. Therefore, Option D inaccurately represents the scope and dependencies outlined in the original passage.

The remaining options manage to faithfully encapsulate the original points made in the text. Therefore, they are more accurate in reflecting the content and can be considered correct, unlike Option D.

13-D

To accurately identify the correct answer, it's essential to comprehend the term "epiphenomenon," which is defined as a secondary effect or a by-product. In this context, Option 3 is the most suitable choice, primarily because the word "supplemental" is used to signify something that is "added to something else." The term "by-product" essentially carries the same meaning as "supplemental," in that both refer to something additional that emerges from a primary process or event. Therefore, given that "epiphenomenon" and "supplemental" are synonymous in this scenario, Option 3 becomes the appropriate selection.

14-B

Option A suggests that "Social beings cannot be analyzed in the same way as the art of Michelangelo or Leonardo." This is a misleading interpretation. The original passage asserts that "no amount of social analysis is sufficient for Michelangelo and Leonardo, given the enormity of their artistic contributions." However, it does not imply that other, less-renowned individuals are not open to social analysis. Quite the contrary; most people could very well be subjected to such scrutiny.

Option C posits that "Michelangelo and Leonardo are beyond the reach of social analysis due to their extraordinary genius." This statement is fundamentally incorrect. The passage indicates that while these artists can indeed be subjected to social analysis, no amount of it would fully encapsulate their artistic magnificence.

Option D claims that "There are no existing analyses of Michelangelo's or Leonardo's social contexts." This choice is not supported by the passage, as it makes no mention of whether such analyses exist or not.

Consequently, **Option B** accurately captures the essence of the passage and is, therefore, the correct choice.

15-C

This question proves to be straightforward if we closely attend to two crucial keywords mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage: "visual images" or "imagery," and "visual culture" or "practices." These terms serve as central themes of the passage and offer a litmus test for selecting the most appropriate answer.

Option C stands out as the most fitting choice, as it is the only one that successfully incorporates both of these key terms, thereby aligning well with the passage's focus. On the other hand, Option D falls short by neglecting to mention "imagery" or "visual images," even though it does touch upon "visual culture." Option B likewise misses the mark, as it includes "imagery" but overlooks the crucial component of "visual culture." Option A, unfortunately, fails to include either of the two critical terms, making it the least suitable choice.

Consequently, Option C emerges as the best fit, being the only choice that encapsulates both essential themes—"visual images" and "visual culture"—that the passage aims to discuss.

16-A

The final paragraph of the passage elaborates on the dual aspects of renewable energy. On one hand, it discusses the potential for producing renewable energy at local or even household levels. On the other hand, it points out the financial hurdles that could hamper the effective implementation of this energy form. This duality suggests that renewable energy presents both opportunities and challenges, akin to a double-edged sword. Therefore, we can safely assert that **Option A** is the most fitting answer, accurately capturing the essence of what the passage conveys. It delineates the simultaneous promise and complexity of adopting renewable energy at a smaller scale.

17-A

Solution by wordpandit:

The opening paragraph of the passage calls attention to the need for a more thorough evaluation of renewable energy systems before declaring them as the solution for a low-carbon future. The author cautions that not only the direct but also the indirect impacts of renewable energy need to be carefully assessed. The passage emphasizes that the production of renewable energy involves various costs—such as land, water, and labor—that can potentially have social and environmental repercussions.

Option (2) is factually incorrect, as it doesn't align with the author's stated reservations about renewable energy. Option 3 is not relevant to the discussion, as the passage doesn't engage in direct comparisons between renewable energy and other forms. Option (4) captures some essence of the author's caution but falls short because it doesn't account for the variety of concerns the author has mentioned.

Therefore, **Option A** is the most accurate representation of the author's nuanced position. It encompasses not just questions of profitability but also a broader array of factors that the author believes warrant careful consideration.

18-B

In this exercise, the objective is to identify the statement that, if proven false, would lend credence to the author's argument. The focus should be on **Option B**, which claims that renewable energies have little or no environmental impact. If this statement were to be negated, it would assert that renewable energies do indeed have a significant environmental impact. This is precisely the point that the author is making throughout the passage, cautioning readers about the potential harmful impacts of renewable energy. Therefore, the correct choice here is **Option B**, as its falsification would directly support the author's central argument.

19-D

In determining the correct answer, it's important to closely examine the final sentence of the passage. The sentence states, "For financial growth to be sustained and expanded by the renewable sector, production and trade in renewable energy technologies will need to be highly concentrated, and large asset management firms will likely drive those developments." The text does not make any mention that a detailed study of the negative impacts of renewable energy is a precondition for its financial viability. Therefore, **Option 4** is not supported by the passage and is incorrect. The passage focuses on the concentration of production and the role of large asset management firms in driving developments for financial growth, but it does not state that scrutinizing the negative impacts is necessary for financial sustainability.

20-A

To determine the correct answer, we need to closely scrutinize each option in relation to the content of the passage.

Starting with **Option B**, which posits that the focus is on "The study of the coexistence of marginalized people with their environments," we find that this is not accurate. The passage concentrates on the adverse impacts of renewable energy on marginalized communities, rather than exploring their coexistence with their environments. Therefore, this option can be dismissed.

Moving on to **Option C**, which suggests "Encouragement for the development of more environment-friendly carbon-based fuels," we find that this is also inconsistent with the text. The author speaks about the necessity of reducing our carbon footprint in the third paragraph, thereby implying a lack of support for carbon-based fuels. Hence, this option is not correct.

Option D, which suggests that small-scale local production is financially unviable, is directly contradicted by the last paragraph of the passage. There, the author discusses the potential financial viability of localized, small-scale production. Therefore, this option is also incorrect.

Finally, **Option A**, which talks about the need for proper disposal of toxic materials used in renewable energy technologies to prevent exacerbation of existing environmental issues, is entirely consistent with the passage. The author specifically mentions that the world's largest reserves of essential minerals for renewable technologies are often found in marginalized communities. Given that the demand for these minerals will rise, there's a clear implication that failure to properly dispose of toxic materials could make the situation worse for these communities.

Thus, upon careful review, Option 1 emerges as the correct choice, capturing the essence of the passage's argument about the potential negative impacts of not properly managing waste from renewable energy technologies.

21-A

The question is looking for a statement which the author is least like to agree, or disagree with. The word homogeneity refers to "the quality or state of being all the same or all of the same kind". In the passage, the author has stated that, Cecil Sharp said that "One man sings a song, and then others sing it after him, changing what they do not like". This quote denotes the constant flexibility, adaptation and evolution of folk music. Hence the author is not going to agree with Option A.

In the second paragraph the author explains that folk has lived through various time periods, and is still "hip again". It has stayed rooted in the past, and is yet transcending various media. Option B is supported by this analysis, hence it cannot be the correct answer to this question.

The plurality of folk mentioned in Option C is validated by Cecil Sharpe's quote "each rendition of a ballad to an acorn falling from an oak tree; every subsequent iteration sows the song anew". Hence this too cannot be the correct answer.

Option D also suggests that folk has influenced and been influenced throughout different era in time. So, the author is not going to oppose this either. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

22-B

The statement that fits this question is in the second paragraph, where the author states, “Just as the effusive floral prints of the radical William Morris now cover genteel sofas, so the revolutionary intentions of many folk historians and revivalists have led to music that is commonly regarded as parochial and conservative”. Here, the author is drawing an analogy between folk music and the floral prints of William Morris. Basically, the author is conveying that what was once regarded in a particular way, has evolved in meaning over a period of time, and is not considered in a different manner. Based, on this we can eliminate Options A and C right away. Among options B and D, B is a better fit as per the context of the statement. Hence, Option B is the correct answer.

23-C

This is a fairly simple question. After reading the options once, Option C stands out in the sense that it suggests rock music was responsible for the electrification of music. This conclusion has not been implied anywhere in the passage. Option A can be inferred from Cecil Sharp’s quotes given in the passage. Option B is factually incorrect as per the passage as the author states that, “For the second wave of folk revivalists, such as Ewan MacColl and AL Lloyd, starting in the 40s, the vital spark was communism’s dream of a post-revolutionary New Jerusalem”. Option D suggests that folk revivalism faced some criticism, and it can indeed be inferred from the statement, “Four decades on, even that progressive period has become just one more era ripe for fashionable emulation and pastiche”. The word “pastiche” refers to a form of imitation – which form for a negative style of criticism. So, Option D can be eliminated as well. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

24-C

In the first statement of the passage, the phrase "Free of the taint of manufacture" hints at the “the vision of a preindustrial golden age”, which means that the author cherishes the purity of the things created or built prior to industrialization. Considering the connection implied with folk music as being cosy and fossilized, we can safely conclude that it is a form of nostalgia, hence Option C is the correct answer.

25-D

Option A can be ruled out as oral transmission of folk has been asserted in the fourth paragraph.

Option B can be eliminated as the second paragraph suggests that the elements that

folk contains includes "a whiff of Britain's heathen dark ages". Heathenry (or Heathenism) is a modern pagan religion which developed in Europe in the 20th century, with strong influences from the dark ages and folklore.

Option C is implied while discussing the long history of movement of folk across various time periods. Hence, it cannot be correct either.

Option D does not present a valid cause for folk's plural and diverse nature. It merely states that it is a paradox that folk can be both popular and unpopular at the same time. This comparison is out of context with respect to the question. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

26-B

The correct spelling is "appearance."

27-C

The correct spelling is "necessary."

28-D

The correct spelling is "relief."

29-A

The correct spelling is "frustration."

30-C

The correct spelling is "accommodate."

31-A

"Corpus" becomes "corpuses" in linguistic contexts.

32-B

"Focus" becomes "foci" in its plural form.

33-D

"Criterion" becomes "criteria" in its plural form.

34-A

"Genius" becomes "geniuses" in its plural form.

35-A

"Thesis" becomes "theses" in its plural form.

36-A

"Happy" is the opposite of "sad."

37-A

"Hot" is the opposite of "cold."

38-B

"Fast" is the opposite of "slow."

39-A

"Beautiful" is the opposite of "ugly."

40-A

"Good" is the opposite of "bad."

41-A

Remainder of $(10!+11)/143$

- ⇒ $(10!/143)+(111/143)$
 - ⇒ $((720*5040)/143)+111=(32+111)/143$
 - ⇒ 0 remainder
- Option A

42-D

391= divisible by 17

899= divisible by 13

621= divisible by 3

199= prime number

43-B

Number= $10y+x$

Sum of digits= $X+y$

Difference= $10y+x-x-y= 9y$

Multiple of 9

Option B

44-D

$111111^2 = 12345654321$

45-C

HCF of (34,85)=17

46-A

2	24	2	30	2	42
2	12	3	15	3	21
2	6	5	5	7	7
3	3	1		1	
1					

Factors of 24 = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = (2^3 \times 3^1)$ Factors of 30 = $2 \times 3 \times 5 = (2^1 \times$ $3^1 \times 5^1)$ Factors of 42 = $2 \times 3 \times 7 = (2^1 \times 3^1 \times 7^1)$ $\therefore$ The product of common prime factors with the least powers = $2^1 \times 3^1 = 6$ **47-C**

$$A \cdot (125/100) \cdot (80/100) = B \cdot (120/100) \cdot (75/100)$$

By solving this $B/A = 10/9$ **48-D**

$$204 + 17x = 144$$

$$X = -60/17$$

Not possible

49-A

If CP is least and SP is max only then greatest profit will occur

Let CP=200 SP=425

P=225 per book

$$\text{Then profit of 8 books} = 225 * 8 = 1800$$

50-C

IBM initially quoted Rs 7x Lakhs

KTC initially quoted Rs 4x lakhs

IBM final quote = $(4x - 1)$ lakh $\Rightarrow (4x-1)/4x = 3/4 \Rightarrow x = 1$

IBM's bid winning price = Rs. 3 lakh

So x wins the bid at Rs. 3 lakhs

51-A

$P = 20000$

$T = 2$ years

$R = 10\%$

$C.I = P(1 + R/100)^T - P$

$= 2000 [1 + 10/100]^2 - P$

$24200 - 20000$

$= 4200$

52-A

Amount after 4 years = 2480 Rs.

Amount after 8 years = 4080 Rs.

Difference = 1600

Because interest is S.I, so it is equal for every year

$P = A - I$

$2480 - 1600 = 880$

53-A

New speed = $5/6$ of the usual speed

New time taken = $6/5$ of the usual time

So, $6/5$ of usual time – usual time = 10 min.

Usual time/ $6 = 10$ min

Usual time = 50 min.

54-A

According to the formula,

Man's rate in still water $= \frac{1}{2} (\text{Speed downstream} + \text{Speed upstream})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (18 + 10) = \frac{28}{2}$$

$$= 14 \text{ km/h}$$

Speed of current $= \frac{1}{2} (\text{Speed downstream} - \text{Speed upstream})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (18 - 10) = \frac{8}{2}$$

$$= 4 \text{ km/h}$$

55-A

Work done by A alone in 1 day = $1/36$

Work done by both in 1 day = $1/24$

Hence work done by B alone in 1 day = $1/24 - 1/36 = 1/72$

And hence B will complete the work in 72 days.

56-D

$$(1 - 8/40)^n = \text{final} / \text{initial}$$

$$(4/5)^n = 2/3$$

$$N=2$$

$$0.64 \approx 0.6$$

57-B

HCF of (418-358), (358-238), (418-238)

$$\Rightarrow 60$$

$\Rightarrow$ Option B

58-C

Price raised by = 10%

Consumption increased by = $(25 \times 100) / 200 = 12.5\%$

$$= 10 + 12.5 + (12.5 \times 10) / 100$$

$$23.75$$

59-B

Ratio of Ages = 9 : 5

$$9x = 5x + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

So B, A ages equals to 10, 18

60-B

Solution:

Let P.W. be Rs. x.

Then, S.I. on Rs. x at 16 % for 9 months = Rs. 189 .

$$\therefore x \times 16 \times \frac{9}{12} \times \frac{1}{100} = 189 \text{ or } x = 1575.$$

$$\therefore \text{P.W.} = \text{Rs. } 1575.$$

$$\therefore \text{Sum due} = \text{P.W.} + \text{T.D.} = \text{Rs. } (1575 + 189) = \text{Rs. } 1764.$$

61-A

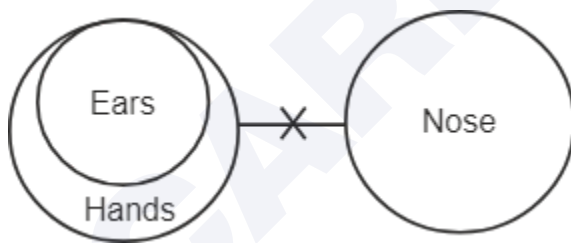
Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion. In a vacuum, there are no air molecules to create air resistance, so the object does not experience air resistance.

62-B

Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion. While it is true that the Moon has a smaller gravitational force than the Earth due to its smaller mass, the reason does not provide a direct explanation of this fact; it oversimplifies the gravitational force concept.

63-A

The Venn diagram is as follows –



Let's analyze the conclusions –

Conclusion (I): No ear is nose – From the Venn diagram, we can see that there is no overlap between the circles that represent ear and nose. This means that no ear is nose. Therefore, this conclusion follows.

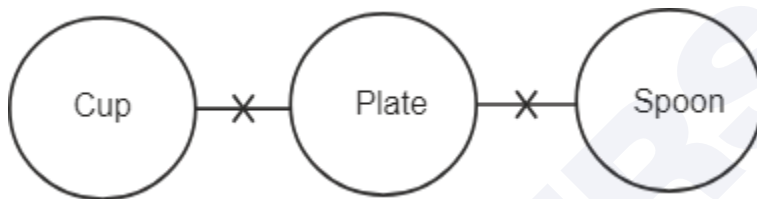
Conclusion (II): All nose are ears – From the Venn diagram, we can see that there is no overlap between the circles that represent ear and nose. This means that no nose are ears. Therefore, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (III): Some hands are noses – From the Venn diagram, we can see that there is no overlap between the circles that represent hands and nose. This means that no hands are nose. Therefore, this conclusion does not follow.

So, from the above, it is clear that only Conclusion (I) follows. Hence, the first option is correct.

64-C

The Venn diagram is as follows –



Let's analyze the conclusions –

Conclusion (I): No cup is spoon – From the Venn diagram, we can see that the circles that represent cup and spoon do not overlap. But, there is a possibility that they do. So, no cup is spoon is not a definite statement. Therefore, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): Some spoon are cups – From the Venn diagram, we can see that the circles that represent cup and spoon do not overlap. There could be a possibility but it is not definite. Therefore, this conclusion does not follow.

So, from the above, it is clear that neither Conclusion I nor II follows. Hence, the third option is correct.

65-D

Let's check the options –

First option: DG; $D + 3 = G$

Second option: PS; $P + 3 = S$

Third option: VY; $V + 3 = Y$

Fourth option: NR; $N + 4 = R$ (The fourth option is different from the other three.)

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

66-C

Let's check the options –

First option: OMK; $O - 2 = M$; $M - 2 = K$

Second option: RPN; $R - 2 = P$; $P - 2 = N$

Third option: USP; $U - 2 = S$; $S - 3 = P$ (The third option is different from the other three.)

Fourth option: XVT; $X - 2 = V$; $V - 2 = T$

Hence, the third option is correct.

67-C

Let's check the options —

First option: QP; $Q - 1 = P$

Second option: DC; $D - 1 = C$

Third option: XY; $X + 1 = Y$

Fourth option: ML; $M - 1 = L$

From the above, it can be said that the third option is different from the other three.

Hence, the third option is correct.

68-D

Let's check the options —

First option: DCF; $D - 1 = C$; $C + 3 = F$

Second option: NMP; $N - 1 = M$; $M + 3 = P$

Third option: VUX; $V - 1 = U$; $U + 3 = X$

Fourth option: JIM; $J - 1 = I$; $I + 4 = M$

From the above, it can be said that the fourth option is different from the other three.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

69-A

Let's check the options —

First option: EI – LM; E and I both are vowels; $L + 1 = M$

Second option: AE – RT; A and E both are vowels; $R + 2 = T$

Third option: IO – WY; I and O both are vowels; $W + 2 = Y$

Fourth option: OU – DF; O and U both are vowels; $D + 2 = F$

From the above, it can be said that the first option is different from the other three.

Hence, the first option is correct.

70-A

Let's check the options —

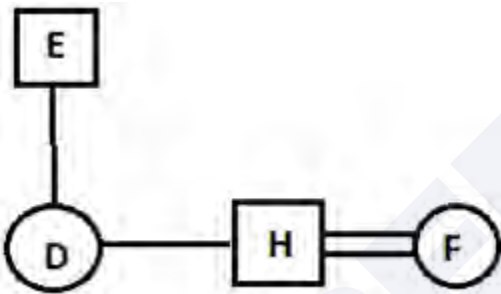
First option: DU; D and U are not opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Second option: KP; K and P are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Third option: JQ; J and Q are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Fourth option: GT; G and T are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Hence, the first option is correct.

71-D

Hence, the correct answer is option 4.

72-C

Given:

Juhi has a grade that is lower than Priya's but better than Ram's.

Priya
Juhi/Ram
Ram/Juhi

Out of the five, Nitin receives the highest score, and Ram is ranked second.

Nitin
Amit
Priya
Juhi/Ram
Ram/Juhi

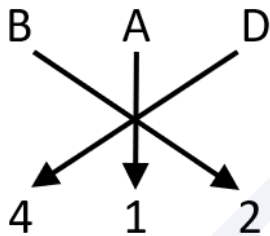
So, Priya stands at the third position. Hence, the third option is correct.

73-A

Given:

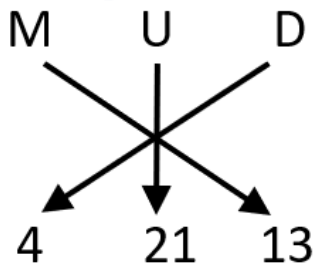
- BAD is written as 412.

The place value of B is 2, A is 1, D is 4.



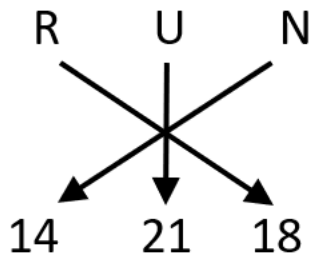
- MUD is written as 42113.

The place value of M is 13, U is 21, D is 4.



Similarly,

RUN → The place value of R is 18, U is 21, N is 14

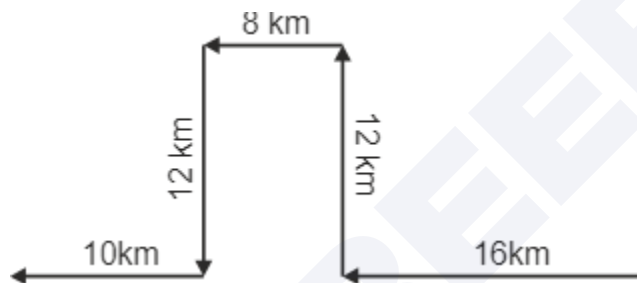


Thus, RUN is coded as 142118.

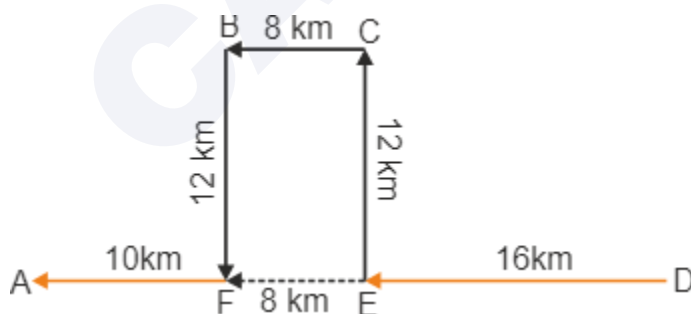
Hence, the **first option** is correct.

74-B

Firstly, we will draw the diagram as per the given instructions –



Now, we have to find the distance between the starting point and the end point covered by Vineet –



The distance between the starting point and the end point covered by Vineet
 $= AF + FE + ED$
 $= 10 + 8 + 16$
 $= 34 \text{ km}$

So, the distance between the starting point and end point covered by Vineet is 34 km. Hence, the second option is correct.

75-A

Statement 1 correctly identifies Earth as the third planet from the Sun. Statement 2 is incorrect because the Moon is the natural satellite of Earth, not Mars.

76-A

Isobars are atoms or ions with the same mass number but distinct atomic numbers. The mass number of an atom is the total of its protons and neutrons in its nucleus, whereas the atomic number is the number of protons in the nucleus. They are separate elements because atoms with the same mass number but different atomic numbers have different numbers of protons. Because of variances in their atomic structures, isobars have the same overall mass but different chemical characteristics.

77-B

When an atom or molecule receives one or more electrons, negative ions, also known as anions, develop. This is referred to as electron gain. Because of their electron configuration and position in the periodic table, some elements have a higher tendency to attract electrons. Elements having nearly full or half-filled valence electron shells may have a high electron affinity. When these atoms come into contact with electrons, they can easily attract them, resulting in a more stable electron configuration. When atoms gain electrons to obtain a stable electron configuration comparable to that of a noble gas, negative ions are frequently generated.

78-B

Electric current does not exist as a vector quantity. It is a scalar quantity, which means it simply has a magnitude and no direction. The three other quantities, velocity, force, and acceleration, are all vector quantities.

79-A

The Money Bill (Article 110) addresses with financial issues such as taxation, governmental expenditure, and so on. A money bill needs to be presented in the Lok Sabha. Solely on the President's advice may a Money Bill be brought forward. Only a Minister can put forward a Money Bill in Parliament. Whenever a Money Bill is sent to Rajya Sabha, it must be certified by the Lok Sabha Speaker. Only the Rajya Sabha has the authority to hold the bill for a maximum duration of 14 days.

80-D

The kilowatt-hour (kWh) is the unit of electrical energy. It represents the amount of energy consumed by a device or system with a power rating of one kilowatt (kW) over

the course of one hour. This unit is commonly used on electricity bills to measure the amount of energy consumed by households and businesses.

81-C

"An Era of Darkness" is a book written by Shashi Tharoor. The book explores the impact of British colonialism in India and sheds light on the historical and social consequences of British rule.

82-C

Valence electrons are the electrons in the outermost energy level (valence shell) of an atom. These electrons are involved in chemical reactions and bonding with other atoms.

83-C

Electrons move around the nucleus of an atom in orbital motion. An electron cloud represents the probability of finding an electron at various locations in the atom.

84-B

A lapped cuff is a type of cuff on a garment where one end is folded over and sewn to the outside of the placket edge, creating a folded, layered appearance.

85-B

Tailored clothing refers to well-fitted and often custom-made clothing, such as suits, tuxedos, overcoats, and separate trousers for formal and business wear.

86-D

The options provided do not include the correct answer. Man-made mineral fibers can include materials like fiberglass and basalt, but the options provided do not reflect this.

87-A

Dress and ornaments, such as clothing and jewelry, can often indicate the social and marital status of women in various cultures. Different styles and types of dress and jewelry may be associated with specific social or marital roles.

88-C

Clothing is a general term that encompasses all the items and garments related to the human body, including attire, garments, and accessories.

89-D

Fashion includes not only clothing but also the trends, styles, and preferences that influence clothing choices. It encompasses a broader concept of cultural and individual expression through attire.

90- A

Style refers to the particular characteristics and elements that define the appearance of apparel and accessories. It includes design, aesthetics, and personal choices that contribute to an individual's or a garment's unique look.

91-A

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an intergovernmental organization. Members: Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar (Burma), Cambodia, Laos. It was founded on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand.

92-D

In European continent, there are total 17 landlocked countries:

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Kosovo, Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland and Vatican City.

93-B

Govind Ballabh Pant was the first Chief Minister of the united Uttar Pradesh state. He became chief minister on 26th January 1950. Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.

94-C

The term "India" is derived from the name of the river "Indus", and the name India was given by Greek philosophers. The term "Hindustan" was derived from the Persian language.

95-D

The International Date Line is an imaginary line that passes through the mid-Pacific Ocean. It is located on 180° meridian of longitude. It helps in finding time and location on the globe.

96-B

Article 22 under Part III of the constitution deals with safeguards against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention.

97-B

Stem cells are the basic units through which any part of the human body can be created. Because stem cells have special characteristics of self-renewal.

98-A

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the first Vice-President of India and later became the second President of India. Word "Secular" in the Indian constitution was added by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976.

99-B

Tropical grasslands are also known as savannah grasslands. These type of grasslands are mainly found in tropical areas of African and Asian continent. It comprises both trees and grasses. Grasses are mainly tall and trees are mainly thorny.

100-A

The International Labour Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations, which works to ensure justice for the labourers. Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland). It was founded on 11 April 1919.

MOCK TEST-2

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

The magic of squatter cities is that they are improved steadily and gradually by their residents. To a planner's eye, these cities look chaotic. I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green. They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use. People get around by foot, bicycle, rickshaw, or the universal shared taxi.

Not everything is efficient in the slums, though. In the Brazilian favelas where electricity is stolen and therefore free, people leave their lights on all day. But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, "Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi's streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo's main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes".

In his 1985 article, Calthorpe made a statement that still jars with most people: "The city is the most environmentally benign form of human settlement. Each city dweller consumes less land, less energy, less water, and produces less pollution than his counterpart in settlements of lower densities." "Green Manhattan" was the inflammatory title of a 2004 New Yorker article by David Owen. "By the most significant measures," he wrote, "New York is the greenest community in the United States, and one of the greenest cities in the world. The key to New York's relative environmental benignity is its extreme compactness. Placing one and a half million people on a twenty-three-square-mile island sharply reduces their opportunities to be wasteful." He went on to note that this very compactness forces people to live in the world's most energy-efficient apartment buildings.

Urban density allows half of humanity to live on 2.8 per cent of the land. Consider just the infrastructure efficiencies. According to a 2004 UN report: "The concentration of population and enterprises in urban areas greatly reduces the unit cost of piped water, sewers, drains, roads, electricity, garbage collection, transport, health care, and schools".

The nationally subsidised city of Manaus in northern Brazil "answers the question" of how to stop deforestation: give people decent jobs. Then they can afford houses, and

gain security. One hundred thousand people who would otherwise be deforesting the jungle around Manaus are now prospering in town making such things as mobile phones and televisions.

Of course, fast-growing cities are far from an unmitigated good. They concentrate crime, pollution, disease and injustice as much as business, innovation, education and entertainment. But if they are overall a net good for those who move there, it is because cities offer more than just jobs. They are transformative: in the slums, as well as the office towers and leafy suburbs, the progress is from hick to metropolitan to cosmopolitan.

Q1: Which one of the following statements would undermine the author's stand regarding the greenness of cities?

- A. The compactness of big cities in the West increases the incidence of violent crime.
- B. Sorting through rubbish contributes to the rapid spread of diseases in the slums.
- C. The high density of cities leads to an increase in carbon dioxide and global warming.
- D. Over the last decade the cost of utilities has been increasing for city dwellers.

Q2: From the passage it can be inferred that cities are good places to live in for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they:

- A. help prevent destruction of the environment.
- B. offer employment opportunities.
- C. contribute to the cultural transformation of residents.
- D. have suburban areas as well as office areas.

Q3: In the context of the passage, the author refers to Manaus in order to:

- A. explain where cities source their labour for factories.
- B. explain how urban areas help the environment.
- C. describe the infrastructure efficiencies of living in a city.
- D. promote cities as employment hubs for people.

Q4: According to the passage, squatter cities are environment-friendly for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. their transportation is energy efficient.
- B. they sort out garbage.

- C. they recycle material.
- D. their streets are kept clean.

Q5: We can infer that Calthorpe's statement "still jars" with most people because most people:

- A. consider cities to be very crowded and polluted.
- B. do not regard cities as good places to live in.
- C. regard cities as places of disease and crime.
- D. do not consider cities to be eco-friendly places.

Passage 2

Around the world, capital cities are disgorging bureaucrats. In the post-colonial fervour of the 20th century, coastal capitals picked by trade-focused empires were spurned for "regionally neutral" new ones. But decamping wholesale is costly and unpopular; governments these days prefer piecemeal dispersal. The trend reflects how the world has changed. In past eras, when information travelled at a snail's pace, civil servants had to cluster together. But now desk-workers can ping emails and video-chat around the world. Travel for face-to-face meetings may be unavoidable, but transport links, too, have improved.

Proponents of moving civil servants around promise countless benefits. It disperses the risk that a terrorist attack or natural disaster will cripple an entire government. Workers in the sticks will be inspired by new ideas that walled-off capitals cannot conjure up. Autonomous regulators perform best far from the pressure and lobbying of the big city. Some even hail a cure for ascendant cynicism and populism. The unloved bureaucrats of faraway capitals will become as popular as firefighters once they mix with regular folk.

Beyond these sunny visions, dispersing central-government functions usually has three specific aims: to improve the lives of both civil servants and those living in clogged capitals; to save money; and to redress regional imbalances. The trouble is that these goals are not always realised.

The first aim—improving living conditions—has a long pedigree. After the second world war Britain moved thousands of civil servants to "agreeable English country towns" as London was rebuilt. But swapping the capital for somewhere smaller is not always agreeable. Attrition rates can exceed 80%. The second reason to pack bureaucrats off is to save money. Office space costs far more in capitals. Agencies that are moved elsewhere can often recruit better workers on lower salaries than in capitals, where well-paying multinationals mop up talent.

The third reason to shift is to rebalance regional inequality. Norway treats federal jobs as a resource every region deserves to enjoy, like profits from oil. Where government

jobs go, private ones follow. Sometimes the aim is to fulfil the potential of a country's second-tier cities. Unlike poor, remote places, bigger cities can make the most of relocated government agencies, linking them to local universities and businesses and supplying a better-educated workforce. The decision in 1946 to set up America's Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta rather than Washington, D.C., has transformed the city into a hub for health-sector research and business.

The dilemma is obvious. Pick small, poor towns, and areas of high unemployment get new jobs, but it is hard to attract the most qualified workers; opt for larger cities with infrastructure and better-qualified residents, and the country's most deprived areas see little benefit.

Others contend that decentralisation begets corruption by making government agencies less accountable. A study in America found that state-government corruption is worse when the state capital is isolated—journalists, who tend to live in the bigger cities, become less watchful of those in power.

Q6: The “long pedigree” of the aim to shift civil servants to improve their living standards implies that this move:

- A. is supported by politicians and the ruling elites.
- B. is not a new idea and has been tried in the past.
- C. has become common practice in several countries worldwide.
- D. takes a long time to achieve its intended outcomes.

Q7: People who support decentralising central government functions are LEAST likely to cite which of the following reasons for their view?

- A. Policy makers may benefit from fresh thinking in a new environment.
- B. More independence could be enjoyed by regulatory bodies located away from political centres.
- C. It could weaken the nexus between bureaucrats and media in the capital.
- D. It reduces expenses as infrastructure costs and salaries are lower in smaller cities.

Q8: According to the author, relocating government agencies has not always been a success for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A. a rise in pollution levels and congestion in the new locations.
- B. the difficulty of attracting talented, well-skilled people in more remote areas.
- C. increased avenues of corruption away from the capital city.
- D. high staff losses, as people may not be prepared to move to smaller towns.

Q9: The “dilemma” mentioned in the passage refers to:

- A. relocating government agencies to boost growth in remote areas with poor amenities or to relatively larger cities with good amenities.
- B. keeping government agencies in the largest city with good infrastructure or moving them to a remote area with few amenities.
- C. encouraging private enterprises to relocate to smaller towns or not incentivising them in order to keep government costs in those towns low.
- D. concentrating on decongesting large cities or focusing on boosting employment in relatively larger cities.

Q10: According to the passage, colonial powers located their capitals:

- A. to promote their trading interests.
- B. where they had the densest populations.
- C. to showcase their power and prestige.
- D. based on political expediency.

Passage 3

War, natural disasters and climate change are destroying some of the world's most precious cultural sites. Google is trying to help preserve these archaeological wonders by allowing users access to 3D images of these treasures through its site.

But the project is raising questions about Google's motivations and about who should own the digital copyrights. Some critics call it a form of "digital colonialism."

When it comes to archaeological treasures, the losses have been mounting. ISIS blew up parts of the ancient city of Palmyra in Syria and an earthquake hit Bagan, an ancient city in Myanmar, damaging dozens of temples, in 2016. In the past, all archaeologists and historians had for restoration and research were photos, drawings, remnants and intuition.

But that's changing. Before the earthquake at Bagan, many of the temples on the site were scanned. [These] scans are on Google's Arts & Culture site. The digital renditions allow viewers to virtually wander the halls of the temple, look up-close at paintings and turn the building over, to look up at its chambers. [Google Arts & Culture] works with museums and other nonprofits to put high-quality images online. The images of the temples in Bagan are part of a collaboration with CyArk, a nonprofit that creates the 3D

scanning of historic sites Google says [it] doesn't make money off this website, but it fits in with Google's mission to make the world's information available and useful.

Critics say the collaboration could be an attempt by a large corporation to wrap itself in the sheen of culture. Ethan Watrall, an archaeologist, professor at Michigan State University and a member of the Society for American Archaeology, says he's not comfortable with the arrangement between CyArk and Google. Watrall says this project is just a way for Google to promote Google. "They want to make this material accessible so people will browse it and be filled with wonder by it," he says. "But at its core, it's all about advertisements and driving traffic." Watrall says these images belong on the site of a museum or educational institution, where there is serious scholarship and a very different mission.

There's another issue for some archaeologists and art historians. CyArk owns the copyrights of the scans — not the countries where these sites are located. That means the countries need CyArk's permission to use these images for commercial purposes.

Erin Thompson, a professor of art crime at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, says it's the latest example of a Western nation appropriating a foreign culture, a centuries-long battle. CyArk says it copyrights the scans so no one can use them in an inappropriate way. The company says it works closely with authorities during the process, even training local people to help. But critics like Thompson are not persuaded. She would prefer the scans to be owned by the countries and people where these sites are located.

Q11. In Dr. Thompson's view, CyArk owning the copyright of its digital scans of archaeological sites is akin to:

- A. the seizing of ancient Egyptian artefacts by a Western museum.
- B. the illegal downloading of content from the internet.
- C. tourists uploading photos of monuments onto social media.
- D. digital platforms capturing users' data for market research.

Q12: Of the following arguments, which one is LEAST likely to be used by the companies that digitally scan cultural sites?

- A. It helps preserve precious images in case the sites are damaged or destroyed.
- B. It provides images free of cost to all users.
- C. It enables people who cannot physically visit these sites to experience them.
- D. It allows a large corporation to project itself as a protector of culture.

Q13: Which of the following, if true, would most strongly invalidate Dr. Watrall's objections?

- A. CyArk uploads its scanned images of archaeological sites onto museum websites only.
- B. Google takes down advertisements on its website hosting CyArk's scanned images.
- C. There is a ban on CyArk scanning archaeological sites located in other countries.
- D. CyArk does not own the copyright on scanned images of archaeological sites.

Q14: Based on his views mentioned in the passage, one could best characterise Dr. Watrall as being:

- A. opposed to the use of digital technology in archaeological and cultural sites in developing countries.
- B. dismissive of laypeople's access to specialist images of archaeological and cultural sites.
- C. critical about the links between a non-profit and a commercial tech platform for distributing archaeological images
- D. uneasy about the marketing of archaeological images for commercial use by firms such as Google and CyArk.

Q15: By “digital colonialism”, critics of the CyArk–Google project are referring to the fact that:

- A. CyArk and Google have been scanning images without copyright permission from host countries.
- B. the scanning process can damage delicate frescos and statues at the sites.
- C. CyArk and Google have not shared the details of digitisation with the host countries.
- D. countries where the scanned sites are located do not own the scan copyrights.

Passage 4

British colonial policy went through two policy phases, or at least there were two strategies between which its policies actually oscillated, sometimes to its great advantage. At first, the new colonial apparatus exercised caution, and occupied India by a mix of military power and subtle diplomacy, the high ground in the middle of the circle of circles. This, however, pushed them into contradictions. For, whatever their sense of the strangeness of the country and the thinness of colonial presence, the British colonial state represented the great conquering discourse of Enlightenment rationalism, entering India precisely at the moment of its greatest unchecked arrogance. As inheritors and

representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude. It had restructured everything in Europe—the productive system, the political regimes, the moral and cognitive orders—and would do the same in India, particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments. Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society. But this modernity did not enter a passive society. Sometimes, its initiatives were resisted by pre-existing structural forms. At times, there was a more direct form of collective resistance. Therefore the map of continuity and discontinuity that this state left behind at the time of independence was rather complex and has to be traced with care.

Most significantly, of course, initiatives for modernity came to assume an external character. The acceptance of modernity came to be connected, ineradicably, with subjection. This again points to two different problems, one theoretical, the other political. Theoretically, because modernity was externally introduced, it is explanatorily unhelpful to apply the logical format of the 'transition process' to this pattern of change. Such a logical format would be wrong on two counts. First, however subtly, it would imply that what was proposed to be built was something like European capitalism. (And, in any case, historians have forcefully argued that what it was to replace was not like feudalism, with or without modificatory adjectives.) But, more fundamentally, the logical structure of endogenous change does not apply here. Here transformation agendas attack as an external force. This externality is not something that can be casually mentioned and forgotten. It is inscribed on every move, every object, every proposal, every legislative act, each line of causality. It comes to be marked on the epoch itself. This repetitive emphasis on externality should not be seen as a nationalist initiative that is so well rehearsed in Indian social science.

Quite apart from the externality of the entire historical proposal of modernity, some of its contents were remarkable. Economic reforms, or rather alterations did not foreshadow the construction of a classical capitalist economy, with its necessary emphasis on extractive and transport sectors. What happened was the creation of a degenerate version of capitalism —what early dependency theorists called the 'development of underdevelopment'.

Q16: Which one of the following 5-word sequences best captures the flow of the arguments in the passage?

- A. Military power—colonialism—restructuring—feudalism—capitalism.
- B. Colonial policy—arrogant rationality—resistance—independence—development.

- C. Colonial policy—Enlightenment—external modernity—subjection—underdevelopment.
- D. Military power—arrogance—laboratory- modernity—capitalism.

Q17. Which of the following observations is a valid conclusion to draw from the author's statement that "the logical structure of endogenous change does not apply here. Here transformation agendas attack as an external force"?

- A. The transformation of Indian society did not happen organically, but was forced by colonial agendas.
- B. The endogenous logic of colonialism can only bring change if it attacks and transforms external forces.
- C. Indian society is not endogamous; it is more accurately characterised as aggressively exogamous.
- D. Colonised societies cannot be changed through logic; they need to be transformed with external force.

Q18: All of the following statements, if true, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. the introduction of capitalism in India was not through the transformation of feudalism, as happened in Europe.
- B. the change in British colonial policy was induced by resistance to modernity in Indian society.
- C. throughout the history of colonial conquest, natives have often been experimented on by the colonisers.
- D. modernity was imposed upon India by the British and, therefore, led to underdevelopment.

Q19: "Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society." Which of the following best captures the sense of this statement?

- A. The colonial state's eminence was unsettled by its marginal position; therefore, it developed Indian society by modernising it.
- B. The colonial enterprise was a costly one; so to justify the cost it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society.
- C. The cost of the colonial state's eminence was not settled; therefore, it took the initiative of introducing modernity into Indian society.

- D. The colonial state felt marginalised from Indian society because of its own modernity; therefore, it sought to address that marginalisation by bringing its modernity to change Indian society.

Q20: All of the following statements about British colonialism can be inferred from the first paragraph, EXCEPT that it:

- A. was at least partly an outcome of Enlightenment rationalism.
- B. was at least partly shaped by the project of European modernity.
- C. allowed the treatment of colonies as experimental sites.
- D. faced resistance from existing structural forms of Indian modernity.

Passage 5

In the past, credit for telling the tale of Aladdin has often gone to Antoine Galland, the first European translator of Arabian Nights, [which] started as a series of translations of an incomplete manuscript of a medieval Arabic story collection. But, though those tales were of medieval origin, Aladdin may be a more recent invention. Scholars have not found a manuscript of the story that predates the version published in 1712 by Galland, who wrote in his diary that he first heard the tale from a Syrian storyteller from Aleppo named Hanna Diyab.

Despite the fantastical elements of the story, scholars now think the main character may actually be based on a real person's real experiences. Though Galland never credited Diyab in his published translations of the Arabian Nights stories, Diyab wrote something of his own: a travelogue penned in the mid-18th century. In it, he recalls telling Galland the story of Aladdin [and] describes his own hard-knocks upbringing and the way he marveled at the extravagance of Versailles. The descriptions he uses were very similar to the descriptions of the lavish palace that ended up in Galland's version of the Aladdin story. [Therefore, author Paulo Lemos] Horta believes that "Aladdin might be the young Arab Maronite from Aleppo, marveling at the jewels and riches of Versailles."

For 300 years, scholars thought that the rags-to-riches story of Aladdin might have been inspired by the plots of French fairy tales that came out around the same time, or that the story was invented in that 18th century period as a byproduct of French Orientalism, a fascination with stereotypical exotic Middle Eastern luxuries that was prevalent then. The idea that Diyab might have based it on his own life — the experiences of a Middle Eastern man encountering the French, not vice-versa — flips the script. [According to Horta,] "Diyab was ideally placed to embody the overlapping world of East and West, blending the storytelling traditions of his homeland with his youthful observations of the wonder of 18th-century France."

To the scholars who study the tale, its narrative drama isn't the only reason storytellers keep finding reason to return to Aladdin. It reflects not only "a history of the French and the Middle East, but also [a story about] Middle Easterners coming to Paris and that speaks to our world today," as Horta puts it. "The day Diyab told the story of Aladdin to Galland, there were riots due to food shortages during the winter and spring of 1708 to 1709, and Diyab was sensitive to those people in a way that Galland is not. When you read this diary, you see this solidarity among the Arabs who were in Paris at the time. There is little in the writings of Galland that would suggest that he was capable of developing a character like Aladdin with sympathy, but Diyab's memoir reveals a narrator adept at capturing the distinctive psychology of a young protagonist, as well as recognizing the kinds of injustices and opportunities that can transform the path of any youthful adventurer."

Q21. Which of the following does not contribute to the passage's claim about the authorship of Aladdin?

- A. The story-line of many French fairy tales of the 18th century
- B. The depiction of the affluence of Versailles in Diyab's travelogue
- C. The narrative sensibility of Diyab's travelogue.
- D. Galland's acknowledgment of Diyab in his diary.

Q22. The author of the passage is most likely to agree with which of the following explanations for the origins of the story of Aladdin?

- A. Galland derived the story of Aladdin from Diyab's travelogue in which he recounts his fascination with the wealth of Versailles.
- B. Galland received the story of Aladdin from Diyab who, in turn, found it in an incomplete medieval manuscript.
- C. Basing it on his own life experiences, Diyab transmitted the story of Aladdin to Galland who included it in Arabian Nights.
- D. The story of Aladdin has its origins in an undiscovered, incomplete manuscript of a medieval Arabic collection of stories.

Q23. Which of the following is the primary reason for why storytellers are still fascinated by the story of Aladdin?

- A. The traveller's experience that inspired the tale of Aladdin resonates even today.
- B. The archetype of the rags-to-riches story of Aladdin makes it popular even today.
- C. The tale of Aladdin documents the history of Europe and Middle East.

- D. The story of Aladdin is evidence of the eighteenth century French Orientalist attitude.

Q24. Which of the following, if true, would invalidate the inversion that the phrase “flips the script” refers to?

- A. The French fairy tales of the eighteenth century did not have rags-to-riches plot lines like that of the tale of Aladdin.
- B. Diyab’s travelogue described the affluence of the French city of Bordeaux, instead of Versailles.
- C. The description of opulence in Hanna Diyab’s and Antoine Galland’s narratives bore no resemblance to each other.
- D. Galland acknowledged in the published translations of Arabian Nights that he heard the story of Aladdin from Diyab.

Q25. All of the following serve as evidence for the character of Aladdin being based on Hanna Diyab EXCEPT:

- A. Diyab’s humble origins and class struggles, as recounted in his travelogue
- B. Diyab’s description of the wealth of Versailles in his travelogue
- C. Diyab’s cosmopolitanism and cross-cultural experience
- D. Diyab’s narration of the original story to Galland.

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Disapointment
- B) Disappointment
- C) Dissapointment
- D) Disappoentment

Q27.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Conscientious
- B) Concientious

- C) Conscienctious
- D) Conscienctous

Q28.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Managable
- B) Manageable
- C) Manageeeble
- D) Managible

Q29.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Acheive
- B) Achieeve
- C) Achieve
- D) Achive

Q30.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Embarrassment
- B) Embarrasment
- C) Embarassment
- D) Embarrasssment

Directions (Questios 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31.What is the plural form of "phenomenon"?

- A) Phenomenons
- B) Phenomena
- C) Phenomeni
- D) Phenomina

Q32.Which is the correct plural form of "index" (in the context of a book)?

- A) Indexes
- B) Indices
- C) Indexen
- D) Indicies

Q33.What is the plural of "datum"?

- A) Datums
- B) Data
- C) Datas
- D) Datii

Q34.Choose the correct plural form of "fungus."

- A) Fungi
- B) Funguses
- C) Fungis
- D) Fungusses

Q35.What is the plural form of "analysis"?

- A) Analyseses
- B) Analyses
- C) Analyzes
- D) Analysees

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Empty."

- A) Full
- B) Vacant
- C) Hollow
- D) Bare

Q37: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Brave."

- A) Cowardly
- B) Fearless
- C) Courageous
- D) Bold

Q38: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Large."

- A) Huge
- B) Small
- C) Enormous
- D) Massive

Q39: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Rich."

- A) Affluent
- B) Wealthy
- C) Prosperous
- D) Poor

Q40: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Day."

- A) Night
- B) Morning
- C) Sun
- D) Dawn

Q41. Find the sum of the remainders obtained when a number n is divided by 9 and 7 successively given that n is the smallest number that leaves remainders of 4, 6, and 9 when divided successively by 13, 11 and 15.

- A] 4
- B] 5
- C] 9
- D] 6

Q42. A number when divided by a divisor which is 8 times the quotient gives 4 as the remainder. Find the number if the quotient is six times the remainder.

- A] 4436
- B] 4254
- C] 4612
- D] 4524

Q43. Two numbers when divided by a divisor leave remainders of 248 and 372 respectively. The remainder obtained when the sum of the numbers is divided by the same divisor is 68. Find the divisor.

- A] 276
- B] 552
- C] 414
- D] cannot be determined

Q44. The LCM and HCF of two numbers are 2376 and 22 respectively. Find the larger of the two numbers if their sum is 682.

- A] 484
- B] 562

- C] 54
- D] 594

Q45. Find the HCF of $\frac{36}{51}$ and $3\frac{9}{17}$.

- A] 12/17
- B] 15/17
- C] 20/17
- D] 12/15

Q46. Calculate the LCM of $\frac{72}{250}$, $\frac{126}{75}$ and $\frac{162}{165}$.

- A] 756/5
- B] 735/7
- C] 345/ 3
- D] 720/7

Q47. King Dashratha, at his eleventh hour, called his three queens and distributed his gold in the following way: HE gave 50% of his wealth to his first wife, 50% of the rest to his second wife and again 50% of the rest to his third wife. If their combined share is worth 1,30,9000 kilograms of gold, find the quantity of gold King Dashratha was having initially?

- A] 1, 50, 000 kg
- B] 1,49,600 kg
- C] 1,51,600 kg
- D] 1,52,600 kg

Q48. The length of Rectangle is increased by 20 % and breadth is decreased by 25 %. What is the % increase or decrease in area.

- A] 10 % decrease
- B] 10 % increase

- C] 20 % increase
- D] 20 % decrease

Q49. A shopkeeper marks the price of an article at Rs. 80. Find the cost price if after allowing a discount of 10% he still gains 20% of the cost price.

- A] 60
- B] 120
- C] 75
- D] 45

Q50. A bag contains 50 paise, 20 paise and 10 paise coins in the ratio 5:3:1. If the total amount in the bag is 640 Rs, find the difference in the amounts contributed by 50 paise and 20 paise coins.

- A] 300 Rs
- B] None
- C] 400 Rs
- D] 380 Rs

Q51. The interest on a certain sum lent at compound interest, the interest being compounded annually, in the 2nd year is Rs.1200. The interest on it in the 3rd year is Rs 1440. Find the rate of interest per annum.

- A] 20%
- B] 10%
- C] 30%
- D] 40%

Q52. If Rs.2000 amounts to Rs.2880 in 2 years at compound interest, what is the rate of interest per annum if the interest is being compounded annually?

- A] 10%
- B] 20%
- C] 25%
- D] 30%

Q53. A train covers a distance of 200 km with a speed of 10 km/h. What time is taken by the train to cover this distance?

- A] 20 hours.
- B] 30 hours.
- C] 40 hours.
- D] 10 hours.

Q54. A man can row with a speed of 6 km/h in still water. What will be his speed with the stream, if the speed of the stream is 2 km/h?

- A] 8 km/h
- B] 10 km/h
- C] 6 km/h
- D] 2 km/h

Q55. If A, B, C, and D can complete a piece of work in 10, 15, 20 and 25 days respectively. find in how many days they will complete the work working together?

- A] 300/ 77 days.
- B] 200/ 77 days.
- C] 100/ 77 days.
- D] 500/ 77 days.

Q56. Anita has a vessel that is full of refined oil. She wants to measure the capacity of the vessel. For this, she takes out 25% of the refined oil from the vessel and then fills the vessel with mustard oil. She repeats the process 4 times and knows that the vessel then contains exactly 10 litres of refined oil. What is the capacity of the vessel?

- A] 33 litres
- B] 2460/81 litres

- C] 2560/81 litres
- D] None of these

Q57. Find the largest number which divides 606, 732 and 915 leaving remainders of 6, 12 and 15 respectively.

- A] 60
- B] 75
- C] 90
- D] 120

Q58. A bike crosses a bridge with a speed of 108 km/h. What will be the length of the bridge if the bike takes 8 minutes to cross the bridge?

- A] 1400m
- B] 1382 m
- C] 14400m
- D] 12000m

Q59. 125 toffees cost Rs. 75, Find the cost of one million toffees if there is a discount of 40% on the selling price for this quantity.

- A] 3,20,000
- B] 3,40,000
- C] 3,60,000
- D] 3,00,000

Q60. The external diameter of an iron pipe is 25 cm and its length is 20 cm. If the thickness of the pipe is 1 cm, find the total surface area of the pipe in cm^2 .

- A] 3025
- B] 2045
- C] 3168
- D] 3056

Q61.Assertion: The sky appears blue during the day.

Reason: Rayleigh scattering causes shorter wavelengths of light, such as blue, to be scattered in all directions.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q62.Assertion: The ozone layer in the Earth's atmosphere protects us from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

Reason: Ozone molecules in the stratosphere absorb and dissipate UV radiation.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q63.Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

- I. We are going back again to our ancestors and finding out the importance of Yoga and Pranayam.
- II. People in the West have already opted it. It does not require any external equipment but only body and soul.

Conclusions:

- I. Ancient science is the treasure of many cures and natural remedies for various diseases.
- II. Technology has overshadowed these ancient sources and introduced new concepts of fitness called gym.

- A) Only Conclusion II follows
- B) Conclusions I and II both follow
- C) Neither I nor II follows
- D) Only Conclusions I follows

Q64.Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

- I. Children play in the playground.
- II. It gives them a different approach to problem-solving and decision-making.

Conclusions:

- I. Playing outdoors is very necessary for the overall development of a child.
- II. There should be a balance between playing and studying for a child.

- A) Only Conclusion II follows
- B) Conclusions I and II both follow
- C) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows
- D) Only Conclusion I follows

Q65. Direction: A series is given below with one term missing. Choose the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

CDE, IHG, KLM, QPO, STU, ?

- A) YXW
- B) WXY
- C) XYW
- D) XWY

Q66.Direction: In the following question, a series is given with an alphabet missing. Choose the correct alternative from the ones given that will complete the series.

L, N, Q, S, V, ?

- A) W
- B) Y
- C) Z

D) X

Q67.Direction: In the following question, a series is given with one alphabet missing. Choose the correct alternative from the ones given that will complete the series.

R, M, I, F, D, ?

A) B

B) C

C) A

D) E

Q68.Direction: In the following question, select the one that is different from the other three alternatives.

A) (25, 49)

B) (121, 169)

C) (7, 169)

D) (9, 25)

Q69.Direction: In the following question, select the one that is different from the other three alternatives.

A) 8465

B) 2643

C) 4867

D) 6243

Q70.Direction: In the following question, find the odd number pair from the given alternatives.

A) 8 – 36

B) 16 – 64

C) 36 – 216

D) 25 – 125

Q71.Which of the following animals does not possess a circulatory system?

A) Dogs

B) Humans

- C) Sponges
- D) Fish

Q72. Why do sponges and Hydra not require a circulatory fluid like blood?

- A) They do not need oxygen.
- B) They have a highly efficient respiratory system.
- C) Their cells are located very close to the water.
- D) They rely on air for respiration.

Q73. Which financial institution acts as a "lender of last resort" to commercial banks in times of financial crisis?

- A) The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- B) The World Bank
- C) The European Central Bank (ECB)
- D) The Federal Reserve

Q74. What is the main function of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) in the United States?

- A) Regulating stock markets
- B) Ensuring the safety of consumer deposits
- C) Protecting consumers in financial transactions
- D) Managing government debt

Q75. Which law of motion describes the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration?

- A) Newton's First Law
- B) Newton's Second Law
- C) Newton's Third Law
- D) None of the above

Q76. What does the acronym "LBD" stand for in the fashion industry?

- A. Long Black Dress
- B. Little Black Dress
- C. Luxurious Blue Denim

D. Lovely Beige Design

Q77. What does the term "business casual" refer to?

- A) Formal attire for weddings
- B) Professional and relaxed work attire
- C) Evening Wear for special events
- D) Athletic clothing

Q78. Buland Darwaza is located in which fort?

- A) Red Fort at Agra
- B) Hawa Mahal
- C) Red Fort at Delhi
- D) Fatehpur Sikri

Q79. Who among the following built the Golden Temple at Amritsar?

- A) Guru Teg Bahadur
- B) Guru Arjun Dev
- C) Guru Nanak
- D) Guru Gobind Singh

Q80. When was the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana launched?

- A) February 2000
- B) February 2015
- C) January 2016
- D) February 1995

Q81. When was the Mumbai Stock exchange set up?

- A) 1947
- B) 1900
- C) 1857
- D) 1875

Q82. When does the problem of unfavourable balance of payments arise?

- A) imports > exports
- B) exports = imports

- C) inflation decreases
- D) No option is correct

Q83. _____ was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi as a part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign.

- A) Sukanya Samridhi Account
- B) Bal Swachta Mission
- C) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- D) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana

Q84. Which designer is known for the iconic red-soled shoes?

- A. Christian Dior
- B. Jimmy Choo
- C. Manolo Blahnik
- D. Christian Louboutin

Q85. What is the purpose of a fashion runway show?

- A. To sell clothing directly to consumers
- B. To showcase a designer's latest collection to buyers and the media
- C. To promote sustainability in fashion
- D. To test the durability of clothing

Q86. Which of the following is not a type of footwear?

- A) T-shirt
- B) Sneakers
- C) Sandals
- D) Boots

Q87. What is the purpose of a zipper in clothing?

- A) Decoration
- B) Comfort
- C) Fastening or closure
- D) Insulation

Q88._____ is a welfare scheme started by the Prime Minister in order to provide LPG connections to domestic households that fall under the below-the-poverty line category.

- A) Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan
- B) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- C) Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritvita Yojana
- D) Vidyanjali Yojana

Q89.Which one of the following is not an objective of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana?

- A) To engage and train rural youths
- B) To provide financial aid for start-up local business
- C) To provide employment to BPL and SC/ST segment only
- D) Employment through skill training programmes

Q90.Which world heritage site comprises the Alai Darwaza Gate?

- A) Humayun's Tomb
- B) Mahabodhi Temple complex
- C) Qutub Minar
- D) Red Fort Complex

Q91. What is called the instrument which uses sound waves to measure the depth of an oceans?

- A. Radar
- B. Sonar
- C. Altimeter
- D. Venturimeter

Q92.Who is the first Indian woman to win two medals in the Paralympics Games?

- [A] Avani Lekhara
- [B] Bhavina Patel

- [C] Ekta Bhyan
- [D] Kashish Lakra

Q93. Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which was seen in the news recently, is associated with which country?

- [A] UK
- [B] Uganda
- [C] Nigeria
- [D] Iran

Q94.KRI Nanggala-402, is a submarine of which country, in search of which the Indian Navy has joined the rescue operation?

- [A] Nepal
- [B] Sri Lanka
- [C] Indonesia
- [D] Japan

Q95.“Blue Nature Alliance”, which was making news recently, is associated with which field?

- [A] Ocean conservation
- [B] Curbing GHG Emission
- [C] Avoiding Single-Use plastic
- [D] Afforestation

Q96.Which international organisation has proposed imposing “solidarity tax” on high earners and companies?

- [A] RBI
- [B] IMF
- [C] World Bank
- [D] ADB

Q97.Which country has suspended its Defence cooperation with Myanmar, over its recent military takeover?

- [A] New Zealand
- [B] Australia
- [C] United Kingdom
- [D] India

Q98. Buland Darwaza is located in which fort?

- A. Red Fort at Agra
- B. Hawa Mahal
- C. Red Fort at Delhi
- D. Fatehpur Sikri

Q99. Who among the following built the Golden Temple at Amritsar?

- A. Guru Teg Bahadur
- B. Guru Arjun Dev
- C. Guru Nanak
- D. Guru Gobind Singh

Q100. The Second battle of Panipat was fought between which two armies?

- A. Babur and Lodi Empire
- B. Babur and Rana Sanga
- C. Akbar and Hemu
- D. Akbar and Rana of Mewar

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	B	D	D	B	C	A	A	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	A	C	D	C	A	B	D	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	A	C	D	B	A	B	C	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	A	B	A	A	B	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	C	B	D	A	A	B	A	A	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	A	D	D	A	D	B	C	B	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
C	C	D	C	B	B	B	D	B	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	A	A	D	B	A	C	C	B	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	A	B	C	A	B	B	A	B	C

SOLUTIONS

1-C

Refer to these lines extracted from the passage: I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green.....In his 1985 article, Calthorpe made a statement that still jars with most people: "The city is the most environmentally benign form of human settlement. Each city dweller consumes less land, less energy, less water, and produces less pollution than his counterpart in settlements of lower densities." "Green Manhattan" was the inflammatory title of a 2004 New Yorker article by David Owen. "By the most significant measures," he wrote, "New York is the greenest community in the United States, and one of the greenest cities in the world. The key to New York's relative environmental benignity is its extreme compactness. Placing one and a half million people on a twenty-three-square-mile island sharply reduces their opportunities to be wasteful." He went on to note that this very compactness forces people to live in the world's most energy-efficient apartment buildings.

Effectively, the author is implying the cities and slums are green/environmentally friendly. We need to weaken this claim and point out a negative in the given case. This is a question where you approach each option individually.

Option A is ruled out as it is related to violent crime rather than the greenness of cities. Always remember that your option should answer the question at hand. Even if the option is factually correct, it still needs to be an answer to the question probed. This is not the case in option A. Hence, it is ruled out.

Option B again makes the same mistake as option A: it focuses on diseases as its final outcome (even though it began in the right earnest by talking of rubbish). Again, this cannot undermine the author's view as this does not focus on greenness.

Option D is again ruled on similar grounds as it focuses on the cost of utilities rather than greenness.

Option C is the correct answer here (for obvious reasons). It is the only option that attacks the author's stand on greenness and highlights how cities are not green in nature.

2-D

This is an 'except' question and we need to identify which out of the above can be identified as valid reasons for cities being good places to live in.

Option A is a direct derivation as the author mentions cities as green in nature and highlights how these are energy efficient and do not harm the environment.

Refer to the various mentions in the passage about this here: I trained as a biologist and to my eye, they look organic. Squatter cities are also unexpectedly green. They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use.....But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life.....In his 1985 article, Calthorpe made a statement that still jars with most people: “The city is the most environmentally benign form of human settlement. Each city dweller consumes less land, less energy, less water, and produces less pollution than his counterpart in settlements of lower densities.”

Option B can be derived directly from this context: But if they are overall a net good for those who move there, it is because cities offer more than just jobs.

Option C can be derived from the context: They are transformative: in the slums, as well as the office towers and leafy suburbs, the progress is from hick to metropolitan to cosmopolitan.

Option C is effectively an indirect derivation from the above and option C is the sentiment implied above (the transformation mentioned is one which is cultural/social in nature).

Option D is the odd one out here. There is no talk of cities being good because of the presence of different types of areas in them. There is a reference to suburbs but it is not meant as a distinguishing feature or as some special positives of cities. Hence, option D is out correct answer in the given case.

3-B

Refer to the context in the given case: The nationally subsidised city of Manaus in northern Brazil “answers the question” of how to stop deforestation: give people decent jobs. Then they can afford houses, and gain security. One hundred thousand people who would otherwise be deforesting the jungle around Manaus are now prospering in town making such things as mobile phones and televisions.

The example of Manaus has been provided from one specific reason: showcase how to stop deforestation by providing people jobs. The implication in the context here is that once people have decent jobs in the city, they won’t turn to forests for their survival and won’t deforest for commercial gains. Hence, this helps the environment. And this is the very reason why the author has highlighted this example: option B put this across in the most succinct of manners.

None of the other options dwell on this factor and instead, simply focus on labour, employment or infrastructure efficiencies.

4-D

The first thing to note here is that this is an except question. Always be careful of this

particular word in the passage. As a caveat, generally the challenge with such questions is not the difficulty level of these questions but the fact that questions force you to search for information in the passage and hence, you spend extra time on these questions.

Now in the given case, some of the options find direct mention in the passage and the author explains how squatter cities environment are friendly.

Option A can be derived from the lines: They have maximum density—1 million people per square mile in some areas of Mumbai—and have minimum energy and material use. People get around by foot, bicycle, rickshaw, or the universal shared taxi.

Options B and C can be derived from the lines: But in most slums recycling is literally a way of life. The Dharavi slum in Mumbai has 400 recycling units and 30,000 ragpickers. Six thousand tons of rubbish are sorted every day. In 2007, the Economist reported that in Vietnam and Mozambique, “Waves of gleaners sift the sweepings of Hanoi’s streets, just as Mozambiquan children pick over the rubbish of Maputo’s main tip. Every city in Asia and Latin America has an industry based on gathering up old cardboard boxes”.

Remember, the reference to SLUMS and SQUATTER CITIES is essentially the same.

Option D is the odd one out here as it finds no mention/reference in the passage.

5-D

In order to identify the correct answer here, let’s refer to the context first.

Refer to the lines: In his 1985 article, Calthorpe made a statement that still jars with most people: “The city is the most environmentally benign form of human settlement. Each city dweller consumes less land, less energy, less water, and produces less pollution than his counterpart in settlements of lower densities.” “Green Manhattan” was the inflammatory title of a 2004 New Yorker article by David Owen.

Now in the given case, what is the CONTEXTUAL REFERENCE of this statement and why does this statement jar with people? The context of this statement is the ENVIRONMENT. Calthorpe here is making a point that cities are environmentally friendly and that is his argument in the given case. Why would this not sit well with people? For the obvious reason: most people don’t consider this to be truest and don’t see cities as environmentally friendly places. Hence, using this logic, we arrive at option D as the correct answer.

The problem with options A, B and C is a common one: each of these answer options focuses on a particular negative characteristic of cities rather than focusing on why does the statement in question jar with most people.

Remember, in order to identify the answer, you need to understand the broader context here and that is what helps you identify option D as the correct answer.

6-B

This question is based on a specific part of the passage.

Refer to the lines: The first aim—improving living conditions—has a long pedigree. After the second world war Britain moved thousands of civil servants to “agreeable English country towns” as London was rebuilt. But swapping the capital for somewhere smaller is not always agreeable.

The word PEDIGREE means: the record of descent of an animal, showing it to be pure-bred/ the recorded ancestry or lineage of a person or family.

In this context, this means that this idea has a LONG LINE OF DESCENT, meaning it has been there for a long time. Keeping this in mind, we can see that option B is the best answer in the given case.

Option A is ruled out as this context is related to time and not politicians/ruling class.

Option C is ruled out as we cannot infer from this context that this has become a common practice in worldwide. All we know from the context is that in Britain, this idea has existed for long.

Option D is incorrect as it reflects an opinion rather than a fact and hence, gets ruled out. The reference here does not refer to the time taken for this move to be successful.

7-C

In this question, you need to identify the one option that is not given in support of decentralising central government functions. This question has answer options based on specific references in the passage. Let us explore those one by one.

Option A is directly mentioned in the passage. Refer to the lines: Wonks in the sticks will be inspired by new ideas that walled-off capitals cannot conjure up.

Wonk means: Someone who is overly preoccupied or excited by something considered by others to be dull, unfashionable, or unappealingly complex, especially academia or a particular area thereof; a nerd.

Here, it refers to civil servants.

In the sticks means: In the countryside, especially in a rustic or particularly unsophisticated area.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Autonomous regulators perform best far from the pressure and lobbying of the big city.

Option D can be derived from the lines: The second reason to pack bureaucrats off is to save money. Office space costs far more in capitals. Agencies that are moved elsewhere can often recruit better workers on lower salaries than in capitals, where well-paying multinationals mop up talent.

Option C is the odd one out here. The nexus between bureaucrats and media in the capital is not mentioned in the passage.

In fact, the opposite idea is stated in the passage: Others contend that decentralisation begets corruption by making government agencies less accountable. A study in America found that state-government corruption is worse when the state capital is

isolated—journalists, who tend to live in the bigger cities, become less watchful of those in power.

8-A

In this question, we need to find the odd one out. Remember, do not miss out the EXCEPT in the question. Three out of the four options here are valid reasons for why relocating government agencies has not always been a success. These options are B, C, and D. These are derived from specific contexts in the passage outlined below.

Option B can be derived from the lines: The dilemma is obvious. Pick small, poor towns, and areas of high unemployment get new jobs, but it is hard to attract the most qualified workers; opt for larger cities with infrastructure and better-qualified residents, and the country's most deprived areas see little benefit.

Option C can be derived from the lines: Others contend that decentralisation begets corruption by making government agencies less accountable. A study in America found that state-government corruption is worse when the state capital is isolated—journalists, who tend to live in the bigger cities, become less watchful of those in power.

Option D can be derived from the lines: The first aim—improving living conditions—has a long pedigree. After the second world war Britain moved thousands of civil servants to “agreeable English country towns” as London was rebuilt. But swapping the capital for somewhere smaller is not always agreeable. Attrition rates can exceed 80%.

Attrition rate means: An attrition rate is a metric used to measure employees or customers lost over a period of time who are not replaced. The rate is shown as a percentage compared to the total workforce or customer base. Human resources employees often use an attrition rate to determine the number of vacant or eliminated positions.

Option A is the odd one out here as there is no mention of rising pollution levels or congestion levels. Hence, it is the odd one out and our correct answer here.

9-A

In order to identify the correct answer here, let's refer to the context first: The dilemma is obvious. Pick small, poor towns, and areas of high unemployment get new jobs, but it is hard to attract the most qualified workers; opt for larger cities with infrastructure and better-qualified residents, and the country's most deprived areas see little benefit.

In the above extract, there are two situations that the author has highlighted:

Small, poor towns with high unemployment get a chance to develop and boost growth if relocation happens.

But these towns face with larger cities which have better infrastructure and better-qualified residents. These areas offer the amenities but then smaller regions miss out on growth.

The balance is tough to achieve in this case and this is the dilemma that is being highlighted in the passage. We find this dilemma to be highlighted by option A in the given case, which succinctly puts across the above points.

Option B is ruled out as it does not highlight the aspect of growth. In fact, it only highlights the negatives of remote areas and positives of large cities. Hence, there is no dilemma here.

Option C is incorrect as this context is not about private enterprises.

Option D is incorrect as both parts of this option focus just on large cities and it skips out remote cities altogether.

10-A

This question is based on the first line of the passage. Refer to the lines: In the post-colonial fervour of the 20th century, coastal capitals picked by trade-focused empires were spurned for “regionally neutral” new ones.

The meaning of the above line is: In the post (after) colonial world, devoid of any colonial sentiments (fervour here refers to feeling or emotions or sentiments), capitals were shifted from the coastal locations, which were picked up by colonial empires to further their trade interests, in favour of more natural regions.

From the above, we can see why colonial powers had coastal cities as their capitals: these helped with their trade. Hence, the correct answer here is option A.

11-A

This is essentially an analogy question wherein you need to parallel the sentiment of Dr. Thompson in the passage with the examples provided.

Refer to the context: Erin Thompson, a professor of art crime at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, says it's the latest example of a Western nation appropriating a foreign culture, a centuries-long battle.

In this case, Thompson very clearly states that is an example of a Western nation appropriating (Take possession of by force, as after an invasion) a foreign culture. (We have seen countless examples of these during colonial times). From the answer options, you need to select one which represents this forced capture. Option A perfectly represents this sentiment of forced capture by one country (the museum here is a symbol of Western power) of another country's artefacts. Thus, option A is the perfect choice here.

Options B, C, and D do not highlight forced capture done by one country of another's artefacts. In fact, the contexts of these answer options does not match the passage.

12-D

Refer to the context here: These] scans are on Google's Arts & Culture site. The digital renditions allow viewers to virtually wander the halls of the temple, look up-close at

paintings and turn the building over, to look up at its chambers. [Google Arts & Culture] works with museums and other nonprofits to put high-quality images online. The images of the temples in Bagan are part of a collaboration with CyArk, a nonprofit that creates the 3D scanning of historic sites Google says [it] doesn't make money off this website, but it fits in with Google's mission to make the world's information available and useful.

The supposed reason given by Google and companies that digitally scan cultural sites is a philanthropic one and one that does not involve further their business interests. As the above extract highlights, they try to showcase themselves as companies that are doing something to protect these artefacts/images from damage and help people view these in case these are not accessible. The intent and purpose behind all of this seems to be noble. Now with these intentions in mind, we can see that options A, B, and C highlight such positive justifications for these companies to carry out this work. Hence, each of these can be used as an argument by these companies to show they are doing philanthropic work.

Option D is the odd one out here. These corporations are not saying that they are doing this as they are protectors of culture; they are doing this for philanthropy. Saying that they are protectors of culture would actually imply they are appropriating culture artefacts and places, something which they cannot do so in the given case.

13-A

Refer to the context: Ethan Watrall, an archaeologist, professor at Michigan State University and a member of the Society for American Archaeology, says he's not comfortable with the arrangement between CyArk and Google. Watrall says this project is just a way for Google to promote Google. "They want to make this material accessible so people will browse it and be filled with wonder by it," he says. "But at its core, it's all about advertisements and driving traffic." Watrall says these images belong on the site of a museum or educational institution, where there is serious scholarship and a very different mission.

The main objection of Watrall here is that these companies are doing this for increasing visits on their website and this in turn helps them increase their advertising revenue. Now what if this financial relationship which is underpinning Watrall's objections is removed? This happens in option A, which removes any financial benefit these companies will derive. If the images are uploaded on specific museum websites only, these companies cannot gain financially from this arrangement. Remember,

Dr. Watrall states that these images should be used in museums or educational institutions. Option A aligns with this line of thought and hence, is the correct answer here.

Option B is ruled out as this just implies that one source of income/one website where ads run is no longer indulging in running ads. Also, there might be other benefits that

Google might derive from hosting these images. The traffic still might increase, which can be used for other purposes.

Option C is ruled out as Watrall is not seeking a ban on these images itself but rather wants their use for educational or archeological purposes.

Option D is just a fact with regards to the ownership of these images but still does not solve the problem of usage of these images. The usage of these images needs to be in museums or educational institutions, which is only achieved through option A.

14-C

In order to identify the answer here, refer to the lines: Ethan Watrall, an archaeologist, professor at Michigan State University and a member of the Society for American Archaeology, says he's not comfortable with the arrangement between CyArk and Google. Watrall says this project is just a way for Google to promote Google. "They want to make this material accessible so people will browse it and be filled with wonder by it," he says. "But at its core, it's all about advertisements and driving traffic." Watrall says these images belong on the site of a museum or educational institution, where there is serious scholarship and a very different mission.

From the above context, we can see that Dr. Watrall is against the commercial usage of the scanned images. He is concerned with the end use of these images and how it is being used to further commercial interests. The main objection of Watrall here is that these companies are doing this for increasing visits on their website and this in turn helps them increase their advertising revenue.

Option A is ruled out as he is not against the technology involved. He is against the use of these images for commercial reasons.

Option B is ruled out as it is irrelevant and out of contexts; there is no mention of laypeople not accessing these images. If anything, he wants the opposite to happen.

Option C is the correct answer here as it highlights the financial aspect that Dr. Watrall is talking about. Dr. Watrall is against financial benefit being derived by companies from these images and this is highlighted perfectly well by this answer option.

Option D is ruled out as this out of context; Dr. Watrall is not concerned with the marketing activities of Google and CyArk.

15-D

Colonialism refers to the practice of exploitation by a stronger country of weaker one; the use of the weaker country's resources to strengthen and enrich the stronger country. In the case of digital colonialism, this refers to one country exploiting another through digital means.

In order to identify the answer, these are three specific extracts that you need to refer to:
 - But the project is raising questions about Google's motivations and about who should own the digital copyrights. Some critics call it a form of "digital colonialism."

- There's another issue for some archaeologists and art historians. CyArk owns the copyrights of the scans — not the countries where these sites are located. That means the countries need CyArk's permission to use these images for commercial purposes.
- Erin Thompson, a professor of art crime at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, says it's the latest example of a Western nation appropriating a foreign culture, a centuries-long battle....But critics like Thompson are not persuaded. She would prefer the scans to be owned by the countries and people where these sites are located.

Now, we combine the definition of digital colonialism with the extracts above, we will be able to arrive at option D as the correct answer. In the context of the passage, digital colonialism is a practice that refers to one country taking advantage of another through digital means. Here, this is being by virtue of the fact that the countries where the scanned sites are do not own the copyrights for these images; companies who scan do so.

Option A is ruled out here as this reference is not about the actions of two specific companies. This is actually referring to the wider practice countries and companies from these countries are indulging in.

Option B is ruled out as this does not explain the meaning of term; rather, it simply tells us a problem with the scanning process.

Option C is ruled out as it again focuses on the specific actions of the company without actually telling us the meaning and implications of what digital colonialism stands for.

16-C

This particular passage starts with the British colonial policy and then moves on to the enlightened rationalism it tried to bring about. This modern rationalism was viewed as external in nature by those upon whom it was tried to be brought upon. This was viewed as subjection. The passage then ends on a note of degenerate capitalism and underdevelopment (mentioned right at the end). This sequence of arguments/points in the passage is best reflected by option C. We can see that it follows the exact same order as mentioned here.

Option A makes the mistake of highlighting the colonialism followed military power. The colonial policy was followed by military power and diplomacy. Also, this option incorrectly uses the word 'capitalism' whereas the theme here is degenerate capitalism/underdevelopment.

Option B is incorrect as there is no mention of independence (from the British) in the passage. Also, the final term is underdevelopment and not development.

Option D is incorrect as enlightenment has been replaced by arrogance.

17-A

The first thing that you need to do here is understand the word 'endogenous'. It means 'having an internal cause or origin.'

The passage states that the British introduced enlightened rationalism into Indian society and this move was resisted to a degree by the Indian people (indigenous people). This implies that the transformation of the Indian society did not take place internally or from within the system but was actually forced by the British (colonial agendas refers to the motives of the British only). Keeping this sentiment in mind, we can see that option A is the correct answer here.

Option B is self-contradictory in nature. The endogenous logic of colonialism is going to bring about change is attacks organic/internal forces and not external forces; endogenous has to attack something within the system.

Option C incorrectly uses the words endogamous (in anthropology, pertaining to or characterized by the custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe) and exogamous (in anthropology, pertaining to or characterized by the custom of marrying only outside the limits of a clan or tribe). This is clearly incorrect in the given case and does not connect with the reference in the passage.

Option D completely skips the endogenous aspect of the given statement and just focuses on external forces.

Hence, option A is the correct answer here.

18-B

This is an except question. Do keep in mind that three out of four choices here will be supporting arguments for the passage. We need to spot the one does not support the passage.

Option A is correct and can be derived from the lines: "Theoretically, because modernity was externally introduced, it is explanatorily unhelpful to apply the logical format of the 'transition process' to this pattern of change. Such a logical format would be wrong on two counts. First, however subtly, it would imply that what was proposed to be built was something like European capitalism. (And, in any case, historians have forcefully argued that what it was to replace was not like feudalism, with or without modificatory adjectives.)"

The lines above clearly imply feudalism was not being replaced and this option aligns with this sentiment.

Option C can be derived from the lines: "...particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments."

Option D can be derived from the lines: "Quite apart from the externality of the entire historical proposal of modernity, some of its contents were remarkable. . . . Economic reforms, or rather alterations . . . did not foreshadow the construction of a classical

capitalist economy, with its necessary emphasis on extractive and transport sectors. What happened was the creation of a degenerate version of capitalism —what early dependency theorists called the ‘development of underdevelopment.’”

Option B is the odd one out here. British colonialism in India has two parts:

- the first part involved the use of military power and diplomacy to gain ground
- the second part involved the introduction of enlightened rationalism/modernity

Keeping this in mind, we can see that option B states that resistance to modernity was the reason why the British colonial policy changed; this is clearly not the reason stated by the author of the passage. The change in policy was to reflect the wider imperatives of the British rule. Hence, option B does not support the argument in the passage and is the odd one out here.

19-D

The answer for this question can be directly derived from the lines: – “As inheritors and representatives of this discourse, which carried everything before it, this colonial state could hardly adopt for long such a self-denying attitude. It had restructured everything in Europe—the productive system, the political regimes, the moral and cognitive orders—and would do the same in India, particularly as some empirically inclined theorists of that generation considered the colonies a massive laboratory of utilitarian or other theoretical experiments. Consequently, the colonial state could not settle simply for eminence at the cost of its marginality; it began to take initiatives to introduce the logic of modernity into Indian society.”

Here, marginality refers to a British sentiment, wherein they felt marginalized from Indian society. They tried to address this by introducing modernity to Indian society. This fact is best explained by option D.

20-D

Options A, B, and C are directly mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage.

Option D finds no mention in the first paragraph.

The resistance to British modernity and rationalism was not from existing forms of Indian modernity but from pre-existing feudal structures.

21-A

The depiction of affluence in Versailles and in the story of Aladdin shows a lot of similarities. This strengthens the author’s claim. Hence, Option B cannot be the answer. The last paragraph specifies that the sensitivity exhibited by Diyab’s in his memoir can be a sign of the similarity in Aladdin’s character in terms of sympathy and sensibility. Option C adds to the passage’s claim about Diyab being the authentic author. Hence, it is not the correct answer. Option D, as describe in the first paragraph, also implies that Hanna Diyab could be the real author. The story lines of French fairy tales could not

possibly hint at authorship of another story. Hence, Option A is the correct answer to this question.

22-C

Option A suggests that Galland derived or took the story from Diyab's travelogue, which is incorrect as it has been clearly stated that Galland wrote in his diary that he first heard the tale of Aladdin from Hanna Diyab". So, Option A can be excluded. The author states in the first paragraph that, "But, though those tales were of medieval origin, Aladdin may be a more recent invention. Scholars have not found a manuscript of the story that predates the version published in 1712 by Galland, who ...heard the tale from...Hanna Diyab." – which implies that the tales of Arabian Nights originated in medieval times, whereas the story Aladdin first originated either in 1712 or a few years before 1712. Options B and D imply that Aladdin originated in medieval times, which is incorrect. Hence, we can eliminate both these options. Option C implies that Diyab transmitted (in other words, talked about) the story of Aladdin, who later went on to script the modern version of Arabian Nights. This statement captures the essence of the debate. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

23-A

To answer this question, you should focus on this extract from the last paragraph, "To the scholars who study the tale, its narrative drama isn't the only reason storytellers keep finding reason to return to Aladdin. It reflects not only "a history of the French and the Middle East, but also [a story about] Middle Easterners coming to Paris and that speaks to our world today,...". The words "speaks to our world today" is equivalent to the word "resonates". Once you understand this, it is easy to pick Option A as the correct answer. Additionally, as per the passage, no other option makes for a perfect fit for the reason why storytellers are "still fascinated".

24-C

This question is quite tricky, and needs some careful analysis.

The statement in the passage where we find this phrase is, "The idea that Diyab might have based it on his own life — the experiences of a Middle Eastern man encountering the French, not vice-versa — flips the script". Prior to this statement, he narrates that scholars used to think that the story of Aladdin was either inspired by the plots of French fairy tales, or that it was invented as a result of French Orientalism (a fascination that French people felt towards the exoticism of Middle Eastern luxuries). Considering the entire train of thought, we can tell that if it gets proven that the story of Aladdin was not a product of French Orientalism, but based on Diyab (a Syrian's) fascination with the luxuries of Versailles, the script would flip. We need to remember that this inversion (reversal of position) is the key to answering the question. The question demands for an answer that invalidates that inversion.

If French fairy tales did not have rags-to riches plot lines, it will not impact the inversion, hence Option-A cannot be the correct answer.

Option B is factually incorrect, and describing another French city cannot necessary take anything away from the inversion implied. Hence, Option B is also not the correct answer.

Option D will add validity to the author's eventual claim that Diyab is the real author, however it does not capture the inversion specified in the question. We need to stick to the question's requirements.

Diyab had written in his travelogue that he had "marveled at the extravagance of Versailles". Also, the descriptions he used were very similar to the descriptions of the lavish palace that ended up in Galland's version of the Aladdin story. "Therefore, author Paulo Lemos Horta believes that Aladdin might be the young Arab Maronite from Aleppo, marveling at the jewels and riches of Versailles". Now, if there were no resemblance, then the inversion that a Syrian was fascinated with the luxuries of Versailles will get invalidated. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

25-D

The third paragraph supports Option A, hence this can be eliminated. Option B can also be excluded as Diyab did describe Versailles's luxuries in his travelogue. It has been described in the passage that the French were fascinated with the exoticism Middle Eastern luxuries, which is a reference to the cross-cultural experience that the two regions can offer each other. As Diyab talked about travelling from one country to another, we can ascertain that he gained a cosmopolitan and cross-cultural experience while travelling in Versailles. Option C can hence be eliminated as well. If Diyab had narrated the story of Aladdin to Galland, the claim that Aladdin's character was based on his experiences will lose ground. Option D is the only option which does not serve as evidence. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

26-B

The correct spelling is "disappointment."

27-A

The correct spelling is "conscientious."

28-B

The correct spelling is "manageable."

29-C

The correct spelling is "achieve."

30-A

The correct spelling is "embarrassment."

31-B

"Phenomenon" becomes "phenomena" in its plural form.

32-B

Index" becomes "indices" when referring to multiple indexes in a book.

33-B

"Datum" becomes "data" in its plural form.

34-A

"Fungus" becomes "fungi" in its plural form.

35-B

"Analysis" becomes "analyses" in its plural form.

36-A

"Empty" is the opposite of "full."

37-A

"Brave" is the opposite of "cowardly."

38-B

"Large" is the opposite of "small."

39-D

"Rich" is the opposite of "poor."

40-A

"Day" is the opposite of "night."

41-C

The n can be written as,

$$n = 13k + 4$$

$$n = 11k' + 6$$

$$n = 15k'' + 9$$

So, in order to get the number we have to fulfil the above mentioned numbers one by one....

The number with 15 divided 9 as remainder = $15x+9$

The number with 11 divided 6 as remainder = $11*(15x+9) + 6$

The number with 13 divided 4 as remainder = $13*[11*(15x+9) + 6] + 4 = 2145x + 1369$
(Thus the general form of the required number)

In order to get the lowest put $x= 1$ thus 3514

sum of the remainders obtained when 3514 is divided by 9 and 7 successively=9

42-C

Number= $q*8q+4$

$Q= 6*4=24$ (given)

= $24*8*24+4$

4612

43-B

Divisor= $r1+r2-r3$

= $248+372-68$

=552

44-D

Product of two numbers= $LCM*HCF$

$X*y=2376*22$

$X+y=682$

Solving it $x= 594$

$Y=88$

Larger number=594

45-A

Here, $\frac{36}{51} = \frac{12}{17}$ and $3\frac{9}{17} = \frac{60}{17}$

Now, we have to find the HCF of $\frac{12}{17}$ and $\frac{60}{17}$.

According to the formula,

$$\text{HCF of fractions} = \frac{\text{HCF of Numerators}}{\text{LCM of Denominators}} = \frac{\text{HCF of 12 and 60}}{\text{LCM of 17 and 17}} = \frac{12}{17}.$$

46-A

Here, $\frac{72}{250} = \frac{36}{125}$, $\frac{126}{75} = \frac{42}{25}$ and $\frac{162}{165} = \frac{54}{55}$

According to the formula,

$$\text{Required LCM} = \frac{\text{LCM of 36, 42 and 54}}{\text{HCF of 125, 25 and 55}} = \frac{756}{5} = 151\frac{1}{5}$$

47-B

$$1309000 = (50x/100) + (50/100)2x + (50/100)3x$$

By solving this $x = 1496000$ kg

48-A

$$20 - 25 - (20 \times 25)/100$$

$$\Rightarrow -10\%$$

49-A

$$\text{M.P} = 80$$

$$\text{C.P} = 80 \times 90/100 \times 100/120 = 60$$

50-D

$$250x + 60x + 10x = 64000$$

$$\Rightarrow 320x = 64000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 200$$

$$500 \rightarrow 50 \text{ paise}$$

$$120 \rightarrow 20 \text{ Paise}$$

$$20 \rightarrow 10 \text{ paise}$$

$$= 640 \square 2x : 5x = 120$$

$$\text{therefore } 500 - 120 = \text{Rs. } 380$$

51-A

Interest of 2nd year = 1200

Interest of 3rd year = 1440

Difference = 240

In compound interest, interest in next year is calculated on previous year

So, $= 240 / 1200 \times 100 = 20\%$

Increase in next year interest is what percent of the interest of previous year is = to the rate of interest

52-B

$P = 2000$, $A = 2880$, $T = 2$ years, $R = ?$

$A = P [1 + R/100]^T$

$2880 = 2000 [1 + R/100]^2$

$2880/2000 = [1 + R/100]^2$

$1.2 = 1 + r$

Now, subtract 1 from both sides to isolate r :

$1.2 - 1 = r$

$0.2 = r$

So, the annual interest rate (r) is 0.2, which is equivalent to 20%.

So, the correct answer is: 20%

53-A

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

Where speed = 10 km/h and distance = 200 km

$10 = \frac{200}{\text{Time}}$

Required time = 20 hours.

54-A

Given that

Speed of man = $x = 6$ km/h

Speed of stream = $y = 2$ km/h

Speed downstream = $(x + y) = 6 + 2 = 8$ km/h

55-A

We first find LCM (10, 15, 20, 25) i.e. = 300

Now divide this lcm with no. of days in which they complete the work individually

$300/10 = 30$, $300/15 = 20$, $300/20 = 15$ and $300/25 = 12$
Hence the answer will be $300/(30+20+15+12) = 300/77$ days.

56-C

$$Y = X/4, n=4$$

$$X(1-y/x)n = 10 ; x(1-\frac{1}{4})4 = 10$$

$$X(\frac{3}{4})4 = 10$$

$$X = 256/81 \times 10 = 2560/81 \text{ L}$$

57-A

$$606-6=100$$

$$732-12=720$$

$$915-15=900$$

$$\text{HCF of } 600, 720, 900 = 60$$

58-A

Here, length of the bridge = Distance travelled by bike in 8 minutes
= Speed X Time

$$\text{Given that speed} = 108 \text{ km/h} = 108 \times \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/s} = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Time} = 8 \text{ minutes} = 8 \times 60 = 480 \text{ seconds}$$

$$\text{Length of the bridge} = 30 \times 480 = 14400 \text{ m}$$

59-A

$$606-6=100$$

$$732-12=720$$

$$915-15=900$$

$$\text{HCF of } 600, 720, 900 = 60$$

60-C

$$\text{Length of the pipe, } h = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{External radius of the pipe, } R = \frac{25}{2} \text{ cm} = 12.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Thickness of the pipe} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Internal radius of the pipe, } r = (12.5 - 1) \text{ cm} = 11.5 \text{ cm}$$

Total surface area of the pipe

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \text{External curved surface area} + \text{Internal curved surface area} + 2 [\text{Area of the base ring}] \\
&= [2\pi Rh + 2\pi rh + 2(\pi R^2 - \pi r^2)] \text{ sq units} \\
&= [2\pi h(R + r) + 2\pi(R^2 - r^2)] \text{ sq units} \\
&= 2\pi(R + r)[h + (R - r)] \text{ sq units} \\
&= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times (12.5 + 11.5)(20 + 12.5 - 11.5) \text{ cm}^2 \\
&= \left(2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 24 \times 21 \right) \text{ cm}^2 = 3168 \text{ cm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

61-A

The sky appears blue during the day because of Rayleigh scattering, which scatters shorter wavelengths of light, like blue and violet, more than longer wavelengths, making the blue light dominant.

62-A

The ozone layer absorbs and dissipates harmful UV radiation, which is a crucial protective mechanism for life on Earth.

63-D

Given:

Statements:

I. We are going back again to our ancestors and finding out the importance of Yoga and Pranayam.

II. People in the West have already opted it. It does not require any external equipment but only body and soul.

Conclusions:

I. Ancient science is the treasure of many cures and natural remedies for various diseases.

II. Technology has overshadowed these ancient sources and introduced new concepts of fitness called gym.

Based on the given statements,

Conclusion I logically follow from the given statements. Statement I suggests that people are exploring the importance of Yoga and Pranayam, which implies that ancient practices like Yoga and Pranayam offer remedies for various diseases.

Conclusion II doesn't directly follow from the statements. While the statements discuss the adoption of Yoga and Pranayam, they don't explicitly mention that technology has introduced gym-based fitness concepts.

Thus, only Conclusion I logically follows from the given statements. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

64-D

Given:

Statements:

- I. Children play in the playground.
- II. It gives them a different approach to problem-solving and decision-making.

Given Conclusions:

- I. Playing outdoors is very necessary for the overall development of a child.
- II. There should be a balance between playing and studying for a child.

Based on the given statements,

Conclusion I logically follow from the statements. The fact that children play in the playground suggests that playing outdoors is essential for a child's overall development.

Conclusion II doesn't directly follow from the statements. While the benefits of outdoor play are implied, the statements don't explicitly address the need for a balance between playing and studying.

So, the correct answer is only Conclusion I logically follows from the given statements. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

65-A

Given:

CDE, IHG, KLM, QPO, STU, ?

CDE is in alphabetical order.

With a gap of one alphabet F, IHG is in reverse alphabetical order

KLM is in alphabetical order

With a gap of one alphabet N, QPO is in reverse alphabetical order

STU is in alphabetical order

With a gap of one alphabet V, YXW is in reverse alphabetical order

So, the series becomes CDE, IHG, KLM, QPO, STU, YXW. Hence, the first option is correct.

66-D

Given:

L, N, Q, S, V, ?

$L + 2 = N$; $N + 3 = Q$; $Q + 2 = S$; $S + 3 = V$; $V + 2 = X$

So, the series becomes L, N, Q, S, V, X. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

67-B

Given:

R, M, I, F, D, ?

$R - 5 = M$; $M - 4 = I$; $I - 3 = F$; $F - 2 = D$; $D - 1 = C$

So, the series becomes R, M, I, F, D, C. Hence, the **second option** is correct.

68-C

Let's check the given options —

First option: (25, 49)

$25 = (5)^2$; $49 = (7)^2$

Both number forms the square of an odd number.

Second option: (121, 169)

$121 = (11)^2$; $169 = (13)^2$

Both number forms the square of an odd number.

Third option: (7, 169)

$169 = (13)^2$; But 7 does not form a square of any number.

Fourth option: (9, 25)

$9 = (3)^2$; $25 = (5)^2$

Both number forms the square of an odd number.

Hence, the third option is correct.

69-B

Let's check the given options —

First option: 8465

Divide the number into two halves $\rightarrow 84 / 65$

Now, subtract them $\rightarrow 84 - 65 = 19$

Second option: 2643

Divide the number into two halves $\rightarrow 26 / 43$

Now, subtract them $\rightarrow 43 - 26 = 17$

Third option: 4867

Divide the number into two halves $\rightarrow 48 / 67$

Now, subtract them $\rightarrow 67 - 48 = 19$

Fourth option: 6243

Divide the number into two halves $\rightarrow 62 / 43$

Now, subtract them $\rightarrow 62 - 43 = 19$

From the above, it can be said that the difference in the number of the second option is **17**, whereas for the other options, it's 19.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

70-A

On determining the square and cube, we will get:

First option: 8 – 36

'8' is not the square of any number. '36' is also not the cube of any number. Hence '8 – 36' is the odd one out.

Second option: 16 – 64

Square of 4 = 16 ; Cube of 4 = 64

Third option: 36 – 216

Square of 6 = 36 ; Cube of 6 = 216

Fourth option: 25 – 125

Square of 5 = 25 ; Cube of 5 = 125

Hence, first option is correct.

71-C

Sponges do not possess a circulatory system. As mentioned in the passage, they rely on the surrounding water to transport nutrients and oxygen, making them an example of an animal without a circulatory system.

72-C

Sponges and Hydra do not need a circulatory fluid like blood because their cells are located very close to the water, which can directly transport nutrients and oxygen to their cells. This is stated in the passage. So, the correct answer is (c) Their cells are located very close to the water.

73-D

The Federal Reserve, in the U.S., acts as a lender of last resort to commercial banks.

74-C

The CFPB's main role is to protect consumers in financial transactions.

75-B

Newton's Second Law describes the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration.

76-B

The correct answer is B. "LBD" stands for "Little Black Dress," a versatile and classic piece of clothing.

77-B

The correct answer is B. "Business casual" refers to professional yet relaxed attire suitable for the workplace, combining elements of formal and casual wear.

78-D

The Buland Darwaza is located in the city of Fatehpur Sikri, which is near Agra, India. It is a grand and imposing gateway that is a prominent architectural feature of the historical city. Fatehpur Sikri was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 16th century, and the Buland Darwaza serves as the main entrance to the Jama Masjid, a famous mosque in the complex.

79-B

The Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, was built by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev. He initiated the construction of this holy Sikh Gurdwara in the early 17th century. It is located in Amritsar, Punjab. It is one of the most revered and spiritually significant places for Sikhs around the world.

80-C

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna was launched on January 13, 2016, by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Farmers, including sharecroppers and tenant farmers, growing notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage.

Objectives:

- to offer farmers insurance protection and financial assistance in the event that any of the notified crops fail due to natural disasters, pests, or diseases.
- to maintain farmers' incomes and ensure their ability to continue farming.
- to motivate farmers to implement cutting-edge and contemporary agricultural practices.
- to make sure that credit is going to the agricultural industry.

81-C

On July 9, 1875, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), also known as the Mumbai Stock Exchange, was founded. It is one of the oldest stock exchanges in Asia and is important to the Indian financial market. The BSE is a trading venue for a variety of financial assets, including stocks, bonds, derivatives, and other securities. It is based in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

82-A

An unfavourable balance of payments problem occurs when a country's imports exceed its exports, resulting in a balance of payments imbalance. This circumstance can emerge for a variety of causes and can have economic consequences. Trade imbalances, capital flows, currency rate fluctuations, government policies, global economic circumstances, and external shocks are all common causes of an unfavourable balance of payments. Common causes include trade imbalances, in which a country purchases more than it sells, and capital outflows surpassing inflows.

83-A

Sukanya Samriddhi Account is a government-backed savings scheme designed to encourage parents to save for their girl child's future education and marriage. It was started in 2015 as part of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

campaign. It provides a high interest rate as well as tax benefits, and the account matures after 21 years, which is an ideal period for the girl kid to begin her higher education or marriage.

84-D

The correct answer is D. Christian Louboutin is famous for his iconic red-soled shoes.

85-B

The correct answer is B. A fashion runway show is primarily held to showcase a designer's latest collection to potential buyers and the media.

86-A

The correct answer is A. A T-shirt is not a type of footwear; it is a type of upper body clothing.

87-C

The correct answer is C. Zippers in clothing are primarily used for fastening or closure, allowing easy access and adjustment.

88-C

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is the scheme. Prime Minister Narendra Modi started it in 2016 with the goal of connecting 50 million Indian homes living below the poverty line (BPL). The PMUY offers a free LPG connection to the household's head, who must be an adult woman. A stove and a regulator are included in the connection. The recipient also receives a three-year supply of free LPG petrol refills.

89-B

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) aims to train underprivileged rural youth and provide them with jobs that pay at least the minimum wage. It is an initiative launched by the Government of India's Ministry of Rural Development to boost rural lives. It is part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - the Aajeevika Mission for Poverty Reduction. The DDU-GKY's objectives are to provide skill training to rural youth in market-driven sectors, to create sustainable employment opportunities for rural youth, to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life and to promote entrepreneurship among rural youth.

90-C

The main entrance to the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque on the Qutub Minar complex is the Alai Darwaza. The Alai Darwaza in Delhi was built in 1311 AD by Alauddin Khilji, a Muslim conqueror. It has a domed entrance made of red sandstone and embellished with white marble. In 1993, UNESCO designated Qutub Minar and the surrounding monuments as a World Heritage Site.

91-B

SONAR (Sound Navigation and Ranging) is used to measure the depth of an ocean. It uses sound waves to measure depth because sound waves travel faster in water than the light and radio waves. Because, sound waves requires medium to travel. (denser the medium, faster the sound waves).

92-A

Indian shooter Avani Lekhara became the first Indian woman to win two Paralympic medals. She won the 50m Rifle 3 Position SH1 bronze to add to the Gold she had won earlier in the Games. The 19-year-old Lekhara had become the first Indian woman to win a Paralympic gold after she topped the 10m air rifle standing SH1 event. Joginder Singh Sodhi was the only Indian to win multiple medals in the same edition of the Games when he got one silver and two bronze medals in the 1984 Paralympics.

93-B

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is a rebel group which operates in African countries including northern Uganda, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Recently in a landmark judgment, the international criminal court has sentenced a former militia leader from Uganda and commander in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), to 25 years in prison after he was found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

94-C

The Indian Navy has recently joined the rescue operation for an Indonesian submarine KRI Nanggala-402 and its 53-member crew that went missing. After its 44-year-old submarine went missing while conducting a torpedo drill north of the island of Bali, Indonesia had sought assistance from India. Indian Navy's Deep-Submergence Rescue Vessel (DSVR) left from Visakhapatnam as a part of the rescue operation. This initiative is known as the "Blue Nature Alliance". It is led by several philanthropic organisations

along with national governments, local communities, Indigenous peoples, scientists, and academics.

95-A

A new global marine initiative has been launched to protect and conserve 18 million square kilometres of the ocean over the next five years.

96-B

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has proposed the imposition of “solidarity tax” on high earners and companies that prospered in the coronavirus crisis to show solidarity with those who were hit hardest by the pandemic. IMF has stated that this temporary tax would help to reduce social inequalities and help countries recover from COVID 19 disruptions.

97-B

Australia has suspended its defence cooperation with Myanmar because of the military takeover of the government and detention of an Australian citizen. The country is also redirecting humanitarian aid from the government entities to minorities in the country. It has also suspended Defense training program worth 1.5 million Australian dollars.

98-A

The Buland Darwaza is located in the city of Fatehpur Sikri, which is near Agra, India. It is a grand and imposing gateway that is a prominent architectural feature of the historical city. Fatehpur Sikri was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 16th century, and the Buland Darwaza serves as the main entrance to the Jama Masjid, a famous mosque in the complex.

99-B

The Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, was built by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev. He initiated the construction of this holy Sikh Gurdwara in the early 17th century. It is located in Amritsar, Punjab. It is one of the most revered and spiritually significant places for Sikhs around the world.

100-C

On November 5, 1556, the Mughal Emperor Akbar and the Hindu emperor of North India, Hemu, engaged in the Second Battle of Panipat. Even though Hemu had a larger army than the Mughals did, the Mughals won handily. In 1556, Akbar defeated Hemu and inherited the title of Vikramaditya. This battle resulted in the defeat of the Afghan power and the protection of Akbar's throne from invaders.

MOCK TEST-3

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Mode of transportation affects the travel experience and thus can produce new types of travel writing and perhaps even new “identities.”

Modes of transportation determine the types and duration of social encounters; affect the organization and passage of space and time; ... and also affect perception and knowledge—how and what the traveler comes to know and write about. The completion of the first U.S. transcontinental highway during the 1920s . . . for example, inaugurated a new genre of travel literature about the United States—

the automotive or road narrative. Such narratives highlight the experiences of mostly male protagonists “discovering themselves” on their journeys, emphasizing the independence of road travel and the value of rural folk traditions.

Travel writing’s relationship to empire building— as a type of “colonialist discourse”—has drawn the most attention from academicians.

Close connections have been observed between European (and American) political, economic, and administrative goals for the colonies and their manifestations in the cultural practice of writing travel books. Travel writers’ descriptions of foreign places have been analyzed as attempts to validate, promote, or challenge the ideologies and practices of colonial or imperial domination and expansion. Mary Louise Pratt’s study of the genres and conventions of 18th- and 19th-century exploration narratives about South America and Africa (e.g., the “monarch of all I survey” trope) offered ways of thinking about travel writing as embedded within relations of power between metropole and periphery, as did Edward Said’s theories of representation and cultural imperialism. Particularly Said’s book, *Orientalism*, helped scholars understand ways in which representations of people in travel texts were intimately bound up with notions of self, in this case, that the Occident defined itself through essentialist, ethnocentric, and racist representations of the Orient. Said’s work became a model for demonstrating cultural forms of imperialism in travel texts, showing how the political, economic, or administrative fact of dominance relies on legitimating discourses such as those articulated through travel writing. . . .

Feminist geographers' studies of travel writing challenge the masculinist history of geography by questioning who and what are relevant subjects of geographic study and, indeed, what counts as geographic knowledge itself. Such questions are worked through ideological constructs that posit men as explorers and women as travelers—or, conversely, men as travelers and women as tied to the home. Studies of Victorian women who were professional travel writers, tourists, wives of colonial administrators, and other (mostly) elite women who wrote narratives about their experiences abroad during the 19th century have been particularly revealing. From a “liberal” feminist perspective, travel presented one means toward female liberation for middle- and upper-class Victorian women. Many studies from the 1970s onward demonstrated the ways in which women’s gendered identities were negotiated differently “at home” than they were “away,” thereby showing women’s self-development through travel. The more recent post structural turn in studies of Victorian travel writing has focused attention on women’s diverse and fragmented identities as they narrated their travel experiences, emphasizing women’s sense of themselves as women in new locations, but only as they worked through their ties to nation, class, whiteness, and colonial and imperial power structures

Q1. From the passage, we can infer that feminist scholars’ understanding of the experiences of Victorian women travellers is influenced by all of the following EXCEPT scholars’:

- A. awareness of gender issues in Victorian society
- B. knowledge of class tensions in Victorian society
- C. perspective that they bring to their research
- D. awareness of the ways in which identity is formed

Q2. American travel literature of the 1920s:

- A. showed participation in local traditions.
- B. developed the male protagonists’ desire for independence
- C. presented travellers’ discovery of their identity as different from others.
- D. celebrated the freedom that travel gives.

Q3. From the passage, it can be inferred that scholars argue that Victorian women experienced self-development through their travels because:

- A. they developed a feminist perspective of the world.
- B. they were from the progressive middle- and upper-classes of society.
- C. they were on a quest to discover their diverse identities.

D. their identity was redefined when they were away from home.

Q4. According to the passage, Said's book, "Orientalism":

- A. argued that cultural imperialism was more significant than colonial domination.
- B. explained the difference between the representation of people and the actual fact
- C. illustrated how narrow minded and racist westerners were
- D. demonstrated how cultural imperialism was used to justify colonial domination.

Q5. From the passage, we can infer that travel writing is most similar to:

- A. political journalism
- B. feminist writing
- C. autobiographical writing.
- D. historical fiction.

Passage 2

The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

I've been following the economic crisis for more than two years now. I began working on the subject as part of the background to a novel, and soon realized that I had stumbled across the most interesting story I've ever found. While I was beginning to work on it, the British bank Northern Rock blew up, and it became clear that, as I wrote at the time, "If our laws are not extended to control the new kinds of super-powerful, super-complex, and potentially super risky investment vehicles, they will one day cause a financial disaster of global systemic proportions." . . . I was both right and too late, because all the groundwork for the crisis had already been done—though the sluggishness of the world's governments, in not preparing for the great unraveling of autumn 2008, was then and still is stupefying. But this is the first reason why I wrote this book: because what's happened is extraordinarily interesting. It is an absolutely amazing story, full of human interest and drama, one whose byways of mathematics, economics, and psychology are both central to the story of the last decades and mysteriously unknown to the general public. We have heard a lot about "the two cultures" of science and the arts—we heard

a particularly large amount about it in 2009, because it was the fiftieth anniversary of the speech during which C. P. Snow first used the phrase. But I'm not sure the idea of a huge gap between science and the arts is as true as it was half a century ago—it's

certainly true, for instance, that a general reader who wants to pick up an education in the fundamentals of science will find it easier than ever before. It seems to me that there is a much bigger gap between the world of finance and that of the general public and that there is a need to narrow that gap, if the financial industry is not to be a kind of priesthood, administering to its own mysteries and feared and resented by the rest of us. Many bright, literate people have no idea about all sorts of economic basics, of a type that financial insiders take as elementary facts of how the world works. I am an outsider to finance and economics, and my hope is that I can talk across that gulf.

My need to understand is the same as yours, whoever you are. That's one of the strangest ironies of this story: after decades in which the ideology of the Western world was personally and economically individualistic, we've suddenly been hit by a crisis which shows in the starkest terms that whether we like it or not—and there are large parts of it that you would have to be crazy to like—we're all in this together. The aftermath of the crisis is going to dominate the economics and politics of our societies for at least a decade to come and perhaps longer.

Q6. Which one of the following, if true, would be an accurate inference from the first sentence of the passage?

- A. The author's preoccupation with the economic crisis is not less than two years old.
- B. The author is preoccupied with the economic crisis because he is being followed.
- C. The economic crisis outlasted the author's preoccupation with it.
- D. The author has witnessed many economic crises by travelling a lot for two years

Q7. Which one of the following best captures the main argument of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. The aftermath of the crisis will strengthen the central ideology of individualism in the Western world
- B. Whoever you are, you would be crazy to think that there is no crisis.
- C. In the decades to come, other ideologies will emerge in the aftermath of the crisis.
- D. The ideology of individualism must be set aside in order to deal with the crisis.

Q8. According to the passage, the author is likely to be supportive of which one of the following programmes?

- A. Economic policies that are more sensitively calibrated to the fluctuations of the market.
- B. An educational curriculum that promotes economic research

- C. An educational curriculum that promotes developing financial literacy in the masses.
- D. The complete nationalisation of all financial institutions

Q9. All of the following, if true, could be seen as supporting the arguments in the passage, EXCEPT:

- A. The failure of economic systems does not necessarily mean the failure of their ideologies.
- B. The difficulty with understanding financial matters is that they have become so arcane
- C. The story of the economic crisis is also one about international relations, global financial security, and mass psychology.
- D. Economic crises could be averted by changing prevailing ideologies and beliefs.

Q10. Which one of the following, if false, could be seen as supporting the author's claims?

- A. The huge gap between science and the arts has steadily narrowed over time.
- B. The economic crisis was not a failure of collective action to rectify economic problems.
- C. Most people are yet to gain any real understanding of the workings of the financial world.
- D. The global economic crisis lasted for more than two years.

Passage 3

We cannot travel outside our neighbourhood without passports. We must wear the same plain clothes. We must exchange our houses every ten years. We cannot avoid labour. We all go to bed at the same time . . .

We have religious freedom, but we cannot deny that the soul dies with the body, since 'but for the fear of punishment, they would have nothing but contempt for the laws and customs of society'. . . . In More's time, for much of the population, given the plenty and security on offer, such restraints would not have seemed overly unreasonable. For modern readers, however, Utopia appears to rely upon relentless transparency, the repression of variety, and the curtailment of privacy. Utopia provides security: but at what price? In both its external and internal relations, indeed, it seems perilously dystopian.

Such a conclusion might be fortified by examining selectively the tradition which follows More on these points. This often portrays societies where . . . 'it would be almost impossible for man to be depraved, or wicked'. . . . This is achieved both through institutions and mores, which underpin the common life. . . . The passions are regulated and inequalities of wealth and distinction are minimized. Needs, vanity, and emulation are restrained, often by prizing equality and holding riches in contempt. The desire for public power is curbed. Marriage and sexual intercourse are often controlled: in Tommaso Campanella's *The City of the Sun* (1623), the first great literary utopia after More's, relations are forbidden to men before the age of twenty-one and women before nineteen. Communal child-rearing is normal; for Campanella, this commences at age two. Greater simplicity of life, 'living according to nature', is often a result: the desire for simplicity and purity are closely related. People become more alike in appearance, opinion, and outlook than they often have been. Unity, order, and homogeneity thus prevail at the cost of individuality and diversity.

This model, as J. C. Davis demonstrates, dominated early modern utopianism. . . . And utopian homogeneity remains a familiar theme well into the twentieth century.

Given these considerations, it is not unreasonable to take as our starting point here the hypothesis that utopia and dystopia evidently share more in common than is often supposed. Indeed, they might be twins, the progeny of the same parents. Insofar as this proves to be the case, my linkage of both here will be uncomfortably close for some readers. Yet we should not mistake this argument for the assertion that all utopias are, or tend to produce, dystopias. Those who defend this proposition will find that their association here is not nearly close enough. For we have only to acknowledge the existence of thousands of successful intentional communities in which a cooperative ethos predominates and where harmony without coercion is the rule to set aside such an assertion. Here the individual's submersion in the group is consensual (though this concept is not unproblematic). It results not in enslavement but voluntary submission to group norms.

Harmony is achieved without . . . harming others.

Q11. Following from the passage, which one of the following may be seen as a characteristic of a utopian society?

- A. A society without any laws to restrain one's individuality.
- B. A society where public power is earned through merit rather than through privilege.
- C. Institutional surveillance of every individual to ensure his/her security and welfare.
- D. The regulation of homogeneity through promoting competitive heterogeneity.

Q12. All of the following arguments are made in the passage EXCEPT that:

- A. in More's time, there was plenty and security, so people did not need restraints that could appear unreasonable.
- B. there have been thousands of communities where homogeneity and stability have been achieved through choice, rather than by force.
- C. the tradition of utopian literature has often shown societies in which it would be nearly impossible for anyone to be sinful or criminal.
- D. in early modern utopianism, the stability of utopian societies was seen to be achieved only with individuals surrendering their sense of self.

Q13. Which sequence of words below best captures the narrative of the passage?

- A Utopia - Security - Homogeneity - Intentional community.
- B Relentless transparency - Homogeneity - Utopia - Dystopia.
- C Utopia - Security - Dystopia - Coercion.
- D Curtailment of privacy - Dystopia - Utopia - Intentional community.

Q14. All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that:

- A. utopian and dystopian societies are twins, the progeny of the same parents.
- B. it is possible to see utopias as dystopias, with a change in perspective, because one person's utopia could be seen as another's dystopia.
- C. many conceptions of utopian societies emphasise the importance of social uniformity and cultural homogeneity.
- D. utopian societies exist in a long tradition of literature dealing with imaginary people practicing imaginary customs, in imaginary worlds.

Q15. According to the passage, what are some of the characteristics and features commonly associated with the concept of utopia?

- A. Travel Restrictions: People in utopias may have limited mobility and need passports to leave their neighborhoods.
- B. Uniform Dress: Utopians wear plain clothes, emphasizing uniformity.
- C. House Exchange: Residents are required to exchange houses every ten years.
- D. Labor: Labor cannot be avoided; everyone must work.

Passage 4

The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

For the Maya of the Classic period, who lived in Southern Mexico and Central America between 250 and 900 CE, the category of 'persons' was not coincident with human beings, as it is for us. That is, human beings were persons - but other, nonhuman entities could be persons, too. . . . In order to explore the slippage of categories between 'humans' and 'persons', I examined a very specific category of ancient Maya images, found painted in scenes on ceramic vessels. I sought out instances in which faces (some combination of eyes, nose, and mouth) are shown on inanimate objects. . . . Consider my iPhone, which needs to be fed with electricity every night, swaddled in a protective bumper, and enjoys communicating with other fellow-phonebeings. Does it have personhood (if at all) because it is connected to me, drawing this resource from me as an owner or source? For the Maya (who did have plenty of other communicating objects, if not smartphones), the answer was no. Nonhuman persons were not tethered to specific humans, and they did not derive their personhood from a connection with a human. . . . It's a profoundly democratising way of understanding the world. Humans are not more important persons - we are just one of many kinds of persons who inhabit this world. . . .

The Maya saw personhood as 'activated' by experiencing certain bodily needs and through participation in certain social activities. For example, among the faced objects that I examined, persons are marked by personal requirements (such as hunger, tiredness, physical closeness), and by community obligations (communication, interaction, ritual observance). In the images I examined, we see, for instance, faced objects being cradled in humans' arms; we also see them speaking to humans. These core elements of personhood are both turned inward, what the body or self of a person requires, and outward, what a community expects of the persons who are a part of it, underlining the reciprocal nature of community membership. .

Personhood was a nonbinary proposition for the Maya. Entities were able to be persons while also being something else. The faced objects I looked at indicate that they continue to be functional, doing what objects do (a stone implement continues to chop, an incense burner continues to do its smoky work).

Furthermore, the Maya visually depicted many objects in ways that indicated the material category to which they belonged - drawings of the stone implement show that a person-tool is still made of stone. One additional complexity: the incense burner (which would have been made of clay, and decorated with spiky appliques representing the sacred ceiba tree found in this region) is categorised as a person - but also as a tree. With these Maya examples, we are challenged to discard the person/nonperson binary that constitutes our basic ontological outlook. . . . The porousness of boundaries that we have seen in the Maya world points towards the possibility of living with a certain uncategorisability of the world.

Q16. Which one of the following, if true about the Classic Maya, would invalidate the purpose of the iPhone example in the passage?

- A. The clay incense burner with spiky appliques was categorised only as a person and not as a tree by the Classic Maya.
- B. Unlike modern societies equipped with mobile phones, the Classic Maya did not have any communicating objects.
- C. Classic Maya songs represent both humans and non-living objects as characters, talking and interacting with each other.
- D. The personhood of the incense burner and the stone chopper was a function of their usefulness to humans.

Q17. Which one of the following best explains the “additional complexity” that the example of the incense burner illustrates regarding personhood for the Classic Maya?

- A. The example adds a new layer to the nonbinary understanding of personhood by bringing in a third category that shares a similar relation with the previous two.
- B. The example provides an exception to the nonbinary understanding of personhood that the passage had hitherto established.
- C. The example adds a new layer to the nonbinary understanding of personhood by bringing in a third category that shares a dissimilar relation with the previous two.
- D. The example complicates the nonbinary understanding of personhood by bringing in the sacred, establishing the porosity of the divine and the profane.

Q18. On the basis of the passage, which one of the following worldviews can be inferred to be closest to that of the Classic Maya?

- A. A tribe that perceives its hunting weapons as sacred person-artefacts because of their significance to its survival.
- B. A tribe that perceives plants as person-plants because they form an ecosystem and are marked by needs of nutrition.
- C. A futuristic society that perceives robots to be persons as well as robots because of their similarity to humans.
- D. A tribe that perceives its utensils as person-utensils in light of their functionality and bodily needs.

Q19. Which one of the following, if true, would not undermine the democratising potential of the Classic Maya worldview?

- A. They believed that animals like cats and dogs that live in proximity to humans have a more clearly articulated personhood.
- B. While they believed in the personhood of objects and plants, they did not believe in the personhood of rivers and animals.
- C. They understood the stone implement and the incense burner in a purely human form.
- D. They depicted their human healers with physical attributes of local medicinal plants.

Q20. According to the passage, how did the Maya view the concept of personhood, and what set the criteria for identifying persons among nonhuman entities in Maya society?

- A) The Maya considered personhood to be exclusive to human beings and based it on physical appearance.
- B) Personhood for the Maya was tied to a person's connection with specific humans and their owners.
- C) The Maya saw personhood as not limited to human beings and it was activated by experiencing bodily needs and engaging in social activities.
- D) Personhood for the Maya was binary, and nonhuman entities could not be categorized as persons.

Passage 5

As defined by the geographer Yi-Fu Tuan, topophilia is the affective bond between people and place. His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression. Factors influencing one's depth of response to the environment include cultural background, gender, race, and historical circumstance, and Tuan also argued that there is a biological and sensory element. Topophilia might not be the strongest of human emotions—indeed, many people feel utterly indifferent toward the environments that shape their lives— but when activated it has the power to elevate a place to become the carrier of emotionally charged events or to be perceived as a symbol.

Aesthetic appreciation is one way in which people respond to the environment. A brilliantly colored rainbow after gloomy afternoon showers, a busy city street alive with human interaction—one might experience the beauty of such landscapes that had

seemed quite ordinary only moments before or that are being newly discovered. This is quite the opposite of a second topophilic bond, namely that of the acquired taste for certain landscapes and places that one knows well. When a place is home, or when a space has become the locus of memories or the means of gaining a livelihood, it frequently evokes a deeper set of attachments than those predicated purely on the visual. A third response to the environment also depends on the human senses but may be tactile and olfactory, namely a delight in the feel and smell of air, water, and the earth.

Topophilia—and its very close conceptual twin, sense of place—is an experience that, however elusive, has inspired recent architects and planners. Most notably, new urbanism seeks to counter the perceived placelessness of modern suburbs and the decline of central cities through neo-traditional design motifs. Although motivated by good intentions, such attempts to create places rich in meaning are perhaps bound to disappoint. As Tuan noted, purely aesthetic responses often are suddenly revealed, but their intensity rarely is long-lasting. Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify, and its most articulate interpreters have been self-reflective philosophers such as Henry David Thoreau, evoking a marvelously intricate sense of place at Walden Pond, and Tuan, describing his deep affinity for the desert.

Topophilia connotes a positive relationship, but it often is useful to explore the darker affiliations between people and place. Patriotism, literally meaning the love of one's terra patria or homeland, has long been cultivated by governing elites for a range of nationalist projects, including war preparation and ethnic cleansing. Residents of upscale residential developments have disclosed how important it is to maintain their community's distinct identity, often by casting themselves in a superior social position and by reinforcing class and racial differences. And just as a beloved landscape is suddenly revealed, so too may landscapes of fear cast a dark shadow over a place that makes one feel a sense of dread or anxiety—or topophobia.

Q21. Which one of the following comes closest in meaning to the author's understanding of topophilia?

- A. Nomadic societies are known to have the least affinity for the lands through which they traverse because they tend to be topophobic
- B. The French are not overly patriotic, but they will refuse to use English as far as possible, even when they know it well.
- C. The tendency of many cultures to represent their land as “motherland” or “fatherland” may be seen as an expression of their topophilia
- D. Scientists have found that most creatures, including humans, are either born with or cultivate a strong sense of topography.

Q22. In the last paragraph, the author uses the example of “Residents of upscale residential developments” to illustrate the:

- A. social exclusivism practised by such residents in order to enforce a sense of racial or class superiority
- B. manner in which environments are designed to minimise the social exclusion of their clientele
- C. sensitive response to race and class problems in upscale residential developments.
- D. introduction of nationalist projects by such elites to produce a sense of dread or topophobia.

Q23. Which of the following statements, if true, could be seen as not contradicting the arguments in the passage?

- A. The most important, even fundamental, response to our environment is our tactile and olfactory response.
- B. Patriotism, usually seen as a positive feeling, is presented by the author as a darker form of topophilia.
- C. New Urbanism succeeded in those designs where architects collaborated with their clients.
- D. Generally speaking, in a given culture, the ties of the people to their environment vary little in significance or intensity.

Q24. The word “topophobia” in the passage is used:

- A. to signify the fear of studying the complex discipline of topography.
- B. to represent a feeling of dread towards particular spaces and places.
- C. as a metaphor expressing the failure of the homeland to accommodate non-citizens.
- D. to signify feelings of fear or anxiety towards topophilic people.

Q25. Which one of the following best captures the meaning of the statement, “Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify . . .”?

- A. Architects have to objectively quantify spaces and hence cannot be topophilic.

- B. The deep anomie of modern urbanisation led to new urbanism's intricate sense of place.
- C. Philosopher-architects are uniquely suited to develop topophilic design.
- D. People's responses to their environment are usually subjective and so cannot be rendered in design.

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Heiarchy
- B) Heirarchy
- C) Hierachy
- D) Hierarchy

Q27.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Occassion
- B) Occasion
- C) Occassionn
- D) Ocasion

Q28.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Recieve
- B) Recievee
- C) Receive
- D) Recive

Q29.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Environment
- B) Enviroment
- C) Environnement
- D) Environmment

Q30.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Indispensable
- B) Indispensible
- C) Indispensssable
- D) Indispensable

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31. What is the plural of "bacterium"?

- A) Bacteri
- B) Bacteries
- C) Bacterium
- D) Bacteria

Q32. Which is the appropriate plural form of "moose"?

- A) Moosen
- B) Mooses
- C) Moose
- D) Moosi

Q33. Choose the correct plural form of "deer" when referring to various species of deer.

- A) Deers
- B) Deeren
- C) Dees
- D) Deer

Q34. What is the plural of "Goose"?

- A) Gooses
- B) Gaggle
- C) Geese
- D) Gander

Q35. What is the plural of "Axis"?

- A) Axes

- B) Axis
- C) Axes
- D) Axisi

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Wise."

- A) Foolish
- B) Intelligent
- C) Knowledgeable
- D) Sensible

Q37: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Expand."

- A) Shrink
- B) Grow
- C) Extend
- D) Enlarge

Q38: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Accept."

- A) Refuse
- B) Receive
- C) Acknowledge
- D) Embrace

Q39: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Temporary."

- A) Ephemeral
- B) Brief
- C) Transient
- D) Permanent

Q40: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Friendly."

- A) Amiable

- B) Sociable
- C) Hostile
- D) Cordial

Q41. A number when divided by 36 leaves a remainder of 23. Which of the following could be a remainder when it is divided by 72?

- A] 13
- B] 59
- C] 37
- D] None of these

Q42. What is the area of the smallest square that can be formed with rectangles of dimensions 3×2 ?

- A] 6
- B] 12
- C] 36
- D] 72

Q43. How many three-digit numbers are divisible by 5, 6 and 8?

- A] 4
- B] 7
- C] 8
- D] 9

Q44. What is the least number that must be subtracted from 512 to make it a perfect cube?

- A] 28
- B] 17
- C] 0
- D] 64

Q45. The LCM of (198, 252, 308) is:

- A] 2072
- B] 2772
- C] 2727
- D] 2770

Q46. Find the HCF of $\frac{36}{51}$ and $3\frac{9}{17}$.

- A] 12/17
- B] 19/13
- C] 12/13
- D] 11/17

Q47. A person saves 6% of his income. Two years later, his income shoots up by 15% but his savings remain the same. Find the hike in his expenditure.

- A] 15.95%
- B] 15%
- C] 14.8%
- D] 15.5%

Q48. A is 50% more than B, C is $\frac{2}{3}$ of A and D is 60% more than C. Now, each of A,B,C and D is increased by 10%. Find what per cent of B is D (after the increase)?

- A] 150%
- B] 160%
- C] 175%
- D] 176%

Q49. By selling an article at Rs.800, a shopkeeper makes a profit of 25%. At what price should he sell the article so as to make a loss of 25%?

- A] Rs.400
- B] Rs.450
- C] Rs.480
- D] Rs.420

Q50. A shopkeeper fixes the marked price of an item 35% above its cost price. The percentage of discount allowed to gain 8% is

- A] 20%
- B] 30%
- C] 40%
- D] 50%

Q51 If the difference between compound interest at 8% p.a. and simple interest at $13\frac{1}{2}$ % p.a. on a certain sum of money for 2 years is Rs. 1820, then find the sum.

- A] Rs. 50000
- B] Rs. 11000
- C] Rs. 20000
- D] Rs. 30000

Q52. Find the simple interest earned on Rs.20000 for 2 years at 10% p.a.

- A] Rs.4500
- B] Rs.4000

- C] Rs.3000
- D] Rs.5000

Q53. A bike crosses a bridge with a speed of 108 km/h. What will be the length of the bridge if the bike takes 8 minutes to cross the bridge?

- A] 14400 m
- B] 12400 m
- C] 13400 m
- D] 14000 m

Q54. A man can row 8 km/hr in still water. When the river is running at 2 km/hr, it takes him 3 hrs 12 min to row to a place and back. How far is the place?

- A] 6 km.
- B] 8 km.
- C] 3 km
- D] 12 km

Q55. A and B together complete a work in 36 days, B and C together completes in 48 days, and A and C completes in 72 days. How long would each take to do the job?

- A] 388 days.
- B] 588 days.
- C] 288 days.
- D] 200 days.

Q56. A 20 litre mixture of milk and water contains milk and water in the ratio 3 : 2. 10 litres of the mixture is removed and replaced with pure milk and the operation is repeated once more. At the end of the two removals and replacements, what is the ratio of milk and water in the resultant mixture?

- A] 17 : 3
- B] 9 : 1
- C] 3 : 17
- D] 5 : 3

Q57. Rs 4830 is divided among Abhishek, Dishant and Prashant such that if Abhishek's share diminishes by Rs 5, Dishant's share diminishes by Rs 10 and Prashant's share diminishes by Rs 15, their shares will be in the ratio 5:4:3. Find the Dishant's original share

- A] 1610
- B] 2010
- C] 2410
- D] 1590

Q58. A man buys a watch for Rs. 1950 in cash and sells it for Rs. 2200 at a credit of 1 year. If the rate of interest is 10% per annum, the man:

- A] Gains Rs. 55
- B] Gains Rs. 50
- C] Gains Rs. 40
- D] Gains Rs. 20

Q59. If A and B are any two events such that $P(A)=2/5$ and $P(A \cap B) = 3/20$, then the conditional probability, $P(A/(A' \cup B'))$, where A' denotes the complement of A, is equal to :

- A] 5/17
- B] 1
- C] $\frac{1}{2}$
- D] $\frac{3}{4}$

Q60. In a group of 400 people, 160 are smokers and non-vegetarian; 100 are smokers and vegetarian and the remaining 140 are non-smokers and vegetarian. Their chances of getting a particular chest disorder are 35%, 20% and 10% respectively. A person is chosen from the group at random and is found to be suffering from the chest disorder. The probability that the selected person is a smoker and non-vegetarian is :

- $\frac{28}{45}$
 A] $\frac{28}{45}$
 B] $\frac{2}{3}$
 C] $\frac{1}{2}$
 D] 1

Q61. Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

- (I) No women can vote.
 (II) Some women are politicians.

Conclusions:

- (I) Male politicians can vote.
 (II) Some politicians can vote.

- A) Conclusion I follows
 B) Conclusion II follows
 C) Neither I nor II follows
 D) Both I and II follow

Q62. Direction: In the following question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements

- All men are aggressive.
 All children are aggressive.

Conclusions

- I. Men are children
 II. Children are men.

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

Q63. Assertion: The greenhouse effect contributes to global warming.

Reason: Greenhouse gases trap heat energy in the Earth's atmosphere.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64. Assertion: Fossils are found in sedimentary rocks.

Reason: Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediments over time.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1: The capital of France is Paris.

Statement 2: The capital of Germany is Berlin.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q66.. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct

Statement 1: The chemical symbol for gold is Go.

Statement 2: The chemical symbol for silver is Ag.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter from the given alternatives.

- A) IM
- B) DH
- C) MS
- D) UY

Q68. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) AD
- B) VY
- C) MQ
- D) IL

Q69. Direction: If LONDON is coded as MPOEPO. What code is needed for DELHI?

- A) EFIMJ
- B) EFMIJ
- C) HLDEI
- D) DEHLI

Q70. Direction: In a certain code language, PHONE is written as QJRRJ. How is PAGER written in that code language?

- A) QCJIW
- B) QCJKW
- C) QCKIW
- D) QCKIY

Q71. Direction: In a certain code language, HEALTJ is written as IDBKUI. How is WALKING written in that code language?

- A) XZMJJMH
- B) XZNJKMH
- C) XZMIKMI
- D) YZMJJMH

Q72.Direction: In a certain code language, PHONE is written as RJQPG. How is STAMP written in that code language?

- A) UVCOR
- B) CVCOS
- C) UVDOR
- D) UVCPS

Q73. Ben says to Zed, “You are the only nephew of my only maternal uncle. My mother has only one sibling.” How is Ben related to Zed?

- A) Brother
- B) Sister
- C) Cousin
- D) Cannot be determined

Q74 Direction: Preetam cycles 6 km in the south direction. He turns right to move 8 km, and again turns towards the north-east to move 10 km. From there, he moves 15 km to the left. How far is he from his original position?

- A) 55km
- B) 10km
- C) 55km
- D) 65km

Q75.Direction: C has more money than E and E has more money than B. C is the second richest after A. Who has the least money out of A, B, C, and E?

- A) C
- B) A
- C) B
- D) E

Q76. Direction: In the following question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements:

1. Some scales are pencils.
2. Some erasers are pencils.

Conclusions:

- I. Some pencils are erasers.
- II. Some pencils are scales.

- A) Only I follows
- B) Only II follows
- C) Both I and II follows
- D) None of the above

Q77. Which Indian has been nominated by the US President Joe Biden to lead the World Bank?

- [A] Urjit Patel
- [B] Raghuram Rajan
- [C] Ajay Banga
- [D] Viral Acharya

Q78. Which of the following is not a water harvesting method used in Rajasthan?

- A) Johads
- B) Khadins
- C) Guls or Kuls
- D) Tanka

Q79. Which of the following fields were related to Sir C. V Raman's "Raman Effect" Discovered in 1928?

- A) Optics

- B) Magnetism
- C) Sound
- D) Heat

Q80. Purpose of an optical filter is to

- A) reflect lights of different colours
- B) dispense light into component colours
- C) refract light of different colours
- D) transmit or absorb light of different colours

Q81. Does the President of India have veto power?

- A) Yes
- B) Only for money bills
- C) The Constitution is silent on this
- D) No

Q82. Mehrauli Archaeological Park' is a heritage area located in which state/UT?

- [A] Uttar Pradesh
- [B] New Delhi
- [C] Kolkata
- [D] Punjab

Q83. 'Vaisakh Purnima' is associated with which religion?

- [A] Hinduism
- [B] Jainism
- [C] Buddhism
- [D] Jainism

Q84. Expand OTB———— ?

- (A) Open-to-buy
- (B) Open- to-balance
- (C) Off- balance
- (D) Out of table budget

ANSWER- OPTION 1

Q85. Work on a new line begins approximately _____ month before the selling season. ?

- (A) 9
- (B) 8
- (C) 10
- (D) 12

Q86. _____ is the process of market & trend research, merchandising, design and development of the final product. ?

- (A) Product development
- (B) Forecasting
- (C) Marketing
- (D) Research

Q87. Which designer is known for the iconic red-soled shoes?

- A. Christian Dior
- B. Jimmy Choo
- C. Manolo Blahnik
- D. Christian Louboutin

Q88. Prediction of fashion trend. _____ ?

- (A) Fashion forecasting
- (B) Marketing
- (C) Advertisement
- (D) Sale test

Q89. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A) Benazir Bhutto
- B) Sheikh Hasina Wazed
- C) Hina Rabbani Khar
- D) None of the option is correct

Q90. A group of garments designed for a specific season. ?

- (A) Classic
- (B) Collection
- (C) Buying
- (D) Apparels

Q91. Who abolished Jizyah Tax?

- A. Jahangir
- B. Humayun
- C. Akbar
- D. Aurangzeb

Q92. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between which two armies?

- A. Babur and Lodi Empire
- B. Babur and Rana Sanga
- C. Akbar and Hemu
- D. Akbar and Maharana Pratap

Q93. Who built the 'Amer Fort'?

- A. Akbar
- B. Raja Man Singh
- C. Uday Singh II
- D. Maharana Pratap

Q94. When was the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana launched?

- A. February 2000
- B. February 2015
- C. January 2016
- D. February 1995

Q95. Where is Humayun's Tomb located?

- A. Hyderabad
- B. New Delhi

- C. Mumbai
- D. Chennai

Q96. Banks in India were nationalized for first time in the year:

- A. 1950
- B. 1960
- C. 1969
- D. 1979

Q97. When was the Mumbai Stock exchange set up?

- A. 1947
- B. 1900
- C. 1857
- D. 1875

Q98. What happens when there is a demand deficiency in an economy?

- A. Poverty
- B. Stagnation
- C. Recession
- D. Inflation

Q99. The Ability to Pay Principle of Taxation is given by

- A. Adam Smith
- B. Edgeworth
- C. Joan Robinson
- D. J.S. Mill

Q100. Pump priming should be resorted to at a time of ?

- A. Inflation
- B. Deflation
- C. Stagflation
- D. Reflation

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	D	D	C	A	D	C	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	A	A	B	D	A	B	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	B	B	D	D	B	C	A	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	C	C	C	A	A	D	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	C	D	B	A	A	B	C	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	D	D	C	B	A	B	A	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	C	A	A	A	A	C	C	B	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	A	B	A	C	C	C	C	A	D
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A	B	C	A	B	A	D	A	A	B
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	B	C	A	C	D	B	A	B

SOLUTIONS

1-B

In evaluating what shaped feminist scholars' perspectives on Victorian women's travel experiences, several key elements emerge. Primarily, these scholars aimed to confront the traditionally male-centric narrative in geography by redefining two critical things: first, what or who qualifies as a legitimate subject of geographical inquiry; and second, what constitutes geographical knowledge itself. Their scrutiny of the role of women in Victorian-era travel writings empowered them to introduce fresh viewpoints and, consequently, fulfill these redefined objectives [Option C].

This re-evaluation came with a nuanced understanding of how gender roles were portrayed. The writings from the period showcased a spectrum of perspectives that were intrinsically shaped by the gendered identities of the women involved. This clearly suggested that these experiences were influenced by existing gender inequities [Option A]. Furthermore, there was an additional layer of scrutiny concerning how travel had the capacity to transform a woman's gender identity. These insights added more dimensions to the feminist scholars' comprehension of Victorian women's travel experiences [Option D].

Conspicuously missing from the discussion, however, is the factor of 'class' tensions. There's no indication that class played a significant role in shaping feminist scholars' viewpoints on this particular subject [Option B]. Therefore, Option B stands out as the correct answer, as it doesn't appear to have influenced scholars' understanding in the manner described in the original text.

2-D

To identify the characteristics of American travel literature from the 1920s, we can focus on the specific excerpt that mentions the completion of the first U.S. transcontinental highway during that era. This event gave birth to a new category of travel literature known as the automotive or road narrative. These narratives typically center on the adventures of male protagonists who embark on road journeys for self-discovery, emphasizing the freedom and autonomy that comes with such travel, as well as valuing rural folk traditions.

Option A discusses the "participation in local traditions," which is not explicitly mentioned or implied in the source text. Hence, it doesn't capture the essence of the literary genre in question.

Option B incorrectly distorts the subject by referring to the "desire for independence." The actual text focuses on male protagonists "discovering themselves" during these journeys and emphasizes the independence afforded by road travel, not necessarily a 'desire' for it.

Option C is completely off the mark as it is not discussed or even hinted at in the original passage.

Option D, however, accurately encapsulates the features of the travel literature of the 1920s. It brings up how the advent of transcontinental highways set the stage for narratives that underscore the notion of individual freedom and independence during road journeys, which aligns perfectly with the original text's point about "emphasizing the independence."

Therefore, when evaluated against the original passage, **Option D** serves as the most fitting description of the characteristics of American travel literature from the 1920s.

3-D

To determine why scholars believe that Victorian women experienced self-development through their travels, we need to scrutinize a specific part of the original text. This segment states that scholarly research from the 1970s onwards has shown that women's gendered identities underwent different negotiations when they were "away" compared to when they were "at home." In other words, travel allowed for a reconfiguration or transformation of these women's identities, leading to their self-development.

Option D accurately captures this notion by suggesting that travel provided a setting for the renegotiation of women's gendered identities, which in turn facilitated their self-development. This option aligns closely with the original text's emphasis on the transformative power of travel in women's lives, thereby serving as the most appropriate choice among the given options.

Options A, B, and C, on the other hand, don't address the core reason behind women's self-development through travel as discussed in the original passage. They either make incorrect statements or present inferences that are not supported by the text.

Therefore, when weighed against the original text, **Option D** emerges as the closest reflection of the scholars' views on why Victorian women experienced self-development through their travels.

4-D

In order to understand the impact of Edward Said's work on the study of travel literature, we must look closely at a particular section of the original text. This part clearly states that Said's work served as a foundational model for illustrating the concept of "cultural imperialism" in travel writings. Specifically, Said demonstrated how these writings were

used to legitimate various forms of dominance, whether they were political, economic, or administrative, by embedding them within discursive frameworks.

Option B is the most accurate representation of this aspect, as it captures the essence of how Said's work has helped scholars understand the ways in which cultural imperialism was conveyed and legitimized through travel literature. In essence, this option correctly identifies that Said's work illustrated how travel texts served as legitimizing discourses for various forms of dominance.

Options A, B, and C either stray from this core idea or offer distorted interpretations that don't align with the information presented in the original text.

Therefore, after carefully examining the original text and the given options, it becomes clear that **Option B** is the most accurate in reflecting the contribution of Edward Said's work to the field of travel literature studies.

5-C

In determining the genre that is most closely related to travel writing, it's crucial to understand the essence of what travel writing encapsulates. By its very nature, travel writing is largely concerned with sharing individual travel experiences and offering a personalized lens through which to view the world. Given these characteristics, the genre that most closely mirrors travel writing is autobiographical writing, as indicated in **Option C**.

Other genres like political journalism and feminist writing can be promptly disregarded as they don't align closely with the personal and experiential focus of travel writing. Additionally, linking travel literature to historical fiction would also be a misplaced comparison, because historical fiction doesn't necessarily concentrate on individual lived experiences or a personal worldview in the way that travel writing does.

Thus, upon a detailed examination of the genres listed in the options, it becomes abundantly clear that autobiographical writing is the genre that most closely resembles travel writing, substantiating the correctness of **Option C**.

6-A

This question falls into the category of direct inference and can be straightforwardly addressed through a process of elimination of options. The opening sentence of the passage states, "I've been following the economic crisis for more than two years now." This sentence unambiguously indicates that the author has been actively tracking the developments related to the economic crisis for a period exceeding two years. Therefore, Option A stands as a valid and logical inference that is directly supported by the text.

In contrast, Options B, C, and D do not hold water as they introduce interpretations that are not substantiated by the passage. These options make claims or assumptions that

are either irrelevant or unsupported by the initial statement, thereby making them easy to discard from consideration.

Thus, retaining the original numbering and classification, Option A is the only sensible choice based on the information provided, while Options B, C, and D can be confidently eliminated as they do not accurately reflect the information presented in the passage.

7-D

The author's concluding paragraph draws attention to the profound irony embedded in the crisis at hand: societies that have long championed personal and economic individualism are now grappling with a crisis that starkly reveals the collective impact of our actions. The author emphasizes that this situation dramatically illustrates how interconnected we all are, whether we embrace that fact or not. In essence, the crisis brings into focus the necessity for a communal approach to problem-solving, contrasting sharply with the prior ethos of self-centered individualism.

This nuance is best encapsulated by Option D, which succinctly summarizes the ironic twist that a society, deeply rooted in individualistic ideologies, is forced to confront a crisis that mandates collective action for resolution. On the other hand, Option A runs counter to the thematic element underscored in the final paragraph. Meanwhile, Options B and C diverge from the core point made by the author or offer twisted interpretations that don't accurately reflect the content.

Thus, maintaining the original numbering and classification, Option D emerges as the most fitting choice that accurately captures the essence of the author's concluding remarks, while Options A, B, and C can be decisively set aside as they do not align with the viewpoint presented in the passage.

8-C

The author fervently discusses the pressing issue of a considerable divide between the financial sector and the general public, stressing the crucial need for financial literacy. In the text, the author suggests that without proper understanding of economic fundamentals, the financial industry runs the risk of being viewed as an enigmatic and secluded priesthood, misunderstood and resented by the broader society. This, the author posits, is a gap that must be bridged, especially since many otherwise educated individuals lack even a rudimentary grasp of basic economic principles that financial experts consider to be foundational knowledge.

Among the given options, Option C directly addresses this issue by promoting a program geared towards educating the public in financial literacy, aligning closely with the author's call to bridge the chasm between financial experts and the layperson. Therefore, Option C stands out as a proposal that the author would likely endorse. On the other hand, Option B, although somewhat related, does not hit the mark as it

focuses on economic research, which the author did not explicitly identify as a focal point of concern. Options A and D either diverge from the core argument presented by the author or contradict the author's viewpoint altogether.

So, keeping the original numbering and classification intact, it becomes clear that Option C is the initiative that the author would most probably support, given its direct relevance to the issues he raises concerning the disconnect between the realm of finance and the general public. Options A, B, and D, however, fail to align with the author's central thesis and can be safely disregarded.

9-A

In the final paragraph of the text, the author articulates a critique of individualism, stating that the prevailing ideology of personal and economic self-centeredness is counterproductive when it comes to tackling crises that have collective implications. Consequently, Option A, which supports an individualistic approach, directly contradicts the author's argument and is therefore the correct answer for representing a viewpoint that diverges from the author's stance.

On the other hand, Option B resonates well with the author's initial points concerning the significant disconnect between the specialized world of finance and the lay public. The author argues for a need to bridge this gap so that the financial sector doesn't operate like an enigmatic priesthood, alien and resented by the larger society.

Options C and D, if assumed to be true, are consistent with the author's conclusion about the necessity for a collective approach in confronting crises. They both reinforce the author's belief that the challenges we face should be met collectively rather than individually.

In summary, retaining the original numbering and classification, **Option A** stands out as the viewpoint that is in conflict with the author's arguments. This makes it the correct answer, while Options B, C, and D are more or less aligned with the perspectives and issues raised by the author in the text.

10-B

Upon a cursory review of the given options, it becomes immediately clear that Options A and D do not substantively contribute to affirming the author's primary argument. They lack the elements that would make them directly relevant to the points the author is making.

Option C, as it is currently worded, does align with the author's emphasis on the importance of financial literacy. However, should this statement be proven false, it would contradict the author's assertion by implying that the majority of people are actually well-versed in financial matters—something the author clearly disputes.

Option B, if it turns out to be false, actually reinforces the author's conclusions articulated in the final section of the text. The negation of Option B would thus be consistent with the stance that the author has taken.

So, maintaining the original numbering and classification, Option C, if proven false, would stand as a contradiction to the author's views on the lack of general financial literacy. Option B, if found to be untrue, would still align with the ideas presented in the concluding part of the text. Options A and D do not make any meaningful contributions to supporting or refuting the author's claims.

11-C

Option A: The author of the piece specifically avoids discussing a utopian vision where a society functions without any laws or formal social structures. Instead, the focus is on how regulations suppress individual expression in order to maintain a certain level of uniformity among citizens. Because the notion of a lawless, unstructured society is not discussed, Option A can be conclusively ruled out as the correct choice.

Option B: The text's second paragraph paints a picture of a utopian society where emotional impulses are moderated, and gaps in wealth and social status are actively minimized. It states that ambitions related to vanity and competitiveness are kept in check, often by valuing societal equality over individual wealth. Specifically, it addresses the issue of 'public power,' stating that this is not a highly regarded ambition within the utopian framework. This renders any discussion concerning how one might acquire such power moot within the context. Thus, Option B is not aligned with the central message and can also be ruled out.

Option C: The original text does make mention of a longstanding tradition inspired by Thomas More's vision of utopia, describing societies where evil and corruption are almost impossible to find. This state of goodness is maintained not only through ingrained societal values but also institutional mechanisms that reinforce collective living. Additionally, the author previously mentions that one way security is maintained in these utopian settings is by limiting individual privacy. Given these points, Option C is the most likely to accurately reflect the author's stance.

Option D: At no point does the author suggest that the pursuit of uniformity in a utopian society is balanced or countered by promoting a form of competitive heterogeneity. This idea is not mentioned or even implied, making Option D an unsuitable choice for encapsulating the author's views.

Hence, based on a thorough analysis of the author's arguments and the points made, Option C emerges as the most accurate and appropriate choice.

12-A

Option A: The original assertion appears to misconstrue the author's intent. According to the author, for the citizens living in Thomas More's utopian vision, the restrictions imposed on individual freedoms might not have seemed overly intrusive or oppressive. The author does hint at a generational or temporal difference, suggesting that contemporary readers might hold contrasting views on these restrictions. However, the argument posits that in More's time, these societal constraints would not have been viewed as particularly unreasonable. Therefore, the narrative in Option A is the most aligned with the author's expressed views.

Option B: At the latter end of the passage, the author turns to modern examples of "successful intentional communities" where people willingly submit to communal norms. Here, harmony is not imposed forcibly but is achieved through mutual agreement and voluntary adherence to shared principles. The author states that in such settings, the individual's surrender to collective norms does not equate to subjugation but rather a chosen conformity for the sake of group harmony. This indicates that the utopian vision of stability and homogeneity can exist without coercion, contradicting the idea represented in Option B.

Option C: This option reflects one of the author's primary arguments. Specifically, the author speaks to a tradition stemming from More's vision that describes societies in which malevolence and corruption are almost non-existent. This elevated state of society is attained through a combination of institutional governance and common moral values, which serve to underpin the collective life of the community. Thus, Option C does indeed relate to the author's perspectives but is not the best fit for capturing the essence of the overall argument.

Option D: The initial section of the author's discussion points out that utopian societies, as traditionally envisioned, tend to suppress individual freedoms and diversity. The author cites evidence that this theme of homogeneity at the expense of individuality has been a dominant trend in utopian literature, extending well into the 20th century. While this is an accurate representation of a portion of the author's views, it does not encapsulate the nuance and complexity of the entire argument presented.

In summary, after carefully examining the original passage and weighing the options, Option A stands as the most accurate reflection of the author's argument and perspective.

13-A

The passage initially paints a picture of an idyllic society, what we commonly term as a "utopia." It delves into the contrasting viewpoints that emerge when examining the

foundational elements of such a perfect society. A specific point of contention arises around the idea of security. For the residents of the utopian society, the restrictions placed on their freedom may seem like a necessary trade-off for the greater safety and well-being of the community. However, from the vantage point of modern readers, these restrictions could be interpreted as an oppressive regime that stifles individuality and invades privacy.

The author also takes the opportunity to highlight the precarious balance that exists between utopian and dystopian elements, pointing out that the line dividing the two can be exceedingly thin. Citing various works of literature that have tackled utopian settings, the author discusses key attributes common to these narratives. One notable feature is homogeneity, where a single set of acceptable beliefs is imposed on the society, and everyone is expected to conform to these norms.

As the discussion winds down, the author re-emphasizes the fragile boundary that separates utopias from dystopias. It is crucial, he asserts, not to conflate the two concepts simplistically by claiming that all utopias inevitably devolve into dystopias. The author argues that many utopian societies are based on the idea of "intentional communities," where individuals voluntarily relinquish some degree of personal freedom for the collective benefit of the community. This directly correlates with the term "intentional community" as mentioned in the options.

Therefore, Option A captures the essence of the passage most comprehensively, encapsulating its primary themes and nuanced observations.

14-A

The excerpt suggests that utopia and dystopia might share a high degree of similarity, even going so far as to hint that they could be considered "twins, the progeny of the same parents." However, the language used in the passage, specifically the phrase "Insofar as this proves to be the case," introduces a level of uncertainty. This suggests that while they are strikingly similar, it's not definitively stated that utopia and dystopia are actually twins. Therefore, Option A, which makes the stronger assertion that they are definitely twins and share the same origin, cannot be inferred from the passage.

Option B:

The passage thoroughly underscores the notion that utopias can be perceived as dystopias, depending on one's perspective. For example, the author points out that while some people may welcome a state of "relentless transparency" for the sake of security, others might view this as a gross invasion of privacy. In this way, what

constitutes a utopia for one person could very well be a dystopia for another, aligning with what Option B infers.

Option C:

The passage clearly articulates that the theme of homogeneity has been a dominant feature in utopian literature, especially in the early modern period. It goes on to explain that in these utopian visions, unity and order are achieved at the expense of individuality and diversity. As J.C. Davis notes, this particular model was prevalent in early modern utopian thought and has persisted even into the 20th century. Therefore, Option C directly aligns with the evidence given in the passage.

Option D:

Throughout the passage, the author examines different portrayals of utopian societies as they appear in literature. It is evident that in these fictional worlds, characters adhere to specific norms and traditions, invented by the authors, that shape their perception of a utopian existence. Thus, Option D can be inferred as it relates to the literary existence of utopian societies where characters engage in specific, author-created traditions.

Hence, based on the detailed scrutiny of the options vis-a-vis the passage, Option A cannot be inferred and is the correct answer.

15-B

The passage suggests that while these characteristics provide security and a sense of order, they may also lead to a lack of personal freedom and diversity, making utopias appear dystopian to modern readers. The passage also alludes to other utopian societies that similarly emphasize control, equality, and uniformity, which may further contribute to a sense of dystopia.

16-D

The author uses the example of an iPhone to explore the concept of object "personhood," posing a critical question: "Does the object gain its personhood through its connection to a human being?" The author clarifies that, at least according to the Maya civilization, the answer is a resounding 'no.' In the Maya view, an object's 'personhood' isn't determined by its utility to humans or its connection with them. This perspective fundamentally challenges the idea that the value or 'personhood' of an object is solely tied to its usefulness to humans. Therefore, Option D directly conflicts with the core message of the example. If it were true that the 'personhood' of an incense burner or stone chopper is rooted in its utility to humans, that would undermine the very point the author is making.

Options A and B:

Neither of these options challenge the central point of the author's example, which is to argue that an object's 'personhood' is not determined by its utility or connection to humans. These options don't offer information that would invalidate the argument or lesson drawn from the example provided.

Option C:

This option actually aligns with what the author has posited, affirming that an object's 'personhood' is not contingent on its relationship with a human. It doesn't challenge the foundational idea presented in the example, making it an unsuitable choice for invalidating the author's argument.

In conclusion, Option D directly conflicts with the author's fundamental argument, making it the correct choice for invalidating the purpose and takeaway of the given example.

17-A

In the passage, the author introduces an additional layer of complexity to the concept of object "personhood." Not only is the incense burner considered a "person," but it is also categorized as a "tree," specifically a representation of the sacred ceiba tree indigenous to the region. This addition muddies the already non-binary understanding of personhood. It indicates that categories like "person" and "tree" are not mutually exclusive, but rather share a porous boundary. This aligns with Option A, which suggests that the third category shares a similar relational dynamic with the first two categories, making Option A the most appropriate answer.

Option B:

This option is not relevant to the point the author is making about additional complexity. The author is not outlining an exception to the concept but rather expanding it to include another layer of complexity. Therefore, Option B can be disregarded as it doesn't pertain to the key argument presented.

Option C:

While it could be tempting to consider this option because the incense burner is classified both as a "person" and a "tree," the passage does not provide enough evidence to suggest that this specific duality is representative of the Mayan culture's general understanding of personhood. Therefore, Option C cannot be chosen based on the information provided in the passage.

Option D:

The passage doesn't delve into the concept of the "divine" and the "profane" or suggest that the boundary between them is porous. Therefore, this option is out of the scope of the passage's main point, making it unsuitable for selection.

In summary, Option A is the most accurate answer, as it best captures the additional layer of complexity introduced by the author concerning the non-binary concept of object "personhood."

18-B

In the context of the passage, the author elaborates on the Classic Mayan perspective on the concept of personhood. According to this view, personhood is not exclusively tied to humans but extends to nonhuman entities as well. These nonhuman persons do not gain their status through a relationship with humans. Instead, they acquire it through individual needs, like hunger or tiredness, and community responsibilities, such as communication and ritual observance. When viewed through this lens, Option B aligns

closely with the Classic Mayan worldview. The tribe described in this option perceives plants as "person-plants" because they are part of an ecosystem and have nutritional needs. This recognition of personal requirements and community obligations matches the Mayan criteria for personhood, making Option B the most appropriate choice.

Options A and C:

Both of these options attribute the personhood of objects to their usefulness to humans. This contradicts the Mayan belief that personhood is not tied to human utility. As a result, neither Option A nor Option C is compatible with the Classic Mayan understanding of what constitutes a person.

Option D:

While this option does mention the concept of "bodily needs," which aligns with one of the Classic Mayan criteria for personhood, it introduces the term "functionality." This term is ambiguous in this context and could imply utility to humans, which would clash with the Mayan view. Therefore, due to this ambiguity, Option D can be eliminated from consideration.

In summary, Option B is the most fitting choice as it resonates with the Classic Mayan principles of defining personhood based on personal requirements and community obligations, without tethering it to human utility.

19-D

The author introduces the concept of a "profoundly democratizing" Mayan worldview in which personhood is not confined to human beings. The Mayans believe that nonhuman entities do not derive their personhood based on their connection or utility to humans. Option A suggests that "proximity" could be a criterion for personhood, which would inherently tie the status of an object to its relationship with humans. This idea directly contradicts the author's presentation of the Classic Mayan worldview, where personhood is not linked to human utility or attachment. Therefore, Option A undermines the very premise of the democratizing potential of the Mayan perspective and can be dismissed as an incorrect choice.

Option B:

Similar to Option A, Option B poses a challenge to the democratizing essence of the Classic Mayan worldview by suggesting that distinctions might be made within the realm of inanimate objects. Such distinctions would impose certain criteria or barriers for the classification of personhood, diminishing the egalitarian nature of this belief system. So, Option B also fails to align with the Classic Mayan perspective on personhood and its inherent democratizing potential.

Option C:

The Classic Mayan perspective posits that personhood is a nonbinary concept, where entities can be persons and something else simultaneously. The assertion in Option C, which seems to suggest a more binary view of personhood, stands in contrast to this Mayan belief. Thus, Option C also undermines the democratizing potential of the Mayan worldview on personhood, making it an unsuitable choice.

Option D:

In light of the limitations and contradictions presented by Options A, B, and C, Option D emerges as the correct choice. It is the only option that does not challenge or contradict the Classic Mayan principles regarding the democratizing potential of their understanding of personhood.

In summary, Option D is the most compatible with the Classic Mayan view on personhood, as it doesn't challenge its democratizing attributes, unlike the other options.

20-C

C) The Maya saw personhood as not limited to human beings and it was activated by experiencing bodily needs and engaging in social activities.

In the passage, it is explained that for the Maya, the concept of personhood was not limited to human beings. Nonhuman entities could also be considered persons. Personhood was activated by experiencing certain bodily needs and participating in specific social activities, such as personal requirements and community obligations. This understanding is highlighted in the passage, making option C the correct answer.

21-B

As per the author, topophilia is a positive connection between people and their physical surroundings. This could be because of the aesthetics of the place, or the memories attached to it, or because it invokes delight in the human senses. Topophilia is different from topophobia as the latter summons a sense of dread or anxiety about a place.

Option A is incorrect as it talks about topophobia, whereas the question is regarding topophilia. Moreover, topophobia with respect to a certain place, does not denote topophilia for another place.

Option B is also incorrect as it suggests a love of language, not of place or landscape. Love of Language is called about Glossophilia. Nowhere in the passage has it been given that Scientists have discovered that humans are born with the sense of topography. Hence, we can rule out Option D. In the extract, "Topophilia connotes a positive relationship, but it often is useful to explore the darker affiliations between people and place. Patriotism, literally meaning the love of one's terra patria or homeland", the author explains that one of the forms of topophilia is patriotism. This is the closest option that fits the question, and hence closest to the author's understanding of topophilia. Hence, Option C is the correct answer.

22-A

We need to consider this statement to answer this question – "Residents of upscale residential developments have disclosed how important it is to maintain their community's distinct identity, often by casting themselves in a superior social position and by reinforcing class and racial differences". This is a textbook method of implementing racism by designing a system in such a manner that certain people can be kept out of gaining equality or an upper hand. Option A provides a direct answer to the question. None of the other options match the context explained above.

23-B

First of all, we need to note the "double negative" implied in the question. "Not contradicting" implies that you need to pick the option that agrees with the core argument presented in the passage. Let us review the options one-by-one.

The author mentions in the passage that the third response to the environment could be of tactile and olfactory nature. However, he has not stressed that this is the most

important or fundamental response of all three. Option A can be eliminated as it is misinterpreting the facts in the passage.

Option C suggests that new urbanism has succeeded where client were involved. However, the author states that, "Most notably, new urbanism seeks to counter the perceived placelessness.. Although motivated by good intentions, such attempts to create places rich in meaning are perhaps bound to disappoint". There is no mention of clients at all. So, we can rule out Option C.

Option D states that ties with environment hardly vary in people belonging to a culture ("little=not much", in this context). However, the author states that "His 1974 book set forth a wide-ranging exploration of how the emotive ties with the material environment vary greatly from person to person and in intensity, subtlety, and mode of expression." Option D clearly contradicts the passage, and hence can be eliminated.

Option B is correct as the author states the following, "Topophilia connotes a positive relationship, but it often is useful to explore the darker affiliations between people and place. Patriotism, literally meaning the love of one's terra patria or homeland, has long been cultivated by governing elites for a range of nationalist projects, including war preparation and ethnic cleansing."

24-B

This question has a direct answer in the passage. The last sentence states, "And just as a beloved landscape is suddenly revealed, so too may landscapes of fear cast a dark shadow over a place that makes one feel a sense of dread or anxiety—or topophobia." After reading this, we can eliminate Options A and C right away, as they are out of context. Option D is ghastly incorrect as topophobia is not at all the fear of topophilic people. Option B is the only answer that fits logic and the description given in the passage, and hence it is the correct answer.

25-D

The complete statement taken for this questions is, "As Tuan noted, purely aesthetic responses often are suddenly revealed, but their intensity rarely is long-lasting. Topophilia is difficult to design for and impossible to quantify,..".

Explanation of the considered statement: The author is saying that when responses are purely aesthetic, they are suddenly expressed, but short-lived. That intensity does not stay for too long, and hence the love of an environment or topophilia can be a difficult parameter to follow while designing a place. Option A suggests that architects cannot be topophilic as they have to objectively measure spaces. However, in the considered statement, it has been implied that people can have different responses over a period of time, and hence architects cannot be topophilic. Option B can be eliminated right away as the word 'anomie' refers to a lack of social or ethical standards, and hence Option B does not convey a logical message. Option C merely provides an opinion. And does not extract any insight from the statement being considered for the question. Hence, Option

C can be eliminated. Option D suggests that every person has different topophilic attractions hence different responses to aesthetics. And this is implied in the explanation of the statement. Making topophilia a criteria for design is thus impossible. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

26-D

The correct spelling is "hierarchy."

27-B

The correct spelling is "occasion."

28-C

The correct spelling is "receive."

29-A

The correct spelling is "environment."

30-A

The correct spelling is "indispensable."

31-D

"Bacterium" becomes "bacteria" in its plural form.

32-C

"Moose" remains the same in both singular and plural forms.

33-C

When referring to various species of deer, "deer" can be used as both singular and plural.

34-C

The plural form of "goose" is "geese." "Gooses" is not the correct plural.

35-C

The plural form of "axis" is "axes." "Axeses" is not the correct plural form.

36-A

"Wise" is the opposite of "foolish."

37-A

"Expand" is the opposite of "shrink."

38-A

"Accept" is the opposite of "refuse."

39-D

"Temporary" is the opposite of "permanent."

40-C

"Friendly" is the opposite of "hostile."

41-B

Number= $36a+23$

If $\text{number}/72 = (36a+23)/72$

For $a=0$ remainder=23

For $a=1$ remainder=59

For $a=2$ remainder=23

For $a=3$ remainder= 59

Remainder may be either 23 or 59

Option B

42-C

Dimensions= 3×2

For square, dimension must be in pairs

⇒ $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2$

⇒ 36

43-C

L.C.M 5,6,8= 120

3 digits number divisible by 5,6,8 are

120,240,360,480,600,720,840,960

8 numbers

44-D

$512=8^3$

0 must be subtracted

45-B

LCM of (198,252,308)= 2772

Option B

46-A

Here, $\frac{36}{51} = \frac{12}{17}$ and $3\frac{9}{17} = \frac{60}{17}$

Now, we have to find the HCF of $\frac{12}{17}$ and $\frac{60}{17}$.

According to the formula,

$$\text{HCF of fractions} = \frac{\text{HCF of Numerators}}{\text{LCM of Denominators}} = \frac{\text{HCF of 12 and 60}}{\text{LCM of 17 and 17}} = \frac{12}{17}.$$

47-A

Let income=100

Salary 6%=6

Expenditure=94

New income=115

Saving=6

New expenditure=109

% increase in expenditure=(109-94)*100/94

⇒ 15.95%

48-B

Let B=100 A=150 C=2A/3=100

D=60% of 100+100=160

New A= (150*10/100)+150=165

New B= (100*10/100)+100=110

New C= (100*10/100)+100= 110

New D= (160*10/100)+160 = 176

%D with respect to B=(176/110)*100=160%

49-C:

$$125 : 800 :: 75 : x$$

$$x = \frac{(800 \times 75)}{125} = 480$$

65

$$\text{Let CP} = 100$$

$$\text{MP} = 135$$

$$\text{SP} = 108$$

$$D\% = \left(\frac{27}{135} \right) \times 100 = 20\%$$

51-B

To find the sum of money, we can use the formula for the difference between compound interest and simple interest for 2 years:

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Principal} \times [(1 + \text{Rate}/100)^n - 1] - \text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time} / 100$$

Where:

Principal is the initial sum of money.

Rate is the annual interest rate.

Time is the number of years.

n is the number of times the interest is compounded per year.

In this case, the rate for compound interest is 8% per annum, which is equivalent to $n = 1$ time per year, and the rate for simple interest is $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum.

First, convert $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ to a decimal: $13\frac{1}{2}\% = 13\frac{1}{2} / 100 = 13/200 = 0.065$.

Now, we can plug in the values and solve for the principal:

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Principal} \times [(1 + 0.08)^2 - 1] - \text{Principal} \times (0.065) \times 2 / 100$$

$$1820 = \text{Principal} \times [(1.08)^2 - 1] - \text{Principal} \times (0.065) \times 2 / 100$$

Now, let's calculate the values inside the brackets:

$$(1.08)^2 = 1.1664$$

$$(1.08)^2 - 1 = 0.1664$$

Now, rewrite the equation:

$$1820 = \text{Principal} \times 0.1664 - \text{Principal} \times (0.065) \times 2 / 100$$

Now, simplify the equation:

$$1820 = 0.1664\text{Principal} - 0.0013\text{Principal}$$

Combine like terms:

$$1820 = 0.1651\text{Principal}$$

Now, isolate Principal:

$$\text{Principal} = 1820 / 0.1651$$

$$\text{Principal} \approx 11,019.6$$

So, the principal sum of money is approximately Rs. 11,019.6. So, the approximate correct value would be option b.

52-B

$$\text{S.I} = (2000 \times 2 \times 10) / 100 = 4000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or S.I} &= \text{RT \% of } P = 10 \times 2\% \text{ of } P \text{ i.e } 20\% \text{ of } \\ &= 20/100 \times 20000 = 4000. \end{aligned}$$

53-D

Here, length of the bridge = Distance travelled by bike in 8 minutes
 = Speed X Time

Given that speed = 108 km/h = $108 \times \frac{5}{18}$ m/s = 30 m/s

Time = 8 minutes = $8 \times 60 = 480$ seconds

Length of the bridge = $30 \times 480 = 14400$ m

54-D .

Speed downstream = $(8 + 2)$ km/hr = 10 km/hr.

Speed upstream = $(8 - 2)$ km/hr = 6 km/hr.

Let the required distance be x km. Then,

$$\frac{x}{10} + \frac{x}{6} = \frac{16}{5} \Rightarrow 3x + 5x = 96, \Rightarrow 8x = 96 \Rightarrow x = 12$$

Required distance = 12 km.

55-C

A+B work in 1 day = $\frac{1}{36}$(1)

B+C work in 1 day = $\frac{1}{48}$(2)

A+C work in 1 day = $\frac{1}{72}$(3) Adding (1)+(2)+(3), we get

$2(A+B+C)$'s 1 day work = $\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{72} = \frac{9}{144} = \frac{1}{16}$

And hence (A+B+C)'s 1 day work = $\frac{1}{32}$

Now 1 day work of A = $\frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{96}$ therefore A completes the work in 96 days.

Now 1 day work of B = $\frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{72} = \frac{5}{288}$ therefore B completes the work in $\frac{288}{5}$ days.

Now 1 day work of C = $\frac{1}{32} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{288}$ therefore C completes the work in 288 days.

56-B

$$(1 - \frac{10}{20})^2 = \frac{x}{8}$$

$$Y = 10; n = 2$$

$$x/8 = 1/4, x = 2$$

Final quantity of water = 2

$$= \text{milk} = 20 - 2$$

$$= 18$$

$$= \text{Ratio} = 18/2 = \mathbf{9:1}$$

57-A

$$x + y + z = 4830$$

x, y, z are diminished by 5, 10, 15 their net share Rs 4800

$$y = (4/12) \times 4800 = 1600$$

$$y = 1600 + 10 = 1610$$

58-B

S.P. = P.W. of Rs. 2200 due 1 year hence

$$= \text{Rs.} \left[\frac{2200 \times 100}{100 + (10 \times 1)} \right] \therefore \text{Gain} = \text{Rs.} (2000 - 1950) = \text{Rs.} 50.$$

$$= \text{Rs.} 2000.$$

59-A

$$P(A) = \frac{2}{5}, P(A \cap B) = \frac{3}{20}$$

Now,

$$P\left(\frac{A}{A' \cup B'}\right) = \frac{P(A \cap (A' \cup B'))}{P(A' \cup B')}$$

Here, $P(A' \cup B') = P(A \cap B)' = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - \frac{3}{20} = \frac{17}{20}$ (Using De-Morgan's Law)

And $P(A \cap (A' \cup B')) = P((A \cap A') \cup (A \cap B')) = P(A \cap B') = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$

$$= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{20} = \frac{5}{20}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{A' \cup B'}\right) = \frac{\frac{5}{20}}{\frac{17}{20}} = \frac{5}{17}$$

60-A

Consider following events

A : Person chosen is a smoker and non-vegetarian.

B : Person chosen is a smoker and vegetarian.

C : Person chosen is a non-smoker and vegetarian.

E : Person chosen has a chest disorder

Given

$$P(A) = \frac{160}{400}, P(B) = \frac{100}{400}, P(C) = \frac{140}{400}$$

$$P\left(\frac{E}{A}\right) = \frac{35}{100}, P\left(\frac{E}{B}\right) = \frac{20}{100}, P\left(\frac{E}{C}\right) = \frac{10}{100}$$

We need to find the probability that the selected person is a smoker and non-vegetarian, that is

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E}\right) = \frac{P(A)P\left(\frac{E}{A}\right)}{P(A) \cdot P\left(\frac{E}{A}\right) + P(B) \cdot P\left(\frac{E}{B}\right) + P(C) \cdot P\left(\frac{E}{C}\right)}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E}\right) = \frac{\frac{160}{400} \times \frac{35}{100}}{\frac{160}{400} \times \frac{35}{100} + \frac{100}{400} \times \frac{20}{100} + \frac{140}{400} \times \frac{10}{100}} = \frac{28}{45}$$

61-C

(I) No women can vote.

(II) Some women are politicians.

Let's analyze the conclusions

Conclusion (I): Male politicians can vote.

This conclusion isn't directly supported by the given statements. We know that no woman can vote, but the statements don't give us any information about whether male politicians can vote or not. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): Some politicians can vote.

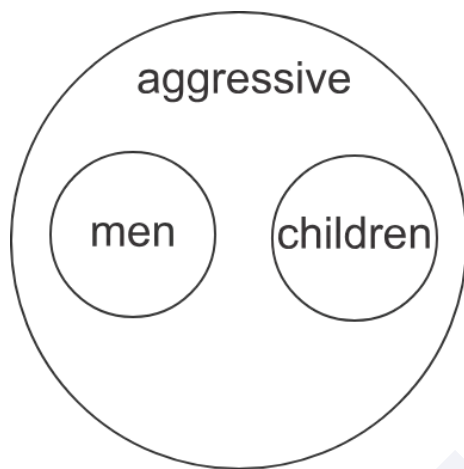
This conclusion isn't directly supported by the given statements. The statements do not mention anything about whether politicians can vote or not. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Hence, the third option is correct.

62-C

Given:

The possible Venn diagram according to the statements given in the question is –



Let's analyze the conclusions –

Conclusion I: Men are children

From the Venn diagram, it is clear that there is no overlap between men and children. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion II: Children are men.

From the Venn diagram, it is clear that there is no overlap between children and men. So, this conclusion does not follow.

So, both the conclusion does not follow from the given statement. Hence, the third option is correct.

63-A

The greenhouse effect does contribute to global warming because it involves greenhouse gases trapping heat energy in the atmosphere, leading to a rise in temperatures.

64-A

Fossils are typically found in sedimentary rocks because these rocks form by the

accumulation of sediments, which can bury and preserve organic remains, leading to fossilization.

65-A

Paris is indeed the capital of France, but Berlin is the capital of Germany.

66-A:

The chemical symbol for gold is Au, and the chemical symbol for silver is Ag.

67-C

First option: IM; $I + 4 = M$

Second option: DH; $D + 4 = H$

Third option: MS; $M + 6 = S$ (The third option is different from the other three.)

Fourth option: UY; $U + 4 = Y$

Hence, the third option is correct.

68-C

Let's check the options –

First option: AD; $A + 3 = D$

Second option: VY; $V + 3 = Y$

Third option: MQ; $M + 4 = Q$ (The third option is different from the other three.)

Fourth option: IL; $I + 3 = L$

Hence, the third option is correct.

69-B

LONDON is coded as MPOEPO.

Like,

$L + 1 = M$; $O + 1 = P$; $N + 1 = O$; $D + 1 = E$; $O + 1 = P$; $N + 1 = O$

The word formed is MPOEPO.

Similarly, for the word DELHI

$D + 1 = E$; $E + 1 = F$; $L + 1 = M$; $H + 1 = I$; $I + 1 = J$

The word formed is EFMIJ.

Hence, the second option is correct.

70-A

PHONE $\rightarrow$ QJRRJ, PAGER $\rightarrow$?

Add consecutive natural numbers to each letter of PHONE to get the required code letter –

$P + 1 = Q$; $H + 2 = J$; $O + 3 = R$; $N + 4 = R$; $E + 5 = J$

Thus, PHONE is coded as QJRRJ.

Similarly, follow the same pattern for PAGER –

$P + 1 = Q$; $A + 2 = C$; $G + 3 = J$; $E + 4 = I$; $R + 5 = W$

Thus, PAGER is coded as QCJIW.

Hence, the first option is correct.

71-A

HEALTJ $\rightarrow$ IDBKUI, WALKING $\rightarrow$?

Add and subtract 1 alternatively from each letter of HEALTJ to get the required code –

$H + 1 = I$; $E - 1 = D$; $A + 1 = B$; $L - 1 = K$; $T + 1 = U$; $J - 1 = I$

Thus, HEALTJ is coded as IDBKUI.

Similarly, follow the same pattern for WALKING –

$W + 1 = X$; $A - 1 = Z$; $L + 1 = M$; $K - 1 = J$; $I + 1 = J$; $N - 1 = M$; $G + 1 = H$

Thus, WALKING is coded as XJMJJMH.

Hence, the first option is correct.

72-A

PHONE is written as RJQPG.

Like,

$P + 2 = R$; $H + 2 = J$; $O + 2 = Q$; $N + 2 = P$; $E + 2 = G$

The word formed is RJQPG.

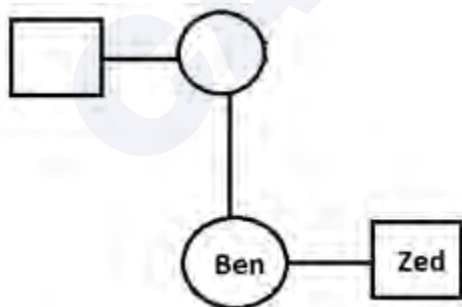
Similarly, for the word STAMP

$S + 2 = U$; $T + 2 = V$; $A + 2 = C$; $M + 2 = O$; $P + 2 = R$

The word formed is UVCOR in that code language.

Hence, the first option is correct.

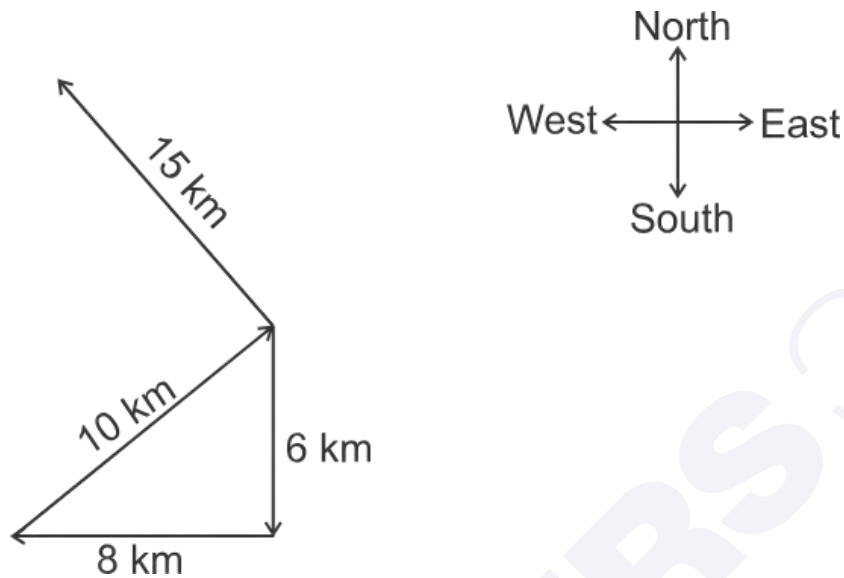
73-B



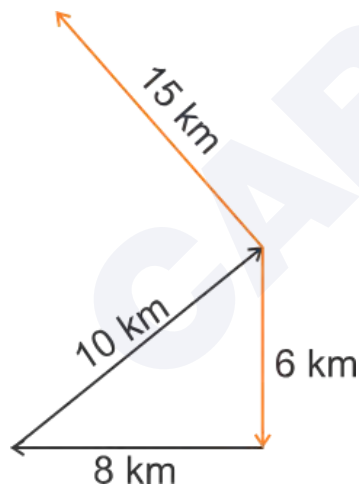
The term “only nephew” implies that Ben is a woman. Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

74-A

Firstly, we will draw the diagram as per the given instructions –



Now, we have to find the distance between the starting point and the end point covered by Preetam:



The distance between the starting point and the end point covered by Preetam $\rightarrow AB = 15$ km

So, the distance between the starting point and the end point covered by Preetam is 15 km. Hence, the first option is correct.

75-C

C has more money than E and E has more money than B, i.e. $C > E > B$

C is the second richest after A, i.e. $A > C > E > B$

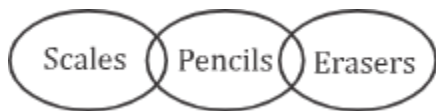
So, B has the least money. Hence, the third option is correct.

76-C

Statements:

1. Some scales are pencils.
2. Some erasers are pencils.

Let's use a Venn diagram to evaluate each conclusion –



- I. Some pencils are erasers.

There is a direct relation between pencil and eraser, i.e., some erasers are pencils. It implies that some pencils are erasers. Therefore, conclusion I follows.

- II. Some pencils are scales.

There is a direct relation between pencil and scale, i.e., some scales are pencils. It implies that some pencils are scales. Therefore, conclusion II follows.

So, both the conclusions can be drawn from the given statements.

Hence, the third option is correct.

77-C

The U.S. President Joe Biden announced that the country is nominating Ajay Banga to lead the World Bank

The 63-year-old leader currently serves as Vice Chairman at General Atlantic. He was President and CEO of Mastercard was awarded the Padma Shri in 2016. He has worked as the Co-Chair of the Partnership for Central America, is a member of the Trilateral Commission, a founding trustee of the U.S.-India Strategic Partnership Forum among other prestigious positions.

78-C

Traditional rainwater harvesting is a method that involves concentrating, collecting, and storing rainwater for a variety of reasons. Traditional water conservation methods in Rajasthan include Jhalara, Talab or Bandhi, Bawari, Taanka, Ahar Pynes, Johads, Khadin, Kund, Baoli, and Bhandara Phad.

79-A

The Raman Effect is a phenomenon in optics that involves the scattering of light and the change in the wavelength of light when it interacts with matter. It is an important contribution to the field of optics and has applications in various areas of science and technology.

80-D

Optical filter is a device that selectively transmits the light of different wavelengths or can pass a particular range of wavelengths while blocking the remainder. These devices are commonly used in photography, microscopy etc.

81-A

Article 111 of the Indian constitution specifies about the veto powers of the President. President has three veto powers, i.e. absolute, suspension and pocket veto. A bill is introduced in the Parliament, and if Parliament passes the bill then before it becomes an act, it has to be presented to the President for his approval. President of India can either reject the bill, return the bill or withhold his/her assent to the bill. This choice or consent is known as the veto power of the President.

82-B

The Mehrauli Archaeological Park is an archaeological area in Mehrauli, one of the seven mediaeval cities that constitute present-day Delhi.

It is situated adjacent to the Qutub Minar World Heritage Site and the Qutb complex. It houses over 100 historically important monuments. It is the only area in Delhi that has had over 1,000 years of continuous occupation. A G20 meeting is set to take place in the park in this year.

83-C

Vaisakh Purnima is celebrated on 5th May this year. The Union Ministry of Culture will collaborate with the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC) to celebrate this occasion at the National Museum in New Delhi.

Several programmes will be organised in Delhi and across the country to mark the 'UN Day of Vesak'.

84-A

The correct expansion of OTB is "Open-to-buy." Open-to-buy is a financial term used in retail to represent the available budget for purchasing goods during a specific period. It helps retailers maintain a balanced inventory and manage their buying decisions.

85-B

The correct answer is option (B) "8." Work on a new fashion line typically begins approximately 8 months before the selling season. This lead time allows for the various stages of production, including design, sourcing materials, manufacturing, and marketing, to be completed in time for the selling season.

86-A

The correct answer is option (A) "Product development." Product development is the process of market and trend research, merchandising, design, and the development of the final product.

87-D

Explanation: The correct answer is D. Christian Louboutin is famous for his iconic red-soled shoes.

88-A

The correct answer is also option (A) "Fashion forecasting." Fashion forecasting involves predicting fashion trends, which is crucial for the fashion industry to stay ahead and meet consumer demand.

89-A

Benazir Bhutto, a prominent Pakistani politician and stateswoman, served as prime minister from 1973 to 1977. In 1988, her party, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), led by her charismatic and popular leadership, emerged victorious in the elections. At just 35 years old, she became the youngest prime minister in history at that time.

90-B

The correct answer is option (B) "Collection." A group of garments designed for a specific season is commonly referred to as a "collection."

91-C

The Jizyah Tax was eliminated by Akbar. The third Mughal emperor, Akbar, ruled from 1556 to 1605 AD. He founded Din-e-Illahi, a brand-new religion. Jizyah was a tax that the Muslim kings imposed on the area's Hindu citizens in exchange for their protection. Unlike other kings, Akbar considered the Indian subcontinent to be his homeland.

92-D

The Rajput monarch Maharana Pratap of Mewar and the Mughal emperor Akbar engaged in combat in Haldighati. On June 18, 1576, a battle took place in the Haldighati Pass, which is now in the state of Rajasthan. The bravery and resistance shown by Maharana Pratap and his Rajput soldiers against the strong Mughal armies made this battle one of the most well-known and pivotal clashes in Indian history.

93-B

The Maharaja of Amber, Raja Man Singh, started construction on the Amer fort, and Sawai Jai Singh completed it in the 18th century. One of the historic structures honoring India and its powerful Rajput emperors. It is located in the town of Amer in Rajasthan. It is a part of the Rajasthan Hill Forts category of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is renowned for having high walls, numerous gates, and paved roads.

94-C

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna was launched on January 13, 2016, by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Farmers, including sharecroppers and tenant farmers, growing notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage.

Objectives:

- to offer farmers insurance protection and financial assistance in the event that any of the notified crops fail due to natural disasters, pests, or diseases.
- to maintain farmers' incomes and ensure their ability to continue farming.
- to motivate farmers to implement cutting-edge and contemporary agricultural practices.
- to make sure that credit is going to the agricultural industry.

95-A

Humayun tomb is an explicit example of the medieval architecture and it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1993. It was constructed in 1570. The magnificent Mughal mausoleum in Delhi, India, houses the tomb of Mughal Emperor Humayun. It sparked a number of important architectural innovations that culminated in the Taj

Mahal's construction. It is also known as the "Mughal Dormitory" because more than 150 members of the Mughal family are buried there.

96-C

Banks were nationalised with the aim of expansion of banking services to the unserved and underserved areas, and to bring financial inclusion and consolidation in India. July 19, 1969 was the date when Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister of India, declared the nationalization of 14 banks whose deposits exceeded Rs 50 crore. Banks guarantee the security of our money and in return provide interest. They lend money to people, institutions, and others to establish businesses and for various commercial and personal transactions.

97-D

On July 9, 1875, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), also known as the Mumbai Stock Exchange, was founded. It is one of the oldest stock exchanges in Asia and is important to the Indian financial market. The BSE is a trading venue for a variety of financial assets, including stocks, bonds, derivatives, and other securities. It is based in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

98-B

When there is a deficit in aggregate demand, an economy may stagnate. In order to support full employment and production capacity, individuals, corporations, and the government must spend more money overall. Because firms do not need to produce as much due to the decline in demand for products and services, there is often higher unemployment in an economy that is stagnant and is affected by a lack of demand. Labor and capital are two production factors that are underutilized.

99-A

According to the ability to pay principle, people and businesses should only be subject to taxation in proportion to their ability to pay, which can be determined by their income or wealth. Adam Smith, who is credited as one of the founders of modern economics, is associated with this theory.

100-B

Governments utilize the economic method known as pump priming to boost the economy when there is deflation or a downturn in the economy. In order to increase demand in the economy, it includes raising government expenditures or lowering taxes. A decline in overall demand for products and services during a deflationary period results in dropping prices and possibly substantial unemployment.

MOCK TEST-4

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

Imagine, if it's possible, that Jeremy Paxman and Matthew Parris are recorded on tape advising a corporate lobbyist how to get her favoured MP into the coalition cabinet. Then imagine that this MP is accused of defrauding the national exchequer of billions of pounds. This is the scandal that unfolded in India last week – more disturbing and revealing for the Indian public than anything from WikiLeaks. In addition to this story, in one of the audio recordings intercepted by India's income tax department, Vir Sanghvi, a leading TV host, is heard offering his services to Niira Radia, a lobbyist for two of India's biggest corporate houses, the Tatas and Reliance Industries.

"What kind of story do you want?" Sanghvi asks Radia, and goes on to offer a "fully scripted" and "rehearsed" television interview to her client, Mukesh Ambani, India's richest man. Another tape has Barkha Dutt – who hosts a popular TV show called *We, the People* – can also be heard offering to relay messages from Radia to politicians whom Radia wants to influence in the process of forming a cabinet.

Radia's candidate – A Raja – did indeed go on to become the telecommunications minister. He now stands accused of depriving the national exchequer of \$39bn by selling mobile phone "2G spectrum" bandwidth cheaply to, among other telecom companies, Tata – represented by Radia. Under pressure from opposition parties and the supreme court, Raja resigned last month. The journalists caught on tape have preferred to brazen it out, insisting that they were only squeezing a likely source for information.

At first it seemed they might get away with it when such high-circulation mainstream newspapers as the *Times of India* and the *Hindustan Times* refused to cover the scandal. But public anger, amplified by the internet, may now be making the censorship unsustainable. Yesterday Dutt appeared on her own TV channel, claiming she was guilty of nothing more than an "error of judgment". Her prickly defence – that only a naive journalist would see something newsworthy in the oversized influence of corporate lobbyists on political processes – pointed to a deeper rot in the New India beloved of globalised elites. As Sonia Gandhi, the Congress party leader, put it: the country's economy may "increasingly be dynamic, but our moral universe seems to be shrinking ... The principles on which Independent India was founded, for which a

generation of great leaders fought and sacrificed their all, are in danger of being negated."

It is too easy, however, to focus on the moral obtuseness of a few journalists and businessmen. A broader consensus exists within the middle class beneficiaries of India's economy, a wider culture of deference to powerful and wealthy people, and intolerance and meanness towards the poor and defenceless, and their few articulate advocates. Mainstream journalists too have succumbed to this political pathology. What the tapes reveal most vividly is not spectacular corruption – not exactly news – so much as why the supposed watchdogs of democracy have assumed the militant aggressiveness and vanity of the very privileged in a wretchedly poor country.

Ratan Tata, whose conversations with Radia were also recorded, now complains that India is turning into a "banana republic". But Tata's own praise of Modi signified the ethical deficit among India's rich and powerful. Certainly, Sanghvi sounded like a Latin American oligarchist when, criticising the US decision to deny Modi a visa, he argued: "Modi may be a mass murderer. But he is our mass murderer." Claiming to speak for the "educated Indian middle class", Sanghvi asserted that "we are entirely justified in being angered" by Arundhati Roy's recent remarks on India's military occupation of Kashmir. Marvelling at a "concept of Indian unity" that endorses extrajudicial execution and torture, the social psychologist Ashis Nandy recently wondered if there was "a large enough section of India's much-vaunted middle class fully sensitive to the demands of democracy". Or could it be that, far from upholding progressive values, many exalted Indians, including journalists, will do anything to protect "their new-found social status and political clout"?

Certainly, these revelations and their attempted suppression by mainstream media not only validate Nandy's grim diagnosis. They also confirm his suspicion that, notwithstanding the anarchist culture of WikiLeaks, the future of censorship in India is "very bright".

Q1. The concluding sentence of the passage is not:

- A. a despondent remark about the future of Indian media and how he sees no hope for the future.
- B. a sardonic reference to the current state of affairs and the possibility of information suppression in India through censorship.
- C. a profound observation regarding the distinction between the Indian Media and WikiLeaks.
- D. An effort to elucidate the future of the media in India and how it will follow in the footsteps of Wikileaks

Q2. The principal objective of the author of the passage is:

- A. to bring attention to the cronyism that pervades the media as a whole and how it undermines the very foundations of democracy.

- B. to describe the working of Indian democracy and the function of the media in the larger picture.
- C. to demonstrate how business and the media are working together closely to act as tools of subversion against India's democratic procedures.
- D. to express his own grievances against the Indian media.

Q3. Paraphrase: 'Mainstream journalists too have succumbed to this political pathology'?

- A. Journalists share the same desires as politicians.
- B. Journalists have succumbed to the same biases and maladies as politicians.
- C. Journalists have given in to the mandates of politicians and are now plagued with the same maladies.
- D. Journalists have lost the ability to distinguish between the good and the evil.

Q4. What does the author mean by 'watchdogs of democracy'?

- A. members of the democratic process
- B. those who safeguard the democratic process
- C. antagonists of the democratic procedure
- D. curators of sensitive elements of the democratic process.

Passage 2

It's time to take a look at the line between "pet" and "animal." When the ASPCA sends an agent to the home of a Brooklyn family to arrest one of its members for allegedly killing a hamster, something is wrong. That "something" is this: we protect "companion animals" like hamsters while largely ignoring what amounts to the torture of chickens and cows and pigs. In short, if I keep a pig as a pet, I can't kick it. If I keep a pig I intend to sell for food, I can pretty much torture it. State laws known as "Common Farming Exemptions" allow industry — rather than lawmakers — to make any practice legal as long as it's common. "In other words," as Jonathan Safran Foer, the author of "Eating Animals," wrote to me via e-mail, "the industry has the power to define cruelty. It's every bit as crazy as giving burglars the power to define trespassing."

Meanwhile, there are pet police. So when 19-year-old Monique Smith slammed her sibling's hamster on the floor and killed it, as she may have done in a fit of rage last week, an ASPCA agent — there are 18 of them, busily responding to animal cruelty calls in the five boroughs and occasionally beyond — arrested her. In light of the way most animals are treated in this country, I'm pretty sure that ASPCA agents don't need to spend their time in Brooklyn defending rodents.

In fact, there's no rationality to be found here. Just a few blocks from Ms. Smith's home, along the M subway line, the city routinely is poisoning rodents as quickly and futilely as it possibly can, though rats can be pets as well. But that's hardly the point. This is: we "process" (that means kill) nearly 10 billion animals annually in this country,

approximately one-sixth of the world's total. Many, if not most, of these animals are raised (or not, since probably a couple of hundred million are killed at birth) industrially, in conditions that the philosopher Peter Singer and others have compared to concentration camps. Might we more usefully police those who keep egg-laying hens in cages so small the birds can't open their wings, for example, than anger-management-challenged young people accused of hamstercide?

Yet Ms. Smith was charged as a felon, because in New York (and there are similar laws in other states) if you kick a dog or cat or hamster or, I suppose, a guppy, enough to "cause extreme physical pain" or do so "in an especially depraved or sadistic manner" you may be guilty of aggravated cruelty to animals, as long as you do this "with no justifiable purpose." But thanks to Common Farming Exemptions, as long as I "raise" animals for food and it's done by my fellow "farmers" (in this case, manufacturers might be a better word), I can put around 200 million male chicks a year through grinders, castrate — mostly without anesthetic — 65 million calves and piglets a year, breed sick animals (don't forget: more than half a billion eggs were recalled last summer, from just two Iowa farms) who in turn breed antibiotic-resistant bacteria, allow those sick animals to die without individual veterinary care, imprison animals in cages so small they cannot turn around, skin live animals, or kill animals en masse to stem disease outbreaks. All of this is legal, because we will eat them. We have "justifiable purposes": pleasure, convenience — there are few things more filling per dollar than a cheeseburger — and of course corporate profits.

Arguing for the freedom to eat as much meat as you want is equivalent to arguing for treating farm animals as if they could not feel pain. Yet no one would defend Ms. Smith's cruel action because it was a pet and therefore not born to be put through living hell. Is it really that bad? After all, a new video from Smithfield, the world's largest pork producer, makes industrial pig-raising seem like a little bit of heaven. But undercover videos from the Humane Society of the United States tell quite a different story, and a repulsive one.

Our fantasy is that until the industrial era domesticated animals were treated decently. Maybe that's true, and maybe it isn't; but certainly they weren't turned out by the tens of thousands as if they were widgets. We're finally seeing some laws that take the first steps toward generally ameliorating cruelty to farm animals, and it's safe to say that most of today's small farmers and even some larger ones raise animals humanely. These few, at least, are treated with as much respect as the law believes we should treat a hamster. For the majority of non-pets, though, it's tough luck.

Q5. The principal objective of the author of the passage is:

- A. to demonstrate the disparities between the treatment of pet animals and eating animals, and the need for a standardised approach to both groups.
- B. to emphasise the absurdity of the treatment of pet owners and the need to repeal the laws governing this treatment.

C. to demonstrate the absurdity of industrial farming practises, the hypocrisy of our treatment of pet animals and eating animals, and the need for a more considerate approach.

D. to emphasise the problems facing the farming sector and how they are eternally in the centre of the storm, whatever the reason.

Q6. Which of the following practices are analogous to the reasoning behind the state laws referred to in the passage as "Common Farming Exemptions"?

I. If people across the entire state have grown accustomed to taking natural drugs and substances that intoxicate such as weed, it should be legalised.

II. If a large percentage of drivers in an area in question regularly commit parking violations and park on the street, these practices should be made legitimate.

III. If moonshine products are readily available on the open market for additional money, then selling them ought to be deemed legitimate.

A. I & III only

B. I only

C. II only

D. I & II

Q7. The appropriate title for the passage is:

A. Animal versus Animal: who will come out on top?

B. Animals and their appeal for Equality

C. Animals must take matters into their own hands!

D. Some Animals Have Greater Equality Than Others

Q8. Which of the following statements does the author of the passage concur with?

A. We ought to advocate for the freedom to consume as much meat as you want, as human consumption is an issue that must be addressed first.

B. The inhumane treatment of Miss Smith's pet should not be justified, and she should be seriously admonished.

C. We should treat animals with greater respect and raise fewer of them; this would reduce the amount we consume naturally. In general, the situation is better for us, the animals, and the entire globe.

D. We have justifiable motives for killing farm animals, such as glee, functionality, and financial gain.

Passage 3

Darwin's work has the property of greatness in that it may be admired from more aspects than one. For some the perception of the principle of Natural Selection stands

out as his most wonderful achievement to which all the rest is subordinate. Others, among whom I would range myself, look up to him rather as the first who plainly distinguished, collected, and comprehensively studied that new class of evidence from which hereafter a true understanding of the process of Evolution may be developed. We each prefer our own standpoint of admiration; but I think that it will be in their wider aspect that his labours will most command the veneration of posterity.

A treatise written to advance knowledge may be read in two moods. The reader may keep his mind passive, willing merely to receive the impression of the writer's thought; or he may read with his attention strained and alert, asking at every instant how the new knowledge can be used in a further advance, watching continually for fresh footholds by which to climb higher still. Of Shelley it has been said that he was a poet for poets: so Darwin was a naturalist for naturalists. It is when his writings are used in the critical and more exacting spirit with which we test the outfit for our own enterprise that we learn their full value and strength. Whether we glance back and compare his performance with the efforts of his predecessors, or look forward along the course which modern research is disclosing, we shall honour most in him not the rounded merit of finite accomplishment, but the creative power by which he inaugurated a line of discovery endless in variety and extension. Let us attempt thus to see his work in true perspective between the past from which it grew, and the present which is its consequence. Darwin attacked the problem of Evolution by reference to facts of three classes: Variation; Heredity; Natural Selection. His work was not as the laity suppose, a sudden and unheralded revelation, but the first fruit of a long and hitherto barren controversy. The occurrence of variation from type, and the hereditary transmission of such variation had of course been long familiar to practical men, and inferences as to the possible bearing of those phenomena on the nature of specific difference had been from time to time drawn by naturalists. Maupertuis, for example, wrote: "Ce qui nous reste à examiner, c'est comment d'un seul individu, il a pu naître tant d'espèces si différentes." And again: "La Nature contient le fonds de toutes ces variétés: mais le hasard ou l'art les mettent en œuvre. C'est ainsi que ceux dont l'industrie applique à satisfaire le goût des curieux, sont, pour ainsi dire, créateurs d'espèces nouvelles." Such passages, of which many (though few so emphatic) can be found in eighteenth century writers, indicate a true perception of the mode of Evolution. The speculations hinted at by Buffon, developed by Erasmus Darwin, and independently proclaimed above all by Lamarck, gave to the doctrine of descent a wide renown. The uniformitarian teaching which Lyell deduced from geological observation had gained acceptance. The facts of geographical distribution had been shown to be obviously inconsistent with the Mosaic legend. Prichard, and Lawrence, following the example of Blumenbach, had successfully demonstrated that the races of Man could be regarded as different forms of one species, contrary to the opinion up till then received. These treatises all begin, it is true, with a profound obeisance to the sons of Noah, but that performed, they continue on strictly modern lines. The question of the mutability of species was thus prominently raised.

Q9. The phrase 'veneration of posterity', as used in the passage, alludes to:

- A. stature and respect acquired in society
- B. respect of generations to come
- C. respect of one's contemporaries;
- D. observable stature and respect earned in current society.

Q10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author means the following when he states, "Darwin was a naturalist for naturalists":

- A. Darwin's writing style was organic, making him easy to grasp and assimilate.
- B. Darwin was a natural in his own discipline, which was apparent in his work.
- C. Darwin's work was put together in a way that demanded expertise from those around him.
- D. Darwin's work was so complicated that even his fellow naturalists battled to fathom it.

Q11. The author uses the passage attributed to Maupertuis to illustrate:

- A. how Darwin was the first to conceive the theory of natural selection
- B. how evolution had been thoroughly comprehended by the previous generation of authors
- C. how the generations before Darwin contributed to the overall depth of the subject.
- D. Only the authors of the 18th century had a genuine understanding of Evolution's mode.

Q12. Except as noted, the author of the passage adopts each of the following positions regarding Darwin:

- A. unmitigated acclaim
- B. informed admiration
- C. pejorative recognition
- D. revered acclaim

Passage 4

Every living creature was at some stage of its life nothing more than a single cell. It is generally known that human beings result from the union of an egg-cell and a sperm-cell, but it is not so universally understood that these germ-cells are part of a continuous stream of germ-plasm which has been in existence ever since the appearance of life on the globe, and which is destined to continue in existence as long as life remains on the globe.

The corollaries of this fact are of great importance. Early investigators tended naturally to look on the germ-cells as a product of the body. Being supposedly products of the body, it was natural to think that they would in some measure reproduce the character of the body which created them; and Darwin elaborated an ingenious hypothesis to explain how the various characters could be represented in the germ-cell. The idea held

by him, in common with most other thinkers of his period, is still held more or less unconsciously by those who have not given particular attention to the subject. Generation is conceived as a direct chain: the body produces the germ-cell which produces another body which in turn produces another germ-cell, and so on.

But a generation ago this idea fell under suspicion. August Weismann, professor of zoölogy in the University of Freiburg, Germany, made himself the champion of the new idea, about 1885, and developed it so effectively that it is now a part of the creed of nearly every biologist. Weismann caused a general abandonment of the idea that the germ-cell is produced by the body in each generation, and popularized the conception of the germ-cell as a product of a stream of undifferentiated germ-plasm, not only continuous but (potentially at least) immortal. The body does not produce the germ-cells, he pointed out; instead, the germ-cells produce the body.

The basis of this theory can best be understood by a brief consideration of the reproduction of very simple organisms. "Death is the end of life," is the belief of many other persons than the Lotus Eaters. It is commonly supposed that everything which lives must eventually die. But study of a one-celled animal, an Infusorian, for example, reveals that when it reaches a certain age it pinches in two, and each half becomes an Infusorian in all appearance identical with the original cell. Has the parent cell then died? It may rather be said to survive, in two parts. Each of these daughter cells will in turn go through the same process of reproduction by simple fission, and the process will be continued in their descendants. The Infusorian can be called potentially immortal, because of this method of reproduction.

The immortality, as Weismann pointed out, is not of the kind attributed by the Greeks to their gods, who could not die because no wound could destroy them. On the contrary, the Infusorian is extremely fragile, and is dying by millions at every instant; but if circumstances are favorable, it can live on; it is not inevitably doomed to die sooner or later, as is Man. "It dies from accident often, from old age never."

Now the single-celled Infusorian is in many respects comparable with the single-celled germ of the higher animals. The analogy has often been carried too far; yet it remains indisputable that the germ-cells of men reproduce in the same way—by simple fission—as the Infusorian and other one-celled animals and plants, and that they are organized on much the same plan. Given favorable circumstances, the germ-cell should be expected to be equally immortal. Does it ever find these favorable circumstances?

The investigations of microscopists indicate that it does—that evolution has provided it with these favorable circumstances, in the bodies of the higher animals. Let us recall in outline the early history of the fertilized germ-cell, the zygote formed by the union of ovum and spermatozoön. These two unite to form a single cell, which is essentially the same, physiologically, as other germ-cells. It divides in two similar cells; these each divide; the resulting cells again divide, and so the process continues, until the whole body—a fully developed man,—has been produced by division and redivision of the one zygote.

Q13. The author employs Infusorian as an illustration to:

- A. demonstrate that germ cells are delicate.
- B. provide evidence that Weismann's theory is correct.
- C. contradict Darwin's theory.
- D. establish a new theory relating the behaviour of germ cells.

Q14. The tone employed by the author of the passage is

- A. diligent
- B. speculative
- C. scrutinising
- D. analytical

Q15 The author of the passage would concur with which of the following conclusions, in addition to those already stated in the passage?

- A. it is possible to create mortal germplasm.
- B. it is possible to create immortal germplasm.
- C. it is possible to create immortal organisms.
- D. it is possible to create mortal organisms.

Q16. The passage's principal objective is:

- A. to propose a new scientific theory
- B. to settle a controversial matter
- C. to foster comprehension of a scientific phenomenon
- D. to highlight scientific mistakes

Passage 5

Marxism attempts to capture the spirit of globalisation in terms of the cyclic nature of the capitalist world-economy, best described in terms of Kondratieff cycles. The earlier Kondratieff cycle began in 1945 and had two components: the A-phase, or economic expansion that went from 1945 to 1967-73, followed by the B-phase, or the downward swing. Starting during the 1980s, the period of economic expansion of the present cycle ended in 2008 and now we are witnessing the B-phase, or the downward swing. The capitalist world-system goes through periodic cycles of equilibrium-disequilibrium. Once equilibrium is disturbed, counter-movements are generated to restore equilibrium. The counter-movements travel some distance before a new equilibrium is restored. The moving equilibrium generates secular trends. One characteristic of secular trends is that they do not continue forever, but soon hit asymptotes. At this point, the system goes into a 'terminal crisis', or has the potential to create a new structure. Which route the system will take depends on secular trends and choices made for getting on top of the systemic forces.

One secular trend was increasing wage levels as a percentage of production costs, which was reduced during the 1980s by three factors: (a) modernisation of production processes that helped to break up and relocate production processes, (b) advances in information technology that permitted segregation of service components for outsourcing, and (c) increasing capital flows in the global secondary and tertiary circuits to allow the west to continue its debt-driven consumption. The vehicle was the multinational corporation, which, operating as a 'globally-integrated enterprise', made 'work flow to the place where it will be done best'. As a result, dual positive outcomes were generated for all nations in the following ways.

First, intra-industry trade increased. Trade between nations happens in two ways: inter-industry and intra-industry. Inter-industry trade, based on Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage, takes place between dissimilar economies and is advantageous to one partner. On the other hand, intra-industry trade occurs between similar economies, is based on Krugman's model of competitive advantage of nations, and leads to convergence of incomes. In intra-industry, domestic and international firms compete to manufacture similar products.

Second, demand from the west led to direct, indirect and induced effects. The direct effect is the initial immediate effect of the demand on output, employment or income. To meet this additional output, the IT sector buys additional inputs from other industries, pays additional salaries or imports additional goods, and such changes in output, employment and income are the indirect effects. Another round is the induced effect: the increase in household incomes and spending caused by the direct and indirect effects. Modernisation of technology permitted production processes to be split and located in different parts of the world, benefiting China, mainly. On the other hand, outsourcing of services due to advances in information technology was advantageous to India because service outsourcing, unlike free trade earlier, had the potential to equalise wages

without physical movement of people to the west. India and China benefited. The developed world also benefited because secondary and tertiary circuits of capital enabled increased debt-driven consumption and production.

Q17. The author of the passage is predominantly concerned with:

- A. shedding light on the rapid development of China and India.
- B. exhibiting how the West has failed by shifting its labour to India and China.
- C. distinguishing between the Western and Eastern worlds.
- D. demonstrating how India and China gained advantages from a particular business cycle.

Q18. The author emphasises in the first paragraph:

- A. the cyclical character of a certain market operation.
- B. The emergence of systemic forces in a certain market operation
- C. how equilibrium is attained in a certain market operation.
- D. the inevitability of Kondratieff cycles in a certain market operation

Q19. Which of the following is correct based on the information provided in the passage?

- I. The outcomes of intra-industry trade are more extensive than those of inter-industry trade.
- II. Advancement of technology aided China.
- III. The development of IT aided India.

- 1. I & II only
- 2. II & III only
- 3. I & III only
- 4. All of the above

Q20. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. It was likely that during 1985 to 1990, we witnessed an A-phase in terms of Kondratieff cycles.
- B. A part of the nature of the capitalist system is to have trends where growth moves in a certain direction for some period of time, before changing direction.
- C. Intra-industry leads to a situation where competition between domestic and international firms to make similar products can lead to parity in incomes between different nations.
- D. All of the above

Passage 5

Contemporary internet shopping conjures a perfect storm of choice anxiety. Research has consistently held that people who are presented with a few options make better, easier decisions than those presented with many. Helping consumers figure out what to buy amid an endless sea of choice online has become a cottage industry unto itself. Many brands and retailers now wield marketing buzzwords such as curation, differentiation, and discovery as they attempt to sell an assortment of stuff targeted to their ideal customer. Companies find such shoppers through the data gold mine of digital advertising, which can catalog people by gender, income level, personal interests, and more. Since Americans have lost the ability to sort through the sheer volume of the consumer choices available to them, a ghost now has to be in the retail machine, whether it's an algorithm, an influencer, or some snazzy ad tech to help a product follow you around the internet. Indeed, choice fatigue is one reason so many people gravitate toward lifestyle influencers on Instagram—the relentlessly chic young moms and perpetually vacationing 20-somethings—who present an aspirational worldview, and then recommend the products and services that help achieve it.

For a relatively new class of consumer-products start-ups, there's another method entirely. Instead of making sense of a sea of existing stuff, these companies claim to disrupt stuff as Americans know it. Casper (mattresses), Glossier (makeup), Away (suitcases), and many others have sprouted up to offer consumers freedom from choice: The companies have a few aesthetically pleasing and supposedly highly functional options, usually at mid-range prices. They're selling nice things, but maybe more importantly, they're selling a confidence in those things, and an ability to opt out of the stuff rat race.

One-thousand-dollar mattresses and \$300 suitcases might solve choice anxiety for a certain tier of consumer, but the companies that sell them, along with those that attempt to massage the larger stuff economy into something navigable, are still just working within a consumer market that's broken in systemic ways. The presence of so much stuff in America might be more valuable if it were more evenly distributed, but stuff's creators tend to focus their energy on those who already have plenty. As options have expanded for people with disposable income, the opportunity to buy even basic things such as fresh food or quality diapers has contracted for much of America's lower classes.

For start-ups that promise accessible simplicity, their very structure still might eventually push them toward overwhelming variety. Most of these companies are based on hundreds of millions of dollars of venture capital, the investors of which tend to expect a steep growth rate that can't be achieved by selling one great mattress or one great sneaker. Casper has expanded into bedroom furniture and bed linens. Glossier, after

years of marketing itself as no-makeup makeup that requires little skill to apply, recently launched a full line of glittering color cosmetics. There may be no way to opt out of stuff by buying into the right thing.

Q21. Which of the following hypothetical statements would add the least depth to the author's prediction of the fate of start-ups offering few product options?

- A. An exponential surge in their sales enables start-ups to meet their desired profit goals without expanding their product catalogue.
- B. Start-ups with few product options are no exception to the American consumer market that is deeply divided along class lines
- C. With the motive of promoting certain rival companies, the government decides to double the tax-rates for these start-ups.
- D. With Casper and Glossier venturing into new product ranges, their regular customers start losing trust in the companies and their products.

Q22. A new food brand plans to launch a series of products in the American market. Which of the following product plans is most likely to be supported by the author of the passage?

- A. A range of 10 products priced between \$5 and \$10.
- B. A range of 25 products priced between \$10 and \$25.
- C. A range of 10 products priced between \$10 and \$25.
- D. A range of 25 products priced between \$5 and \$10.

Q23 : Which one of the following best sums up the overall purpose of the examples of Casper and Glossier in the passage?

- A. They are increasing the purchasing power of poor Americans
- B. They are facilitating a uniform distribution of commodities in the market.
- C. They are exceptions to a dominant trend in consumer markets
- D. They might transform into what they were exceptions to.

Q24: All of the following, IF TRUE, would weaken the author's claims EXCEPT:

- A. the annual sale of companies that hired lifestyle influencers on Instagram for marketing their products were 40% less than those that did not.
- B. the empowerment felt by purchasers in buying a commodity were directly proportional to the number of options they could choose from.

- C. product options increased market competition, bringing down the prices of commodities, which, in turn, increased purchasing power of the poor.
- D. the annual sales growth of companies with fewer product options were higher than that of companies which curated their products for target consumers.

Q25: Based on the passage, all of the following can be inferred about consumer behaviour EXCEPT that:

- A. having too many product options can be overwhelming for consumers.
- B. consumers are susceptible to marketing images that they see on social media.
- C. consumers tend to prefer products by start-ups over those by established companies.
- D. too many options have made it difficult for consumers to trust products.

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Exaggerate
- B) Exagerate
- C) Exagerrate
- D) Exageratte

Q27.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Bureaucrasy
- B) Bureaucracy
- C) Burocracy
- D) Bureacracy

Q28.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Priviledge
- B) Privilage
- C) Privilege
- D) Privelege

Q29.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Managment
- B) Mangement
- C) Management
- D) Manegement

Q30.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Dilemna
- B) Dillemma
- C Dilimma
- D) Dilemma

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31. What is the plural of "Medium"?

- A) Mediums
- B) Medias
- C) Mediumies
- D) Media

Q32. What is the plural of "Curriculum"?

- A) Curriculums
- B) Curriculum
- C) Curricula
- D) Curriculi

Q33. What is the plural of "Die"?

- A) Dies
- B) Dice
- C) Dices
- D) Dye

Q34. What is the plural of "Cherub"?

- A) Cherubims
- B) Cherubs
- C) Cherubi
- D) Cheruba

Q34 What is the plural form of "Index"?

- A) Indexes
- B) Indices
- C) Indexies
- D) Indexi

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Polite."

- A) Rude
- B) Courteous
- C) Civil
- D) Respectful

Q37: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Include."

- A) Incorporate
- B) Encompass
- C) Exclude
- D) Contain

Q38: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Honest."

- A) Dishonest
- B) Sincere
- C) Truthful
- D) Candid

Q39: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Success."

- A) Achievement
- B) Failure
- C) Victory
- D) Triumph

Q40: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Prosper."

- A) Flourish

- B) Decline
- C) Thrive
- D) Succeed

Q41. A man bought an article and sold it at a gain of 5 %. If he had bought it at 5% less and sold it for Re 1 less, he would have made a profit of 10%. The C.P. of the article was

- A] Rs 200
- B] Rs 300
- C] Rs 400
- D] Rs 100

Q42. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit.

- A] 70%
- B] 40%
- C] 30%
- D] 20%

Q43. The product of 10 consecutive even numbers is always divisible by

- A] 2^{10}
- B] $3(2^9)$
- C] $2^{10} \times 10!$
- D] None of these

Q44. A certain sum of money increased by 72.8% at a certain rate in three years with interest being compounded annually. If the same sum is lent at simple interest at the same rate of interest, in how many years would it become four times itself?

- A] 15 years
- B] 5 years
- C] 10 years

D] 25 years

Q45. The difference between the interest earned under compound interest, interest being compounded annually and simple interest for two years on the same sum and at the same rate of interest is Rs.25.60. Find the sum if the rate of interest is 8% p.a.

- A] Rs.4000
- B] Rs.2000
- C] Rs.3000
- D] Rs.5000

Q46. A person crosses a 600 m long street in 5 minutes. What is his speed in km per hour?

- A] 5
- B] 7
- C] 9
- D] 7.2

Q47. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 kmph in 5 hours to cover the same distance in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours, it must travel at a speed of:

- A] 300 kmph
- B] 360 kmph
- C] 400 kmph
- D] 720 kmph

Q48. To cover a certain distance at a speed of 60 km/h, a train takes 15 hours. If it covers the same distance in 12 hours, what will its speed be?

- A] 9
- B] 10
- C] 5
- D] 12

Q49. A can do a work in 18 days. When he had work for 2 days, B joined him. If they complete the remaining work in 4 more days . In how many days B alone finish the whole work?

- A] 6 days.
- B] 5 days.
- C] 10 days.
- D] 8 days.

Q50. There are two mixtures of honey and water, the quantity of honey in them being 25% and 75 % of the mixture. If 2 gallons of the first are mixed with three gallons of the second, what will be the ratio of honey to water in the new mixture?

- A] 11 : 2
- B] 11 : 9
- C] 9 : 11
- D] 2 : 11

Q51. ABCD is a rhombus, then the measure of $\angle CDB$ is

- A] 30°
- B] 60°
- C] 40°
- D] 50°

Q52. The monthly salaries of two persons are in the ratio of 4:7. If each receives an increase of Rs.25 in the salary, the ratio is altered to 3: 5. Find their respective salaries.

- A] 120 & 210
- B] 80 & 140
- C] 180 & 300

D] 200 & 350

Q53. The true discount on Rs. 1760 due after a certain time at 12% per annum is Rs. 160. The time after which it is due is:

- A] 6 months
- B] 8 months
- C] 5 months
- D] 10 months

Q54. In a game two players, A and B take turns in throwing a pair of fair dice starting with player A and a total of scores on the two dice, in each throw is noted. A wins the game if he throws total of 6 before B throws a total of 7 and B wins the game if he throws a total 7 before A throws a total six. The game stops as soon as either of the players wins. The probability of A winning the game is:

- A] $\frac{31}{61}$
- B] $\frac{5}{6}$
- C] $\frac{30}{61}$
- D] 1

Q55. What is the largest number which divides 97 and 65 leaving remainders of 7 and 5 respectively?

- A] 60
- B] 30
- C] 15
- D] 10

Q56. What is the largest number that divides 23, 37 and 79 leaving the same remainder in each case?

- A] 2

- B] 7
- C] 12
- D] 14

Q57. What is the last remainder when 223 is successively divided by 4, 5 and 6?

- A] 5
- B] 0
- C] 3
- D] 1

Q58. Which of the following leaves no remainder when divided by 100?

- A] $11^{10} - 1$
- B] $10^8 - 10$
- C] $4^6 - 3^6$
- D] $5^6 - 5^2$

Q59. The value of $p(2)$ of the polynomial is

- A] 3
- B] -3
- C] 2
- D] -2

Q60. Which of the following is the smallest five digit number which when divided by 8, 11 and 24 leaves a remainder of 5 in each case?

- A] 10301
- B] 10125
- C] 10061
- D] 10037

Q61. How many three- digit numbers can be formed using digits {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} such that digits used are consecutive terms of a Geometric progression but not necessarily be in the order in the number formed as they are in GP and no digit is repeated?

- A] 6
- B] 9
- C] 18
- D] 12

Q62. Reduce $\frac{391}{667}$ to lowest terms.

- A] $\frac{17}{29}$
- B] $\frac{11}{23}$
- C] $\frac{13}{25}$
- D] $\frac{14}{27}$

Q63. The HCF of $\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{6}{7}\right)$ is

- A] $\frac{2}{93}$
- B] $\frac{1}{84}$
- C] $\frac{1}{83}$
- D] $\frac{3}{91}$

Q64. HCF of $\left(\frac{9}{25}, \frac{12}{35}, \frac{18}{10}, \frac{21}{40}\right)$ is:

A] $\frac{3}{5}$

B] $\frac{252}{5}$

C] $\frac{3}{1400}$

D] $\frac{63}{700}$

Q65. A & B have, between them, Rs. 1200. A spends 12% of his money while B spends 20% of his money. They are then left with a sum that constitutes 85% of the whole sum. Find what amount is left with A.

A] Rs 750

B] Rs. 800

C] Rs. 700

D] Rs. 660

Q66. In order to maximize his gain, a theatre owner decides to reduce the price of tickets by 20% and as a result of this, the sales of tickets increase by 40%. If, as a result of these changes, he is able to increase his weekly collection by Rs. 1,68,000. Find by what value did the gross collection increase per day.

A] 14,000

B] 18,000

C] 24,000

D] 20,000

Q67. Direction: In the following question, two statements are given, followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements:

A graduate is a man.

This thief is a graduate.

Conclusions:

I. This thief is a man.

II. Some men are thieves.

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

Q68.Direction: In the following question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements:

1. All men are prisoners.

2. No prisoners are educated.

Conclusions:

I. All prisoners are educated.

II. No men are educated.

- A) Only conclusion I follows
- B) Only conclusion II follows
- C) Neither I nor II follows
- D) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows

Q69. Assertion:A mirage is an optical illusion that makes distant objects appear closer and inverted.

Reason:Mirages are caused by the bending of light due to temperature gradients in the atmosphere.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
 C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q70. Assertion: A metal rod expands when heated.

Reason: When heated, the kinetic energy of the metal atoms increases, causing them to vibrate more and push each other apart.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
 B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
 C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
 D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q71. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1: The Earth orbits the Sun.

Statement 2: The Sun orbits the Earth.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
 B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
 C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
 D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q72. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct

Statement 1: Oxygen is essential for combustion to occur.

Statement 2: Carbon dioxide supports combustion.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
 B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
 C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
 D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q73. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) CY
 B) NJ
 C) RN
 D) SN

Q74.Direction: In the following question, select the odd one from the given alternatives.

- A) RQP
- B) XWV
- C) ZYX
- D) AZX

Q75.Direction: In a row of people, Manu is 7th from the bottom end of the row. Shrey is 10 ranks above Manu. If Shrey is 8th from the top, then how many people are there in this row?

- A) 25
- B) 26
- C) 24
- D) 23

Q76. Direction: Sunita walks 45 meters towards the south, then turns right and walks another 45 meters. She then turns right and walks for 20 meters to reach point L. She then again turns to her right and walks for 45 meters. How far (in meters) is she from point L?

- A) 50
- B) 45
- C) 25
- D) 60

Q77.Lysosomes are known as suicidal bags because of their _____.

- A) protolytic enzymes
- B) parastising nucleus
- C) hydrolytic enzymes
- D) glucose

Q78. When was the Mumbai Stock exchange set up?

- A) 1947
- B) 1900
- C) 1857
- D) 1875

Q79.The best indicator of economic development of any country is _____.

- A) per capita income
- B) per person expense
- C) calorie consumption
- D) women empowerment

Q80.Which of the following is an example of sublimation?

- I Dry ice
- II. Camphor
- III. Ice

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

Q81. Two gaseous molecules can react only when they have same _____.

- A) free energy
- B) entropy
- C) energy
- D) orientation/steric factor

Q82. Which one of the following is an insectivorous plant?

- A) Utricularia
- B) Sequia gigantia
- C) Nostoc
- D) Sponge

Q83.-----is a general term referring to actual objects related to the human body.

- A Costume.
- B Wardrobe.
- C Clothing.

D Wear ability.

Q84. The textile fiber made from tetra fluoroethylene monomer is ?

- (A) tetlon
- (B) tetran
- (C) teflon
- (D) tetraiene

Q85. The two adjacent silk filament fibers extruded from the silk worm are ?

- (A) fiber
- (B) ply yarn
- (C) brims
- (D) braids

Q86. 'MARS' System which was launched during the COP-27 summit, is a database of which entity?

- [A] Carbon emissions
- [B] Methane Leaks
- [C] Sulphur Emissions
- [D] Light Pollution

Q87. Sariska Tiger Reserve, is in which state?

- [A] Rajasthan
- [B] Maharashtra
- [C] Madhya Pradesh
- [D] Gujarat

Q88. Mad Cow Disease has been confirmed in cattle of which country?

- [A] India
- [B] China
- [C] Brazil
- [D] Argentina

Q89. The current which flows in a telephone line is_____.

- A) sound energy
- B) electric energy
- C) radio energy
- D) mechanical energy

Q90. Purpose of an optical filter is to

- A) reflect lights of different colours
- D) dispense light into component colours
- C) refract light of different colours
- D) transmit or absorb light of different colours

Q91. The innovation theory of profit was proposed by

- A. Marshall
- B. Clark
- C. Schumpeter
- D. Joan Robinson

Q92. Which one of the following organizations is a part of the Financial Institution?

- A. KVIC
- B. IFCO
- C. SEBI
- D. ICICI

Q93. The best indicator of economic development of any country is _____.

- A. per capita income
- B. per person expense
- C. calorie consumption
- D. women empowerment

Q94. When does the problem of unfavourable balance of payments arise?

- A. imports > exports

- B. exports = imports
- C. inflation decreases
- D. No option is correct

Q95. Which type of unemployment is generally seen in urban areas?

- A. Educated unemployment
- B. Seasonal unemployment
- C. Disguised unemployment
- D. None of these

Q96. The garden inside the Taj Mahal is known as ____.

- A. Mughal Garden
- B. Taj Bageecha
- C. Taj Mahal Garden
- D. Mahal Bageecha

Q97. Who was the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Benazir Bhutto
- B. Sheikh Hasina Wazed
- C. Hina Rabbani Khar
- D. None of the option is correct

Q98. Name the First Woman elected as the speaker of Lok Sabha

- A. Pratibha Patil
- B. Vijaylakshmi Pandit
- C. Meira Kumar
- D. Sarojini Naidu

Q99. Who is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

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

Q100. Who decides about the size and membership of the Council of Ministers?

- A. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- B. President
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Lok Sabha

CAREERS360

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	B	C	D	D	C	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	B	D	C	C	D	A	D	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	D	D	C	A	B	C	C	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	B	B	B	A	C	A	B	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	A	A	A	D	D	A	A	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	D	D	C	B	D	A	D	B	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	A	B	C	D	C	D	B	A	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	A	D	D	C	B	C	D	A	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	A	A	C	C	B	A	C	B	D
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	C

SOLUTIONS

1-D

The last sentence of the passage is an adverse observation that emphasises the challenges of Indian media and how it could resort to censorship to suppress information in the future.

2-C

The question at hand needs an in-depth review of the choices that are available. There are a number of likely answer options, particularly options A and C. Both assessments are true, but answer choice C provides a more precise account of the author's purpose. This option investigates the passage from every conceivable angle and highlights each of the points of the passage. This makes this the best choice possible.

3-B

The question explicitly demands an explanation of this line. This is best illustrated by option B. The other alternatives commit the mistake of including information that cannot be justified by this line.

4-B

A watchdog is a protector or defender. Consequently, the accurate response is option B.

5-C

What is the author of the passage attempting to accomplish? Well, he explains the double standard applied to pets and farm animals, how maltreatment is perpetrated against farm animals, and the need to rectify this approach. Where does this sentiment originate? In option C, this is exemplified flawlessly.

6-D

The concept underlying this query is straightforward: if the practice is widespread, it should be legalised.

The first and second statements are predicated on this principle.

7-D

The passage is about the unfair treatment of particular animals, and answer choice D reflects this precisely.

This passage highlights how farm animals are being treated unfairly and on the other hand, the kind of treatment pet animals get. This disparity is highlighted best by option D.

8-C

The author of the passage is unequivocally in favour of improving the living conditions and treatment of farm animals. He wants a reduction in the cruelty shown to them and explains the reasons for this. One of these causes is the excessive consumption of meat by humans and the justification that it provides for our treatment of animals. Clearly, option C addresses these issues, and the author would concur with this evaluation. The other choices are opposite to the author's perspective.

9-B

You must comprehend the definitions of the terms 'veneration' and 'posterity' in order to determine the correct response. This phrase means:

A sense of profound respect for someone or something; veneration

Posterity: Each succeeding generation

Extending this meaning to the query at hand, we can conclude that option (b) is the correct response.

10-C

For the provided question, please read the line that follows the given context. When his writings are used in a critical and more exacting manner, such as when evaluating a business for our own enterprise, we discover their true value and strength. These lines explain how his work was intended to be consumed by his colleagues and how they gained tremendous knowledge from it.

11-C

In the provided scenario, let us examine the available options:

Option (a): contradicts the passage; the passage by Maupertuis demonstrates that others had similar ideas.

Option (b) is incorrect because these authors had not completely grasped the concept of evolution

Option (c) is appropriate because it illustrates how these generations made their own share of contribution to the concept of evolution.

Option (d): is a clever option that mutilates a portion of the sentence provided in the passage; however, this does not make it the correct option, as it commits the error of using the word 'only', which renders it inaccurate.

12-C

Logically, this is the simplest issue for this passage. The only difficulty in this question is vocabulary usage. (A), (B), and (D) are positive answer choices that align with the author's sentiment (who plainly praises Darwin). Option (c) is a negative response option. Pejorative is defined as 'expressing disapproval,' and this sentiment is not seen in the context at hand.

13-B

In this instance, options (b) and (c) should be causing you confusion. Are they not identical? In actuality, they are not. The example of Infusorian contributes to the establishment of Weismann's theory and demonstrates that cells are actively dividing and reproducing. This is consistent with Weismann's theory but does not explicitly contradict Darwin's.

14-D

The finest tone in this case is represented by answer choice (d), which reflects the author's scientific and example-based approach. The author is not simply making a statement or following a logical progression; rather, he is analysing theories and providing a solid foundation for his recommendations.

15-C

In this instance, you must provide a conclusion in addition to those provided in the passage. This implies that the conclusion provided in the passage cannot be repeated. This is achieved via option (c). Even though option (b) is also factually accurate, it is already mentioned in the passage and can therefore be ruled out.

16-C

In this instance, the primary purpose of the passage is to assist the reader comprehend how cell division works and how it must be understood. The author does not introduce anything new, point out any scientific fallacies, or indicate that this is a controversial topic. Keeping in mind the moderate nature of the passage, we can confidently determine that option (c) is the correct response.

17-D

This query has answer choices that are partially correct (options A to C), but only answer choice D provides the complete answer. It is the only alternative that provides us with a comprehensive picture and pinpoints the author's intended meaning.

18-A

First, the certain market operation talked about here is nothing else but the capitalistic market forces.

The first paragraph focuses on capitalistic markets and the forces that function within them. In the paragraph, he emphasises all aspects of the capitalistic system and how one should anticipate them, as opposed to focusing on a single aspect (as in alternatives B through D). The other options either emphasise one aspect or alter the implication of the passage (such as option D). Consequently, option A is the best response to the query.

19-D

Statement I can be inferred from the lines: *First, intra-industry trade increased. Trade between nations happens in two ways: inter-industry and intra-industry. Inter-industry trade, based on Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage, takes place between dissimilar economies and is advantageous to one partner. On the other hand, intra-industry trade occurs between similar economies, is based on Krugman's model of*

competitive advantage of nations, and leads to convergence of incomes. In intra-industry, domestic and international firms compete to manufacture similar products. Statement II and III can be inferred from the lines: Modernisation of technology permitted production processes to be split and located in different parts of the world, benefiting China, mainly. On the other hand, outsourcing of services due to advances in information technology was advantageous to India because service outsourcing, unlike free trade earlier, had the potential to equalise wages without physical movement of people to the west.

20-D

Option A can be inferred from the lines: Starting during the 1980s, the period of economic expansion of the present cycle ended in 2008 and now we are witnessing the B-phase, or the downward swing.

Remember, the given date range falls in the range of 1980s to 2008, and hence, this was a period of economic expansion.

For Option B, you need to understand what a secular trend is. A secular trend or market is one that is likely to continue moving in the same general direction for the foreseeable future. Secular trends are contrasted with cyclical trends, which are affected by the boom and bust swings of the market.

Option B can be derived from the lines: The capitalist world-system goes through periodic cycles of equilibrium-disequilibrium. Once equilibrium is disturbed, counter-movements are generated to restore equilibrium. The counter-movements travel some distance before a new equilibrium is restored. The moving equilibrium generates secular trends. One characteristic of secular trends is that they do not continue forever, but soon hit asymptotes.

Option C can be derived from the lines: On the other hand, intra-industry trade occurs between similar economies, is based on Krugman's model of competitive advantage of nations, and leads to convergence of incomes. In intra-industry, domestic and international firms compete to manufacture similar products.

Remember, option C does nothing else but reverse-states what is already mentioned above.

21-A

When a question asks by “adding least depth”, we basically need to select the option that does not come out in support of the predicted fate. To answer this question, we are supposed to momentarily consider each of these hypothetical statements as true scenarios, and compare it with judge whether the author’s prediction of the fate of start-ups offering less product options. The author’s prediction is about their fate is that “their very structure still might eventually push them toward overwhelming variety”, mainly because of the pressure of meeting investors’ expectations of a steep growth rate.

Option A suggests that starts-ups will see a surge in sales, thus meeting their goals without expanding their product catalogue. If this happens, the author’s prediction will not be met.

Option B stresses on the division of American consumer market based on class lines. Even if this was true, it cannot stop start-ups from veering towards the fate described by the author. Start-ups would still need to expand into other products to get the required profits. So, Option B supports the author.

Option C suggests that the government would double their tax rates. This would impact their profits, and there will be added pressure on them from investor, hence eventually they have to add variety of products for a steep growth rate.

Option D presents the situation where regular customers will lose trust in start-ups and their products. However, that is bound to happen when as those who look for the “right thing” will then be influenced to buy other things too, for increasing the companies’ profit sales. This too, adds weight to the author’s prediction. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

22-A

It seems that the author believes that when companies have a few aesthetically pleasing products at mid-range prices, they tend to disrupt the market, and hence attract consumers “by selling a confidence in those things, and an ability to opt out of the stuff rat race”. Furthermore, the author is concerned that start-ups these are not focused on catering to “America’s lower classes”. Considering these two points of view, to pick the right option, we would focus at the least number of products, at the lowest prices. First, we eliminate Options B and D, for having a higher number of products, and then between A and C, Option A has the lower prices. Hence, Option A is the correct answer.

23-D

The author bemoans the trend that even though new start-ups disrupt the market introducing specialized products, they are often forced to steer away from their initial path, and are forced to launch more products. They are under the stress to diversify because of the hundreds of millions of dollars of venture capital, and the investors who expect a steep growth rate. He gives the examples of Casper and Glossier, as initially both were exceptions to internet/online shopping by offering only a few products. However, later, by launching more products they both became what they were exceptions to. Considering this, the option that fits is Option D.

24-D

This question has a “double negative” as it is asking for the answer that would “weaken the author’s claims, except”. So, basically, we are supposed to pick the option that would strengthen or author’s claims, or support the claim, or at least be neutral. Let us analyse these one-by-one.

Option-A: As per the author, companies hire influencers on Instagram to boost their sales as consumers go through “choice fatigue” due to the sheer variety of products.

So, if Option-A were to be true, it would weaken the author's premise about the huge number of choices. So, we can eliminate Option-A.

Option-B: If Option-B was a true statement, then it would mean that people will not get confused or overwhelmed by a lot of options. However, as per the passage, "Research has consistently held that people who are presented with a few options make better, easier decisions than those presented with many"; and, "Americans have lost the ability to sort through the sheer volume". We can rule out Option-B as it would weaken the author's claims.

Option C: In the passage, the author is concerned that buying options have increased for people with disposable income who already have plenty. However, America's lower classes lack even basic necessities. If Option-C was true, it would give power to the poor, and would weaken the author's message. So, we can exclude this too.

Option D: In this option, the author draws a comparison between attracting customers in a traditional manner, versus using external method to "curate" the same products to sell them. As described in the first paragraph, methods of "curation" include "digital advertising, which can catalog people by gender, income level, personal interests, and more". Curation will show the same products repeatedly to the people who have a higher probability of buying it. This method where the product "follows" the potential customer through social media, when compared with the traditional method of shelving products in the market and waiting for potential buyers, brings higher sales, as claimed by the author. If Option D was true, then this claim will get weakened. Hence, Option D is the correct answer.

25-C

In the passage the author mainly talks about the excess of choices (choice fatigue), and how the flood of products offered in the markets can be confusing to consumers. He further mentions how algorithms and influencers are designed to push people to buy, and buy some more, especially on online platforms.

Considering this gist, Options A and B can be eliminated.

Option D can be inferred from the second paragraph where it is described that relatively new online startups sell fewer products and offer customers a freedom from choice, and more importantly, a confidence in those things, and an ability to opt out of the stuff rat race. So, we can rule out Option D as well.

Option C has not been explicitly stated in the passage, nor can it be inferred in any manner. Hence, it is the correct answer.

26-A

The correct spelling is "exaggerate."

27-B

The correct spelling is "bureaucracy."

28-C

The correct spelling is "privilege."

29-C

The correct spelling is "management."

30-D

The correct spelling is "dilemma."

31-A

The plural form of "medium" is "mediums." "Media" is the plural of "medium" in the sense of communication.

32-C

The plural form of "curriculum" is "curricula." "Curriculums" is used less commonly but is also accepted.

33-B

The plural form of "die" (in the sense of a gaming cube) is "dice." The other options are not correct plurals.

34-B

The plural form of "cherub" is "cherubs." "Cherubims" is an incorrect plural form.

35-B

The plural form of "index" is "indices." "Indexies" and "Indexi" are not correct plurals.

36-A

"Polite" is the opposite of "rude."

37-C

"Include" is the opposite of "exclude."

38-A

"Honest" is the opposite of "dishonest."

39-B

"Success" is the opposite of "failure."

40-B

"Prosper" is the opposite of "decline."

41-A

$$CP = 100 \quad SP = 105$$

$$\text{New CP} = 95 \quad \text{New SP} = 104.5$$

$$\text{Difference} = .5\%$$

$$\text{Then } 0.5\% = 1$$

$$CP \ 100\% = 200$$

42-A

$$\text{Let } CP = 100 \quad SP = 420$$

$$\text{New CP} = 125$$

$$\text{Then Profit\% at SP} = \left(\frac{295}{420} \right) \times 100 = 70\% \text{ (approx)}$$

43-A

The product of 10 even number must be multiple of 10 multiple of 2
hence divisible by 2^{10}

44-A

let $p = 100$ then rate

$$C.I = P [1 + R/100]^T - P$$

$$72.8 = 100 [1 + R/100]^3 - 100$$

If a sum of is getting 4 times then the sum gets 300 % interest So , P to 4P = 20 x X = 300

X = 15 years

45-A

Difference between S.I and C.I = 25.60 Rs.

Because B is calculated A at same rate at which A is calculated On P
i.e 8%

so B is 8 % of A , then A

$$= (25.60/8) \times 100 = 320$$

And A is 8 % of p then P = 320 / 8 = 4000 Rs.

46-D

Speed = 2 m/sec.

$$\text{Converting m/sec to km/hr} = 2 \times \frac{18}{5} = 7.2 \text{ km/hr.}$$

47-D

Distance = (240 x 5) = 1200 km.

Speed = 1200/(5/3) km/hr.

$$\therefore \text{Requied Speed} = 1200 \times \frac{18}{5} = 720 \text{ km/hr}$$

48-A

Let the speed of boat in still water be a km/hour and speed of water be b km/hour.

As per first given condition:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{(a-b)} + \frac{4}{(a+b)} = 1$$

Let $\frac{1}{(a-b)} = x$ and $\frac{1}{(a+b)} = y$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 4y = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x + y = \frac{1}{4} \text{ ----(1)}$$

As per second given condition:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{(a-b)} + \frac{5}{(a+b)} = \frac{55}{60}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 5y = \frac{11}{12}$$

By putting the value of y from equation (1) we get:

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 5\left(\frac{1}{4} - x\right) = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow (a-b) = 6 \text{ ----(2)}$$

By putting the value of x in equation (1)

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow (a+b) = 12 \text{ ----(3)}$$

From equation 2 and 3,

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 18 \Rightarrow a = 9$$

So, the speed of boat in still water is 9.

49-A

work done by A in 1 day = $1/18$

Number of days A work = $2+4=6$ therefore, total work done by A = $6 \times 1/18 = 1/3$

The remaining $2/3$ work is done by B in 4 days and hence complete work done by B will be

$$4 \times (3/2) = 6 \text{ days.}$$

50-B

H: W

H: W

1: 3

3: 1



2 gallon

$1/2, 3/2$



3 gallon

$9/4, 3/4$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ratio} &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{4} : \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \frac{11}{4} : \frac{9}{4} \\ &= 11:9\end{aligned}$$

51-B

We have $\angle A = \angle C = 60^\circ$ (opposite angle of parallelogram are equal)

Let, $\angle CDB = x$

In triangle CDB we have

$CD = BC$ (side of rhombus are equal)

So, $\angle CDB = \angle DBC = x$

therefore, $\angle CDB + \angle DBC + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$

$$2x = 120^\circ$$

$$x = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle CDB = 60^\circ$$

52-D

Let salaries be $4x$ & $7x$

So, $(4x + 25)/(7x + 25) = 3/5$

$$\Rightarrow x = 50$$

$$4 \times 50 : 7 \times 50$$

$$200 : 350$$

$$4 : 7$$

53-D

$$\begin{aligned}\text{P.W.} &= \text{Rs. } (1760 - 160) = \text{Rs. } 1600. \therefore \text{S.I. on Rs. 1600 at } 12\% \text{ is Rs. } 160. \therefore \\ \text{Time} &= \left(\frac{100 \times 160}{1600 \times 12} \right) = \frac{5}{6} \text{ years} = \left(\frac{5}{6} \times 12 \right) \text{ months} = 10 \text{ months.}\end{aligned}$$

54-C

$$P(\text{Sum } 6) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$(1, 5), (5, 1), (2, 4), (4, 2), (3, 3)$$

$$P(\text{Sum } 7) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(1, 6), (6, 1), (2, 5), (5, 2), (3, 4), (4, 3)$$

If A represents total of 6 for A, A' represents total which is other than 6,
B represents total of 7 for B, and B' represents when it is not 7

A wins when A, A'B'A, A'B'A'B'A, ...

$$\therefore P(\text{A wins}) = \frac{5}{36} + \frac{31}{36} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{36} + \frac{31}{36} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{31}{36} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{5}{36} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{36}}{1 - \frac{31}{36} \times \frac{5}{6}} = \frac{30}{61}$$

55-B

$$97-7=90, 65-5=60$$

$$\text{HCF of } 90 \text{ and } 60 = 30$$

56-D

$$\text{HCF of } (37-23), (79-37), (79-23)$$

$$\text{HCF of } 14, 42 \text{ and } 56 = 14$$

57-A

$$4 \overline{) 223}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 61 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Remainder} = 5$$

58-D

$$5^6 - 5^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{---00-25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{---00}$$

⇒ Divisible by 100

59-B

Value and Zero of a Polynomial -

If $p(x)$ is a polynomial in x , and if k is any real number, then the value obtained by replacing x by k in $p(x)$, is called the value of $p(x)$ at $x = k$, and is denoted by $p(k)$.

So, If $p(x)$ is a polynomial in the form of : $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots + a_nx^n$ with $a_n \neq 0$, then value of the polynomial $p(x)$ for a real value at $x=k$ will be given by $p(k) = a_0 + a_1 \times (k) + a_2 \times (k)^2 + a_3 \times (k)^3 + \dots + a_n \times (k)^n$.

For example, consider the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 - 3x - 4$. Then the value of $p(2)$ will be -6. (How?)

Value is obtained by replacing x by 2 in the expression $x^2 - 3x - 4$,

Another example:

Let $p(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 5$. Then,

$$p(2) = \{2 \times 2^2 - 3 \times 2 + 5\} = (8 - 6 + 5) = 7$$

$$p(-1) = \{2 \times (-1)^2 - 3 \times (-1) + 5\} = (2 + 3 + 5) = 10$$

-

$$p(2) = 2 \times 2 - 2 \times 2 - 3 = -3$$

60-D

LCM of 8,11,24=264

$$\text{Number} = 264 \times a + 5$$

$$A = 37 + 1 = 38$$

$$\text{Number} = 264 \times 38 + 5 = 10037$$

61-C

Possible GPs are

[1, 2, 4]

[1, 3, 9]

[2, 4, 8]

From each set, $3!$ Numbers can be formed.

So, total numbers formed = $3 \times 3! = 18$.

62-A

$$391/667 = (17 \times 23) / (23 \times 29)$$

$$17/29$$

63-B

HCF of $(3/5, 5/6, 6/7)$ = HCF of numerator/ LCM of denominator
= $1/84$

64-C

HCF of $(9/25, 12/35, 18/10, 21/40)$ = HCF of numerator/ LCM of denominator
= $3/1400$

65-D

$$A = x \quad B = 1200 - x$$

$$85\% \text{ of } x + 80\% \text{ of } (1200 - x) = 85\% \text{ of } 1200$$

$$X = 750$$

$$\text{Amount left with A} = 88\% \text{ of } 750 = 660$$

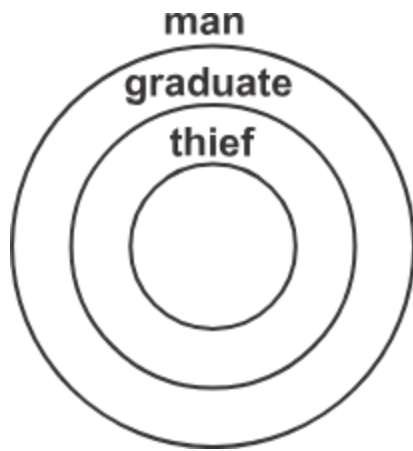
66-C

$$\text{Increase collection in week} = 168000$$

$$\text{Increase collection per day} = 168000/7 = 24000$$

67-D

According to the given statements, the Venn diagram will be –



Now, let's analyse the conclusions –

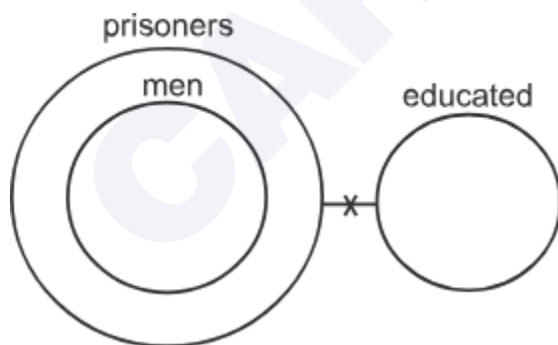
Conclusion (I): This thief is a man – From the Venn diagram, we can see that the area which represents the man completely overlaps the area which represents the thief. So, any thief will be a man. So, this conclusion follows.

Conclusion (II): Some men are thieves – From the Venn diagram, we can see that some part of the area which represents the man is outside the area which represents thieves. This means that some men are thieves and some are not. So, this conclusion follows.

So, according to the given statements, both conclusion I and conclusion II follow. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

68-B

Based on the given statements, the Venn diagram is as follows –



Let's analyze the conclusions –

Conclusion (I): All prisoners are educated – From the Venn diagram, we can see that none of the prisoners are educated as there is no overlap. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): No men are educated – From the Venn diagram, we can see that none of the prisoners are educated and the circle of men lies inside the circle of prisoners.

So, from this, it can be inferred that if no prisoners are educated then no men can be educated. Thus, this conclusion follows.

So, only conclusion II follows. Hence, the second option is correct.

69-A

Mirages are indeed caused by the bending of light due to temperature gradients in the atmosphere, which can create optical illusions, including making distant objects appear closer and inverted.

70-A

When a metal is heated, the increased kinetic energy of the metal atoms causes them to vibrate more vigorously, pushing each other apart and leading to thermal expansion.

71-A

In our solar system, the Earth orbits the Sun, following a heliocentric model.

72-A

Oxygen is essential for combustion, while carbon dioxide does not support combustion; it can even act as a fire extinguisher because it can displace oxygen.

73-D

Let's check the options –

First option: CY; $C - 4 = Y$

Second option: NJ; $N - 4 = J$

Third option: RN; $R - 4 = N$

Fourth option: SN; $S - 5 = N$ (The fourth option is different from the other three.)

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

74-D

Let's check the options –

First option: RQP; RQP is in the reverse alphabetical order.

Second option: XWV; XWV is in the reverse alphabetical order.

Third option: ZYX; ZYX is in the reverse alphabetical order.

Fourth option: AZX; AZX is not in the reverse alphabetical order.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

75-C

Manu is 7th from the bottom end of the row. Shrey is 10 ranks above Manu and is 8th from the top.

The rank of Shrey from the top = 8

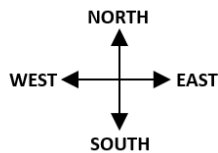
The rank of Shrey from the bottom = $10 + 7 = 17$ (Since Shrey is 10 ranks above Manu)

Total number of people in a row = Rank from top + Rank from bottom – 1

Total number of people in a row = $8 + 17 - 1 = 24$

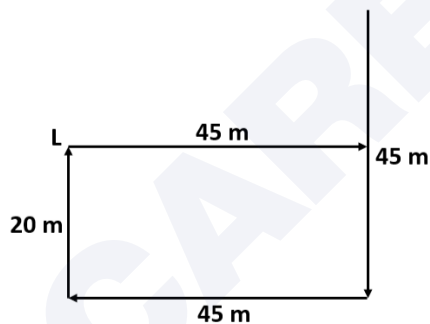
Hence, the **third option** is correct.

76-B

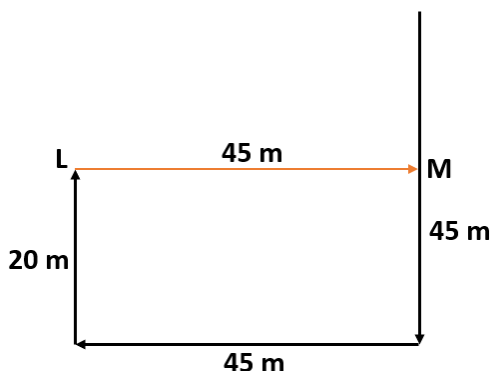


Given:

Firstly, we will draw the diagram as per the given instructions:



Now, we have to find the distance between point L and the endpoint covered by Sunita.



The distance between point L and the endpoint
 = LM
 = 45 m

So, the distance between point L and the endpoint covered by Sunita is 45 m. Hence, the second option is correct.

77-C

Lysosomes contain a range of hydrolytic enzymes, which are enzymes that break down molecules via hydrolysis, a chemical reaction in which water is added. These enzymes are responsible for degrading diverse biological components such as proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, and nucleic acids. The breakdown of these compounds within lysosomes aids in the recycling of cellular components, the elimination of waste products, and the maintenance of cellular homeostasis. Proteases, lipases, glycosidases, nucleases, phosphatases, and sulfatases are some of the enzymes found in lysosomes.

78-D

On July 9, 1875, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), also known as the Mumbai Stock Exchange, was founded. It is one of the oldest stock exchanges in Asia and is important to the Indian financial market. The BSE is a trading venue for a variety of financial assets, including stocks, bonds, derivatives, and other securities. It is based in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

79-A

The average income per person in a nation or region for a specific year is calculated using the per capita income measure. This concept aids in our comprehension of the population's median income and standard of living. It is determined by dividing the national income by the country's population. It is an obvious sign of the nation's economic development

80-A

Sublimation is a phase change in which a substance transitions directly from a solid state to a gaseous state, bypassing the intermediate liquid phase. This occurs when the prevailing temperature and pressure conditions allow the substance's vapour pressure to surpass that of its solid form. As a result, the molecules shift from a closely packed solid structure to a dispersed gaseous state without an interim liquid phase. A familiar illustration is the sublimation of dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) into carbon dioxide gas, as well as camphor.

81-D

The proper orientation of gaseous molecules during a reaction is critical for successful collision and product production. When reactant molecules collide, their relative alignment and arrangement is referred to as molecular orientation. The frequency of effective collisions that result in chemical reactions improves with proper direction. In the gas phase, however, appropriate orientation can influence the chance of reaction. The influence of molecular size and shape on reaction speeds is referred to as steric effects. Molecules having bulky substituents might need certain orientations in order to collide successfully and avoid steric hindrance.

82-A

Utricularia, commonly known as bladderworts, belongs to a genus of carnivorous plants. They can be found in both terrestrial and aquatic forms, thriving in freshwater and damp soil environments. Delicate, feather-like stems and leaves of these plants are adorned with small bladders known as utricles. This unique adaptation allows them to flourish in habitats where nutrients are scarce. They accomplish this by capturing and digesting tiny insects and arthropods, thus obtaining essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and various minerals crucial for their growth and development. The evolution of these carnivorous tendencies is a response to the nutrient-poor conditions typically found in their favoured habitats, such as acidic bogs or soils lacking in nutrients. These plants possess specialized features that entice, capture, and break down their prey. Other examples of insectivorous plants include Venus flytraps, pitcher plants, sundews, and other types of bladderworts.

83-A

Clothing includes garments, attire, and items worn on the body.

84-C

The textile fiber made from tetrafluoroethylene monomer is commonly known as "Teflon." So, the correct answer is (C) Teflon.

85-C

The two adjacent silk filament fibers extruded from the silkworm are typically referred to as "Brims"

86-B

The United Nation's (U.N.) environment watchdog announced that it will launch a public database of global methane leaks detected by space satellites. The system is called 'MARS or Methane Alert and Response System'. It builds on a pledge signed by 119 countries to cut methane emissions by 30% this decade.

87-A

Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan, India, and covers an area of 881 km² (340 sq mi).

Recently, a five-year-old tiger known as T-113 was relocated from Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (RTR) to Sariska Tiger Reserve (STR) in order to increase the tiger population in Sariska. Currently, there are 24 tigers in the reserve, including 10 females, seven males, and seven cubs.

88-C

Mad cow disease, also known as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), is a fatal and progressive disease affecting the central nervous system of adult cattle.

Brazil, one of the world's largest beef exporters, has temporarily suspended its beef exports to China after a confirmed case of mad cow disease.

89-B

The current that flows in a telephone line is "electric energy." So, the correct answer is (B) electric energy.

90-D

Optical filter is a device that selectively transmits the light of different wavelengths or can pass a particular range of wavelengths while blocking the remainder. These devices are commonly used in photography, microscopy etc.

91-C

Joseph Schumpeter, an economist, proposed the innovation theory of profit. In his 1911 book *The Theory of Economic Development*, Schumpeter outlined this idea. Entrepreneurs can make money by introducing innovations, which Schumpeter broadly defines as any novel combination of resources that results in an innovative good, service, or mode of conducting business.

92-D

It is the second-largest private sector bank in India after HDFC. The corporate headquarters of the Indian multinational bank ICICI (Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India) Bank are located in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

93-A

The average income per person in a nation or region for a specific year is calculated using the per capita income measure. This concept aids in our comprehension of the population's median income and standard of living. It is determined by dividing the national income by the country's population. It is an obvious sign of the nation's economic development.

94-A

An unfavourable balance of payments problem occurs when a country's imports exceed its exports, resulting in a balance of payments imbalance. This circumstance can emerge for a variety of causes and can have economic consequences. Trade imbalances, capital flows, currency rate fluctuations, government policies, global economic circumstances, and external shocks are all common causes of an unfavourable balance of payments. Common causes include trade imbalances, in which a country purchases more than it sells, and capital outflows surpassing inflows.

95-A

Educated unemployment occurs when persons with the proper educational credentials are unable to find work. This can be attributed to a variety of issues, including a mismatch between the skills that employers need and the abilities that job seekers possess, as well as a scarcity of employment in specific industries.

96-A

Persian design can be seen in the Taj Mahal garden. According to popular belief, the Charbagh is the garden of paradise described in the holy Quran. Rivers were turned into royal canals that carried water to Lahore, Fatehpur Sikhri, and Delhi. It is located in the flood plains on the other side of the Yamuna River from the Taj Mahal complex and the Agra Fort.

97-A

Benazir Bhutto, a prominent Pakistani politician and stateswoman, served as prime minister from 1973 to 1977. In 1988, her party, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), led by her charismatic and popular leadership, emerged victorious in the elections. At just 35 years old, she became the youngest prime minister in history at that time.

98-C

Meira Kumar was the first woman speaker of the Lok Sabha. She presided over the 15th Lok Sabha and was in the post from 2009 to 2014. Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister of India while she held the seat. She was elected from the Sasaram Lok Sabha constituency in Bihar. Meira Kumar served as a diplomat in the Foreign Service (IFS). She was a 1973 batch IFS officer.

99-C

The Vice President of India serves as the chairman of the Rajya Sabha. This responsibility is outlined in Article 64 of the constitution, which specifies that the Vice President, while in office, cannot concurrently hold any other position. Article 89 further establishes the roles of the chairman (Vice President of India) and the deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

100-C

The size of the Central Council of Ministers will be decided by the Prime Minister based on the demands of the time and the circumstances. On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President of India decides the tenure and composition of the Central Council of Ministers under Article 75(1). The president has discretion over who serves on the council.

MOCK TEST-5

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

The French Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, and especially of French materialism, was not only a struggle against the existing political institutions and against the existing religion and theology, but equally an open and outspoken campaign against all metaphysics, especially that of Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza, and Leibnitz. Metaphysics was confronted with philosophy, just as Feuerbach, in his first decisive stand against Hegel, opposed sober philosophy to drunken speculation. The metaphysics of the seventeenth century, which was driven from the field by the French Enlightenment, and especially by the French materialism, of the eighteenth century, experienced its victorious and opulent restoration in the German philosophy, and particularly in the speculative German philosophy, of the nineteenth century.

After Hegel had combined it in an ingenious manner with all subsequent metaphysics and with German idealism, and founded a universal realm of metaphysics, the attack on speculative metaphysics and on all metaphysics was once again synonymous, as in the eighteenth century, with an attack on theology. Metaphysics succumbed for good and all to materialism, which itself was now perfected by the work of speculation and coincided with humanism. French and English socialism and communism represented materialism which coincided with humanism in the practical sphere, just as Feuerbach represented it in the theoretical sphere.

There are two tendencies of French materialism, one of which derives its origin from Descartes and the other from Locke. The latter is pre-eminently an element in French culture and merges directly into socialism. The former, viz., the mechanical materialism, is absorbed in French natural science. The French materialism which derives directly from Descartes does not concern us particularly, any more than the French school of Newton and French natural science generally. Only this much needs to be said. In his physics Descartes invested matter with self-creative power, and he conceived mechanical movement to be its vital act. He separated his physics completely from his metaphysics. Within his physics matter is the only substance, the only basis of being and perceiving. Mechanical French materialism absorbed the physics of Descartes, while rejecting his metaphysics. His pupils were anti-metaphysicians by profession, that is to say, they were physicians.

Q1. The principal objective of the author of the passage is:

- A. to emphasise the significance of French materialism in society.
- B. to identify the historical roots of a philosophical movement.
- C. to expose the ridicule French materialism endured in its early phases
- D. to emphasise the foundation, origin, and essential components of French materialism.

Q2. From the information given in the passage, infer the author's position on metaphysics.

- A. He is a devoted adherent of metaphysics.
- B. He maintains indifferent views concerning metaphysics.
- C. The mixture of theology and metaphysics does not concern him.
- D. He is not a fan of metaphysics and may favour other schools of thought.

Q3. According to the author of the passage, Descartes:

- A. was capable of creating self-moving matter.
- B. could identify the metaphysical properties of matter.
- C. could differentiate between matter and its physical properties and metaphysics.
- D. was incapable of comprehending the self-creative power of physics.

Q4. According to the information given in the passage, it can be inferred that:

- A. The metaphysics of Descartes was effectively immaterial when it came to French materialism.
- B. The pupils of Descartes effectively did immaterial work in the field of metaphysics.
- C. The metaphysics of French materialism chose to sidestep the metaphysics of Descartes since it was based only on physical matter.
- D. French materialism of the time chose to go with Locke since he avoided mechanical materialism and gave importance to socialism, something Descartes missed out on in his conception of mechanical movement and physical matter.

Passage 2

Here is the first line of a long mantra: naipaul-rushdie-zadie-kureishi-monica... Each bead of this mantra is significant and makes some sense. Some beads might even contain powerful, perhaps even immortal, magic. But this interminable mantra, as a whole, is nothing but mumbo-jumbo mumbled by a West that wants to be radical without feeling seriously inconvenienced.

After a very short period of looking around, the West has increasingly turned its gaze onto itself in recent years. There it stands in front of gilded mirrors, gazing at itself in

admiration. What it sees is no longer the whiteness it saw in the far past. What it sees now is multi-hued, variously dressed, many voiced. For, the Western self, particularly in literary and cultural circles, has long accepted the fact of being creolized. Even the opponents of multiculturalism cannot see themselves as snow white. When the West gazes into its mirrors, it sees its own new post-war multicultural self. It sees Salman Rushdie, V.S. Naipaul, Hari Kunzru, Zadie Smith. And it likes to pretend that it is seeing the Other.

How convenient to look at an Other who speaks one's own language! No, I am not accusing Rushdie and Naipaul of bland mimicry or of consciously catering to Western opinions. These, and many others like them, are excellent writers, and people of much independence of thought and posture. One or two of them might even be great writers. And yet, they belong to a tradition that is less uncomfortable for the cultured Western reader and critic to face up to. If they present difference, they present just a different aspect of the West.

Choice of language, of course, is one hammer used to strike at such authors. I refuse to take up that hammer. What if they write in English or French? Only a dishonest critic would use that forced/free choice to dismiss the work of a writer, for — as Sujata Bhatt puts it in one of her poems — what language has not been the language of the oppressor? And, by the same token, what language cannot be used to resist, at least to a degree, the commands of the oppressor? Yet, while I grant them their languages and I even grant them greatness in those languages, I repeat my observation: they are a reflection of the new post-war multi-cultural West. They are the mirror images that make the liberal West feel comfortable with itself, because it feels that in gazing on them (and their works) it is reading and championing the Other.

They are not the Other. They are not even different, really. They are the West today.

They are the West in two very obvious ways. Many of them, like Hari Kunzru, Hanif Kureishi or Zadie Smith, were born or brought up from childhood in the West. To read them as Indian or Caribbean writers is to do them an injustice. They should be read — as Hari Kunzru and some others have rightly indicated — as belonging to the nation in which they grew up. Secondly, even postcolonial writers who went Westward Ho! at a relatively mature age rode very different wagons. Some were brought there and put to school in England, USA or France by rich parents. Some won prestigious scholarships: their departures were caused not by unemployment or poverty but by recognition granted them by the colonial or ex-colonial centre. These are not immigrants who come as cheap labour and survive cheaply. They are not even like immigrants — and there are (less visible) African, Indian or Caribbean writers who belong to this category (as do I) — who move to the West for personal reasons, and then struggle up the professional chain, selling newspapers, washing dishes, painting houses until they have a degree (or a new degree) that enables them to enter (or re-enter) the professional middle classes.

Q5. The passage's central idea can be described as:

- A. The pervasive notion of injustice in western society and how the west is able to shape writers to its own specifications.
- B. The empty notions of multiculturalism that the west preaches and how these are exposed by the type of writers/writings that obtain acceptance in the west.
- C. The obstacles that a writer's choice of language places in his or her path and how these obstacles shape a writer's ambitions.
- D. The insignificance accorded by the west to genuine multicultural voices and the manner in which it promotes authors who serve its interests.

Q6. The author takes the following viewpoint towards authors such as Salman Rushdie, V.S. Naipaul, Hari Kunzru, and Zadie Smith:

- A. biased and judgmental
- B. impartial and apathetic
- C. concerned and scrutinising
- D. objective and courteous

Q7. The meaning of the following line '*For, the Western self, particularly in literary and cultural circles, has long accepted the fact of being creolized*' is:

- A. The West views itself as the world's saviour and believes it can be the world's torchbearer in creating a multicultural literary and cultural circuit.
- B. The West ceased to be bound by the constraints of the past and is able to assert itself to be the sole region in the world where a genuinely multicultural language is spoken.
- C. The West has embraced its past and realised that it has the power to replace fossilised views of the past with much more dynamic ones in the present.
- D. The West views itself as an integration of multiple cultures, having given up its earlier notion of being an essentially white society (particularly in its literary and cultural circles).

Q8. According to the views expressed by the author of the passage all of the following can be inferred EXCEPT:

- A. The choice of language an author writes in cannot be used as a tool to rip into his work.
- B. The language of the oppressor can be used to resist the same as well.
- C. There are some authors that the liberal West feels comfortable to engage with.
- D. The possibility of Naipaul, Rushdie, Zadie, Kureishi, and Monica all being great is improbable.

Passage 3

Since the purchaser of such a product of mental skill possesses the full use and value of his single copy, he is the complete and free owner of that one copy, although the author of the work or the inventor of the apparatus remains the owner of the general method of multiplying such products. The author or inventor has not disposed directly of the general method, but may reserve it for his private utterance. The justification of the right of the author or inventor cannot be sought in his arbitrarily making it a condition, when he disposes of a copy, that the possibility of bringing out other copies shall not belong to the purchaser, but shall remain in his own hands. The first question is whether the separation of the object from the power to reproduce, which goes with the object, is allowable in thought, and does not destroy full and free possession. Does it depend upon the arbitrary choice of the first producer to reserve to himself the power to reproduce or dispose of the product of his mind? Or, on the other hand, may he count it of no value, and give it freely with each separate copy? Now there is this peculiarity about this power, that through it the object becomes not merely a possession, but a means of wealth. This new feature is a special kind of external use, and is different and separate from the use to which the object was directly appointed. It is not, as it is called, an *accessio naturalis* as are *foetura*. Hence as the distinction occurs in the sphere of external use, which is naturally capable of being divided, the reservation of one part, while another is being disposed of, is not the retention of an ownership without *utile*. The primary and most important claim of trade and commerce is to give them surety against highway robbery. In the same way the primary though merely negative demand of the sciences and arts is to insure the workers in these fields against larceny, and give their property protection. But in the case of a mental product the intention is that others should comprehend it, and make its imagination, memory, and thought their own. Learning is not merely the treasuring up of words in the memory; it is through thinking that the thoughts of others are seized, and this after-thinking is real learning. Now that which is learned becomes in turn something which can be disposed of; and the external expression of this material may easily assume a form different from the form into which the original thinker threw his work. Thus those who have worked over the material a second time may regard as their own possession whatever money they may be able to extract from their work, and may contend that they have a right to reproduce it. In the transmission of the sciences in general, and especially in teaching positive science, church doctrine, or jurisprudence, are found the adoption and repetition of thoughts which are already established and expressed. This is largely the case with writings composed for the same purpose. It is not possible to state accurately, and establish explicitly by law and right, just how far the new form, which accrues through repeated expression, should transmute the scientific treasure or the thoughts of others, who are still in external possession, into a special mental possession of the person who re-constructs them; how far, in other words, a repetition of an author's work should be called a plagiarism. Hence plagiarism must be a question of honour, and should be refrained from on that score. Laws against reprinting protect the property of author and publisher in a very definite but, indeed, limited measure. The ease with which one can intentionally alter the form or insert slight modifications into a large work on science or a

comprehensive theory which is the work of another, and further, the great difficulty, when discoursing on what one has received, of abiding by the letter of the author, introduce, in addition to the special purposes requiring such a repetition, an endless variety of changes, which stamp upon the foreign article the more or less superficial impression of something which is one's own. The hundreds of compendiums, abridgments, compilations, arithmetics, geometries, religious tracts, every venture of a critical journal, an annual, or a cyclopaedia, keep on repeating under the same or an altered title, although each may be maintained to be something new and unique. Yet the profit which the work promised the author or inventor in the first place may be wiped out, or the purpose of both author and imitator may be defeated, or one may be ruined.

Q9. Paraphrase the line: 'the reservation of one part, while another is being disposed of, is not the retention of an ownership without *utile*.'

- A. In some cases where the author retains the right to publish and distribute a work, the definition of utility changes.
- B. The definition of ownership is altered when the author retains the right to reproduce a work but grants external use of a portion.
- C. The author has the right to retain a portion of the ownership, or the utilitarian value, of the work he has created.
- D. The author decides whether or not to retain any rights to the work he has created.

Q10. As used in the context, 'larceny means'

- A. pointing out flaws in the work of another
- B. plagiarising or stealing the work of another
- C. taking ideas or concepts from the work of another
- D. expanding on the work of another while maintaining one's own sense of individuality in the process.

Q11. When the author says, '*The primary and most important claim of trade and commerce is to give them surety against highway robbery*', he is highlighting the fact that:

- A. Writers and inventors who travel on roads run the risk of having their property stolen, and they should take every effort to protect themselves against this possibility.
- B. Writers and inventors should be informed of the brazen looting that will be committed against their works, and they should take measures on their own to prevent such acts from occurring.
- C. Authors and inventors should be protected against the unauthorised use of their creations by having provisions made in the way that their works are traded. This will prevent infringement.

D. Authors and inventors are defenceless against the theft of their creations, and the role that business and commerce can play in preventing such manipulations is, at most, limited to that of a rearguard.

Q12. According to the author of the passage, why must one refrain from identifying an action as plagiarism?

- A. as it is difficult to combat.
- B. as it is difficult to understand.
- C. as it is difficult to detect.
- D. as it is difficult to assess.

Passage 3

Since its Platonic beginnings, philosophical aesthetics has been impelled by an alternative that is as enlightening as it is misleading. Aesthetic perception has been attributed the capacity either to gain a genuine access to being or to disclose a genuine sphere of illusion [Schein]. In the first figure of thought, aesthetic perception is seen as an encounter with how things truly are, as a penetration of illusionary conditions of everyday life. In the second figure of thought, however, aesthetic perception appears inversely as a turning away from the stability of the reliable world and thus as a penetration of the power of the real.

To my mind, this is one of the incorrect contrasts from which aesthetics ought to escape. The way of doing so becomes evident once it is clear that the alternative paths are just variations of a third path that is already well trodden, where intuition and reflection are on a pilgrimage to being or appearance.

The classical aesthetics of being understands the aesthetic process as the revelation of an otherwise concealed higher sense or being. In current discussions, though, a non-classical variation, one frequently formulated in media theory, plays a big part; in the objects of art, this variation sees at work a discovery of the constructiveness of all relations of the real. Both variations of an aesthetics of being do, however, assume that general structures of reality can be recognized in or by means of aesthetic perception; the basic constitution of reality becomes visible in the constitution of aesthetic perception.

An aesthetics of illusion [aesthetik des Scheins], by contrast, rejects this close liaison between reality and aesthetic reality, and, correspondingly, between the aesthetic, epistemological and ethical theory of the one reality. For the aesthetics of illusion the field - or, more radically, the time span - of the aesthetic is a separate zone from which nothing can be inferred about the constitution of reality. It describes the process of aesthetic experience as entering the sphere of illusion, an illusion that is otherwise ignored, one that is located outside the continuity of being.

Each of these positions has been defended in very different variations and with enormously varying willingness to form alliances. One need only recall Hegel's hugely influential discussion of the absolute's sensuous illusion [sinnlicher Schein], Nietzsche's ideas about artistically exposing the illusionary character [Scheincharakter] of the cultural world, or Bloch's aesthetics of anticipating [Vorschein] a better society in the future. Nonetheless, the preoccupation with being or appearance, which goes back to Plato, presents an especially unfortunate alternative. According to this fixation, aesthetic consciousness paves the way either to a higher reality or out of the lower reaches of reality (or it goes both ways simultaneously). Either way, aesthetic perception is conceived of as flight from the phenomenal presence of human life. In effect, aesthetic consciousness is understood in both perspectives as an inattentiveness to the concrete here and now of its acts of perception.

Q13. Which one of the following is a suitable summary for the passage?

- A. The domination of one aesthetic perception over the other.
- B. The incoherent and incomplete variations in aesthetic perceptions.
- C. The way aesthetic perceptions change the way humans live life.
- D. Exploring aesthetic perceptions, its forms, and their implications.

Q14. All of the following can be inferred from the passage except:

- A. An alternate path, away from classical aesthetics of being and aesthetics of illusions, needs to be developed anew and explored.
- B. Ever since its beginnings, philosophical aesthetics has been propelled in different directions.
- C. Classical aesthetics of being is related to reality rather than illusion.
- D. The sphere of illusion does not reside in the continuity of being.

Q15. Match the term in column P with its apt meaning from column Q.

COLUMN P		COLUMN Q	
I	Illusion	A	Scheincharakter
II	Sensuous illusion	B	aesthetik des Scheins
III	Illusionary character	C	sinnlicher Schein
IV	Vorschein	D	anticipating
V	Aesthetics of illusion	E	Schein

- A. I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-E, V-B
 B. I-C, II-E, III-D, IV-B, V-A
 C. I-E, II-C, III-A, IV-D, V-B
 D. I-E, II-C, III-A, IV-B, V-D

Q16. All of the following can be derived from the passage except:

- A. aesthetics of being and aesthetics of illusions are antithetical to each other in the way they approach aesthetic experience.
 B. various thinkers have adopted either of the positions related to aesthetics, that is the aesthetics of being or that of illusion.
 C. aesthetic of illusions sees only limited value the field of aesthetics can infer about the constitution of reality
 D. the non-classical aesthetics of being places value on all relations of the real.

Passage 5

Why can we count to 152? OK, most of us don't need to stop there, but that's my point. Counting to 152, and far beyond, comes to us so naturally that it's hard not to regard our ability to navigate indefinitely up the number line as something innate, hard-wired into us.

Scientists have long claimed that our ability with numbers is indeed biologically evolved – that we can count because counting was a useful thing for our brains to be able to do. The hunter-gatherer who could tell which herd or flock of prey was the biggest, or which tree held the most fruit, had a survival advantage over the one who couldn't. What's more, other animals show a rudimentary capacity to distinguish differing small quantities of things: two bananas from three, say. Surely it stands to reason, then, that numeracy is adaptive.

But is it really? Being able to tell two things from three is useful, but being able to distinguish 152 from 153 must have been rather less urgent for our ancestors. More

than about 100 sheep was too many for one shepherd to manage anyway in the ancient world, never mind millions or billions.

The cognitive scientist Rafael Núñez of the University of California at San Diego doesn't buy the conventional wisdom that 'number' is a deep, evolved capacity. He thinks that it is a product of culture, like writing and architecture. 'Some, perhaps most, scholars endorse a nativist view that numbers are biologically endowed,' he said. 'But I'd argue that, while there's a biological grounding, language and cultural traits are necessary for the establishment of number itself.'

'The idea of an inherited number sense as the unique building block of complex mathematical skill has had an unusual attraction,' said the neuroscientist Wim Fias of the University of Gent in Belgium. 'It fits the general enthusiasm and hope to expect solutions from biological explanations,' in particular, by coupling 'the mystery of human mind and behaviour with the promises offered by genetic research.' But Fias agrees with Núñez that the available evidence – neuroscientific, cognitive, anthropological – just doesn't support the idea.

If Núñez and Fias are right, though, where does our sense of number come from? If we aren't born equipped with the neural capacity for counting, how do we learn to do it? Why do we have the concept of 152?

Q17. From the given context, it can be inferred that 'nativism' refers to:

- A. the theory that concepts, mental capacities, and mental structures are not genetically endowed and are acquired by learning.
- B. the theory that concepts, mental capacities, and mental structures are partially innate and partially acquired by learning.
- C. the theory that concepts, mental capacities, and mental structures are acquired by learning rather than being innate.
- D. the theory that concepts, mental capacities, and mental structures are innate rather than acquired by learning.

Q18. All of the following are relevant questions related to the context of the passage EXCEPT:

- A. How do we learn to deal with numbers?
- B. Where does our number sense come from?
- C. Is science limited in its understanding of mathematics?
- D. Is our number sense a neural capacity we are born with — or is it a product of our culture?

Q19. It can be inferred from the passage that:

- A. In all probability, Núñez and Fias are not in agreement with just a few scholars with respect to their views on the number sense of humans.
- B. In all probability, Núñez and Fias are not in agreement with most scholars with respect to their views on the number sense of humans.
- C. In all probability, Núñez and Fias are in agreement with most scholars with respect to their views on the number sense of humans.
- D. In all probability, Núñez and Fias are not in agreement with some scholars with respect to their views on the number sense of humans.

Q20. According to the views of Núñez and Fias:

- A. Culture plays an important role in developing the ability of people to learn
- B. There is not enough evidence that genetics endowments lead to an inherited number sense.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Passage 5

David Bell would like lunch. No specific agenda. Seriously? I've known David for 20 years and he always has an agenda. He is an agent of influence with two intersecting roles: director for people at Pearson which owns the Financial Times and non-sitting chairman of the FT. I've never been entirely clear on how that all works. In power, but rarely in the office, I guess. If he's come all the way from London to New York to see me, something's up.

We meet at Remy's, an Italian restaurant tucked away on 53rd Street, just across the road from our New York headquarters at 1330 Avenue of the Americas. That's the skyscraper with the pink FT logo slapped on top to mark the moment, back in 1999, when we arrived in force in Manhattan to take on the giants of American media. I found the FT's US invasion inspiring. We were the scrappy underdogs determined to make our numbers count. I was less convinced by the marketing campaign led by Ghostbusters star Dan Aykroyd cruising down Sixth Avenue on a pink motorbike.

David is wearing his usual rumpled dark suit, white shirt and tie. Chumminess is off the menu today, replaced by a studied formality. 'Well, you've got the job,' he says, extending a plump hand across the table. 'Congratulations!'

Editor of the Financial Times. It takes a few seconds to grasp that I've been handed one of the best jobs in world journalism. My mind flashes to my late father Frank who grew up in Leeds and left school at fifteen knowing that all he ever wanted to be was a newspaperman. Journalism wasn't a job, he used to tell me, it was a vocation. That's how I feel about the FT. I've had a wonderfully stimulating career as a reporter and

foreign correspondent. I never planned to be editor. I don't even have an economics degree, but I do know the craft of journalism. At 50, I feel, in my bones, that all my earlier roles as a reporter, news editor and manager have built to this moment. I'm ready to take on the top job.

Source: Excerpt from the book 'The Powerful and the Damned' by Lionel Barber

Q21. The phrase 'Chumminess is off the menu...' is conveying,

- A) Metaphorical expression
- B) Pun intended
- C) Irony of the day
- D) Overstatement

Q22. 'At 50, I feel, in my bones, that all my earlier roles as a reporter, news editor, and manager have built to this moment. I'm ready to take on the top job.' What does this line tell you about the author's feelings?

- A) Quizzical
- B) Composed
- C) Indifferent
- D) Ecstatic

Q23. Which of these statements can be inferred from the passage?

- i) People always have an agenda.
- ii) The author was quizzical about the prospect of having lunch with David.
- iii) The author is an underdog.
- iv) David is influential.

- A) Only (i)
- B) Only (ii)
- C) Only (iv)
- D) None of the above

Q24. 'That's the skyscraper with the pink FT logo slapped on top to mark the moment, back in 1999, when we arrived in force in Manhattan to take on the giants of American media.' What can be inferred from these lines?

- A) FT was challenging American media.
- B) FT entered the American market in 1999.

- C) FT logo was strategically placed on top of the skyscraper.
- D) All of the above.

Q25. Which word can best replace the word “craft” in the sentence, ‘...but I do know the craft of journalism.’?

- A) Art
- B) Expertise
- C) Work
- D) Unskilled

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Parallel
- B) Paralel
- C) Parrallel
- D) Paralell

Q27: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Inconvenience
- B) Inconvienence
- C) Inconvenceince
- D) Inconvinience

Q28.: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Bureaucrate
- B) Bureaucrat
- C) Bureucrat
- D) Bureaucratt

Q29: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Comitee
- B) Commitee
- C) Comittee
- D) Committee

Q30: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Seperate
- B) Separrate
- C) Separatte
- D) Separate

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31. What is the plural form of "Genus"?

- A) Genuses
- B) Geni
- C) Geniuses
- D) Genera

Q32. What is the plural form of "Index"?

- A) Indexes
- B) Indices
- C) Indexies
- D) Indexi

Q33. What is the plural form of "Oasis"?

- A) Oases
- B) Oasis
- C) Oasi
- D) Oasiums

Q34. What is the plural form of "Virus"?

- A) Viri
- B) Viruses
- C) Virii
- D) Virals

Q35. What is the plural form of "Alumnus"?

- A) Alumni
- B) Alumnuses
- C) Alumnae
- D) Alumns

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Obscure."

- A) Clear
- B) Ambiguous
- C) Unclear
- D) Hidden

Q37: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Conquer."

- A) Overcome
- B) Vanquish
- C) Surrender
- D) Triumph

Q38: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Construct."

- A) Demolish
- B) Build
- C) Create
- D) Erect

Q39: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Acquire."

- A) Gain
- B) Lose

- C) Obtain
- D) Procure

Q40: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Polite."

- A) Confused
- B) Disorganized
- C) Turbulent
- D) Orderly

Q41. What is the unit digit in the product $(3547)^{153} \times (251)^{72}$?

- A] 1
- B] 3
- C] 7
- D] None of these

Q42. What is the unit digit in $\{(264)^{102} + (264)^{103}\}$?

- A] 0
- B] 1
- C] 2
- D] 4

Q43. Find the total number of prime factors in the product $\{(4)^{11} \times (7)^5 \times (11)^2\}$.

- A] 31
- B] 10
- C] 11
- D] 29

Q44. Find the remainder when 2^{31} is divided by 5.

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

Q45. A milkman has 20 liters of milk. If he mixes 5 liters of water, which is freely available, in 20 liters of pure milk. If the cost of pure milk is Rs. 18 per litre, then the profit of the milkman, when he sells all the mixture at a cost price, is:

- A] 25%
- B] 30%
- C] 45%
- D] 20%

Q46. By mixing two qualities of pulses in the ratio 2: 3 and selling the mixture at the rate of Rs 22 per kilogram, a shopkeeper makes a profit of 10 %. If the cost of the smaller quantity be Rs 14 per kg, the cost per kg of the larger quantity is:

- A] Rs 24
- B] Rs 23
- C] Rs 22
- D] Rs 21

Q47. What is the unit digit in the product $(684 \times 759 \times 413 \times 676)$?

- A] 6
- B] 8
- C] 2
- D] None of these

Q48. A sum of money is lent at a certain rate of interest at compound interest. If, instead the same amount was lent at simple interest the interest for the first two years reduces by Rs.160 and that for the first three years reduces by Rs.488. Find the sum

- A] Rs.52000
- B] Rs.64000
- C] Rs.32000
- D] Rs.12000

Q49. The difference between the compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum at 12% per annum for 2 years is Rs.126.72. Find the sum.

- A] Rs.8800
- B] Rs.7800
- C] Rs.8000
- D] Rs.8500

Q50. If a person walks at 14 km/hr instead of 10 km/hr, he would have walked 20 km more. The actual distance travelled by him is:

- A] 50 km
- B] 56 km
- C] 70 km
- D] 80 km

Q51. A train can travel 50 % faster than a car. Both start from point A at the same time and reach point B away from A at the same time. On the way, however, the train lost about 12.5 minutes while stopping at the stations. The speed of the car is:

- A] 100 kmph
- B] 120kmph
- C] 210kmph
- D] 200kmph

Q52. A boat goes a certain distance at 30 km/hr and comes back the same distance at 60 km/hr. What is the average speed (in km/hr) for the total journey?

- A] 45
- B] 40
- C] 35
- D] 55

Q53. Ram completes 60% of a task in 15 days and then takes the help of Rahim and Rachel. Rahim is 50% as efficient as Ram is and Rachel is 50% as efficient as Rahim is. In how many more days will they complete the work?

- A] 40/7
- B] 20/7
- C] 30/7
- D] 10/7

Q54. Two solutions of 90% and 97% purity are mixed resulting in 21 litres of mixture of 94 % purity. How much is the quantity of the first solution in the resulting mixture?

- A] 15 litres
- B] 12 litres
- C] 9 litres
- D] 6 litres

Q55. The speed of three cars is in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4. What is the ratio among the times taken by these cars to travel the same distance?

- A] 6:4:3
- B] 6:5:4
- C] 1:2:3
- D] 3:4:6

Q56. If the true discount on a sum due 2 years hence at 14% per annum be Rs. 168, the sum due is:

- A] Rs. 768
- B] Rs. 760
- C] Rs. 785
- D] Rs. 750

Q57. A shopkeeper allows a discount of 12.5% on the marked price of a certain article and makes a profit of 20%. If the article cost the shopkeeper Rs. 210, what price must be marked on the article?

- A] Rs. 288
- B] Rs. 280
- C] Rs. 388
- D] Rs. 208

Q58. A merchant bought two transistors, which together cost him Rs. 480. He sold one of them at a loss of 15% and other at a gain of 19%. If the selling price of both the transistors are equal, find the cost of the lower priced transistor.

- A] Rs. 300
- B] Rs. 200
- C] Rs. 500
- D] Rs. 400

Q59. A vessel is full of refined oil. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the refined oil is taken out and the vessel is filled with mustard oil. If the process is repeated 4 times and 10 litres of refined oil is finally left in the vessel, what is the capacity of the vessel?

- A] 33 litres

B] $\frac{2460}{81}$ litres

C] $\frac{2560}{81}$ litres

- D] 30 litres

Q60. A bartender stole champagne from a bottle that contained 50% of spirit and he replaced what he had stolen with champagne having 20% spirit. The bottle then contained only 25% spirit. How much of the bottle did he steal?

- A] 80%
- B] 83.33%
- C] 85.71%
- D] 88.88%

Q61. Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:**Some bags are hot.****All hot things are cakes.****Conclusions:****I. All cakes are bags.****II. All bags are cakes.**

- A) Conclusion I follows
- B) Conclusion II follows
- C) Neither I nor II follows
- D) Both I and II follows

Q62. Direction: In the following question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements:**I. Sohan is a good sportsman.****II. Sportsmen are healthy.****Conclusions:****I. All healthy people are sportsmen.****II. Sohan is healthy.**

- A) Conclusion I follows
- B) Conclusion II follows
- C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- D) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows

Q63. Assertion: The human heart has four chambers.

Reason: The heart's four chambers include two atria and two ventricles, each with specific functions.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64.Assertion: The process of osmosis involves the movement of water molecules from a region of higher solute concentration to a region of lower solute concentration.

Reason: Osmosis is a passive transport process driven by a concentration gradient.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1: The capital of Japan is Tokyo.

Statement 2: The capital of South Korea is Seoul.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q66.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct

Statement 1:Sodium is a non-metal.

Statement 2:Chlorine is a metal.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, select the odd one from the given alternatives.

- A) RTV
- B) HJL
- C) KMP
- D) BDF

Q68. Direction: In the following question, select the odd word/ letter/ number from the given alternatives.

- A) ACDF
- B) TUOP
- C) HIVW
- D) FGKL

Q69. Direction: A boy and a girl are playing in a park. The only daughter of the maternal grandfather of the girl is the sister of the boy's father. How is the boy related to the girl?

- A) Father
- B) Grandfather
- C) Son
- D) Cousin

Q70. Direction: Rakesh is six ranks ahead of Tanvir in a class of 42 students. If Tanvir's rank is eighteenth from the last, then what is Rakesh's rank from the start?

- A) 14th
- B) 15th
- C) 19th
- D) 17th

Q71.Direction: In a certain code language, FRAME is written as IUDPH. How is ROYAL written in that code language?

- A) XVTGM
- B) MRDXO
- C) XIDPH
- D) URBDO

Q72. Direction: In a certain code language, FRIED is written as EQHDC. How is RUSTY written in that code language?

- A) PAXYZ
- B) QTRSX
- C) PAR SX
- D) NQVSZ

Q73. Direction: If MIGHT is written as KGEFR, how can DIARY be written in that code?

- A) AGZPV
- B) BGYPW
- C) BGWOV
- D) AGYNW

Q74.Direction: In a certain code, REDIP is the code for PRIDE. Which is the word for AERDC is that code?

- A) CADRE
- B) CARED
- C) RACED
- D) CEDAR

Q75.Direction: Rajan started from his house and went 2 km east then he turned right and went 3 km, again turned right and went 3 km, again he turned right and covered 1 km and finally after turning right and going 1 km he reached point K. In which direction was Rajan walking when he reached?

- A) West
- B) East
- C) South
- D) North

Q76.Which of these straits separates Asia from Africa ?

- A) Malacca
- B) Hormuz
- C) Bab-al-Mandeb
- D) Bosphorus

Q77. Q.6.What is the primary role of an investment bank?

- A) Accepting deposits from the public
- B) Providing mortgage loans
- C) Advising on corporate mergers and acquisitions
- D) Regulating monetary policy

Q78. What is the term for the interest rate at which RBI lends to commercial banks for a short duration?

- A) CRR

- B) SLR
- C) Repo Rate
- D) Reverse Repo Rate

Q79. What are the two lower chambers of the heart called in animals with a circulatory system?

- A) Arteries
- B) Capillaries
- C) Ventricles
- D) Atria

Q80. Which organs are part of the excretory system?

- A) Liver, stomach, and small intestine
- B) Kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra
- C) Heart, lungs, and brain
- D) Pancreas, gallbladder, and spleen

Q81. 'Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management' is inserted into the Schedule of the Constitution by which of the following Constitutional Amendments?

- A) 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
- B) 44th Constitutional Amendment
- C) 73rd Constitutional Amendment
- D) 74th Constitutional Amendment

Q82. According to Article 74 of the Constitution, which of the following statements relating to the advice tendered by Ministers to the President would be correct?

- A) It shall not be inquired into in any court.
- B) It can be inquired into in the Supreme Court.
- C) It can be inquired into in all the courts.
- D) It cannot be inquired into in the High Courts.

Q83. The 'Lake Tahoe' recently seen in the news is located in?

- A) United States
- B) Japan
- C) India
- D) Brazil

Q84. Which of the following is a feature of a tropical monsoon climate?

- A) High average temperatures year-round
- B) Consistent rainfall throughout the year
- C) Dry summers and wet winters
- D) Extreme temperature variations between day and night

Q85. The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) was established by which of the following?

- A) RBI
- B) SEBI
- C) NITI
- D) None

Q86. What is "fast fashion" in the fashion industry?

- A. Clothing made to last a lifetime
- B. Ethically produced clothing
- C. Quickly produced and affordable clothing
- D. High-end designer clothing

Q87. What does "Haute Couture" mean in the fashion industry?

- A. High street fashion
- B. Custom-made, high-end fashion
- C. Vintage clothing
- D. Eco-friendly fashion

Q88. What is the primary purpose of clothing?

- A) Fashion
- B) Protection
- C) Status symbol

D) Comfort

Q89. Which natural fiber is commonly used to make jeans?

- A) Silk
- B) Cotton
- C) Wool
- D) Linen

Q90. What type of clothing is designed for use in extreme cold weather conditions?

- A) Swimsuit
- B) Tuxedo
- C) Parka
- D) Sundress

Q91. French revolution broke out in the year :

- A. 1917
- B. 1911
- C. 1789
- D. 1790

Q92. Wall Street collapse led to _____

- A. World War II
- B. Recession
- C. U.S. attack on Iraq
- D. Great Depression

Q93. Does the President of India have veto power?

- A. Yes
- B. Only for money bills
- C. The Constitution is silent on this
- D. No

Q94. Where was Mahatma Gandhi born?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Assam
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Gujarat

Q95.The red colour of human blood is due to:

- A. Myoglobin
- B. Haemoglobin
- C. immunoglobulin
- D. haptoglobin

Q96.How many states are there in the Indian union?

- A.27
- B.28
- C.29
- D.30

Q97.The Mughal Gardens, situated on the premises of Rashtrapati Bhavan, the official residence of the President of India in New Delhi, are open to the public in the months of ____every year.

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

Q98.Who is the chairman of NITI Aayog?

- A. President
- B. RBI Governor
- C. Finance Secretary
- D. Prime Minister

Q99.Shivkumar Sharma is famous for playing the

- A. Sitar
- B. Flute
- C. Santoor

D. Tabla

Q100. Which is post - harvest folk dance in Assam

- A. Ankia Nat
- B. Bihu
- C. Raut Nacha
- D. Namgen

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	C	A	B	C	D	A	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	D	A	C	C	D	C	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	D	D	A	A	A	B	D	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	B	A	B	A	A	C	A	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	A	D	C	A	A	B	B	A	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	A	C	A	A	A	B	C	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	B	A	A	B	C	C	A	D	C
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	B	B	A	B	C	C	C	C	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	A	A	C	D	C	B	B	B	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	A	D	B	B	B	D	C	B

SOLUTIONS

1-D

The passage provides some background information on the origins of French materialism. In the final paragraph, the basis of French materialism is introduced. In a sense, this is an introductory text on French materialism that offers no evaluation. Therefore, option D is the greatest option.

2-D

The author's perspective on metaphysics can be deduced from the following line: "Metaphysics succumbed for good and all to materialism, which was now perfected by speculation and coincided with humanism." Clearly, he views materialism as the superior option; therefore, option D is the correct response.

3-C

The answer to this query can be found in the following lines: "He completely separated his physics and metaphysics." In his physics, matter is the sole substance, the sole foundation of being and perception.

4-A

Refer to the paragraph: There are two tendencies of French materialism, one of which derives its origin from Descartes and the other from Locke. The latter is pre-eminently an element in French culture and merges directly into socialism. The former, viz., the mechanical materialism, is absorbed in French natural science. The French materialism which derives directly from Descartes does not concern us particularly, any more than the French school of Newton and French natural science generally. Only this much needs to be said. In his physics Descartes invested matter with self-creative power, and he conceived mechanical movement to be its vital act. He separated his physics completely from his metaphysics. Within his physics matter is the only substance, the only basis of being and perceiving. Mechanical French materialism absorbed the physics of Descartes, while rejecting his metaphysics. His pupils were anti-metaphysicians by profession, that is to say, they were physicians.

Option A can be derived from the lines: Mechanical French materialism absorbed the physics of Descartes, while rejecting his metaphysics.

Option B is incorrect. The line in the passage is: His pupils were anti-metaphysicians by profession, that is to say, they were physicians. This does not tell us anything about the work done by the pupils of Descartes being immaterial.

Option C is incorrect as it is not given that the metaphysics of Descartes was based on physical matter; his physics was.

Option D is too convoluted and incorrect in nature. It just picks on different parts of the passage without actually making any sense. It is a combination of random sentences from the passage but these sentiments find no mention in the passage. No such information is available about Locke in the passage.

5-B

The passage is a clear critique of the type of authors to whom the West attributes multicultural status and the emptiness of their claims. Option B precisely mirrors this thought. Option D is the only choice that comes near, but it is only partially accurate. It is possible that the West does not value genuine multicultural voices, but this sentiment is not reflected in the passage.

6-C

Clearly, the author is not a devotee of these authors, but his criticism pertains to the western genre as a whole, not to specific authors. This eliminates option A because it is too strong. Options B and D do not accurately reflect his obviously negative attitude towards these authors. This is accurately reflected in option C, which is a balanced answer that conveys the author's concern regarding the issue.

7-D

Creole means 'Of or relating to a language that arises from contact between two other languages and has features of both'.

When this definition is combined with the sentiments conveyed in the second paragraph, the answer becomes clear: choice D.

8-A

Option A is the incorrect inference. Refer to the lines: Choice of language, of course, is one hammer used to strike at such authors. I refuse to take up that hammer. What if they write in English or French? Only a dishonest critic would use that forced/free choice to dismiss the work of a writer, for — as Sujata Bhatt puts it in one of her poems — what language has not been the language of the oppressor?

Remember, the author says the choice of language is a hammer that is used by some but it is one that should not be. The word 'cannot' is incorrect here. It can be used but should not be.

Option B can be derived from the lines: And, by the same token, what language cannot be used to resist, at least to a degree, the commands of the oppressor?

Option C can be derived from the lines: They are the mirror images that make the liberal West feel comfortable with itself, because it feels that in gazing on them (and their works) it is reading and championing the Other.

Option D can be derived from the lines: Here is the first line of a long mantra: naipaul-rushdie-zadie-kureishi-monica...How convenient to look at an Other who speaks one's own language! No, I am not accusing Rushdie and Naipaul of bland mimicry or of consciously catering to Western opinions. These, and many others like them, are excellent writers, and people of much independence of thought and posture. One or two of them might even be great writers.

Remember, he is mentioning all these authors in the same breath. And from his own observation, all of them cannot be great (they are placed at par at the start of the passage). Hence, this is a valid inference.

9-B

The answer to this query can be found in the following lines: "Therefore, as the distinction occurs in the sphere of external use, which is naturally divisible, the reservation of one portion while another is being disposed of is not the retention of an ownership without usefulness." When an author reserves certain rights for himself, a clear distinction is made in the realm of external use, as stated explicitly. Consequently, option B is the accurate response.

10-B

The definition of larceny is "the act of taking something from someone else without their permission." The correct choice would be option B, given this information.

11-C

The author is attempting to make a point that authors' and inventors' words should be safeguarded, and that these terms should not be utilised arbitrarily or without providing any benefit to the original authors or inventors. Option C is the one that most accurately conveys this feeling.

12-C

The passage mentions that, *"It is not possible to state accurately, and establish explicitly by law and right, just how far the new form, which accrues through repeated expression, should transmute the scientific treasure or the thoughts of others, who are still in external possession, into a special mental possession of the person who re-constructs them; how far, in other words, a repetition of an author's work should be called a plagiarism"*. This clearly demonstrates how difficult it is to define plagiarism, as it cannot be determined to what extent an author's work constitutes plagiarism. This leads us directly to option C.

13-D

In the given case, option D is the best answer.

The passage primarily highlights two forms of aesthetic perceptions: classical aesthetics of being and aesthetics of illusions.

The author highlights the two forms, their shortcomings and how we need to find a middle path for the two. Option D fits here as it aligns with the general content of the passage.

Option A is incorrect as there is no indication of domination of one form over the other.

Option B is incorrect as there is no mention of the fact whether these two perceptions are incoherent/incomplete.

Option C is extreme in its nature and the passage does not imply that these perceptions change the way humans live.

14-A

Option A is incorrect. Refer to the lines: The way of doing so becomes evident once it is clear that the alternative paths are just variations of a third path that is already well trodden, where intuition and reflection are on a pilgrimage to being or appearance.

The alternate path exists already and is well trodden; this option talks about it being developed anew.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Since its Platonic beginnings, philosophical aesthetics has been impelled by an alternative that is as enlightening as it is misleading. Aesthetic perception has been attributed the capacity either to gain a genuine access to being or to disclose a genuine sphere of illusion [Schein]. In the first figure of thought, aesthetic perception is seen as an encounter with how things truly are, as a penetration of illusory conditions of everyday life.

Option C can be derived from the lines: The classical aesthetics of being understands the aesthetic process as the revelation of an otherwise concealed higher sense or being. In current discussions, though, a non-classical variation, one frequently formulated in media theory, plays a big part; in the objects of art, this variation sees at work a discovery of the constructiveness of all relations of the real. Both variations of an aesthetics of being do, however, assume that general structures of reality can be recognized in or by means of aesthetic perception;....

As we can see from the above, the classical aesthetics of being is connected with reality.

Option D can be derived from the lines: It describes the process of aesthetic experience as entering the sphere of illusion, an illusion that is otherwise ignored, one that is located outside the continuity of being.

15-C

This is a simple fact based question.

You just need to match the appropriate terms on the left with those on the right.

Here are the references for you in the passage:

1. Aesthetic perception has been attributed the capacity either to gain a genuine access to being or to disclose a genuine sphere of illusion [Schein].
2. Hegel's hugely influential discussion of the absolute's sensuous illusion [sinnlicher Schein]
3. Nietzsche's ideas about artistically exposing the illusionary character [Scheincharakter]
4. Bloch's aesthetics of anticipating [Vorschein]
5. An aesthetics of illusion [aesthetik des Scheins],

16-C

Option C is incorrect here. Refer to the line: For the aesthetics of illusion the field - or, more radically, the time span - of the aesthetic is a separate zone from which nothing can be inferred about the constitution of reality.

Aesthetic of illusions sees no value (rather than limited value) the field of aesthetics can infer about the constitution of reality

Option A can be derived from the lines: The classical aesthetics of being understands the aesthetic process as the revelation of an otherwise concealed higher sense or being. Both variations of an aesthetics of being do, however, assume that general structures of reality can be recognized in or by means of aesthetic perception; the basic constitution of reality becomes visible in the constitution of aesthetic perception...

...For the aesthetics of illusion the field - or, more radically, the time span - of the aesthetic is a separate zone from which nothing can be inferred about the constitution of reality.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Each of these positions has been defended in very different variations and with enormously varying willingness to form alliances.

Option D can be derived from the lines: In current discussions, though, a non-classical variation, one frequently formulated in media theory, plays a big part; in the objects of art, this variation sees at work a discovery of the constructiveness of all relations of the real.

17-D

Refer to the context: 'Some, perhaps most, scholars endorse a nativist view that numbers are biologically endowed,' he said. 'But I'd argue that, while there's a biological grounding, language and cultural traits are necessary for the establishment of number itself.'

It is clear from the context the nativists hold an opinion opposite to Rafael Núñez. In the above lines, the author is limiting the role of biological grounding. We need to find an option that states the opposite of this. This sentiment is best reflected by option D in the given case.

Nativism refers to the theory that concepts, mental capacities, and mental structures are innate rather than acquired by learning.

18-C

The problem with option C is that it changes the scope of the given passage and becomes too broad based on the given context. The given passage is dealing with numbers and our sense of numbers. Option C changes the scope to the full subjects of mathematics and science. This makes it an incorrect answer choice in the given context.

19-B

Refer to the lines: 'Some, perhaps most, scholars endorse a nativist view that numbers are biologically endowed,' he said. 'But I'd argue that, while there's a biological grounding, language and cultural traits are necessary for the establishment of number itself.'

We can see that option B is the best answer in the given case.

20-C

Option A can be derived from the lines: 'Some, perhaps most, scholars endorse a nativist view that numbers are biologically endowed,' he said. 'But I'd argue that, while there's a biological grounding, language and cultural traits are necessary for the establishment of number itself.'

Option B can be derived from the lines:

'The idea of an inherited number sense as the unique building block of complex mathematical skill has had an unusual attraction,' said the neuroscientist Wim Fias of the University of Gent in Belgium. 'It fits the general enthusiasm and hope to expect solutions from biological explanations,' in particular, by coupling 'the mystery of human mind and behaviour with the promises offered by genetic research.' But Fias agrees with Núñez that the available evidence – neuroscientific, cognitive, anthropological – just doesn't support the idea.

21-A

Metaphorical is figurative or symbolic way of conveying the feelings of the day or the place or something else by comparing one thing to the other. Here, chumminess which means friendliness is being compared to a food item and the author is trying to say, friendliness was not present between them at the moment and there was "studied formality" which means they were deliberately trying to be formal. It was not available on the menu as they were meeting at a restaurant. Refer to the lines of para 2, 'We meet at Remy's, an Italian restaurant tucked away on 53rd Street, just across the road from our New York headquarters at 1330 Avenue of the Americas.' And 'David is wearing his

usual rumpled dark suit, white shirt and tie. Chumminess is off the menu today, replaced by a studied formality.' So, this is the correct option.

Option b). Pun states witticism or jokes with the play of words. If metaphor had not been an option, this could have been considered. So, this is not the apt choice for this question.

Option c). Irony means satire or mockery. And it is not conveyed through the lines over here, so an incorrect option.

Option d). Overstatement means exaggerating an idea or situation. From the given phrase, this is not coming out. So, it is not the right option.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

22-D

The lines convey that the author is feeling excited and happy.

Option a). Quizzical means puzzled and curious. This is definitely not true about the author's feelings.

Option b). Composed means someone who is calm and unaffected with any information or situation. This is not the case here; the author was excited as he started doing self-evaluation.

Refer to the last lines of the given passage, '...that all my earlier roles as a reporter, news editor and manager have built to this moment. I'm ready to take on the top job.' So, this is not the right option.

Option c). Indifferent means uncaring, unresponsive. This is an irrelevant option.

Option d). Ecstatic means overjoyed, feeling blissful and this is quite apparent (obvious) from the lines. So, this is the right option. Refer lines, 'Editor of the Financial Times. It takes a few seconds to grasp that I've been handed one of the best jobs in world journalism.'

Hence, option (d) is the correct option.

23-D

Statement (i) is not clear from the passage, as it is only talking about David, who according to the author, never meets anyone without an agenda. Refer lines, 'David Bell would like lunch. No specific agenda. Seriously? I've known David for 20 years and he always has an agenda.' This is an incorrect statement.

Statement (ii) is a correct statement. The author is surprised and confused about David Bell's interest in him and it is quite evident from the lines, 'David Bell would like lunch. No specific agenda. Seriously? I've known David for 20 years and he always has an agenda.'

Statement (iii) is an incorrect statement because the author is not saying that he himself is an underdog. He says that they as a team used to be underdogs, not he alone. Refer to lines, 'We were the scrappy underdogs determined to make our numbers count.'

Statement (iv) is a correct statement. David is influential as is implied from the lines, 'He is an agent of influence with two intersecting roles: director for people at Pearson which owns the Financial Times and non-sitting chairman of the FT.'

Since S both statements (ii) and (iv) are correct and it is not given in the no option mentions this, so we have to go with option (d), which says (None of the Above).

Hence, option (d) is correct.

24-D

From the above-given lines, it can be inferred that the FT entered the American market in 1999 to challenge the share of American media in the market. The company put the logo of the FT at the top of the skyscraper to "mark the moment" which means it was done strategically.

All the three options (a), (b), and (c) are correct and can be inferred from the line given in the question.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

25-A

"Art" means skill and is a synonym for the word craft. Moreover, it goes with the preposition 'of' that follows craft in the line. Refer lines, '...but I do know the craft/art of journalism.'

Option b). "Expertise" also means skill or craft but it cannot be followed by the preposition 'of'. If the sentence had been '...but I do have the expertise in journalism', then it could have been the best option. Thus, it is an incorrect option.

Option c). "Work" means effort, labour, or toil. None of these mean craft. So, it is an incorrect option.

Option d). "Unskilled" is the opposite of craft. It means when a person does not possess any expertise. It is an irrelevant option.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

26-A

The correct spelling is "parallel."

27-A

The correct spelling is "inconvenience."

28-B

The correct spelling is "bureaucrat."

29-D

The correct spelling is "Committee."

30-D

The correct spelling is "separate."

31-D

The plural form of "genus" is "genera." "Genuses" is not the correct plural form.

32-B

The plural form of "index" is "indices." "Indexies" and "Indexi" are not correct plurals.

33-A

The plural form of "oasis" is "oases." "Oasi" and "Oasiums" are not correct plurals.

34-B

The plural form of "virus" is "viruses." "Viri" and "Virii" are not standard plurals.

35-A

The plural form of "alumnus" is "alumni." "Alumnuses" and "Alumns" are not the correct plurals.

36-A

"Obscure" is the opposite of "clear."

37-C

"Conquer" is the opposite of "surrender."

38-A

"Construct" is the opposite of "demolish."

39-A

"Acquire" is the opposite of "lose."

40-D

"Chaotic" is the opposite of "orderly."

41-C

$3547^{153} \times 251^{72}$

$7^{153} \times 1^{72}$

$$7 \times 1$$

42-A

$$264^{102} \times 264^{103}$$

$$4^{102} + 4^{103}$$

$$6 + 6 \times 4 = 30 = 0$$

43-D

$$4^{11} \times 7^5 \times 11^2$$

$$2^{22} \times 7^5 \times 11^2$$

$$22 + 5 + 2$$

$$29$$

44-C

$$2^{31/5}$$

$$2^3/5 = 3$$

45-A

$$\text{Total cost of pure milk} = 20 \times 18 = 360$$

Now 5 litres of water added and sell at CP

$$\text{Then SP} = 25 \times 18 = 450$$

$$P\% = \left(\frac{90}{360} \right) \times 100 = 25\%$$

46-A

$$\text{Cost Price of 5 kg} = \text{Rs.}(14 \times 2 + x \times 3) = (28 + 3x).$$

$$\text{Sell price of 5 kg} = \text{Rs.}(22 \times 5) = \text{Rs.} 110.$$

$$[(110 - (28 + 3x)) / (28 + 3x)] \times 100 = 10$$

$$[82 - 3x / 28 + 3x] = 1 / 10$$

$$820 - 30x = 28 + 3x$$

$$33x = 792$$

$$x = 24$$

47-B

$$684 \times 759 \times 413 \times 676$$

$$4 \times 9 \times 3 \times 6 = 648$$

Last digit = 8

48-B

B is the difference B/w 2 years of interest So $B = 160$

Difference B/w 3 years of C.I and S.I

$$= 3B + C = 488$$

$$160 \times 3 + C = 8$$

C is calculated on 8

$$= \text{rate} = 8 / 160 \times 100 = 5\%$$

$$A = 160 / 5 \times 100 = 3200$$

$$P = 3200 / 5 \times 100$$

$$P = 64000 \text{ Rs.}$$

49-A

Difference B/W C.I and S.I = $P (r/100)^2$

$$126.72 = p (12/100)^2$$

$$P = 8800$$

50-A

Let the actual distance travelled be x km.

Then,

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{x + 20}{14}$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x = 10x + 200$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 50 \text{ km.}$$

51-B

Let the speed of the car be $x \text{ kmph}$.

$$\text{Then, speed of the train} = \frac{150}{100}x = \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) \text{ kmph.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{75}{x} - \frac{75}{(3/2)x} &= \frac{125}{10 \times 60} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{75}{x} - \frac{50}{x} &= \frac{5}{24} \\ \Rightarrow x &= \left(\frac{25 \times 24}{5} \right) = 120 \text{ kmph.}\end{aligned}$$

52-B

Given: Speed of boat is 30 km/hr and 60 km/hr for same distance.

So, Average speed = $\frac{2xy}{x+y}$ (for same distance)

Putting the values $x = 30$ and $y = 60$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{2 \times 30 \times 60}{30 + 60} \Rightarrow \frac{3600}{90}$$

$$\text{Average speed} = 40$$

53-A

Ram completes 60% of the task in 15 days.

i.e., he completes 4% of the task in a day.

Rahim is 50% as efficient as Ram is.

Therefore, Rahim will complete 2% of the task in a day.

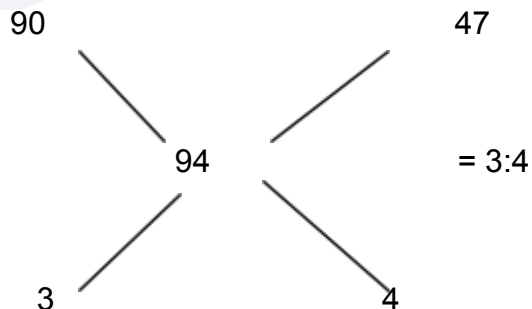
Rachel is 50% as efficient as Rahim is

Therefore, Rachel will complete 1% of the task in a day.

Together, Ram, Rahim and Rachel will complete $4 + 2 + 1 = 7\%$ of the work in a day.

They have another 40% of the task to be completed.

Therefore, they will take $40/7$ more days to complete the task.

54-C

First solution = $\frac{3}{7} \times 21 = 9\text{L}$

55-A

Ratio of time = $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{4}$
 = 6 : 4 : 3

56-A

$$\text{P.W.} = \frac{100 \times \text{T.D.}}{R \times T} = \frac{100 \times 168}{14 \times 2} = 600.$$

$$\therefore \text{Sum} = (\text{P.W.} + \text{T.D.}) = \text{Rs. } (600 + 168) = \text{Rs. } 768.$$

57-A

$$\text{CP} = 210$$

$$\text{SP} = 210 \times 1.2 = 252$$

$$\text{MP} = 252 \times \frac{100}{87.5} = 288$$

58-B

Let CP of one Transistor = x

Another transistor = $480 - x$

$$\text{Now } x \times \frac{85}{100} = (480 - x) \times \frac{119}{100}$$

$$x = 280 \text{ another} = 200$$

59-C

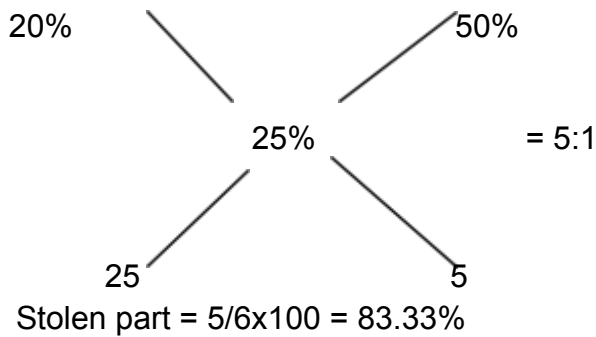
$Y = X/4$, final = 10 L

$N=4$

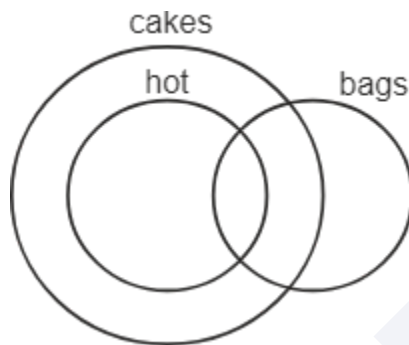
$$X (1 - \frac{X}{4})^4 = 10\text{L}$$

$$X (\frac{3}{4})^4 = 10$$

$$X = \frac{256}{81} \times 10 = \frac{2560}{81} \text{ L}$$

60-B**61-C**

Based on the given statements, the Venn diagram is as follows –



Let's analyze the conclusions –

Conclusion (I): All cakes are bags – From the Venn diagram, the circle of bags does not completely overlap the circle of cakes. This means that some cakes are bags. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): All bags are cakes – From the Venn diagram, the circle of cakes does not completely overlap the circle of bags. This means that some bags are not cakes. So, this conclusion does not follow.

So, neither I nor II follows. Hence, the third option is correct.

62-B

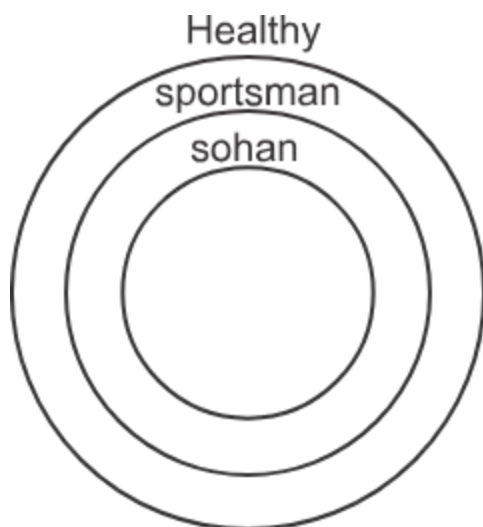
Given:

Statements:

I. Sohan is a good sportsman.

II. Sportsmen are healthy.

The Venn diagram is–



Let's analyze the conclusions—

Conclusion (I): All healthy people are sportsmen.

From the Venn diagram, some healthy people are not sportsmen as they lie outside the circle that represents sportsmen. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): Sohan is healthy.

From the Venn diagram, the circle that represents sohan lies completely inside the circle that represents healthy. So, this conclusion follows.

Thus, only conclusion II follows. Hence, the second option is correct.

63-A

The human heart has four chambers: two atria, which receive blood, and two ventricles, which pump blood to different parts of the body. Each chamber serves a specific function in the circulation of blood.

64-A

Osmosis is a passive process where water molecules move from areas of lower solute concentration to areas of higher solute concentration, driven by the concentration gradient.

65-B

Tokyo is indeed the capital of Japan, but Seoul is the capital of South Korea.

66-C

Sodium is a metal, and chlorine is a non-metal.

67-C

Let's check the options –

First option: RTV; $R + 2 = T$; $T + 2 = V$

Second option: HJL; $H + 2 = J$; $J + 2 = L$

Third option: KMP; $K + 2 = M$; $M + 3 = P$

Fourth option: BDF; $B + 2 = D$; $D + 2 = F$

The difference between the letters of the third option is different from the other options. So, the third option is different from the others.

Hence, the third option is correct.

68-A

Let's check the options —

First option: ACDF; $A + 1 = B$, $D + 1 = E$

Second option: TUOP; $T + 1 = U$, $O + 1 = P$

Third option: HIVW; $H + 1 = I$, $V + 1 = W$

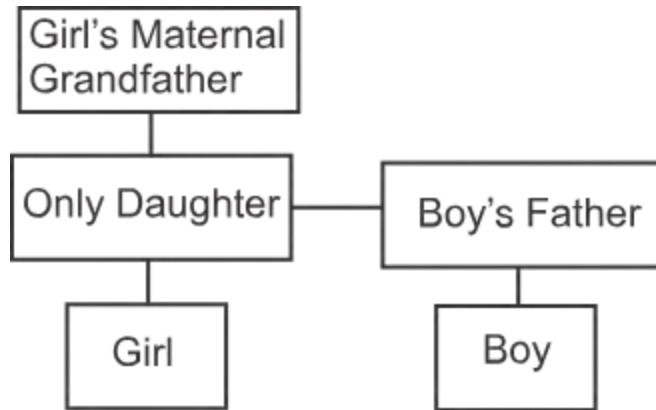
Fourth option: FGKL; $F + 1 = G$, $K + 1 = L$

All the options are the same except the first option.

Hence, the first option is correct.

69-D

As per the given instructions, the family tree will be drawn as shown below –



So, from the above family tree, the boy is the cousin of that girl. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

70-C

Given:

Tanvir is 6 positions behind Rakesh in a class of 42 students. Tanvir is ranked 18th from the bottom.

Rakesh's position from last is $(18 + 6) = 24$.

The rank of Rakesh from the start is $42 - 24 + 1 = 19$.

Hence, the third option is correct.

71-D

Given:

FRAME is written as IUDPH

Like, $F + 3 = I$; $R + 3 = U$; $A + 3 = D$; $M + 3 = P$; $E + 3 = H$

Similarly, ROYAL is written as –

$R + 3 = U$; $O + 3 = R$; $Y + 3 = B$; $A + 3 = D$; $L + 3 = O$

So, ROYAL is written as URBDO in that code language.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

72-B

Given:

FRIED is written as EQHDC

Like, $F - 1 = E$; $R - 1 = Q$; $I - 1 = H$; $E - 1 = D$; $D - 1 = C$

The consistent difference between the letters of word and code is 1.

Similarly, RUSTY is written as –

$R - 1 = Q$; $U - 1 = T$; $S - 1 = R$; $T - 1 = S$; $Y - 1 = X$

So, RUSTY is written as QTRSX in that code language.

Hence, the second option is correct.

73-B

Given:

MIGHT is written as KGEFR

Here, $M - 2 = K$; $I - 2 = G$; $G - 2 = E$; $H - 2 = F$; $T - 2 = R$

Similarly, DIARY will be coded as:

$D - 2 = B$; $I - 2 = G$; $A - 2 = Y$; $R - 2 = P$; $Y - 2 = W$

Therefore, the required code is BGYPW.

Hence, the second option is correct.

74-A

Given:

REDIP is the code for PRIDE.

Like, The letters of REDIP have been rearranged to form the word PRIDE.

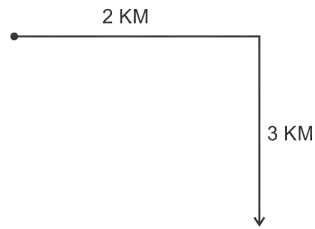
Similarly, The word **CADRE** will be formed by rearranging the letters of the letter cluster AERDC.

Hence, the **first option** is correct.

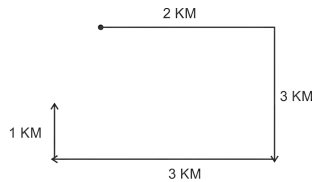
75-B

From the given information,

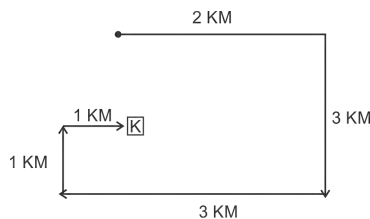
Step 1: Rajan started from his house and went 2 km east then he turned right and went 3 km.



Step 2: He turned right and went 3 km and then again he turned right and covered 1 km.



Step 3: He turned right and went 1 km and he reached point K.



From the above final diagram, it is clear that Rajan was walking in the East direction when he reached point K.

Hence, second option is correct.

76-C

Bab-al-Mandeb strait separates Asia from Africa and it is located between Yemen and Djibouti which is in the African continent. Most of the trade is done through this strait by Asian countries with the Western countries. Bosphorous strait is between the Turkey, Hormuz strait is found between Iran and Oman, Malacca strait is found between Malaysia and Indonesia.

77-C

Investment banks provide advisory services for mergers, acquisitions, and other corporate finance activities.

78-C

Repo rate refers to the rate at which commercial banks borrow money by selling their securities to the Central Bank of our country i.e. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to maintain liquidity, in case of shortage of funds or due to some statutory measures.

79-C

The two lower chambers of the heart in animals with a circulatory system are called "ventricles." So, the correct answer is (c) Ventricles.

80-B

The excretory system includes the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. These organs are responsible for filtering waste products from the blood and eliminating them from the body.

81-D

The 12th Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992. It has 18 subjects.

82-A

There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who shall act by such advice in his functions. The question of whether any and, if so, what advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

83-A

Lake Tahoe is the largest alpine lake in North America, and the second deepest lake in the US, with Crater Lake in Oregon being the deepest in the US.

84-C

A tropical monsoon climate is characterized by dry winters and wet summers due to the seasonal reversal of winds.

85-D

The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) was established by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to manage the Investor Education and Protection Fund. It focuses on refunding shares, unclaimed dividends, matured deposits, and debentures to investors, among other responsibilities

86-C

"Fast fashion" refers to clothing that is quickly produced and offered at affordable prices, but it may not always be ethically produced or built to last.

87-B

The correct answer is B. "Haute Couture" refers to custom-made, high-end fashion that is meticulously crafted for individual clients.

88-B

The correct answer is B. Clothing primarily serves to protect the body from environmental elements such as cold, heat, and physical hazards.

89-B

The correct answer is B. Cotton is the natural fiber commonly used to make jeans due to its durability and comfort.

90-C

The correct answer is C. A parka is designed for use in extreme cold weather conditions, providing insulation and protection from the elements.

91-C

The French Revolution was a time of profound social and political transformation in France that affected not just that country but also the entirety of Europe. A republic took the place of the absolute monarchy that had controlled France for generations. Many of the tenets of contemporary democracy, like the rights of man and citizen and the separation of powers, were also established as a result of the Revolution.

92-D

The Great Depression started in 1929 after Wall Street crashed. The 20th century's worst economic downturn, the Great Depression, occurred. In 1929, it started in the United States and expanded fast to other nations. The Great Depression was a prolonged period of time marked by high unemployment, abject poverty, and misery. Eight blocks long Wall Street is located in Lower Manhattan's Financial District. It is located in New York City.

93-A

Article 111 of the Indian constitution specifies about the veto powers of the President. President has three veto powers, i.e. absolute, suspension and pocket veto. A bill is introduced in the Parliament, and if Parliament passes the bill then before it becomes an act, it has to be presented to the President for his approval. President of India can either reject the bill, return the bill or withhold his/her assent to the bill. This choice or consent is known as the veto power of the President.

94-D

On October 2, 1869, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar, Gujarat, in western India. The occasion is now known as Gandhi Jayanti. His mother's name was Putlibai, and his father's name was Karamchand Gandhi. A lawyer, politician, social activist, and author, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi led the nationalist movement that opposed British rule in India.

95-B

The red color of human blood is caused mostly by a molecule known as hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is a protein present in red blood cells that transports oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body's tissues and organs. Hemoglobin also aids in the transfer of carbon dioxide, a byproduct of metabolism, back to the lungs for expiration. The red color of hemoglobin is a result of its iron content. When hemoglobin binds with oxygen in the lungs, it forms a complex called oxyhemoglobin, which is bright red in color.

96-B

In India there are 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Recently in 2019 the state of Jammu and Kashmir was bifurcated into two union territories, i.e. J&K and Ladakh. After this bifurcation India has now 28 states and 8 UTs.

97-B

The Mughal Garden is only accessible to the general public in February and March, when the flowers are in their prime. It is one of the most well-liked tourist attractions in the city. The garden is well known for its lovely flowers and lush vibrant plants. The garden is divided into several sections. Each section of the garden emphasizes a different plant or flower.

98- D

The government established NITI Aayog in 2015 through an executive resolution. It is an executive body. India's Prime Minister serves as the NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog's ex-officio chairman. The Government of India uses NITI Aayog, a significant evolutionary change, as its primary platform for bringing the States together to act in the national interest and advancing cooperative federalism.

99-C

Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma was born in 1938 in Jammu. Pandit Shivr Kumar Sharma was a famous Indian musician and Santoor player. He is credited with using Santoor and including it in Indian Classical Music for the first time. He partnered as a music

composer with Indian flautist Hariprasad Chaurasia and composed music for numerous Indian movies under the moniker Shiv-Hari. He recently took his last breath on 10 May 2022.

100-B

Three significant cultural festivals known collectively as "Bihu" are celebrated in the Indian state of Assam: "Rongali" or "Bohag Bihu" in April, "Kongali" or "Kati Bihu" in October or November, and "Bhogali" or "Magh Bihu" in January. Bohag Bihu is a sowing festival, Kati Bihu is an animistic version of the festival that is related with crop protection and plant and crop worship, and Bhogali Bihu is a harvest celebration.

MOCK TEST-6

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

Look around you. On the train platform, at the bus stop, in the carpool lane: these days someone there is probably faking it, maintaining a job routine without having a job to go to. The Wall Street type in suspenders, with his bulging briefcase; the woman in pearls, thumbing her BlackBerry; the builder in his work boots and tool belt - they could all be headed for the same coffee shop, or bar, for the day. "I have a new client, a laid-off lawyer, who's commuting in every day - to his Starbucks," said Robert C. Chope, a professor of counseling at San Francisco State University and president of the employment division of the American Counseling Association. "He gets dressed up, meets with colleagues, networks; he calls it his Western White House. I have encouraged him to keep his routine."

The fine art of keeping up appearances may seem shallow and deceitful, the very embodiment of denial. But many psychologists beg to differ. To the extent that it sustains good habits and reflects personal pride, they say, this kind of play-acting can be an extremely effective social strategy, especially in uncertain times.

"If showing pride in these kinds of situations was always maladaptive, then why would people do it so often?" said David DeSteno, a psychologist at Northeastern University in Boston. "But people do, of course, and we are finding that pride is centrally important not just for surviving physical danger but for thriving in difficult social circumstances, in ways that are not at all obvious."

For most of its existence, the field of psychology ignored pride as a fundamental social emotion. It was thought to be too marginal, too individually variable, compared with basic visceral expressions of fear, disgust, sadness or joy. Moreover, it can mean different things in different cultures. But recent research by Jessica L. Tracy of the University of British Columbia and Richard W. Robins of the University of California, Davis, has shown that the expressions associated with pride in Western society - most commonly a slight smile and head tilt, with hands on the hips or raised high - are nearly identical across cultures. Children first experience pride about age 2 ½, studies suggest, and recognize it by age 4.

It's not a simple matter of imitation, either. In a 2008 study, Dr. Tracy and David Matsumoto, a psychologist at San Francisco State, analyzed spontaneous responses to winning or losing a judo match during the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic games. They found that expressions of pride after a victory were similar for athletes from 37 nations, including for 53 blind competitors, many of them blind from birth. "It's a self-conscious emotion, reflecting how you feel about yourself, and it has this important social component," Dr. Tracy said. "It's the strongest status signal we know of among the emotions; stronger than a happy expression, contentment, anything."

Q1.The author of the passage is trying to:

- A. defend the essential need of pride in majority social settings
- B. highlight and add to the myths about pride
- C. change the existing portrayal of pride
- D. showcase the need for pride in winning

Q2.It can be inferred from the passage that:

- A. pride is what helps one get through tough times.
- B. pride has an innate and natural component to it.
- C. pride cannot be derived from imitation.
- D. pride is something that is limited to adults.

Q3.Pride has been ignored as a social emotion by psychology because:

- A. it does not quite seem to carry the social weight as some of the other emotions do.
- B. it was not seen as something important for surviving physical danger and was not as important as our basic human instincts of fear, disgust, sadness or joy.
- C. it was not seen as something which was basic enough to be analyzed in detail.
- D. it was thought to be trivial in comparison to other inherent human instincts and was seen as something limited to individuals.

Q4.The example of the lawyer in the first paragraph is provided to highlight which of the following?

- A. the need for social recognition by one's peers
- B. the need to hide something bad by pretending that nothing is wrong
- C. the need to maintain a feeling of self-respect and personal worth.
- D. the need to show that one can be successful even in adverse situations

Passage 2

Have you heard? Someday we will live in a perfect society ruled by an omnipotent artificial intelligence, provably and utterly beneficial to mankind. That is, if we don't all die once the machines gain consciousness, take over, and kill us. Wait, actually, they are going to take some of us with them, and we will transcend to another plane of existence. Or at least clones of us will. Or at least clones of us that are not being perpetually tortured for our current sins.

These are all outcomes that futurists of various stripes currently believe. A futurist is a person who spends a serious amount of time—either paid or unpaid—forming theories about society's future. And although it can be fun to mock them for their silly sounding and overtly religious predictions, we should take futurists seriously. Because at the heart of the futurism movement lies money, influence, political power, and access to the algorithms that increasingly rule our private, political, and professional lives.

Google, IBM, Ford, and the Department of Defense all employ futurists. And I am myself a futurist. But I have noticed deep divisions and disagreements within the field, which has led me, below, to chart the four basic “types” of futurists. My hope is that by better understanding the motivations and backgrounds of the people involved—**however** unscientifically—we can better prepare ourselves for the upcoming political struggle over whose narrative of the future we should fight for: tech oligarchs that want to own flying cars and live forever, or gig economy workers that want to someday have affordable health care.

With that in mind, let me introduce two dimensions of futurism, represented by axes. That is to say, two ways to measure and plot futurists on a graph, which we can then examine more closely.

The first measurement of a futurist is the extent to which he or she believes in a singularity. Broadly speaking a singularity is a moment where technology gets so much better, at such an exponentially increasing rate, that it achieves a fundamental and meaningful technological shift of existence, transcending its original purpose and even nature. In many singularity myths the computer either becomes self-aware and intelligent, possibly in a good way but sometimes in a destructive or even vindictive way. In others humans are connected to machines and together become something new. The larger point is that some futurists believe fervently in a singularity, while others do not.

On our second axis, let's measure the extent to which a given futurist is worried when they theorize about the future. Are they excited or scared? Cautious or jubilant? The choices futurists make are often driven by their emotions. Utopianists generally focus on all the good that technology can do; they find hope in cool gadgets and the newest AI helpers. Dystopianists are by definition focused on the harm; they consequently think about different aspects of technology altogether. The kinds of technologies these two groups consider are nearly disjoint, and even where they do intersect, the futurists' takes are diametrically opposed.

So, now that we have our two axes, we can build quadrants and consider the group of futurists in each one. Their differences shed light on what their values are, who their audiences are, and what product they are peddling.

Q5.The purpose of the first paragraph of the passage is:

- A. to outline a hypothesis for a given future event
- B. to enumerate possible consequences, though by a group of people, for the future
- C. to showcase the need for urgent action to avoid possible outcomes in the future
- D. to enhance our understanding of the future by outlining possible events

Q6.In the following paragraphs of the passage, the author, in all probability, will:

- A. chart the two remaining “types” of futurists
- B. chart the four basic “types” of futurists
- C. outline her definition of futurism
- D. all of the above

Q7.A suitable title for the passage is:

- A. Know My Futurist
- B. Know Thy Futurist
- C. Know Thy Future
- D. Know My Future

Q8.It can be discerned from the passage that:

- A. There is wide scale consonance within futurists.
- B. There is a major lack of application for the ideas represented by futurists.
- C. There is wide scale dissonance within futurists.
- D. All of the above

Passage 3

Take a guess: What is the single most important year of an individual's academic career? The answer isn't junior year of high school, or senior year of college. It's third grade. What makes success in third grade so significant? It's the year that students move from learning to read — decoding words using their knowledge of the alphabet — to reading to learn. The books children are expected to master are no longer simple primers but fact-filled texts on the solar system, Native Americans, the Civil War. Children who haven't made the leap to fast, fluent reading begin at this moment to fall behind, and for most of them the gap will continue to grow. So third grade constitutes a critical transition — a “pivot point,” in the words of Donald J. Hernandez, a professor of sociology at CUNY–Hunter College. A study Hernandez conducted found that third-graders who lack proficiency in reading are four times more likely to become high school dropouts.

Too often the story unfolds this way: struggles in third grade lead to the “fourth-grade slump,” as the reading-to-learn model comes to dominate instruction. While their more skilled classmates are amassing knowledge and learning new words from context, poor readers may begin to avoid reading out of frustration. A vicious cycle sets in: school assignments increasingly require background knowledge and familiarity with “book words” (literary, abstract and technical terms)— competencies that are themselves acquired through reading. Meanwhile, classes in science, social studies, history and even math come to rely more and more on textual analysis, so that struggling readers begin to fall behind in these subjects as well.

In operation here is what researchers call the “Matthew effect,” after the Bible verse found in the Gospel of Matthew: “For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath.” In other words, the academically rich get richer and the poor get poorer, as small differences in learning ability grow into large ones. But the Matthew effect has an important upside: well-timed interventions can reverse its direction, turning a vicious cycle into a virtuous one.

Recognizing the importance of this juncture, some states have been taking a hard line: third-graders who aren't reading at grade level don't get promoted to fourth grade. “Mandatory retention” bills have already passed in Arizona, Florida, Indiana and Oklahoma, and are being considered in Colorado, Iowa, New Mexico and Tennessee. But many education researchers say holding kids back isn't the answer. The ideal alternative: teachers and parents would collaborate on the creation of an individualized learning plan for each third-grader who needs help with reading — a plan that might involve specialized instruction, tutoring or summer school. Most important is taking action, researchers say, and not assuming that reading problems will work themselves out. It might seem scary that a single school year can foretell so much of a student's future. But maybe we should feel grateful instead — that research has given us a

golden opportunity to both build on what has already been accomplished and turn kids' academic lives around.

Q9. All of the following are suitable titles for the passage except:

- A. Why Third Grade Is So Important
- B. The 'Matthew Effect' of learning
- C. How can learning be saved?
- D. The 'domino effect' of learning

Q10. According to the information given in the passage:

- I. Even mathematics requires students to have the ability to have a certain proficiency in reading in order to comprehend specific terms.
- II. As a child progresses upwards in the grade-structure, he is required to be familiar with words and terms.
- III. It is impossible to reverse the outcomes in case the child stumbles in one of the early grades.

- A. I & II
- B. I & III
- C. II & III
- D. All of the above

Q11. The conclusion drawn by Hernandez with regards to high school dropouts (in the first paragraph of the passage) parallels which out of the following reasoning structures?

- A. There is no C that causes A and B to happen together at the same time.
- B. A and B happen parallel to C, therefore C causes A and B.
- C. A happens parallel to B, therefore A caused B.
- D. A happens because of B and B happens because of A.

Q12. The author of the passage will agree with the statement:

- A. Children who have made the leap to fluent reading will slump, while those who haven't will learn exponentially.
- B. Children who have made the leap to fluent learning will read exponentially, while those who haven't will slump
- C. Children who have made the leap to fluent reading will learn exponentially, while those who haven't will slump
- D. Children who have made the leap to fluent learning will slump, while those who haven't will read exponentially

Passage 4

Since genuine information rests upon our belief in matters of fact, Hume was particularly concerned to explain their origin. Such beliefs can reach beyond the content of present sense-impressions and memory, Hume held, only by appealing to presumed connections of cause and effect. Consider Hume's favorite example: our belief that the sun will rise tomorrow. Clearly, this is a matter of fact; it rests on our conviction that each sunrise is an effect caused by the rotation of the earth. But our belief in that causal relation is based on past observations, and our confidence that it will continue tomorrow cannot be justified by reference to the past. So we have no rational basis for believing that the sun will rise tomorrow. Yet we do believe it!

Skepticism quite properly forbids us to speculate beyond the content of our present experience and memory, yet we find it entirely natural to believe much more than that. Hume held that these unjustifiable beliefs can be explained by reference to custom or habit. That's how we learn from experience. When I observe the constant conjunction of events in my experience, I grow accustomed to associating them with each other.

Although many past cases of sunrise do not guarantee the future of nature, my experience of them does get me used to the idea and produces in me an expectation that the sun will rise again tomorrow. I cannot prove that it will, but I feel that it must.

Remember that the association of ideas is a powerful natural process in which separate ideas come to be joined together in the mind. Of course they can be associated with each other by rational means, as they are in the relations of ideas that constitute mathematical knowledge. But even where this is possible, Hume argued, reason is a slow and inefficient guide, while the habits acquired by much repetition can produce a powerful conviction independently of reason. Although the truth of " $9 \times 12 = 108$ " can be established rationally in principle, most of us actually learned it by reciting our multiplication tables. In fact, what we call relative probability is, in Hume's view, nothing more than a measure of the strength of conviction produced in us by our experience of regularity.

Our beliefs in matters of fact, then, arise from sentiment or feeling rather than from reason. For Hume, imagination and belief differ only in the degree of conviction with which their objects are anticipated. Although this positive answer may seem disappointing, Hume maintained that custom or habit is the great guide of life and the foundation of all natural science.

According to Hume, our belief that events are causally related is a custom or habit acquired by experience: having observed the regularity with which events of particular sorts occur together, we form the association of ideas that produces the habit of expecting the effect whenever we experience the cause. But something is missing from this account: we also believe that the cause somehow produces the effect. Even if this belief is unjustifiable, Hume must offer some explanation for the fact that we do hold it. His technique was to search for the original impression from which our idea of the necessary connection between cause and effect is copied. The idea does not arise from

our objective experience of the events themselves. All we observe is that events of the “cause” type occur nearby and shortly before events of the “effect” type, and that this recurs with a regularity that can be described as a “constant conjunction.” Although this pattern of experience does encourage the formation of our habit of expecting the effect to follow the cause, it includes no impression of a necessary connection.

Q13.The primary purpose of the passage is:

- A. to showcase how a particular theory explains the prevalence of habit over reason when it concerns our beliefs and ideas.
- B. to highlight how our subjective experiences dominate our objective evaluations when it concerns our beliefs and ideas.
- C. to prove that cause and effect relationships dominate our thinking and are the primary part of subjective past-driven beliefs and ideas.
- D. to show that, in developing our beliefs and ideas, customs and habits have a much greater role than objective reasoning.

Q14.A likely source for the passage is:

- A. an essay on physiological sociology
- B. a work on nihilism and scepticism
- C. a book on the development of philosophical thought
- D. a personal exposition on beliefs and thoughts

Q15.According to the information given in the passage, Hume would agree with which one of the following statements?

- A. in our experience, when we see two events happening in close proximity, we assume them to be dependent on one another.
- B. when it comes to our beliefs, when we see one event happening nearby and shortly before another, we convert their co-relation into causation.
- C. in our observations, when we see two events happening one after the other, our expectations convert two into a cause and effect experience.
- D. when it comes to our ideas, when we see two things happening without any reason, we immediately connect the two into a cause and effect relationship.

Q16.According to Hume, when we link an effect to a cause, we depend on:

- A. our rational thinking
- B. our past experience
- C. our natural observations
- D. our innate reasoning

Passage 5

Every historian worries over presentism — the tendency for contemporary sentiment to distort the study of the past. Some call it projection, in graduate school, it's teleology, or what the French historian Marc Bloch dubbed "the most unpardonable of sins: anachronism." And so, lightly we tread, tippy-toed, when formulating a historical analogy. The historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. censured such allusive fare. Analogy rips historical examples free of root, context, idiosyncrasy, and counterexample. Such evidence plucked from the past suffers from "confirmation bias," speciously corroborating contemporary-minded hypotheses for the already predisposed. "History by rationalization," Schlesinger damned.

Nonetheless, the historical analogy persists. And for it, Moshik Temkin, an associate professor of history and public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, took a great many of his fellow historians to the woodshed. "Historians Shouldn't Be Pundits," Temkin proclaimed in an op-ed in *The New York Times*. The peddling of historical analogy to understand current events might earn TV spots, but such spotty practice belied the historian's process. It was "useless," even falsely "reassur[ing]," not just bad scholarship but possibly "dangerous."

As the kind of historian criticized by Temkin and the anti-illusionists, I was taken aback by his harsh column. So charged were Temkin's charges that mere hours later, in *The Atlantic*, Julian Zelizer and Morton Keller, historians at Princeton and Brandeis respectively, hit back with "Why (Some) Historians Should Be Pundits," coyly puzzling over the contradiction of Temkin's "argument about avoiding punditry" appearing on the *Times* op-ed page.

By some historical coincidence, that same day, *The Washington Post* unveiled a new section, *Made by History*. The *Post* editors promised, "in an era seemingly defined by the word unprecedented," to deliver a steady diet of exactly the kind of historical analysis — "grappling with parallels between the past and present" — that Temkin had just rejected so vociferously. The game, it seemed, was afoot.

In the Age of Trump, historians have let historical analogies loose. Many have been the comparisons: Trump to Andrew Jackson, Trump to James Buchanan, Huey Long, George Wallace, Trump to Richard Nixon (I was one of those historians), to Hugo Chávez, even to Biff Tannen from *Back to the Future*, and King Aerys II of the House Targaryen — the "Mad King." The more grotesque Trump's presidency appears, "the more historians are called on to make sense of it, often in 30-second blasts on cable news or in quick-take quotes in a news article," Temkin grimaced.

For centuries, from Thucydides to Livy, Polybius to Edward Gibbon, historians have wielded the analogy as an instrument for inquiry and instruction. As the renowned Yale professor A. Dwight Culler described, "virtually every historian of antiquity and the Renaissance" forwarded to some degree the claim that history, at its core, is

"philosophy teaching by example." That is, our discipline aims to illuminate issues at hand by scouring for lessons from analogous predicaments in the past. Machiavelli stipulated simply, without condition: "Whoever with diligence examines past events, it is an easy thing to foresee the future in any Republic, and to apply those remedies which had been used by the ancients, or ... to think of new ones from the similarity of events."

Q17.The author of the passage is:

- A. in favour of historical analogies
- B. against historical analogies
- C. non-partisan with respect to historical analogies
- D. in favour of historic analogies

Q18.The author of the passage will agree with the statement:

- A. Historical analogy has been used as a device for examination.
- B. Historical analogy has been used as a tool for educating.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Q19.It can be derived from the passage with fair degree of certainty that:

- A. Philosophy is more pragmatic than history
- B. Philosophy lacks the example based approach that history adopts
- C. Philosophy does not use examples in the same way as history
- D. History is more analytical and pragmatic than philosophy

Q20.All of the following can be inferred from the passage except:

- A. Some historians label the use of "historical analogy" as dangerous.
- B. Trump has given historians ample opportunities to make comparisons with numerous figures in history.
- C. A greater number of historians are in favour of historical analogy than those who are opposed to it.
- D. The instrument of historical analogy has been used for centuries.

Passage 6

In a bid to check fraud, the Reserve Bank on Friday decided to permit all banks to introduce cardless cash withdrawals through ATMs.

Currently, cardless cash withdrawal through ATMs is a permitted mode of transaction offered by a few banks in the country on an on-us basis (for their customers at their own ATMs).

"It is now proposed to make card-less cash withdrawal facility available across all banks and ATM networks using the UPI. In addition to enhancing the ease of transactions, the

absence of the need for a physical card for such transactions would help prevent frauds such as card skimming, card cloning, etc," RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said while announcing bi-monthly monetary policy review.

It is proposed to enable customer authorisation through the use of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) while settlement of such transactions would happen through the ATM networks, a statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies said.

Separate instructions would be issued to NPCI, ATM networks, and banks shortly, it said.

With regard to Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), he said, it is an interoperable platform for bill payments, which has seen an increase in the volume of bill payments and billers over the years.

To further facilitate greater penetration of bill payments through the BBPS and to encourage the participation of a greater number of non-bank Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units in the BBPS, it is proposed to reduce the net worth requirement of such entities from ₹ 100 crores to ₹ 25 crores.

The necessary amendment to regulations will be carried out shortly.

Users of **BBPS** enjoy benefits like a standardised bill payment experience, centralised customer grievance redressal mechanism, prescribed customer convenience fee, etc.

BBPS is an interoperable platform for bill payments and the scope and coverage of BBPS extends to all categories of billers who raise recurring bills.

It is observed that there has not been a corresponding growth in the number of non-bank Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units (BBPOUs).

Observing that payment systems play a **catalytic** role in facilitating financial inclusion and promoting financial stability, the statement said, maintaining the safety and security of these systems is a key objective of RBI.

Q21. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

- A) Cashless withdrawal from ATMs.
- B) Amendments for cashless withdrawal from ATMs.
- C) Cardless cash withdrawal from ATMs.
- D) Policies of withdrawal from ATMs.

Q22. What is the tone of the passage?

- A) Subjective
- B) Objective

- C) Evaluative
- D) Informative

Q23. In the sentence 'Observing that payment systems play a catalytic role...'; "catalytic" represents which part of speech and which word can substitute it?

- A) Verb, Impetus
- B) Adjective, Stimulant
- C) Adverb, Spur
- D) Conjunction, Synergist

Q24. Which of the following statements can be inferred as the possible reason for RBI to push BBPS?

- i) It is an interoperable platform.
- ii) Users have scores of operational benefits.
- iii) Less complicated and safe.
- iv) Net worth requirement would be ₹ 25 crore soon.

- A) Only (iv)
- B) Only (i) & (ii)
- C) Only (iii)
- D) All of the above

Q25. What can be inferred by the word interoperable about BBPS?

- A) Compatible
- B) Catalytic
- C) Centralised
- D) Recurring

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Occured
- B) Occurred
- C) Occured
- D) Occurred

Q27: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Mischievious
- B) Mischeivous

- C) Mischeivious
- D) Mischievous

Q28: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Definitely
- B) Definatly
- C) Definatlly
- D) Definetely

Q29: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Conosseur
- C) Conoiseur
- C Connoisseur
- D) Connisseur

Q30: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Thoroughly
- B) Thouroughly
- C) Thoroughlly
- D) Thoroughley

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31. What is the plural form of Phylum?

- A) Phylums
- B) Phyla
- C) Phylae
- D) Phylus

Q32. What is the plural form of Seraph

- A) Seraphs
- B) Seraphim
- C) Seraf
- D) Seraphus

Q33. What is the plural form of Cortex

- A) Cortexes
- B) Cortices
- C) Cortai
- D) Cortum

Q34. What is the plural form of Matrix

- A) Matrixes
- B) Matrices
- C) Matrii
- D) Matrus

Q35. What is the plural form of Quarto

- A) Quartos
- B) Quartini
- C) Quartoes
- D) Quattros

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Compose."

- A) Destroy
- B) Arrange
- C) Formulate
- D) Create

Q37: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Generous."

- A) Benevolent
- B) Liberal
- C) Stingy
- D) Charitable

Q38: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Diligent."

- A) Hardworking
- B) Industrious
- C) Persistent
- D) Lazy

Q39: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Abundant."

- A) Scarce
- B) Plentiful
- C) Copious
- D) Bountiful

Q40: Choose the word that is the opposite in meaning of "Ephemeral."

- A) Permanent
- B) Transient
- C) Fleeting
- D) Evanescent

Q41 If the cost price of 12 pens is equal to the selling price of 8 pens, the gain percent is ?

- A] 50%
- B] 40%
- C] 20%
- D] 30%

Q42. Tarun got 30% concession on the labelled price of an article and sold it for Rs. 8750 with 25% profit on the price he bought. What was the labelled price?

- A] 10000
- B] 12000
- C] 15000
- D] 16000

Q43. Find the Remainder of $\frac{78^{193}}{97}$

- A] 97
- B] 193
- C] 41
- D] None

Q44. Find the simple interest earned on Rs.20000 for 2 years at 10% p.a.

- A] Rs.4500
- B] Rs.2000
- C] Rs.4000
- D] Rs.6000

Q45. If Rs.2000 amounts to Rs.2500 in 2 years at simple interest, what is the rate of interest per annum?

- A] 8%
- B] 37.5%
- C] 25%
- D] 12.5%

Q46. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54kmph and including stoppages, it is 45kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?

- A] 9
- B] 10
- C] 12
- D] 20

Q47. In a flight of 600 km, an aircraft was slowed down due to bad weather. Its average speed for the trip was

reduced by 200 km/hr and the time of flight increased by 30 minutes. The duration of the flight is:

- A] 1 hour
- B] 5 hour
- C] 6 hour
- D] 7 hour

Q48. A boat goes a certain distance at 30 km/hr and comes back the same distance at 60 km/hr. What is the average speed (in km/hr) for the total journey?

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

Q49. X can do a piece of work in 20 days working 7 hours a day. The work is started by X and on the second day one man whose capacity to do the work is twice that of X, joined. On the third day another man whose capacity is thrice that of X, joined and the process continues till the work is completed. In how many days will the work be completed, if everyone works for four hours a day?

- A] 5 days
- B] 8 days
- C] 6 days
- D] 4 days

Q50. There are two solutions of sulphuric acid (acid + water) with concentration of 50% and 80% respectively. They are mixed in a certain ratio to get a 62% sulphuric acid solution. This solution is mixed with 6 litres of water to get back 50% solution. How much of the 80% solution has been used in the entire process?

- A] 15 litres
- B] 12 Litres
- C] 10 Litres
- D] None of these

Q51. The ratio of two numbers is 2:5. Their LCM is 120. Determine the second number.

- A] 24
- B] 45
- C] 60
- D] 85

Q52. The present worth of Rs. 1404 due in two equal half-yearly instalments at 8% per annum simple interest is:

- A] Rs. 1500
- B] Rs. 1325
- C] Rs. 1450
- D] Rs. 1250

Q53. A card is drawn from a deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a king or a heart or a red card.

- A] 6/13
- B] 7/13
- C] 1/13
- D] 2/13

Q54. Find the Remainder of $\frac{3^{1002}}{33}$

- A] 1
- B] 3
- C] 9
- D] 33

Q55. Find the Remainder of $\frac{100!}{101}$

- A] 1

- B] 0
- C] 101
- D] None of these

Q56. No. of zeros at the end of $(45!)^{450}$

- A] 10
- B] 450
- C] 10^{45}
- D] 4500

Q57. No. of zeros at the end of $(31)! \times (42)! \times (100!)$

- A] 48
- B] 16
- C] 6
- D] 40

Q58 Two number, both greater than 29, have GCD = 29 and LCM = 4147. The sum of the numbers is:

- A] 669
- B] 696
- C] 766
- D] 767

Q59. During the first year, the population of town increased by 4% and during the second year it 'diminished by 4%. If at the end of the second year its population was 24960, what was its population at the beginning of the first year?

- A] 24960
- B] 25200

C] 24000

D] 25000

Q60. If 97% of the students are present in a class and 18 students are absent, find the total number of students in the class.

A] 800

B] 600

C] 700

D] 575

Q61.Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

I. All dogs are bullocks.

II. All bullocks are goats.

Conclusions:

I. All dogs are goats.

II. All goats are dogs.

A) Conclusion I follows

B) Conclusion II follows

C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

D) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows

Q62.Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

1. All young girls are modern.

2. No modern men are superstitious.

Conclusions:**I. No girls are superstitious.****II. No young men are superstitious.**

- A) Conclusion I follows
- B) Conclusion II follows
- C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- D) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows

Q63.Assertion: Earth's magnetic field is generated by the motion of molten iron in its outer core.

Reason: The motion of molten iron creates electric currents, which generate a magnetic field through the geodynamo effect.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64.Assertion:DNA replication is a semi-conservative process.

Reason:In DNA replication, each newly formed DNA strand contains one original strand and one newly synthesized strand.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1:

Sound travels faster in water than in air.

Statement 2:

Sound travels faster in a vacuum than in water.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q66. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct
Statement 1:

The largest planet in our solar system is Earth.

Statement 2:

The smallest planet in our solar system is Jupiter.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, select the odd one from the given alternatives.

- A) BEHK
- B) JMPS
- C) PSVY
- D) EHKM

Q68. Direction: In the following question, select the odd one from the given alternatives.

- A) AD
- B) PT
- C) EH
- D) JM

Q69. Direction: A man and a woman are sitting in a room. The man's mother-in-law and the woman's mother-in-law are mother and daughter, respectively. How is the man related to the woman?

- A) Father
- B) Father-in-law

- C) Grandfather
- D) Brother

Q70. Direction: Aman, Rohit, Suresh, Danish, and Alok are arranged in descending order of weight. Aman is third from the top. Alok is between Danish and Aman, while Danish is not at the top. Who is at the top?

- A) Aman
- B) Rohit
- C) Suresh
- D) Cannot be determined

Q71. Direction: If MARCH is coded as PXUZK, what will be the code of APRIL?

- A) DMUFO
- B) DSULO
- C) ZKIRO
- D) ZKRIO

Q72. Direction: If the word PRINCIPAL is written as LAPICNIRP, how ADOLESCENCE can be written in that code?

- A) ECNCESELODA
- B) ECNECSLEODA
- C) ECNESCEELODA
- D) ECNECSELODA

Q73. Direction: If NEWS is written as WENS then how MATE will be written in this code?

- A) TAME
- B) META
- C) EATM
- D) AMET

Q74. Direction: If TODAY is coded as UQECZ, how can BEFORE be coded?

- A) CCBHIG

- B) HIJQSG
- C) CGGQSG
- D) CPSSF

Q75. Direction: A girl leaves her home. She first walks 30 m in the North-West direction and then 30m in the South-West direction. Next, she walks 30 m in a South-East direction. Finally, she turns towards her house. In which direction is she moving?

- A) North-West
- B) South-East
- C) South-West
- D) North-East

Q76. Which country has declared a state of emergency as the food crisis worsened after private banks ran out of foreign exchange to finance imports?

- A) Bangladesh
- B) Afghanistan
- C) Myanmar
- D) Sri Lanka

Q77. Which three nations have been admitted as new members of New Development Bank?

- A) UAE, Bangladesh, Uruguay
- B) Canada, UK, Australia
- C) UAE, France, Australia
- D) Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh

Q78. Which city is the venue of the IUCN World Conservation Congress?

- [A] Munich
- [B] Tokyo
- [C] Marseille
- [D] Geneva

Q79. Most of the temples built by Chola Rulers were dedicated to the Lord.....

- A) Vishnu
- B) Shiva
- C) Brahma
- D) Durga

Q80. Which principle states that - "All the four quantum numbers of two electrons in an atom are not the same."?

- A) Hund's principle
- B) Principle of Pauli
- C) Principle of Heisenberg
- D) Avogadro's Law

Q81. The most sacred textbook of the Buddhist religion is

- A) Upanishad
- B) Vedas
- C) Tripitaka
- D) Jatakas

Q82. Which payment system has been barred from issuing new cards?

- A) Mastercard
- B) Visa
- C) Rupay
- D) None of the Above

Q83. Which fabric is derived from silkworms?

- A) Cotton
- B) Wool
- C) Polyester
- D) Silk

Q84. What does the acronym "LBD" stand for in the fashion industry?

- A) Long Black Dress
- B) Little Black Dress
- C) Luxurious Blue Denim
- D) Lovely Beige Design

Q85. 'National Carbon Registry', an open-source software, created by which of the following?

- A) IUCN
- B) UNEP
- C) UNDP
- D) IPCC

Q86. Consider the following pairs: Constitutional Provisions Borrowed From

- 1. Institution of Speaker: Britain**
- 2. Residuary Power: Australia**
- 3. Concurrent List: Germany**
- 4. President election: Ireland**

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A) 1 and 4 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 4 only
- D) 1, 2 and 4

Q87. What did the "basic structure" of the Constitution, as mentioned in the case, include?

- A) Economic policies
- B) Supremacy of the Constitution, democracy, and judicial review
- C) Linguistic diversity
- D) Religious freedom

Q88. The 'Lake Tahoe' recently seen in the news is located in?

- A) United States
- B) Japan
- C) India

D) Brazil

Q89. Which of the following is a feature of a tropical monsoon climate?

- A) High average temperatures year-round
- B) Consistent rainfall throughout the year
- C) Dry summers and wet winters
- D) Extreme temperature variations between day and night

Q90. Find the odd one out ?

- (A) cotton
- (B) jute
- (C) linen
- (D) silk

Q91. What is the name of a group of similar cells performing a specific function?

- A. Tissue
- B. Organ
- C. Organ system
- D. Cellular organisation

Q92. What is the full form of DNA?

- A. Diribo nuclei acid
- B. Di nucleic acid
- C. Dual nitrogen acid
- D. Deoxyribonucleic acid

Q93. What is the final product of Glycolysis?

- A. ethyl alcohol
- B. carbon dioxide
- C. pyruvic acid
- D. glucose

Q94. Who is the first law officer of the country?

- A. Chief Justice of India
- B. Attorney General
- C. Law minister
- D. Solicitor general

Q95. Sattriya is a classical dance form of _____

- A. Manipur
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Assam
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Q96. Who played the lead character in the movie "Bandit Queen"?

- A. Rupa Ganguly
- B. Sangeeta Mahapatra
- C. Seema Biswas
- D. Sonali Saha

Q97. Isobars have _____.

- A. same mass number but different atomic numbers
- B. different mass numbers but same atomic numbers
- C. same mass and atomic numbers
- D. different mass and atomic numbers

Q98. Which among the following will be a negative ion?

- A. If it has more electron than protons
- B. If it has more electrons than neutrons
- C. If it has more protons than electrons
- D. If it has more protons than neutrons

Q99. The----- character of the bond between two atoms is greater if the difference in their electronegativities is lesser.

- A. polar
- B. metallic
- C. ionic
- D. covalent

Q100. What is the mass of one mole of a substance in grams called?

- A. Nuclear mass
- B. Atomic mass
- C. Molar mass
- D. Molecular mass

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	D	C	B	B	B	C	D	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	A	C	B	B	A	C	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	D	B	B	A	B	D	A	C	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	B	B	A	A	C	D	A	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	D	C	D	B	A	B	A	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	B	C	D	D	D	B	D	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	C	A	A	B	D	D	B	B	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	D	A	C	D	D	A	C	B	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	A	D	B	C	B	B	A	C	D
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	D	C	B	C	C	A	B	D	C

SOLUTIONS

1-C

The author of the passage is trying to achieve something very simple in the passage: he is trying to change how we view pride as something negative to something which is positive and helps people. This sentiment is best reflected by option C.

Option A is too extreme (essential/majority) in its nature.

Option B is incorrect as no myths are mentioned.

Option D is incorrect as it only talks about the role of pride in winning.

2-B

Option B is correct. It can be derived from the lines: Children first experience pride about age 2 ½, studies suggest, and recognize it by age 4. It's not a simple matter of imitation, either... They found that expressions of pride after a victory were similar for athletes from 37 nations, including for 53 blind competitors, many of them blind from birth. "It's a self-conscious emotion, reflecting how you feel about yourself, and it has this important social component," Dr. Tracy said. "It's the strongest status signal we know of among the emotions; stronger than a happy expression, contentment, anything."

Option A is incorrect as pride is one of the things that help one get through; the passage does not say it is that thing that helps one get through.

Option C is factually incorrect. The first part of the paragraph explains how pride works by imitation.

Option D is again incorrect as the passage clearly mentions children possessing pride as well.

3-D

Option D can be derived from the lines: For most of its existence, the field of psychology ignored pride as a fundamental social emotion. It was thought to be too marginal, too individually variable, compared with basic visceral expressions of fear, disgust, sadness or joy. Moreover, it can mean different things in different cultures.

Option A is ruled out as there is no mention of social weight.

Option B is ruled out as it merges two different contexts from the passage and changes the sentiment altogether.

Option C is ruled out as it is incomplete in nature. We see that option D actually explains the correct sentiment in a much better way.

4-C

Refer to the complete context: “I have a new client, a laid-off lawyer, who’s commuting in every day - to his Starbucks,” said Robert C. Chope, a professor of counseling at San Francisco State University and president of the employment division of the American Counseling Association. “He gets dressed up, meets with colleagues, networks; he calls it his Western White House. I have encouraged him to keep his routine.”.....The fine art of keeping up appearances may seem shallow and deceitful, the very embodiment of denial. But many psychologists beg to differ. To the extent that it sustains good habits and reflects personal pride, they say, this kind of play-acting can be an extremely effective social strategy, especially in uncertain times...“If showing pride in these kinds of situations was always maladaptive, then why would people do it so often?” said David DeSteno, a psychologist at Northeastern University in Boston. “But people do, of course, and we are finding that pride is centrally important not just for surviving physical danger but for thriving in difficult social circumstances, in ways that are not at all obvious.”

In this case, we can see that the person indulges in this activity to feel a sense of pride and this is what helps him survive. Pride here refers to the feeling of self-respect and personal worth. Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Remember, option B just highlights the fact that one needs to keep up appearances but does not highlight why the author has used this example. Option C is the answer to that question.

Options A and D are irrelevant here.

5-B

The first paragraph very simply lists down the possible outcomes (consequences) that futurists (group of people) think are possible in the future. Considering this, option B is the easy to identify answer option in the given case.

6-B

First, let's identify the purpose of the author of the passage: Google, IBM, Ford, and the Department of Defense all employ futurists. And I am myself a futurist. But I have noticed deep divisions and disagreements within the field, which has led me, below, to chart the four basic “types” of futurists.

Now, let's identify what the author has done in the subsequent paragraphs: With that in mind, let me introduce two dimensions of futurism, represented by axes. That is to say, two ways to measure and plot futurists on a graph, which we can then examine more closely.... So, now that we have our two axes, we can build quadrants and consider the group of futurists in each one. Their differences shed light on what their values are, who their audiences are, and what product they are peddling.

She has defined the axis of the graph. Now that the two axes have been defined, she will fill in the four types of people in the four quadrants. This makes option B the correct answer in the given case

7-B

The passage is about the types of futurists that belong to the world.

'Thy' translates to 'your' and option B becomes: Know your Futurist

The author of the passage is telling us about the futurists of the world and this makes option B the right answer in the given case.

8-C

Option B is incorrect. It states the opposite of what is given in the passage.

Consonance means: Agreement or compatibility between opinions or actions.

Dissonance means: A conflict of people's opinions, actions or characters.

We can see that option C is the clear answer in the given case.

9-D

Options A and B are direct derivations from the passage. Hence, these pose no issue at all.

Option D requires a little bit of consideration. Domino effect means 'The consequence of one event setting off a chain of similar events (like a falling domino causing a whole row of upended dominos to fall)'. This fits in perfectly with the given context where the author explains how learning issues in one class can lead to more learning issues down the line.

Option C, in the given context, is too generic in nature and hence, does not fit in the given context.

10-A

Statement I can be derived from the lines: Meanwhile, classes in science, social studies, history and even math come to rely more and more on textual analysis, so that struggling readers begin to fall behind in these subjects as well.

Statement II can be derived from the lines: A vicious cycle sets in: school assignments increasingly require background knowledge and familiarity with "book words" (literary, abstract and technical terms)—competencies that are themselves acquired through reading.

Statement III is incorrect. Refer to the lines: But the Matthew effect has an important upside: well-timed interventions can reverse its direction, turning a vicious cycle into a virtuous one.

11-C

This is a question based on the concept of co-relation and causation.

Co-relation implies two things happening together, implying some sort of relationship but not necessarily one which implies one is the cause of another.

Causation implies one thing leads to the other.

Often, these two are confused with one another and things happening together are assumed to be either the cause of one another. Something similar is happening here. This is a common reasoning structure you should be aware of.

Let us see what is it that is actually taking place: Lack proficiency in reading are more likely to be high school dropouts.

A: Lack proficiency in reading

B: High school dropouts

The author implies that when A and B are happening together, A is the cause of B (lack to read leads to high school dropouts). This makes option C the correct answer in the given case.

12-C

This is an easy question. Option C represents the main idea of the passage as well. In the given context, the author of the passage relates reading well to learning well. This makes option C the clear answer.

Option A reverses the impact of who will learn and who won't.

Options B and D (illogically) reverse the relationship direction between reading and learning (reading leads to learning and not the other way around).

13-A

This is a tricky question where you need to understand the subtext in order to identify the correct answer.

The passage is all about providing a justification/explanation/support for Hume's theory and explains how our beliefs and ideas are formed. This is done from the perspective of Hume. What did Hume emphasize? He emphasized past experience/habits dominating reason and these being the primary source of our beliefs and ideas.

This is explained by option A in the given case.

Option B is incorrect as there is no relative discussion between our subjective experiences and objective evaluations.

Option C is ruled out as the author does not say that cause and effect relationships are the primary part of our beliefs and ideals.

Option D is a close one but it is still incorrect. The mention of objective reasoning is incorrect here as this does not find a mention in the passage.

This is a question where options subtly change the implications of the author of the passage and distort the meaning given to us.

14-C

This is a tricky question where you need to be careful.

Option A is incorrect. Social physiology is concerned with such dynamic processes as religion, morals, law, economic and political aspects, each of which may be the subject matter of a special discipline.

Option B is incorrect. Nihilism refers to the belief that things (or everything, including oneself) do not exist; denial of objective reality; a sense that everything is unreal.

Scepticism refers to doubt about the truth of something. This can fit but then nihilism is incorrect here.

Options C and D are the tricky ones.

This is a passage about beliefs and ideas, and this comes under philosophy.

Which option do we pick in this case?

We pick option C and not option D for a specific reason.

This passage is not a personal reflection of the author of the passage. Rather, he is quoting and explaining the work of Hume. Hence, option D is ruled out here as it cannot be a personal exposition.

15-B

Refer to the lines: According to Hume, our belief that events are causally related is a custom or habit acquired by experience: having observed the regularity with which events of particular sorts occur together, we form the association of ideas that produces the habit of expecting the effect whenever we experience the cause.... The idea does not arise from our objective experience of the events themselves. All we observe is that events of the "cause" type occur nearby and shortly before events of the "effect" type, and that this recurs with a regularity that can be described as a "constant conjunction."

Option B is the clear answer here. As the above lines indicate, we convert the occurrence of two events (co-relation) into causation (cause and effect).

Option A is ruled out as it misses out on the sentiment of cause and effect.

Option C is incorrect as this is not about our expectations but rather our beliefs and experience.

Option D is ruled out as the author does not mention 'two things happening without any reason'. This completely mutilates the sentiment implied in the passage.

16-B

Refer to the lines: Consider Hume's favorite example: our belief that the sun will rise tomorrow. Clearly, this is a matter of fact; it rests on our conviction that each sunrise is an effect caused by the rotation of the earth. But our belief in that causal relation is based on past observations, and our confidence that it will continue tomorrow cannot be justified by reference to the past. So we have no rational basis for believing that the sun will rise tomorrow. Yet we do believe it!

The answer to this question is a simple one: we believe the sun will rise tomorrow because we have seen that happening in the past; there is no rational basis/reasoning involved in it. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Options A and D are ruled out as there is no reference to reasoning.

Option C is ruled out as what classifies as a natural observation? The author does not divide observations into categories (natural/unnatural).

17-A

Refer to the lines: In the Age of Trump, historians have let historical analogies loose. Many have been the comparisons: Trump to Andrew Jackson, Trump to James

Buchanan, Huey Long, George Wallace, Trump to Richard Nixon (I was one of those historians), to Hugo Chávez, even to Biff Tannen from Back to the Future, and King Aerys II of the House Targaryen — the "Mad King."

The author has also used historical analogies and has found them to be useful. Considering this, option A is the right answer.

Historic vs. Historical

Historic means famous, having great importance in history: "Signing of Shimla Pact by Indira Gandhi and Bhutto was a historic moment in the Indo-Pak border."

Historical, on the other hand, means connected with the past: "Historical buildings like the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid etc. built by the Mughal kings are worth visiting."

18-C

The answer can be derived from the lines: For centuries, from Thucydides to Livy, Polybius to Edward Gibbon, historians have wielded the analogy as an instrument for inquiry and instruction.

Device and tool are synonyms for the word 'instrument'.

Examination is a synonym for the word inquiry.

Educating is a synonym for the word instruction.

19-C

Refer to the lines: As the renowned Yale professor A. Dwight Culler described, "virtually every historian of antiquity and the Renaissance" forwarded to some degree the claim that history, at its core, is "philosophy teaching by example." That is, our discipline aims to illuminate issues at hand by scouring for lessons from analogous predicaments in the past.

Now the two options which are close are options B and C. These are really tricky in the given case. Now the only issue with option B is that we cannot say that history adopts an example based approach. This is something that cannot be concluded from the lines above.

We can conclude that history combines philosophy and examples but it does not really imply that philosophy lacks such an approach.

On the other hand, option C is the diplomatic option and fits perfectly. We know this with certainty that philosophy and history differ in their use of examples and this is what is implied by this option.

20-C

Option A can be derived from the lines: Temkin proclaimed in an op-ed in The New York Times. The peddling of historical analogy to understand current events might earn TV spots, but such spotty practice belied the historian's process. It was "useless," even falsely "reassur[ing]," not just bad scholarship but possibly "dangerous."

Option B can be derived from the lines: In the Age of Trump, historians have let historical analogies loose.

Option C cannot be determined from the passage of the given context. The author does not provide any information with regards to which viewpoint is more popular.

Option D can be derived from the lines: For centuries, from Thucydides to Livy, Polybius to Edward Gibbon, historians have wielded the analogy as an instrument for inquiry and instruction.

21-C

Option a) How can there be cashless withdrawal? The sentence is not making any point. This cannot be the title when there is no clarity.

Option b). This cannot be the title when there is no clarity. Cashless withdrawals are not possible.

Option c). The paragraph is about cash withdrawal without cards from ATMs and its policies. So, it is the appropriate choice. Refer to lines from the first para, 'In a bid to check fraud, the Reserve Bank on Friday decided to permit all banks to introduce cardless cash withdrawals through ATMs.'

Option d) is about policies related to withdrawal from ATMs, not necessarily cardless withdrawal from ATMs, so cannot make a good title.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

22-D

Option a) Subjective is when the passage is biased and contains views of the author. This is an incorrect option.

Option b). Objective means a passage without any biased writing. Neutral. This has nothing to do with the information provided by the passage and should not be chosen without checking the other options. It is not the best choice.

Option c) Evaluative means assessing or calculative. It is not the right option.

Option d) Informative means when the passage is informing about a new idea and its usefulness. Refer to the lines, 'Currently, cardless cash withdrawal through ATMs is a permitted mode of transaction offered by a few banks in the country on an on-us basis (for their customers at their own ATMs)' and the lines, 'It is proposed to enable customer authorisation through the use of Unified Payments Interface (UPI) while settlement of such transactions would happen through the ATM networks, a statement on Developmental and Regulatory Policies said.'

Hence, option (d) is correct.

23-B

“Catalytic” is an adjective and it means stimulant or someone or something which infuses energy. Option b) has both adjective and synonym for the word catalytic. So, option (b) is correct.

Option a). “Catalytic” is not a verb though “impetus” which means motivation or energy is a synonym of catalytic. So, it is a wrong option.

Option c). “Catalytic” is not an adverb. “Spur” as a noun means encouragement and as a verb means encourage. It is also one of the synonyms but cannot be considered as the part of speech given is wrong. So, it is an incorrect option.

Option d). “Catalytic” is not a conjunction. “Synergist” which is a synonym of catalytic means impetus, stimulant, motivation etc. Yet, it is a wrong option as the part of speech given is incorrect.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

24-B

Option a). Statement (iv), this is basically an amendment that is being proposed by RBI to attract more users, so this cannot be the reason for pushing BBPS. Refer lines, ‘To further facilitate greater penetration of bill payments through the BBPS and to encourage participation of a greater number of non-bank Bharat Bill Payment Operating Units in the BBPS, it is proposed to reduce the net worth requirement of such entities from ₹ 100 crore to ₹ 25 crore.’ This shows option a) is incorrect.

Option b). From the passage, there are two reasons that can be inferred for RBI to push BBPS. First, it is an interoperable platform and the second is it offers various operational benefits to customers such as a standardized bill payment experience, centralised customer grievance redressal mechanism, prescribed customer convenience fee, etc. Refer to the following lines, ‘...Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), he said, is an interoperable platform for bill payments, which has seen an increase in the volume of bill payments and billers over the years.’ And the other one, ‘Users of BBPS enjoy benefits like standardized bill payment experience, centralised customer grievance redressal mechanism, prescribed customer convenience fee, etc.’ This confirms statements (i) & (ii), so option (b) is correct.

Option c). Statement (iii), there is no reference to BBPS being less complicated or safe but it does provide many benefits. Specifically, it has not been mentioned in the paragraph, so this statement cannot be regarded as appropriate.

Option d). Since, statements (iii) & (iv) are incorrect, options, so “All of the above”, is not true.

Hence, option (b) is correct.

25-A

Option a). "Compatible" means well-suited and "interoperable" means which can be used to exchange information from anywhere. Similarly, compatible also conveys the same meaning and states it can match very well and let the work go smoothly. So, option (a) is the best choice.

Refer to the para 6, 'With regard to Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS), he said, it is an interoperable platform for bill payments, which has seen an increase in the volume of bill payments and billers over the years.'

Option b). "Catalytic" basically means a medium or something which acts as a stimulator, and this is not what is being told about BBPS. The author is discussing the reason for the popularity of BBPS. So, it is an incorrect option.

Option c). "Centralised" means operation is conducted from one place or to bring under one head. This is not true about BBPS. Refer to lines from the para 10, 'BBPS is an **interoperable** platform for bill payments and the scope and coverage of BBPS extends to all categories of billers who raise recurring bills.' So, it is not an option to be considered.

Option d). "Recurring" means which happens again and again, repeated. This is an irrelevant option.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

26-B

The correct spelling is "occurred."

27-D

The correct spelling is "mischievous."

28-A

The correct spelling is "definitely."

29-C

The correct spelling is "connoisseur."

30-A

The correct spelling is "thoroughly."

31-B

The plural form of "phylum" is "phyla." "Phylums" and "phylae" are not the correct plurals.

32-B

The plural form of "seraph" is "seraphim." "Seraphs" is also used but is less common, while "seraf" and "seraphus" are not correct.

33-B

The plural form of "cortex" is "cortices." "Cortexes" is also used but is less common, while "cortai" and "cortum" are not correct plurals.

34-B

The plural form of "matrix" is "matrices." "Matrixes" is less common but accepted. "Matrii" and "matrus" are not correct plurals.

35-A

The plural form of "quarto" is "quartos." The other options are not correct plurals.

36-A

"Compose" is the opposite of "destroy."

37-C

"Generous" is the opposite of "stingy."

38-D

"Diligent" is the opposite of "lazy."

39-A

"Abundant" is the opposite of "scarce."

40-A

Ephemeral" means lasting for a very short time, while "permanent" implies something that lasts indefinitely.

41-A

$$\text{Profit \%} = \left(\frac{4}{8} \right) \times 100 = 50\%$$

42-A

Let MP = 100

CP = 70

$S = 70 \times 1.25 = 87.5$

Now 87.5 % = 8750

MP = 100% = 10000

43-D

$78^{193}/97$

$78^1/97=78$

44-C

$S.I = (2000 \times 2 \times 10) / 100 = 4000$

Or $S.I = RT\% \text{ of } P = 10 \times 2 \% P \text{ of } P \text{ i.e } 20 \% \text{ of } \\ = 20/100 \times 20000 = 4000.$

45-D

$I = A - P$

$= 2500 - 2000 = 500$

$500 / 2000 \times 100 = 25 \%$

Interest for 2 years = 25 %

Interest for 1 years = $25\% / 2 = 12.5 \%$

46-B

Due to stoppages, it covers 9 km less.

Time taken to cover $9 \text{ km} = \left(\frac{9}{54} \times 60 \right) \text{ min} = 10 \text{ min}.$

47-A

Let the duration of the flight be x hours.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then, } \frac{600}{x} - \frac{600}{x + (1/2)} &= 200 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{600}{x} - \frac{1200}{2x + 1} &= 200 \\
 \Rightarrow x(2x + 1) &= 3 \\
 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + x - 3 &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow (2x + 3)(x - 1) &= 0 \\
 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ hr.} & \quad [\text{neglecting the -ve value of } x]
 \end{aligned}$$

48-B

Given: Speed of boat is 30 km/hr and 60 km/hr for same distance.

So, Average speed = $\frac{2xy}{x+y}$ (for same distance)

Putting the values $x = 30$ and $y = 60$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{2 \times 30 \times 60}{30 + 60} \Rightarrow \frac{3600}{90}$$

Average speed = 40

49-A

Since X takes 20 days working 7 hours a day to complete the work, the number of day-hours required to complete this work would be 140 day-hours. Like in the two problems above, this is going to be constant throughout. So, $W = 140$ day-hours.

Amount of work done in the 1st day by X = 1 day $\times$ 4 hours = 4 day-hours

2nd day, X does again 4 day-hours of work. The second person is twice as efficient as X so he will do 8 day-hours of work. Total work done on second day = $8 + 4 = 12$ day-hours. Amount of work completed after two days = $12 + 4 = 16$ day-hours.

3rd day, X does 4 day-hours of work. Second Person does 8 day-hours of work. Third person who is thrice as efficient as X does 12 day-hours of work. Total work done on 3rd day = $4 + 8 + 12 = 24$ day-hours. Amount of work completed after 3 days = $16 + 24 = 40$ day-hours

Similarly on 4th day the amount of work done would be $4 + 8 + 12 + 16 = 40$ day-hours

Work done on the 5th day = $4 + 8 + 12 + 16 + 20 = 60$ day-hours

Total work done after 5 days = $4 + 12 + 24 + 40 + 60 = 140$ day-hours = W . So it takes 5 days to complete the work.

50-C

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & 62 & \\
 & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\
 18 & & 12
 \end{array}
 \quad = 3:2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3x/2x+6 &= 1/1 = 3x = 2x+6 \\
 x &= 6 \\
 \text{Quantity of 80 \% solution} &= 6 \times 2 = 12 \text{ L}
 \end{aligned}$$

51-C

$$2 : 5 = 120$$

$$2x : 5x = 120$$

$$10x = 120$$

$$x = 12$$

Second number is 60

52-B

Required sum = P.W. of Rs. 702 due 6 months + P.W. of Rs. 702 due 1 year hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Rs.} \left[\left(\frac{100 \times 702}{100 + 8 \times \frac{1}{2}} \right) + \left(\frac{100 \times 702}{100 + (8 \times 1)} \right) \right] \\
 &= \text{Rs.} (675 + 650) \\
 &= \text{Rs.} 1325.
 \end{aligned}$$

53-B

We know that, in a deck,

$$\text{Total no. of cards} = 52$$

$$\text{No. of kings} = 4$$

$$\text{No. of heart cards} = 13$$

$$\& \text{ total no. of red cards} = 13 + 13 = 26$$

$$\text{Thus, favorable outcomes} = 4 + 13 + 26 - 13 - 2$$

$$= 28$$

Now,

Probability = no. of favorable outcomes / total no. of outcomes

$$= 28 / 52$$

$$= 7/13$$

54-C

$$3^{1002}/33$$

$$3^{10 \times 100 + 1}/11 = 3$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

55-D

$$100!/101$$

$$(p-1)!/p = (p-1) \quad (p = \text{prime number})$$

56-D

$$45!^{450}$$

$$45/5 = 9$$

$$9+1=10$$

$$(10 \text{ zeros})^{450}$$

$$10 \times 450 = 4500$$

57-D

$$31! \times 42! \times 100!$$

$$7+9+24=40$$

58-B

Product of numbers = 29×4147 .

Let the numbers be $29a$ and $29b$.

$$\text{Then, } 29a \times 29b = (29 \times 4147)$$

$$\Rightarrow ab = 143.$$

Now, co-primes with product 143 are (1, 143) and (11, 13).

So, the numbers are $(29 \times 1, 29 \times 143)$ and $(29 \times 11, 29 \times 13)$.

Since both numbers are greater than 29, the suitable pair is $(29 \times 11, 29 \times 13)$

i.e., (319, 377).

Required sum = $(319 + 377) = 696$.

59-D

$24960 = \text{initial} \times (104/100) \times (96/100)$

Initial population = 25000

60-B

Absent students = $(100 - 97)\% = 18$

$3\% = 18$

$100\% = 600$

61-A

Statements:

I. All dogs are bullocks.

II. All bullocks are goats.

The Venn diagram is



Let's analyze the conclusions

Conclusion (I): All dogs are goats.

From the Venn diagram, we can see that the circle that represents dogs lies completely inside the circle that represents goats. This means that all the dogs are goats. So, this conclusion follows.

Conclusion (II): All goats are dogs.

From the Venn diagram, we can see that some goats lie outside the circle that represents dogs. This means that some goats are not dogs. So, this conclusion does not follow.

Thus, only conclusion I follows. Hence, the first option is correct.

62-C

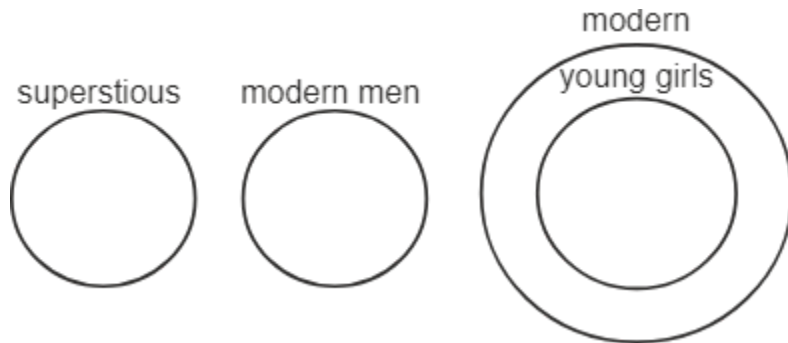
Given:

Statements:

1. All young girls are modern.

2. No modern men are superstitious.

The venn diagram is:



Let's analyze the conclusions

Conclusion (I): No girls are superstitious.

The statements only mention young girls. None of the statements contain any information about girls. So, This conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): No young men are superstitious.

The statements only mention modern men. None of the statements contain any information about young men. So, This conclusion does not follow.

So, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows. Hence, the third option is correct.

63-A

Earth's magnetic field is indeed generated by the motion of molten iron in its outer core, which creates electric currents and leads to the geodynamo effect, producing the magnetic field.

64-A

DNA replication is a semi-conservative process because each new DNA molecule formed has one strand from the original DNA molecule and one newly synthesized strand. This is crucial for genetic inheritance.

65-B

Sound does not travel in a vacuum, so it is faster in water compared to a vacuum.

66-D

Earth is not the largest planet in our solar system, and Jupiter is not the smallest.

67-D

Let's check the options –

First option: $BEHK \rightarrow B + 3 = E, E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K$

Second option: JMPS $\rightarrow J + 3 = M, M + 3 = P, P + 3 = S$

Third option: PSVY $\rightarrow P + 3 = S, S + 3 = V, V + 3 = Y$

Fourth option: EHKM $\rightarrow E + 3 = H, H + 3 = K, K + 3 = N$

Therefore, the fourth option is different from the other three. So, it's an odd one out.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

68-B

Let's check the options —

First option: AD $\rightarrow A + 3 = D$

Second option: PT $\rightarrow P + 3 = S$

Third option: EH $\rightarrow E + 3 = H$

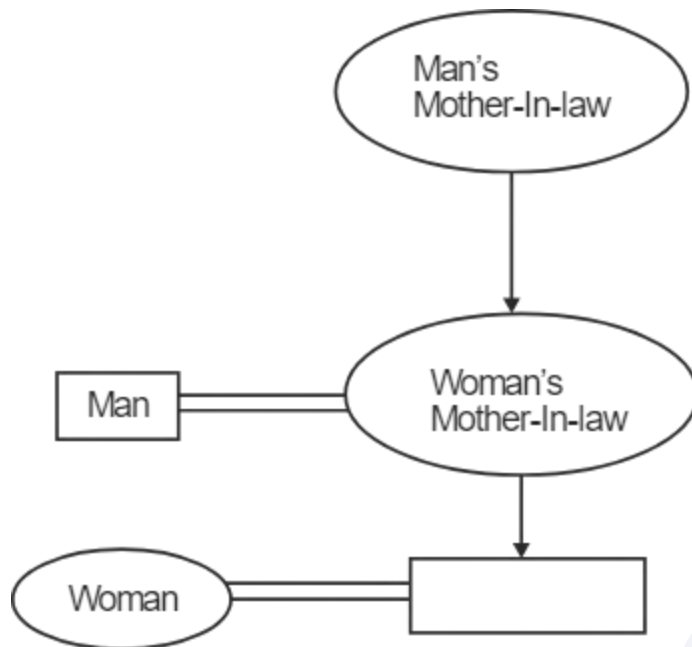
Fourth option: JM $\rightarrow J + 3 = M$

Therefore, the second option is different from the other three. So, it's an odd one out.

Hence, the second option is correct.

69-B

First, we need to draw a family tree.



Now, we see that –

The woman's mother-in-law is the daughter of the man's mother-in-law.

The man is the husband of the woman's mother-in-law.

So, from the above, the man is the father-in-law of the woman. Hence, the second option is correct.

70-D

Given:

Aman is third from the top. Alok is between Danish and Aman, while Danish is not at the top.

The weights from the given question are listed in descending order –

Rohit/Suresh
Suresh/Rohit
Aman
Alok
Danish

It's unclear who is at the top, although it might be either Rohit or Suresh.

So, the answer cannot be determined. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

71-A

Given:

MARCH is coded as PXUZK

Here, $M + 3 = P$; $A - 3 = X$; $R + 3 = U$; $C - 3 = Z$; $H + 3 = K$

Similarly, APRIL will be coded as:

$A + 3 = D$; $P - 3 = M$; $R + 3 = U$; $I - 3 = F$, $L + 3 = O$

Hence, the first option is correct.

72-D

Given:

PRINCIPAL is written as LAPICNIRP.

Here, the code is obtained after reversing the order of the letters in the word.

Similarly, ADOLESCENCE will be coded as ECNECSELODA.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

73-A

Given:

NEWS is written as WENS

Here, the code is obtained after interchanging the first letter and the third letter in a word.

Similarly, MATE will be coded as TAME.

Hence, the first option is correct.

74-C

Given:

TODAY is coded as UQECZ

Here, $T + 1 = U$; $O + 2 = Q$; $D + 1 = E$; $A + 2 = C$; $Y + 1 = Z$

Similarly, BEFORE will be coded as:

$B + 1 = C$; $E + 2 = G$; $F + 1 = G$; $O + 2 = Q$; $R + 1 = S$; $E + 2 = G$

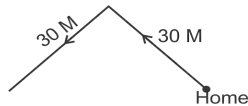
Therefore, CGGQSG is the required code.

Hence, the third option is correct.

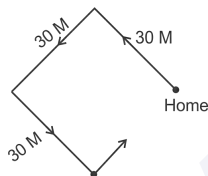
75-D

From the given information,

Step 1: A girl leaves her home and then she first walks 30 m in the North-West direction and then 30m in the South-West direction.



Step 2: She walks 30 m in a South-East direction and then finally she turns towards her house.



From the above final diagram, it is clear that the girl was moving in the North-East.

Hence, fourth option is correct.

76-D

Sri Lanka has declared a state of emergency as the food crisis worsened after private banks ran out of foreign exchange to finance imports

77-A

The New Development Bank (NDB) admitted the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Bangladesh as its new members.

78-C

Some 28% of the 1,38,374 species assessed by the International Union for the

Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for its survival watch list are now at high risk of vanishing forever. The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020 is being held in Marseille, France from September 3 to 11, 2021. Habitat loss, over-exploitation and illegal trade have hammered global wildlife populations for decades, and climate change is now kicking in as a direct threat as well as reported by the IUCN. The event was originally scheduled in June, 2020 but was rescheduled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

79-B

The Chola Dynasty mainly ruled in south India (especially in Tamil Nadu). The Chola rulers built many temples in the Dravidian style of architecture. Most of the temples built by Chola rulers were dedicated to Lord Shiva. Examples: Vijayalaya Cholisvara Temple (Tanjore), Tiruvalisvaram temple (Tirunelveli) etc.

80-B

Pauli Exclusion Principle states that "All the four quantum numbers of two electrons in an atom are not the same."

81-C

The Tripitaka, which is written in the Pali language, is the most sacred religious textbook of Buddhism. It is a record of words of Lord Buddha. Other sacred text book of Buddhism is Mahayana Sutras.

82-A

The Reserve Bank of India barred Mastercard Asia / Pacific Pte Ltd (Mastercard) from issuing new credit, debit and prepaid cards with effect from July 22 for its failure to comply with its data storage norms.

83-D

The correct answer is D. Silk is a natural fabric produced by silkworms.

84-B

The correct answer is B. "LBD" stands for "Little Black Dress," a versatile and classic piece of clothing.

85-C

The UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) has created an open-source software named the National Carbon Registry for effectively managing national data and processes related to trading carbon credits.

86-B

Institution of Speaker: Britain

Residuary Power: Canada
Concurrent List: Australia
President Election: Ireland

87-B

The Court indicated that the "basic structure" of the Constitution included elements such as the supremacy of the Constitution, the rule of law, democracy, judicial review, and the separation of powers.

88-A

Lake Tahoe is the largest alpine lake in North America, and the second deepest lake in the US, with Crater Lake in Oregon being the deepest in the US.

89-C

A tropical monsoon climate is characterized by dry winters and wet summers due to the seasonal reversal of winds.

90-D

The odd one out in this list is "silk" because it is not a natural plant fiber like cotton, jute, and linen. Silk is produced by silkworms, making it distinct from the others in the list, which are plant-based fibers.

91-A

Tissues in multicellular animals refer to assemblies of cells working collectively to carry out specific functions. They represent the foundational units that compose organs in intricate organisms such as humans, playing vital roles in upholding the body's form and operational capacity. Within the human body, there exist four primary tissue types: Epithelial Tissue, responsible for shielding and safeguarding various surfaces; Connective Tissue, serving to link, sustain, and unite diverse bodily structures; Muscle Tissue, enabling mobility and contraction; and Nervous Tissue, facilitating communication and coordination. Each of these tissue varieties is comprised of specialized cells, each with its own unique structure and purpose.

92-D

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is a complex molecule that holds the genetic information required for all known living species to grow, develop, function, and reproduce. It is made up of a distinct sequence of nucleotide bases (adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine) that create a double helix. James Watson and Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA in 1953. The sugar molecule in DNA is deoxyribose, a five-carbon

sugar with one oxygen atom missing when compared to ribose, the sugar present in RNA (ribonucleic acid).

93-C

Glycolysis is a metabolic process that occurs in the cytoplasm of living cells. It is the process of converting glucose into pyruvate (pyruvic acid). It is the biological process that breaks down glucose to release energy. Glucose is converted to pyruvate, and energy in the form of ATP is released. The process happens in both aerobic and anaerobic organisms and occurs without the participation of extra oxygen. In aerobic glycolysis, the end product is pyruvate (pyruvic acid), while in anaerobic glycolysis, the end product is lactate (lactic acid). The end product of glycolysis is two molecules of pyruvic acid, along with two molecules of ATP and NADH.

94-B

The Attorney General of India is the country's first legal officer. The Attorney General is the government's main legal advisor and represents the government in legal disputes before the Supreme Court of India. The Attorney General of India's duties and functions are not clearly defined in any provision of the Indian Constitution. Article 76 of the Constitution, on the other hand, deals with the nomination of the Attorney General and other relevant requirements. The duties and obligations of the Attorney General are generally drawn from customs, legislation, and legal practises rather than being specifically specified in a specific article.

95-C

The Vaishnavite monasteries of Assam are the origin of the more than 500-year-old dancing style known as Sattriya. Vaishnavism worships the god Vishnu or one of his incarnations, typically Rama or Krishna. Sattriya was named one of the eight Indian classical dances by the Sangeet Natak Akademi on November 15, 2000. Modern Sattriya performance addresses a wide range of themes in its plays, which are performed internationally.

96-C

The life of Phoolan Devi is the main focus of the 1994 Hindi-language biographical film Bandit Queen. Seema Biswas, who received the National Film Award for Best Actress, played the main protagonist in the film.

97-A

Isobars are atoms or ions with the same mass number but distinct atomic numbers. The mass number of an atom is the total of its protons and neutrons in its nucleus, whereas the atomic number is the number of protons in the nucleus. They are separate elements because atoms with the same mass number but different atomic numbers have different numbers of protons. Because of variances in their atomic structures, isobars have the same overall mass but different chemical characteristics.

98-B

When an atom or molecule receives one or more electrons, negative ions, also known as anions, develop. This is referred to as electron gain. Because of their electron configuration and position in the periodic table, some elements have a higher tendency to attract electrons. Elements having nearly full or half-filled valence electron shells may have a high electron affinity. When these atoms come into contact with electrons, they can easily attract them, resulting in a more stable electron configuration. When atoms gain electrons to obtain a stable electron configuration comparable to that of a noble gas, negative ions are frequently generated.

99-D

The difference in electronegativity between atoms in a bond can be utilised to predict the bond character. The Pauling scale or other electronegativity scales are frequently used to quantify this. The Smaller electronegativity differences suggest more covalent character, while greater differences indicate more ionic bond type.

Ionic Bond with a High Electronegativity Difference (≥ 1.7).

Difference in Intermediate Electronegativity (0.4 - 1.7): Polar Covalent Bond

Nonpolar Covalent Bond with a Low Electronegativity Difference (< 0.4)

100-C

Molar mass is measured in grams per mole (g/mol) and reflects the mass of one mole of that substance's entities (atoms, molecules, and ions). It is quantitatively equal to the material's molecular or atomic weight and is an important notion in chemistry for conducting different calculations, such as determining the number of moles or mass of a given amount of a substance. The mass of one mole of a specific substance is fixed. The term "mole" was coined by Wilhelm Ostwald.

MOCK TEST-7

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

Biopower is part related to what Foucault calls “a history of the present”, “grasping the present in its contingency, unsettling it from its prejudices and exploding their hold on reality, understanding how we have become what we are rather than importing our prejudices on to the past, in the guise of their being eternal truths apprehended by a supra-historical intellect.”

With the term ‘biopower’ Foucault designates the set of mechanisms, techniques and technologies through which the basic biological features of the human species become the object of political strategies in modern Western societies. Biopower is, then, for Foucault the application of power to the human considered as a living being:

To gain a clearer appreciation of Foucault’s point, it is necessary to recall that prior to the first volume of *The History of Sexuality* Foucault’s genealogies of the modern modalities of power had concentrated on identifying what he called, most notably in *Discipline and Punish*, “disciplinary technologies”. These are techniques that emerge in seventeenth and eighteenth century Europe, and which are directed towards the individual human body understood as a machine, composed, or better, decomposable, into its various moving parts, which can then be rendered capable of performing work. According to Foucault, these technologies sought, through various regimens and measures, to rule a multiplicity of men, that is, to impose a particular mode of being on men, by dissolving that multiplicity in to individual bodies, and at the level of the individual body, optimize its capabilities, extorting from it various forces, increasing its utility and docility, and integrating it into systems of efficient and economic controls. Disciplinary techniques of power include all those apparatuses and institutions which ensure the distribution of individual bodies in space and time, and which organize around these bodies a whole field of visibility, ordering them or rendering them orderable, in institutions such as universities, secondary schools, military barracks, and workshops.

Like disciplinary techniques and procedures, the technologies of biopower are addressed to a multiplicity, but they are addressed to that multiplicity in so far as it forms a global mass affected by the biological processes of life itself: birth and death, health and illness. To the techniques of discipline that came to hold sway over the human body

and which are individualising are added the techniques and technologies of biopower which, on the contrary, but in a complimentary way, are massifying, directed towards humans in the genetic and species sense....Biopower is thus tied to the emergence of the discipline of statistical demography, and there begins the quantification of the phenomena of birth-rate, longevity, the reproductive rates and fertility of a given population, its state of health, patterns of diet and habitation.

Both disciplinary technologies and the techniques and mechanisms of biopower are forms of power over the body. The former, disciplinary technologies, centre on the individual body: they treat it as a machine, considering it as a being consisting of parts, organized in a certain fashion, requiring energy in order to operate and capable of producing certain effects, that is, of working. Decomposing it into its parts, and subjecting them to training, to discipline, it seeks to render the body both docile and utile. Biopower, on the other hand, focuses on the body as the vehicle of species life. Given the nature of the phenomena with which it is concerned it is regulatory rather than disciplinary.

Q1. The author of the passage is:

- A. arguing in favour of biopower
- B. exposing the flaws of biopower
- C. describing biopower
- D. encouraging the use of biopower

Q2. Paraphrase the main point of the first paragraph of the passage.

- A. According to Foucault, biopower is dominated by the history of the present, where one actively understands the present reality rather than just understanding it through one's biases of the past.
- B. According to Foucault, biopower is connected to the history of the present, where one actively understands the present reality rather than just understanding it through one's biases of the past.
- C. According to Foucault, biopower runs counter to the history of the present, where one actively understands the present reality and breaks away from one's biases of the past.
- D. According to Foucault, biopower is controlled by the history of the present, where one proactively understands the present reality rather than just passively understanding it through one's biases of the past.

Q3. Which, out of the following, is not an example of the use of Biopower?

- A. family planning to control population growth
- B. measures to identify gene-based disorders affecting the population in general
- C. vaccination for pandemics
- D. the death penalty for homicide

Q4. According to the information given in the passage, disciplinary technologies and biopower differ in the fact that:

- I. one relates to the larger population and the other does not.
- II. the former relates to controlling the human body and the latter deals with regulating it.
- III. the former treats the body as a machine while the latter treats it as an instrument medium that propagates life.

- A. only II
- B. only III
- C. I and II
- D. II and III

Passage 2

How smart is your pet? The book *Test Your Cat: The Cat IQ Test* claims to be able to tell you 'how smart your cat really is'. He or she might be an 'undiscovered genius'. Using the book, you score your cat on a variety of questions, perform a calculation, and this gives you the cat's IQ. The first question is whether the cat eats on a regular schedule. The second is whether it eats a variety of foods. There are many other questions. Now, I have no idea how seriously this book is intended to be taken. But it strikes me that there is something very odd about the idea that eating on a regular schedule and enjoying a varied diet have anything to do with intelligence, as we usually understand that term.

Similarly, you sometimes hear people say that a particular breed of dog is highly intelligent. But quite often, what people mean by this is that individuals of that breed are very obedient and can be trained to perform many tasks. This interest in 'trainability' is reflected in the British television show *Teach My Pet To Do That*. In each episode, two different pets are compared on their ability to learn a trick, like answering the doorbell or wiping their feet on a mat. The pets might be dogs, cats, miniature horses, even chickens or pigs. If one pet takes to the trick much faster than the other, it can be tempting to say that the first is more intelligent.

Perhaps in a sense they are. The tricks are taught using operant conditioning – when the animal performs the desired behaviour, they get a reward which 'positively reinforces' the behaviour. To learn a trick in this way involves latching on to the contingency between act and consequence – 'figuring out' just what behaviour the reward is tied to. This might be a component of intelligence, but it can't be all there is to it. After all, it's not as though we think that a child must be especially intelligent when we successfully reinforce her good behaviour through the award of gold stars. As well as this, there are any number of reasons an animal might not succeed in learning the trick. They might be insufficiently motivated by the reward, find the repetition frustrating, or simply be uninterested in what the trainer is up to. In any case, it's not obvious that any of these traits indicate a lack of intelligence.

Octopuses illustrate this point nicely, as Peter Godfrey-Smith notes in his book *Other Minds: The Octopus and the Evolution of Intelligent Life*. Godfrey-Smith writes that

whilst in experimental settings, octopuses seem to be rather slow learners, this fits poorly with their behaviour in other scenarios. For instance, some octopuses seem to figure out quite quickly that they can put out the bright lights in an aquarium by squirting jets of water at them. This apparent mismatch may have its roots in a failure of experiments to tap into octopus motivation. In an early study on octopus learning, one octopus would repeatedly break or steal the equipment and squirt jets of water at experimenters. Godfrey-Smith suggests that in this case, 'the assumption that an octopus would be interested in pulling a lever repeatedly to get pieces of sardine,' was at least partly to blame. 'Rats and pigeons will do things like that, but octopuses [...] tend to lose interest. For at least some of them, taking the lamp down from above the tank and hauling it back to the den – that is more interesting. So is squirting the experimenters.'

So, we should not be too quick to draw conclusions about intelligence from an animal's success in learning through operant conditioning. More generally, we should be cautious about thinking that this kind of learning is what intelligence is all about. But that raises a tricky question: what is it all about? That's a difficult question. There probably isn't just one thing we're referring to when we talk about intelligence – and the best way to define the term might depend on our goals in asking the question. So, for now, perhaps a better question is: why do we want to know how intelligent animals are?

Q5. The main concern of the author of the passage is:

- A. to showcase the need for better care and understanding of non-humans
- B. to check the validity of an approach
- C. to highlight the stupidity of a book
- D. to understand how a certain brain function works

Q6. According to the author of the passage, which out of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Not being motivated by the reward does not mean that the animal is not intelligent.
- B. At times, people incorrectly identify certain traits to be signs of intelligence.
- C. The book Test Your Cat: The Cat IQ Test is not a book to be taken seriously.
- D. Both B and C

Q7. According to the author of the passage, operant conditioning:

- A. is based on the ability to understand the consequence of one's act
- B. uses rewards to reinforce positive behaviour.
- C. is not necessarily the perfect guide for establishing intelligence.
- D. all of the above

Q8. The example of octopuses illustrates:

- A. the efficacy of an approach

- B. the pitfalls of a method
- C. the outcomes for a practice
- D. the effects for a *modus operandi*

Passage 3

During the opening months of the First World War, in the midst of the incendiary jingoism roiling Britain, the poet Dorothea Hollins of the Women's Labour League proposed that an unarmed, 1,000-strong 'Women's Peace Expeditionary Force' cross Europe 'in the teeth of the guns' and interpose itself between the warring armies in the trenches. Hollins's grand scheme did not materialise, but neither did it emerge in a vacuum; it was nurtured by a century of activism largely grounded in maternal love. Or, as her fellow peace activist Helena Swanwick wrote: the shared fear that in war 'women die, and see their babies die, but theirs is no glory; nothing but horror and shame unspeakable'.

Swanwick helped to found the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, an organisation dedicated to eliminating the causes of war. She hoped for 'a world in the far-off future that will not contain one soldier'. Many activists believed that if women had political power, they would not pursue war. But how true is this? Do incidences of violent conflict alter when women become leaders, or when their share of parliamentary representation rises? In what sense do women mother wars?

If you ask this question out loud, not a minute will pass before someone says 'Margaret Thatcher', the British prime minister who waged a hugely popular war in the Falklands that led to her landslide 1983 election victory. Thatcher is hardly the only woman leader celebrated for her warmongering. Think of Boudicca, the woad-daubed Queen of the Iceni people of eastern England, who led a popular uprising against the Roman invaders; or Lakshmi Bai, Queen of Jhansi and a leader of the 1857-58 Indian Mutiny against the British; or even Emmeline Pankhurst, who led British suffragettes on a militant campaign of hunger strikes, arson and window-smashing, then, in 1914, became a vociferous supporter of Britain's entry into the Great War.

But these examples are anecdotal because, throughout history, women leaders have been extremely rare. Between 1950 and 2004, according to data compiled by Katherine W Phillips, professor of leadership and ethics at Columbia Business School, just 48 national leaders across 188 countries – fewer than 4 percent of all leaders – have been female. They included 18 presidents and 30 prime ministers. Two countries, Ecuador and Madagascar, had a woman leader, each of whom served for a mere two days before being replaced by a man.

Given the tiny sample size, does it even make sense to ask if, given power, women are more or less likely than men to wage wars? The medical anthropologist Catherine Panter-Brick, who directs the conflict, resilience and health programme at the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University, thinks not. 'It stereotypes gender, and assumes leadership is uncomplicated,' she told me. Perhaps she had

thinkers such as Stephen Pinker in her sights. In *The Better Angels of Our Nature* (2011), his study of violence throughout history, Pinker wrote: 'women have been, and will be, the pacifying force'. That assumption is not always grounded in reality, says Mary Caprioli, a professor of political science at the University of Minnesota Duluth. Along with Mark A Boyer at the University of Connecticut, she counted 10 military crises in the 20th century involving four female leaders (seven of which were handled by Golda Meir, Israel's prime minister from 1969 to 1974). To assess the behaviour of women leaders during crises, they say, one needs a large sample – 'which history cannot provide'.

Q9. The author of the passage is essentially raising the question:

- a. Would the world be less peaceful if there were more women leaders?
- b. Would the world be more peaceful if there were more women leaders?
- c. Would the world be more peaceful if there were more men leaders?
- d. Would the world be less peaceful if there were more men leaders?

Q10. The views of Catherine Panter-Brick and Mary Caprioli can be inferred to be:

- a. divergent
- b. dichotomous
- c. along similar lines
- d. completely unrelated

Q11. The author of the passage will agree with the statement/s

- a. Margaret Thatcher advocated war.
- b. If we look at history, then the instances of women leading countries are rare.
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Q12. According to the information provided in the passage:

- a. women are more aggressive than men when it comes to circumstances prevailing in wars.
- b. men lead to far greater number of wars than women
- c. women, by virtue of their pacifying effect, do not engage vigorously in war.
- d. women, though pacifist in nature, cannot be assumed engaged in fewer wars than men.

Passage 4

What does love mean, exactly? We have applied to it our finest definitions; we have examined its psychology and outlined it in philosophical frameworks; we have even devised a mathematical formula for attaining it. And yet anyone who has ever taken this

wholehearted leap of faith knows that love remains a mystery — perhaps the mystery of the human experience. Learning to meet this mystery with the full realness of our being — to show up for it with absolute clarity of intention — is the dance of life. That's what legendary Vietnamese Zen Buddhist monk, teacher, and peace activist Thich Nhat Hanh explores in *How to Love*— a slim, simply worded collection of his immeasurably wise insights on the most complex and most rewarding human potentiality.

Indeed, in accordance with the general praxis of Buddhist teachings, Nhat Hanh delivers distilled infusions of clarity, using elementary language and metaphor to address the most elemental concerns of the soul. To receive his teachings one must make an active commitment not to succumb to the Western pathology of cynicism, our flawed self-protection mechanism that readily dismisses anything sincere and true as simplistic or naïve — even if, or precisely because, we know that all real truth and sincerity are simple by virtue of being true and sincere.

At the heart of Nhat Hanh's teachings is the idea that “understanding is love's other name” — that to love another means to fully understand his or her suffering. (“Suffering” sounds rather dramatic, but in Buddhism it refers to any source of profound dissatisfaction — be it physical or psychoemotional or spiritual.) Understanding, after all, is what everybody needs — but even if we grasp this on a theoretical level, we habitually get too caught in the smallness of our fixations to be able to offer such expansive understanding. He illustrates this mismatch of scales with an apt metaphor: If you pour a handful of salt into a cup of water, the water becomes undrinkable. But if you pour the salt into a river, people can continue to draw the water to cook, wash, and drink. The river is immense, and it has the capacity to receive, embrace, and transform. When our hearts are small, our understanding and compassion are limited, and we suffer. We can't accept or tolerate others and their shortcomings, and we demand that they change. But when our hearts expand, these same things don't make us suffer anymore. We have a lot of understanding and compassion and can embrace others. We accept others as they are, and then they have a chance to transform.

The question then becomes how to grow our own hearts, which begins with a commitment to understand and bear witness to our own suffering: When we feed and support our own happiness, we are nourishing our ability to love. That's why to love means to learn the art of nourishing our happiness. Understanding someone's suffering is the best gift you can give another person. Understanding is love's other name. If you don't understand, you can't love.

And yet because love is a learned “dynamic interaction,” we form our patterns of understanding — and misunderstanding — early in life, by osmosis and imitation rather than conscious creation. Echoing what Western developmental psychology knows about the role of “positivity resonance” in learning love, Nhat Hanh writes: If our parents didn't love and understand each other, how are we to know what love looks like? ... The most precious inheritance that parents can give their children is their own happiness. Our parents may be able to leave us money, houses, and land, but they may not be happy people. If we have happy parents, we have received the richest inheritance of all.

Q13. The passage highlights that:

- I. Our hearts have the ability to expand and offer compassion and understanding.
- II. Early in life, some of our key learnings are learnt through the process of unconscious assimilation.
- III. Our obsession with small or irrelevant things blocks our understanding on occasions.

- a. I & II
- b. II & III
- c. I & III
- d. All of the above

Q14. What does the word 'praxis' mean in the given context?

- a. Accepted theory
- b. Accepted practice
- c. Accepted supposition
- d. Accepted hypothesis

Q15 The author of the passage highlights love as:

- a. An unsolvable mystery
- b. An unfathomable abyss
- c. An intricate ruse
- d. A mysterious emotion

Q16. The given passage can be identified as:

- a. an impactful dissertation
- b. an insightful disquisition
- c. a coherent monograph
- d. a detailed exposition

Passage 5

My history with bubble universes began in 1968 when I met Robert Kirshner while we were both undergraduates at Harvard in Massachusetts. He was a lively, funny, interesting fellow. We met up again a few years later, when he was a graduate student at Caltech in California and I was a new postdoc there. At Caltech, he had a piece of good luck that changed the direction of his career and, ultimately, helped reshape modern cosmology.

While he was at Caltech, a bright supernova (an exploding star ending its life) became visible, and Kirshner was able to study it using the huge 200-inch-diameter Hale

telescope on Palomar Mountain. Combining his findings with some innovative contemporary methods, he developed a clever way to measure its distance. The distance scale of the Universe was poorly known at the time, and getting more accurate numbers was critical to developing a better understanding of cosmic structure and evolution.

Beginning in the mid-1990s, now as a member of Harvard's faculty, Kirshner started a group using supernovae to measure the expansion rate of the Universe – a particularly telling indication of how the cosmos is changing over time. Astronomers presumed that the expansion had been slowing down ever since the Big Bang, running down due to the gravitational pull between galaxies. The big question was: how quickly was this cosmic deceleration happening?

To get an answer, Kirshner and his team measured distances to supernovae near and far away, and compared those distances with their velocities of recession. In essence, they were using supernovae as standard lampposts of known intrinsic luminosity, whose distance you could ascertain from their apparent brightness. Then you could look at how much that light had been stretched (shifted toward the red end of the spectrum) by cosmic expansion, and compare the rate of expansion for supernovae of different distances.

Because of the finite velocity of light, the farther out we look, the farther back in time we see. A light-year, about 10 trillion kilometres, is the distance light can travel in a year. If we look out at a distance of 65 million light-years, we would be seeing a supernova that exploded 65 million years ago, when ancient dinosaurs still roamed the Earth. Kirshner was looking back hundreds of millions or even billions of years. A competing team formed at Berkeley in California to perform the same kinds of measurements, using similar techniques.

Then things got strange. The two groups found that the expansion of the Universe is not slowing down at all, but speeding up! Kirshner's former students Adam Riess and Brian Schmidt, as well as Saul Perlmutter at Berkeley, shared the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics for this discovery. The supernova data indicated that there was something different and unaccounted for in the make-up of our Universe. Those results also suggested something strange about cosmic geometry: the Universe that we know might be just one of many different cosmic bubbles that could live independently – or that could, under certain conditions, interact and even destroy each other.

Q17. The author of the passage will not agree with which of the following statements?

- a. The prevailing viewpoint of the 1990s with respect to Universe expansion was challenged with contradictory evidence.
- b. The author alleges that Kirshner was lucky with his discoveries in cosmology.
- c. In cosmology, the brightness of the object can be used to figure out its distance.
- d. All of the above

Q18. The tone of the author of the passage can be identified as:

- a. purely factual
- b. majorly descriptive
- c. highly analytical
- d. mildly critical

Q19. The author of the passage _____ Robest Krishner.

- a. has a soft spot for
- b. fawns over
- c. holds in esteem
- d. is obsequious to

Q20. The author of the passage :

- a. labels the findings 'strange' in the last paragraph as these were not in accordance with what was expected.
- b. highlights how certain studies point to the fact our universe might be just of many that exist and could possibly be related to or fighting with one another.
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

Passage 6

It is past 10 p.m. and a bylane in Kotla Mubarakpur is almost deserted, other than a nondescript building, which is a hive of activity: riders carrying large bags zip towards the entrance of the mini-store where groceries are packed and arranged in plastic crates ready to be picked up.

The riders leave as fast as they come. Some honk restlessly, pick up the bags, and ride-off without losing time. A few rides at a normal speed. There is an atmosphere of urgency at what is called the 'dark store'.

"I don't stop at signals. The electric bikes are not stopped by the traffic police," said Sam, 22, a delivery agent waiting outside the building, which is one of the many stores of Zepto, a 10-minute delivery platform, in the city.

"I have been lucky,; but some other riders have met with accidents and fortunately escaped with minor injuries," he said.

With 10-minute delivery apps gaining traction in the city, scores of delivery agents, who pull 10-12 hour shifts, are putting themselves at risk to meet the tight deadlines.

Six delivery agents working with two such platforms – Blinkit and Zepto – shared about the risk of accidents in their jobs that they negotiate apart from depleting incomes, soaring fuel prices, and the daily pressures in their professional and domestic lives.

As this reporter visited a store each, belonging to the two platforms, the dangers of rash driving also came to the fore.

Outside a dark store of Blinkit in the Defence Colony, this reporter saw many delivery agents riding on the wrong side of the lane hurrying to deliver orders.

"Many accidents happen and go unreported. I too met with one on the Defence Colony road a month back. A cyclist suddenly appeared from the bylane and I dashed into him. Luckily both of us escaped unhurt," said Manohar, a delivery agent in his thirties.

He said that the agents have to rush to deliver on time as the store manager asks them to try and deliver in 10 minutes.

"But our money is not deducted if we don't deliver in 10 minutes," he added.

There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.

Q21.What could be a suitable title for the passage?

- A) Biker's risks.
- B) Risking life for livelihood.
- C) Reality of Dark Stores.
- D) Saga of Delivery Agents.

Q22.What has been the impact of Dark Stores?

- A) Volume of work has increased both for delivery agents and the dark stores.
- B) Delivery Agents' life is at risk as they are forever driving.
- C) Delivery Agents rush with deliveries to finish orders before the end of 10 mins.
- D) Too much pressure is put on the delivery agents by deducting the money.

Q23.According to you, what is getting negotiated with the popularity of 10-min delivery apps and by whom?

- i) Job risks taken by delivery agents while hurrying for the delivery.
- ii) The burden of escalating fuel prices.
- iii) Experiencing dampening in personal lives.
- iv) Depleting incomes.

- A) Only (i)
- B) (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- C) All of the Above
- D) None of the above

Q24. What is the most appropriate reason for delivery agents not stopping at the traffic signals and taking the wrong side of the lanes?

- A) Delivery Agents are not scared of the traffic police.
- B) Delivery Agents want to accomplish as many trips as they can in a day.
- C) Delivery Agents in electric bikes are not stopped by the police.
- D) Delivery Agents are messengers of Dark Stores.

Correct Option: (b). Delivery Agents want to accomplish as many trips as they can in a day.

Q25. Which of the following words describe the characteristics of the delivery agents?

- A) Dauntless
- B) Ambitious
- C) Diligent
- D) Exuberant

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Harasment
- B) Harrassment
- C) Harassment
- D) Harressment

Q27: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Guarantee
- B) Guarentee
- C) Gaurantee
- D) Garantee

Q28: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Disastreous
- B) Disastrous
- C) Disastorous

D) Disastrious

Q29: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Exquisite
- B) Exquisitte
- C) Exquissite
- D) Exquizite

Q30: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Acquissition
- B) Aquisition
- C) Acquisition
- D) Aquisition

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31. What is the plural form of Louse?

- A) Lice
- B) Louses
- C) Louse
- D) Lici

Q32. What is the plural form of Syllabus

- A) Syllabuses
- B) Syllabi
- C) Syllabi
- D) Syllabuss

Q33. What is the plural form of Appendix

- A) Appendices
- B) Appendixes
- C) Appendi
- D) Appendorum

Q34. What is the plural form of Cherub

- A) Cherubs
- B) Cherubim
- C) Cherubies
- D) Cherubbies

Q35. What is the plural form of Nucleus

- A) Nucleuses
- B) Nuclei
- C) Nucleos
- D) Nuclea

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36: Which word is the opposite of "pessimistic"?

- A) Optimistic
- B) Cynical
- C) Hopeful
- D) Melancholic

Q37: What is the antonym of "frugal"?

- A) Stingy
- B) Thrifty
- C) Economical
- D) Lavish

Q38: Which word is the opposite of "meticulous"?

- A) Careful
- B) Sloppy
- C) Precise
- D) Diligent

Q39: What is the antonym of "benevolent"?

- A) Malevolent
- B) Kind
- C) Generous
- D) Altruistic

Q40: What is the antonym of "obsolete"?

- A) Outdated
- B) Current
- C) Antiquated
- D) Ancient

Q41. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?

- A] 3000
- B] 2000
- C] 4000
- D] 2500

Q42. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is:

- A] 16
- B] 15
- C] 12
- D] 14

Q43. Remainder when $(1! + 2! + 3! + \dots + 4000!)$ is divided by 7

- A] 7
- B] 1
- C] 5
- D] None of these

Q44. Find the present value (in Rs.) of Rs.3000 due after 5 years at 10% p.a. simple interest.

- A] 1500
- B] 1800
- C] 2000
- D] 2500

Q45. A sum of money invested at simple interest amounts to Rs 2480 at the end of four years and Rs.4080 at the end of eight years. Find the principal.

- A] Rs.2040
- B]Rs. 1480
- C] Rs.1240
- D] Rs.880

Q46.A man completes a journey in 10 hours. He travels the first half of the journey at the rate of 21 km/hr and second half at the rate of 24 km/hr. Find the total journey in km.

- A] 220 km
- B] 224 km
- C] 200 km
- D] 240 km

Q47.The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7 : 8. If the second train runs 400 km in 4 hours, then the speed of the first train is:

- A] 12.5 km/hr
- B] 27 km/hr
- C] 20 km/hr
- D] 87.5 km/hr

Q48. A train is running at a speed of 116 km/h. The distance covered by the train in meters in 18 seconds is:

- A] 580 metres

- B] 480 metres
- C] 280 metres
- D] 380 metres

Q49. P, Q and R can do a work in 20, 30 and 60 days respectively. How many days does it need to complete the work if P does the work and he is assisted by Q and R on every third day?

- A] 15 days
- B] 10 days
- C] 25 days
- D] 45 days

Q50. In what ratio should water be mixed with soda costing Rs. 12 per litre so as to make a profit of 25% by selling the diluted liquid at Rs. 13.75 per litre?

- A] 10 : 1
- B] 11 : 1
- C] 1 : 11
- D] 12 : 1

Q51. A, B and C play cricket. A's runs are to B's runs and B's runs are to C's as 3:2. They get altogether 342 runs. How many runs did A make?

- A] 162
- B] 108
- C] 72
- D] None of these

Q52. The simple interest and the true discount on a certain sum for a given time and at a given rate are Rs. 85 and Rs. 80 respectively. The sum is:

- A] Rs. 1800
- B] Rs. 1200
- C] Rs. 1360
- D] Rs. 1300

$$\frac{7^{8400000}}{342}$$

Q53. Find the Remainder of

- A] 0
- B] 1
- C] 49
- D] 341

Q54. For how many values of n will n! end with 24 zeros?

- A] 1
- B] 24
- C] 5
- D] can't be determined

Q55. The unit's digit of 698547^{698543} is

- A] 2
- B] 3
- C] 7
- D] 1

Q56. What will be unit's digit in the expression $78^{5562} \times 56^{256} \times 97^{1250}$?

- A] 9
- B] 4
- C] 6
- D] 3

Q57. Which one is the zero of the polynomial $Q(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 12$?

- A] 3
- B] 1.33333333
- C] -3
- D] Both A and B

Q58. Find the first non-zero digit of the number 80^{127} from right side.

- A] 8
- B] 4
- C] 2
- D] 6

Q59. You have been provided the following 9 digits of 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7 and 7. How many distinct four-digit numbers greater than 6000 can be formed using only the above 9 digits, with no repetition allowed ?

- A] 54
- B] 51
- C] 45
- D] 30

Q60. The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 33 and 264 respectively. When the first number is divided by 2, the quotient is 33. The other number is

- A] 66
- B] 132
- C] 198
- D] 99

Q61. Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

1. All young girls are modern.
2. No modern men are superstitious.

Conclusions:

- I. No girls are superstitious.
- II. No young men are superstitious.

- A) Conclusion I follows/
- B) Conclusion II follows
- C) Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
- D) Both conclusion I and conclusion II follows

Q62.Direction: In the following question, two statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follow from the given statements.

Statements:

No man is a donkey.
Rahul is a man.

Conclusions:

- I. Rahul is not a donkey.
- II. All men are not Rahul.

- A) Either conclusion I or conclusion II follow.
- B) Neither Conclusion I nor II follow
- C) Only conclusion I follow
- D) Only conclusion II follow.

Q63.Assertion: The boiling point of a liquid decreases at higher altitudes.

Reason: At higher altitudes, the atmospheric pressure is lower, which lowers the boiling point of liquids.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64.Assertion: A prism can separate white light into its constituent colors through dispersion.

Reason: Different colors of light travel at different speeds when passing through a prism, causing them to spread apart.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1:The chemical symbol for potassium is Po.

Statement 2:The chemical symbol for lead is Pb.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 2 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.

Q66.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct

Statement 1: Sound travels faster in a vacuum than in air.

Statement 2: Sound does not travel in a vacuum.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 2 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter pair from the given alternatives.

- A) PU
- B) SW
- C) CG
- D) KO

Q68. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) GJM
- B) PSV
- C) MPR
- D) KNQ

Q69.Direction: Pointing to a photograph of a lady, Vishal says "She is the sister-in-law of my grandfather's (paternal) daughter". How is the lady in the photograph related to Vishal?

- A) Mother
- B) Aunt
- C) Sister
- D) Cannot be determined

Q70. Direction: In a row, Sanjay is in 11th position from the top and 13th from the bottom. How many people are there in the row?

- A) 24
- B) 23
- C) 25
- D) 26

Q71.Direction: In a certain code, if AUDITORIUM is written as MUIROTIDUA, how will MISFORTUNE be written in that code?

- A) ENUTROFSIM
- B) ENUTROMISF
- C) TUNEROFSIM
- D) TUNEMISFOR

Q72.Direction: In a certain code, RELIGION is written as NOIGILER, how SECULAR can be written in that code?

- A) RALCUCES
- B) RALCUES
- C) RALUCES

D) RAULSEC

Q73.Direction: In a certain code RAIN is written as TCKP. How is CLOUD written in that code?

- A) ENQWF
- B) EMQWF
- C) FNQWE
- D) ENRWF

Q74.Direction: In the following question, which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it?

P_P_RPQ_S_Q_ST

- A) QRQPR
- B) QQRPR
- C) PQPRR
- D) PRQRQ

Q75.Direction: Which set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series shall complete it?

a_b_cc_a_b_c

- A) ababc
- B) aacbb
- C) abcab
- D) abbcc

Q76. Match the following:

I	II
A. Thompson	1. The concept of converting mechanical work into heat
B. James P. Joule	2. The theory of relativity
C. Max Planck	3. The energy characteristics of light
D. Albert Einstein	4. The energy equivalence between heat, work and electric

Select the correct matching using the code given below:

	A	B	C	D
A) 3	4	1	2	
B) 1	4	3	2	
C) 3	2	1	4	

D) 1 2 3 4

Q77.Which designer is known for the iconic red-soled shoes?

- A. Christian Dior
- B. Jimmy Choo
- C. Manolo Blahnik
- D. Christian Louboutin

Q78.What is the purpose of a fashion runway show?

- A. To sell clothing directly to consumers
- B. To showcase a designer's latest collection to buyers and the media
- C. To promote sustainability in fashion
- D. To test the durability of clothing

Q79.Which clothing item is typically worn on the head?

- A) Socks
- B) Gloves
- C) Hat
- D) Belt

Q80.What does the term "business casual" refer to?

- A) Formal attire for weddings
- B) Professional and relaxed work attire
- C) Evening Wear for special events
- D) Athletic clothing

Q81.Which of the following is a qualitative tool of monetary policy used by the RBI?

- A) Bank Rate
- B) Open Market Operations
- C) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
- D Moral Suasion

Q82.The term "LAF" in the context of RBI stands for:

- A) Lender Adjustment Facility
- B) Liquidity Adjustment Facility
- C) Loan Allocation Framework
- D) Liability Assessment Fund

Q83.What is the term for a large, bowl-shaped depression in the Earth's surface, typically caused by the collapse of a volcano?

- A) Plateau
- B) Caldera
- C) Abyssal plain
- D) Cuesta

Q84.Which layer of the ocean receives the most sunlight and is home to the majority of marine life?

- A) Epipelagic
- B) Mesopelagic
- C) Bathypelagic
- D) Abyssopelagic

Q85.Which subatomic particle is responsible for chemical properties of an element?

- A) Electrons
- B) Protons
- C) Neutrons
- D) Positrons

Q86.Formation of CO and CO₂ illustrates the law of _____.

- A) Law of conservation of mass
- B) Law of Reciprocal proportion
- C) Law of Constant Proportion
- D) Law of Multiple Proportion

Q87.What is the term for a large, bowl-shaped depression in the Earth's surface, typically caused by the collapse of a volcano?

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- C) Bathypelagic
- D) Abyssopelagic

Q89. Who is the author of the book "Captain Cool: The MS Dhoni Story," which provides insights into the life of the former Indian cricket captain?

- A) Virender Sehwag
- B) Suresh Raina
- C) Michael Hussey
- D) Gulu Ezekiel

Q90. Which author wrote the book "Gandhi: An Autobiography - The Story of My Experiments with Truth"?

- A) Rabindranath Tagore
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Sardar Patel
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q91. *Mangifera indica* is the scientific name of

- A. Guava
- B. Mango
- C. Amla
- D. Raspberry

Q92. *Taenia* (Tapeworm), *Fasciola* (Liver fluke) are examples of which phylum?

- A. Coelenterate
- B. Platyhelminthes
- C. Annelida

D. Platyhelminthes

Q93._____ being a higher category is the assemblage of families which exhibit a few similar characters.

- A. Order
- B. Species
- C. Genus
- D. Class

Q94.The highest plateau of India is the

- A. Malwa
- B. Chota Nagpur
- C. Ladakh
- D. Deccan

Q95. Fraternity means _____.

- A. spirit of brotherhood
- B. fatherly treatment
- C. unity and integrity
- D. elimination of economic justice

Q96.What is the other name of Sahyadri Range?

- A. Lesser Himalayas
- B. Shivaliks
- C. Western Ghats
- D. Eastern Ghats

Q97.Sodium calcium silicate is called-----

- A. Hard glass
- B. Borosilicate glass
- C. soft glass
- D. Jena glass

Q98. Ahmedabad is situated along the bank of ____.

- A. Sabarmati river
- B. Narmada river
- C. Banas river
- D. Luni river

Q99. Which of the following fields were related to Sir C. V Raman's "Raman Effect" Discovered in 1928?

- A. Optics
- B. Magnetism
- C. Sound
- D. Heat

Q100. A formal language used to express information or knowledge often for use in computer system design is:

- A. Command language
- B. Machine language
- C. Markup language
- D. Modelling language

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	D	D	B	C	D	B	B	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	D	B	D	D	B	B	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	C	D	B	A	C	A	B	A	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	A	B	B	A	D	B	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	A	C	C	D	B	D	A	A	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	C	A	A	D	C	A	C	D	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	A	B	A	B	D	B	C	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	B	B	A	A	D	B	A	D	D
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	B	A	C	C	C	C	A	A	D

SOLUTIONS

1-C

The author of the passage is very simply describing what biopower is.

He is not favouring/attacking/exposing/encouraging biopower or its use.

Options A, B, and D adopt a positive or negative stance, which does not fit in the given context.

Hence, it is ruled out.

2-B

This is a close question where you need to closely go through each of the options to identify the correct answer.

Option B is the correct paraphrase here.

The paragraph essentially implies that Biopower is related to actively probing or studying the factors which have led to our present state, rather than seeing the whole thing through our biases of the past.

Option A is incorrect as there is no mention of biopower being dominated by the history of the present.

Option C is incorrect as the first paragraph does not say biopower runs counter to the history of the present.

Option D is incorrect as there is no mention of biopower being controlled by the history of the present. Also, there is no mention of proactive/passive understanding.

3-D

Refer to the lines: Like disciplinary techniques and procedures, the technologies of biopower are addressed to a multiplicity, but they are addressed to that multiplicity in so far as it forms a global mass affected by the biological processes of life itself: birth and death, health and illness. To the techniques of discipline that came to hold sway over the human body and which are individualising are added the techniques and technologies of biopower which, on the contrary, but in a complimentary way, are massifying, directed towards humans in the genetic and species sense....Biopower is thus tied to the emergence of the discipline of statistical demography, and there begins the quantification of the phenomena of birth-rate, longevity, the reproductive rates and fertility of a given population, its state of health, patterns of diet and habitation.

You can solve this question by spotting the option that does not conform to the pattern.

Options A, B, and C all refer to things that impact the wider population and are dealing with the biological processes and controlling them.

Option D, on the other hand, is a disciplinary technique dealing with a social situation.

You simply need to spot the odd one out here.

4-D

Statement I is incorrect. Refer to the lines: Like disciplinary techniques and procedures, the technologies of biopower are addressed to a multiplicity, but they are addressed to that multiplicity in so far as it forms a global mass affected by the biological processes of life itself...

Statement II is correct. Refer to the lines: Given the nature of the phenomena with which it is concerned it is regulatory rather than disciplinary.

Statement III is correct. Refer to the lines: The former, disciplinary technologies, centre on the individual body: they treat it as a machine, considering it as a being consisting of parts, organized in a certain fashion, requiring energy in order to operate and capable of producing certain effects, that is, of working. Decomposing it into its parts, and subjecting them to training, to discipline, it seeks to render the body both docile and utile. Biopower, on the other hand, focuses on the body as the vehicle of species life.

5-B

This is not a difficult question. What is the main concern of the author of the passage? The author of the passage is essentially concerned with whether we can determine the intelligence of animals. The current method of determining the same is through operant conditioning (an approach). The author questions this and highlights how the same cannot be used. This makes option B the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect as the passage is not about better care/understanding.

Option C is too extreme in its nature and just singles out the book in concern.

Option D is incorrect as the passage is not about brain function but rather deals with the question whether we can determine the intelligence of animals.

6-C

Option A is correct. Refer to the lines: They might be insufficiently motivated by the reward, find the repetition frustrating, or simply be uninterested in what the trainer is up to. In any case, it's not obvious that any of these traits indicate a lack of intelligence.

Option B is correct. Refer to the lines: Similarly, you sometimes hear people say that a particular breed of dog is highly intelligent. But quite often, what people mean by this is that individuals of that breed are very obedient and can be trained to perform many tasks.....If one pet takes to the trick much faster than the other, it can be tempting to say that the first is more intelligent.

Option C is incorrect. Refer to the line: Now, I have no idea how seriously this book is intended to be taken.

The author does not know how seriously the book should be taken.

7-D

Option A is correct: To learn a trick in this way involves latching on to the contingency between act and consequence – 'figuring out' just what behaviour the reward is tied to

Option B is correct: The tricks are taught using operant conditioning – when the animal performs the desired behaviour, they get a reward which ‘positively reinforces’ the behaviour.

Option C is correct: As well as this, there are any number of reasons an animal might not succeed in learning the trick. They might be insufficiently motivated by the reward, find the repetition frustrating, or simply be uninterested in what the trainer is up to. In any case, it’s not obvious that any of these traits indicate a lack of intelligence.

8-B

The example of the octopuses has one simple purpose: it tells us how operant conditioning does not work; in other words, the pitfalls of the method. There is no other option which comes close to explaining this sentiment. Hence, option B is the correct answer here.

9-B

In this case, the central concern of the author is the relationship of women leaders with peace. He is probing whether any such relationship exists and highlights the need for more data to establish such a conclusion.

10-C

Refer to the lines: The medical anthropologist Catherine Panter-Brick, who directs the conflict, resilience and health programme at the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University, thinks not. ‘It stereotypes gender, and assumes leadership is uncomplicated,’ she told me. Perhaps she had thinkers such as Stephen Pinker in her sights. In *The Better Angels of Our Nature* (2011), his study of violence throughout history, Pinker wrote: ‘women have been, and will be, the pacifying force’. That assumption is not always grounded in reality, says Mary Caprioli, a professor of political science at the University of Minnesota Duluth.

We can take out the following information from the above lines:

1. Catherine Panter-Brick does not agree with Stephen Pinker
2. Mary Caprioli does not agree with Stephen Pinker

Therefore, we can infer that option C is the correct answer here. You need to adopt some clever thinking in this

11-C

Option A can be derived from the lines: Thatcher is hardly the only woman leader celebrated for her warmongering.

Option B can be derived from the lines: But these examples are anecdotal because, throughout history, women leaders have been extremely rare.

12-D

In this case, option D is the correct answer. Remember, there is no certain conclusion

that can be drawn and the author states that more data is required to come to any definite answers.

13-D

Statement I can be derived from the lines: But when our hearts expand, these same things don't make us suffer anymore. We have a lot of understanding and compassion and can embrace others. We accept others as they are, and then they have a chance to transform.

Remember, if our hearts have this ability, then only can they expand. This is essentially the assumption operating behind this statement.

Statement II can be derived from the lines: And yet because love is a learned "dynamic interaction," we form our patterns of understanding — and misunderstanding — early in life, by osmosis and imitation rather than conscious creation.

Osmosis means: the process of gradual or unconscious assimilation of ideas, knowledge, etc.

Statement III can be derived from the lines: Understanding, after all, is what everybody needs — but even if we grasp this on a theoretical level, we habitually get too caught in the smallness of our fixations to be able to offer such expansive understanding.

14-B

Refer to the lines: Indeed, in accordance with the general praxis of Buddhist teachings, Nhat Hanh delivers distilled infusions of clarity, using elementary language and metaphor to address the most elemental concerns of the soul.

The word praxis means:

1. practice, as distinguished from theory.

"modern political praxis is now thoroughly permeated with a productivist ethos"

2. accepted practice or custom.

"patterns of Christian praxis in Church and society"

Also, the root 'praxis' is your clue here. It means 'doing'.

15-D

The answer to this question lies in the first paragraph of the passage. The author of the passage highlights how love is a mystery and how different attempts have been made to understand it. Despite these attempts, love remains a mystery. But the author does not say it is unsolvable/unfathomable. Love is difficult to understand but the sentiments in options A and B are too extreme in nature.

The element of love being a mystery is best reflected by option D in the given case.

Abyss means: A bottomless gulf or pit; any unfathomable (or apparently unfathomable) cavity or chasm or void extending below (often used figuratively)

Ruse means: A deceptive manoeuvre (especially to avoid capture)

16-D

In order to identify the answer, you need to know the meanings of the given options:

Dissertation: A treatise advancing a new point of view resulting from research; usually a requirement for an advanced academic degree.

Disquisition: A long or elaborate essay or discussion on a particular subject.

Monograph: a detailed written study of a single specialized subject or an aspect of it.

Exposition: A systematic interpretation or explanation (usually written) of a specific topic

From the above, we can see that option D is the best fit. Remember, the topic of love is the main concern here (love is not a subject).

17-B

Option B is incorrect and the author won't agree with it. It mutilates the sentiment in the line: At Caltech, he had a piece of good luck that changed the direction of his career and, ultimately, helped reshape modern cosmology.

Option A is an easy to identify deduction. It is clearly implied in the passage.

Option C can be derived from the lines: In essence, they were using supernovae as standard lampposts of known intrinsic luminosity, whose distance you could ascertain from their apparent brightness.

18-B

In this case, the two close options are: A and B.

The author of the passage does share facts with us but he is not purely factual in the article. He also adds his viewpoints on some occasions (like describing the people concerned).

The author of the passage can be said to be majorly descriptive (you can see how the word majorly leaves room for other sentiments in the given case)

Options C and D are incorrect as the author is neither analytical nor critical in this article.

19-C

The only definite sentiment that we can ascribe to the author of the passage here is that he admires the work of Robert Krishner and gives a positive description of the work done by him and his students. Considering this, option C is the correct answer.

Option A implies a certain personal liking and weakness for someone, something that cannot be concluded in the given case.

Options B and D are clearly incorrect.

Fawns means to try to gain favour by flattering.

Obsequious means attempting to win favour from influential people by flattery.

20-C

Option A can be derived from the lines: Then things got strange. The two groups found that the expansion of the Universe is not slowing down at all, but speeding up!

Kirshner's former students Adam Riess and Brian Schmidt, as well as Saul Perlmutter at Berkeley, shared the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics for this discovery.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Those results also suggested something strange about cosmic geometry: the Universe that we know might be just one of many different cosmic bubbles that could live independently – or that could, under certain conditions, interact and even destroy each other.

21-D

The above passage is based on the inputs taken from the delivery agents, where they have shared risks of rash driving, need for delivering on time and no deduction of money when delivery gets delayed. It is essentially revolving around them.

Option a) It is not an apt suggestion as the passage is not about the bikers.

Option b). It is an incomplete title. W It is not clear who is risking life for livelihood.?

Option c). It goes beyond reality check on the Dark Stores. It is more about the delivery agents.

Option d). Saga means story and it is dealing with the stories of delivery agents.

Refer to lines, 'The riders leave as fast as they come. Some honk restlessly, pick up the bags and ride-off without losing time. A few rides at a normal speed.' & 'There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.'

Hence, option (d) is correct.

22-C

Option a). This is implicit from in the passage but not an explicit answer.

Option b). Delivery Aagents' risk their life for making the deliveries on time not because they are forever driving. They are doing rash driving as mentioned in the passage.

Option c). As mentioned above, Delivery Aagents are rushing with the deliveries as they have to deliver within 10 mins. Refer to lines, 'He said that the agents have to rush to deliver on time as the store manager asks them to try and deliver in 10 minutes.' So, this is the correct option.

Option d). There is pressure on the delivery agents to deliver on time but there is no deduction of money. Refer lines, "But our money is not deducted if we don't deliver in 10 minutes," he added.' & 'There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.'

Hence, option (c) is correct.

23-D

All the statements seem to be true. But there is one thing which is missing in the statements given. There is no clarity on by whom these things are getting negotiated. Nowhere is there a reference of delivery agents in the statements and the question is

specifically asking that. So, in spite of the statements being true except for statement (i), there is no context of job risks in the passage, the appropriate choice would be (d).

Refer lines; "Six delivery agents working with two such platforms – Blinkit and Zepto – shared about the risk of accidents in their jobs that they negotiate apart from depleting incomes, soaring fuel prices and the daily pressures in their professional and domestic lives.'

Hence, option (d) is correct.

24-B

Option a). It has no relevance in context with the passage. Option b). The real reason for delivery agents to not stop at traffic signals and take the wrong side of the lane is, they want to hurry in delivering orders. The pressure is to hurry as payment is directly proportional to the number of deliveries they make.' Option c). It is a correct statement but is not the most appropriate as there is no explanation to why they take the wrong side of the lane. Option d). This statement holds no significance with reference to the passage. Hence, option (b) is correct.

25-A

Delivery Agents are courageous and to meet ends, they have taken up jobs which have lots of risks in their lives. Option a). "Dauntless" means determined and fearless. These agents are determined to earn, even if it means risking their lives. Refer to lines, "Many accidents happen and go unreported. I too met with one on the Defence Colony road a month back. A cyclist suddenly appeared from the bylane and I dashed into him. Luckily both of us escaped unhurt," said Manohar, a delivery agent in his thirties.' & 'There's pressure on the delivery agents to hurry as they get paid based on the number of deliveries they make.' Option b). "Ambitious" means striving or pushy. The passage doesn't convey anything about the ambition of the delivery agents, it only says why they are doing such a risky job which is essentially because of money. So, not an apt choice. Option c). "Diligent" means someone who is very careful and hardworking. This is partly true about the delivery agents. Option d). "Exuberant" means enthusiastic, full of energy. This surely doesn't reflect the characteristic of delivery agents but could be a trait of one of the agents. Hence, option (a) is correct.

26-C

The correct spelling is "harassment."

27-A

The correct spelling is "guarantee."

28-B

The correct spelling is "disastrous."

29-A

The correct spelling is "exquisite."

30-D

The correct spelling is "acquisition."

31-A

The plural form of "louse" is "lice." "Louses" is not the correct plural.

32-B

The plural form of "syllabus" can be "syllabuses" or "syllabi," but "syllabi" is more commonly used. "Syllabi" with an extra 'i' and "syllabuss" are incorrect.

33-A

The plural form of "appendix" is "appendices." "Appendixes" is also used, but "appendi" and "appendorum" are not correct plurals.

34-B

The plural form of "cherub" is "cherubim." "Cherubs" is also used but "cherubies" and "cherubbies" are not correct plurals.

35-B

The plural form of "nucleus" is "nuclei." "Nucleuses" is less common, while "nucleos" and "nuclea" are not correct plurals.

36-A

"Pessimistic" means having a negative outlook, so "optimistic" is the opposite, signifying a positive outlook.

37-D

"Frugal" means being economical or careful with money, while "lavish" suggests excessive spending.

38-B

"Meticulous" describes great attention to detail, while "sloppy" implies carelessness.

39-A

"Benevolent" means showing kindness and goodwill, while "malevolent" means having ill intentions.

40-B

"Obsolete" means no longer in use, while "current" means up-to-date and in use.

41-B

$$\text{Diff} = 1920 - 1280 = 640$$

CP lies b/w both SP's

$$\text{CP} = 1280 + \frac{640}{2} = 1600$$

$$\text{New SP} = 1600 \times 1.25 = 2000$$

42-A

$$P\% = \left(\frac{\text{diff}}{SP} \right) \times 100$$

$$25 = \left(\frac{(20 - x)}{x} \right) \times 100$$

$$x = 16$$

43-C

$$(1!+2!+3!+\dots+4000!)/7$$

$$(1+2-1+3+1+6)/7 = 5$$

44-C

$$A = 3000$$

$$T = 5 \text{ years}$$

$$R = 10\%$$

Interest for 5 years at 10 % rate is equal to the 50 % of P and amount will be 150 % of P
3000 is 150 %

$$3000/150 \times 100 = 2000$$

i.e 100 % is equal to the P which is 2000 Rs .

45-D

Amount after 4 years = 2480 Rs.

Amount after 8 years = 4080 Rs.

Difference = 1600

Because interest is S.I , so it is equal for every year

$$P = A - I$$

$$2480 - 1600 = 880$$

46-B

$$\frac{(1/2)x}{21} + \frac{(1/2)x}{24} = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{21} + \frac{x}{24} = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 15x = 168 \times 20$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{168 \times 20}{15} \right) = 224 \text{ km.}$$

47-D

Let the speed of two trains be $7x$ and $8x$ km/hr.

$$\text{Then, } 8x = \left(\frac{400}{4} \right) = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{100}{8} \right) = 12.5$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of first train} = (7 \times 12.5) \text{ km/hr} = 87.5 \text{ km/hr.}$$

48-A

Given: Speed of train is 116 km/h.

$$\Rightarrow \left(116 \times \frac{5}{18} \right) = \frac{580}{18} \text{ m/s.}$$

The distance covered in 18 Sec. = speed $\times$ time

$$\Rightarrow \frac{580}{18} \times 18 = 580 \text{ meter}$$

49-A

Amount of work P can do in 1 day = $1/20$

Amount of work Q can do in 1 day = $1/30$

Amount of work R can do in 1 day = $1/60$

P is working alone and every third day Q and R is helping him

Work completed in every three days = $2 \times (1/20) + (1/20 + 1/30 + 1/60) = 1/5$

So work completed in 15 days = $5 \times 1/5 = 1$

hence, the work will be done in 15 days

50-C

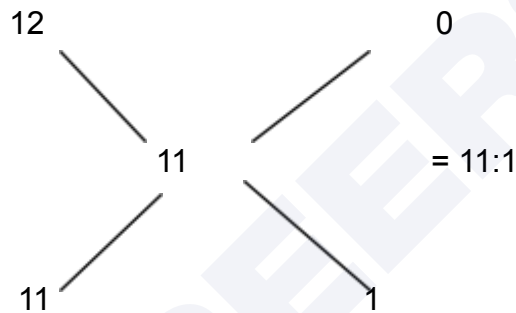
$$S.P = 13.75$$

$$P = 25 \%$$

$$S.P = C.P \times 125/100$$

$$13.75 = C.P \times 125/100$$

$$C.P = 11 \text{ Rs.}$$



$$W: S = 1:11$$

51-A

$$A:B = 3:2 = 9:6$$

$$B : C = 3 : 2 = 6 : 4 \text{ (making B equal)}$$

$$\text{So, } A : B : C = 9 : 6 : 4$$

$$\text{the runs made by A} = (9/19) \times 342 = 162$$

52-C

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{S.I. \times T.D.}{(S.I.) - (T.D.)} = \frac{85 \times 80}{(85 - 80)} = \text{Rs. } 1360$$

53-B

$$7^{8400000}/342$$

$$(P^n/p-1=1 \text{ remainder})$$

$$1^{2800000}/342=1$$

54-C

$n!$ end with 24 zeros

when $n = 100, 101, 102, 103, 104$

55-B

$$698547^{698543}$$

$$7^3=343=3$$

56-C

$$78^{5562} \cdot 56^{256} \cdot 97^{1250}$$

Divide 5562, 256,

1250 by $48^2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7^2$

$$4 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 = 216 = 6$$

57-B

Value of a Polynomial -

$$Q(x) = 3x^2 - 5x - 12$$

$$Q(3) = 3 \cdot 3^2 - 5(3) - 12 = 27 - 15 - 12 = 0$$

$$Q(-1.\bar{3}) = 3 \cdot (-1.\bar{3})^2 - 5(-1.\bar{3}) - 12$$

$$Q\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = 3 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - 5\left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) - 12 = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{20}{3} - 12 = 0$$

Both (a) and (b) is true

58-C

$$80^{127}$$

Only 8 will divide the last non zero numbers

Divide power by 4 leave remainder 3

$$8^3=2$$

59-B

You have two 5's, three 6's and four 7's.

You have to form four digit numbers > 6000 . So the thousand's digit can only be 7 or 6

You will have to systematically check the distributions and the resultant number of four digit numbers possible :

- 1) 7777 :- 1 number
- 2) 6666 :- Can't happen, as only three 6s present
- 3) 777 _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5 & 6) :- 2 numbers
- 4) 666 _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5 & 7) :- 2 numbers
- 5) 77 _ _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5 & 6, ten's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7) :- $2 \times 3 = 6$ numbers
- 6) 66 _ _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5 & 7, ten's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7) :- $2 \times 3 = 6$ numbers
- 7) 75 _ _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7, ten's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7)
[Special case $\Rightarrow$ 7555 can't happen, as only two 5's present] :- $(3 \times 3) - 1 = 8$ numbers
- 8) 76 _ _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7, ten's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7) :- $3 \times 3 = 9$ numbers
- 9) 65 _ _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7, ten's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7)
[Special case $\Rightarrow$ 6555 can't happen, as only two 5's present] :- $(3 \times 3) - 1 = 8$ numbers
- 10) 67 _ _ (unit's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7, ten's digit vacancy choice 5, 6 & 7) :- $3 \times 3 = 9$ numbers

Hence total possible numbers greater than 6000 = $1+0+2+2+6+6+8+9+8+9 = 51$

60-B

HCF = 33.

LCM = 264.

First Number = When divided by 2, the quotient is 33. So,

First Number = $2 \times 33 = 66$.

Second number = N. (let).

Now, using formula,

HCF * LCM of two numbers = First number * Second number.

$33 \times 264 = 66 \times N$.

$N = 132$. Second Number = 132.

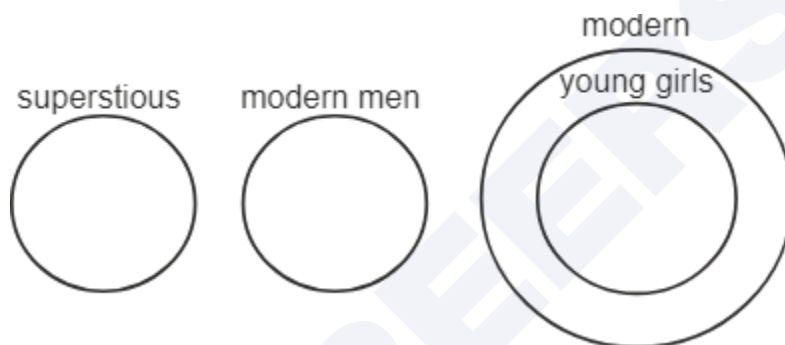
61-C

Given:

Statements:

1. All young girls are modern.
2. No modern men are superstitious.

The venn diagram is:



Let's analyze the conclusions

Conclusion (I): No girls are superstitious.

The statements only mention young girls. None of the statements contain any information about girls. So, This conclusion does not follow.

Conclusion (II): No young men are superstitious.

The statements only mention modern men. None of the statements contain any information about young men. So, This conclusion does not follow.

So, neither Conclusion I nor Conclusion II follows. Hence, the third option is correct.

62-C

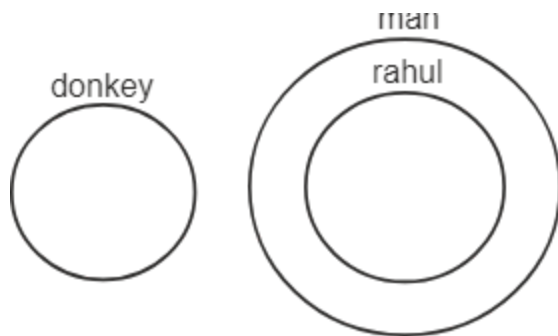
Given:

Statements:

No man is a donkey.

Rahul is a man.

The Venn diagram is:



Let's analyze the conclusions—

Conclusion (I): Rahul is not a donkey.

From the Venn diagram, we can see that the circles that represent Rahul and the donkey do not overlap. So, Rahul is not a donkey. This conclusion follows.

Conclusion (II): All men are not Rahul.

This conclusion does not follow because there is a possibility that Rahul is the name of all the men.

So, the only conclusion I follow. Hence, the **third option** is correct.

63-A

The boiling point of a liquid is influenced by atmospheric pressure. At higher altitudes, where atmospheric pressure is lower, liquids boil at lower temperatures.

64-A

A prism can separate white light into its constituent colors through dispersion because different colors of light refract by different amounts when passing through the prism due to their different wavelengths.

65-D

The chemical symbol for potassium is K, and the chemical symbol for lead is Pb.

66-C

Sound does not travel in a vacuum, so Statement 2 is correct. However, Statement 1 is incorrect; sound does not travel in a vacuum at all.

67-A

Let's check the options —

First option: PU; $P + 5 = U$ (The first option is different from the other three)

Second option: SW; $S + 4 = W$

Third option: CG; $C + 4 = G$

Fourth option: KO; $K + 4 = O$

Hence, the first option is correct.

68-C

Let's check the options —

First option: GJM; $G + 3 = J$; $J + 3 = M$

Second option: PSV; $P + 3 = S$; $S + 3 = V$

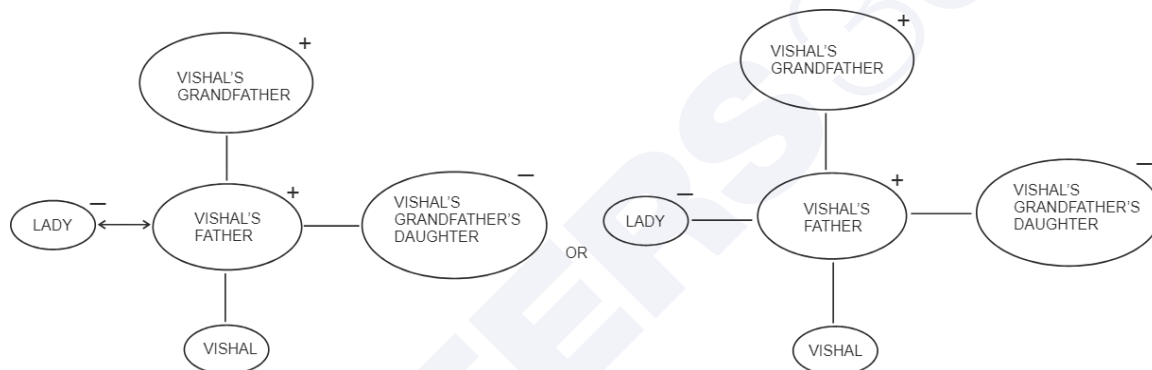
Third option: MPR; $M + 3 = P$; $P + 2 = R$ (The third option is different from the other three)

Fourth option: KNQ; $K + 3 = N$; $N + 3 = Q$

Hence, the third option is correct.

69-D

The family tree is as follows —



In the above diagram + denotes male and – denotes female.

The above family tree shows two possibilities where in one, the lady can be the mother of Vishal, and in other, the lady can be the Aunt of Vishal.

So, from the above, the exact relationship between the lady and Vishal cannot be determined. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

70-B

Given:

Sanjay is 11th from the top and 13th from the bottom in a row.

So, the total number of members in that row:

$$(11 + 13) - 1 = 24 - 1 = 23$$

Hence, the second option is correct.

71-A

Given:

AUDITORIUM is written as MUIROTIDUA

Here, the order of each letter is reversed to get the corresponding codes.

Similarly, MISFORTUNE will be coded as ENUTROFSIM.

Hence, the first option is correct.

72-C

Given:

BRINJAL is written as LAJNIRB

Here, the order of the letters in the word BRINJAL is reversed to get the code LAJNIRB.

Similarly, LADYFINGER will be coded as REGNIFYDAL.

Hence, the third option is correct.

73-A

Given:

RAIN is written as TCKP. Each letter of the word is increased by 2 positions to get the code.

$$\Rightarrow R + 2 = T ; A + 2 = C ; I + 2 = I ; N + 2 = P$$

Similarly, CLOUD will be coded as:

$$\Rightarrow C + 2 = E ; L + 2 = N ; O + 2 = Q ; U + 2 = W ; D + 2 = F$$

Therefore, the required code is ENQWF.

Hence, the first option is correct.

74-B

Given:

P_P_RPQ_S_Q_ST

To fill the series we have to divide the series – P _ / P _ R / PQ _ S / _ Q _ ST

Let's check each option –

First option: QRQPR; PQ / PRR / PQQS / PQRST (No repeated pattern has been found)

Second option: QQRPR; PQ / PQR / PQRS / PQRST (PQ, PQR and so on repeated.)

Third option: PQPRR; PP / PQR / PQPS / RQRST (No repeated pattern has been found)

Fourth option: PRQRQ; PP / PRR / PQQS / RQQST (No repeated pattern has been found)

So, the series becomes → PQPQRSPQRST. Hence, the second option is correct.

75-A

Given:

a _ b _ cc _ a _ b _ c

To fill the series we have to divide the series – a _ b _ cc / _ a _ b _ c

Let's check each option –

First option: ababc; aabbcc / aabbcc (The pair of letters aabbcc is repeated in the series.)

Second option: aacbb; aabacc / cabbbc (No repeated pattern has been found.)

Third option: abcab; aabbcc / caabbc (No repeated pattern has been found.)

Fourth option: abbcc; aabbcc / bacbcc (No repeated pattern has been found.)

So, the series becomes → aabbccaabbcc. Hence, the first option is correct.

76-B

Albert Einstein is known for his contribution in theory of Relativity. Max plank was responsible for discovery of photon and so contributed in energy characteristics of light. while, Joule is related with equivalence between heat,work & electric power.hence,Actual arrangement is (2)

77-D

The correct answer is D. Christian Louboutin is famous for his iconic red-soled shoes.

78-B

The correct answer is B. A fashion runway show is primarily held to showcase a designer's latest collection to potential buyers and the media.

79-C

The correct answer is C. A hat is a clothing item typically worn on the head for various purposes, including protection from the sun or cold.

80-B

The correct answer is B. "Business casual" refers to professional yet relaxed attire suitable for the workplace, combining elements of formal and casual wear.

81-D

It involves persuasion, advice, and informal communication to influence banks' lending and investment activities.

82-B

Liquidity Adjustment Facility. LAF is a framework used by the RBI to manage short-term liquidity in the financial system.

83-B

A caldera is a large, bowl-shaped depression that forms when a volcano collapses after a massive eruption or when a magma chamber is emptied.

84-A

The epipelagic zone, also known as the sunlit zone, is the layer of the ocean closest to the surface where sunlight penetrates. This zone is rich in marine life, including phytoplankton, zooplankton, and various fish species, due to the availability of sunlight for photosynthesis.

85-A

Electrons are responsible for the chemical properties of an element because they are involved in chemical bonding and interactions with other atoms.

86-D

If an element forms more than one compound with another element for a given mass of an element, masses of other elements are in the ratio of small whole numbers.

87-B

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88-A

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89-D

Gulu Ezekiel. "Captain Cool: The MS Dhoni Story" is written by Gulu Ezekiel.

90-D

Mahatma Gandhi. This book is an autobiography written by Mahatma Gandhi himself, detailing his life, philosophy, and his experiments with truth.

91-B

In the scientific name "*Mangifera indica*," for example, "*Mangifera*" is the genus name and "*indica*" is the species name for Mango. This naming system guarantees that various species are identified and communicated about in a clear and consistent manner across languages and areas. The formal system of naming organisms in a standardised and internationally recognised manner is referred to as scientific nomenclature. It is made up of two parts: the genus name (capitalised) and the species name (lowercase), which are both written in italics or underlined when handwritten. Carl Linnaeus developed this binomial naming system, known as binomial nomenclature, which is used in taxonomy to categorise and identify live species.

92-B

Platyhelminthes is a phylum of flatworms, which are simple, flattened, and unsegmented worms of which *Taenia* (Tapeworm), *Fasciola* (Liver fluke) are a part of. These worms have bilateral symmetry, a primitive digestive system, and parasitic lives in some species. *Turbellaria* (free-living flatworms), *Trematoda* (flukes), and *Cestoda* (tapeworms) are the three major classes of Platyhelminthes. They can be found in a variety of aquatic and terrestrial settings and serve a variety of ecological roles, ranging from predators to parasites.

93-A

Taxa are groups or categories used in biological categorization to organise and categorise living species based on evolutionary links and shared traits. Taxonomy is a hierarchical system of taxa that comprises many levels ranging from broad to specific: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species. Each taxon indicates a degree of classification, with the most specific category being species. Organisms of the same species have the greatest degree of resemblance and can interbreed to generate fruitful progeny. As one progress up the taxonomic ladder, the groupings become broader and comprise a bigger range of organisms with increasingly general traits.

94-C

Ladakh has the highest plateau in India, at an elevation of 3000 km. A plateau is a flat, elevated landform that rises above its surroundings and has a relatively level surface. It

is distinguished by its flat or slightly sloping topography, which is frequently surrounded by steeper slopes or cliffs known as escarpments. Plateaus can be found on all continents and can cover huge regions. They are often formed by geological processes such as volcanic activity, tectonic pressures, or erosion.

95-C

The term "fraternity," originating from the French language, signifies brotherhood, friendship, community, and cooperation. It embodies a shared sense of brotherhood that unites all Indians, fostering unity and solidarity within society. The drafting committee of the Indian Constitution included a clause emphasizing "fraternity" in the Preamble. This foundational document, adopted on November 26, 1949, and enacted on January 26, 1950, with subsequent modification through the 42nd Amendment in 1976, articulates the commitment to "Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the Nation".

96-C

The Sahyadri Range, commonly known as the Western Ghats, is a mountain range in India that extends parallel to the country's western coast. It runs for about 1,600 kilometres from the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra in the north to the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the south. The range is famous for its lush forests, diverse fauna, and abundance of rivers and waterfalls. The Sahyadri Range is critical to the Indian subcontinent's ecological equilibrium. In acknowledgment of their ecological importance, the Western Ghats have also been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

97-C

Soft glass refers to soda-lime glass, which is the most common type of glass used in daily objects such as windows, bottles, and glasses. Soda-lime glass's chemical formula is represented by the simple molecular formula Na_2SiO_3 . It is a compound composed of several oxides, notably sodium silicate (Na_2SiO_3), calcium silicate (CaSiO_3), and silica (SiO_2).

98-A

Ahmedabad is situated on the banks of river Sabarmati. The Sabarmati River is a significant west-flowing river in India that rises in the Aravalli Mountains in the Udaipur District and joins the Gulf of Khambhat in the Arabian Sea. The principal tributaries include the Watrak, Wakal, Hathmati, Harnav, and Sei rivers.

99-A

The Raman effect is a physical phenomenon in which light's wavelength changes as it is dispersed by materials. The Raman effect is relevant to optics since it is a method of studying the interaction of light with materials. It may be used to identify and characterise molecules, examine material structure and characteristics, and create new optical technology.

100-D

A modelling language is a formal language used to represent information or expertise, typically for use in computer system design. A modelling language is a language for creating models of real-world systems. Complex systems may be understood, designed, and implemented using these concepts.

MOCK TEST- 8

Passage-1

If you turn on a light at night in the mountains of Papua New Guinea, says Paul Hebert, you will collect some 2,000 species of moth. Moving up the mountain a bit will net you a different but equally daunting crowd. As a young postdoc in the 1970s, Hebert, now an evolutionary biologist at the University of Guelph in Ontario, spent five years trying to make sense of that fluttering confusion, before finally deciding it was beyond his or any human's capacity. For two decades after that he retreated to water fleas, of which there are only 200 species. Then in 2003 he did something new. In a paper that year he began by describing the diversity of life as a "harsh burden" for biologists, and proceeded to suggest some relief: Every species on Earth could be assigned a simple DNA barcode, Hebert wrote, so it would be easy to tell them apart.

The barcode Hebert suggested is part of a gene called *CO1*, which helps produce the energy-carrying molecule ATP. *CO1* is so essential that every multicellular organism has it. But there is enough variation in its sequence—each of the 600-odd spots in the barcode region can be filled by any of four different DNA bases—that two species rarely have the exact same one. Such differences in a gene are readily scanned by machine even when the animals themselves might confound an expert; Hebert's group is now sequencing a thousand specimens a day. They've barcoded nearly 40,000 species of moth and butterfly already. The technique has commercial as well as scientific promise. Mislabeling of fish on menus is rampant, it turns out.

Barcoding has spread throughout the animal kingdom and even to plants and fungi. With a seal of approval from the United Nations, which has declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity, researchers in 25 countries are now aiming to barcode 500,000 species—of the 1.7 million already named on Earth—by 2015. "I'm convinced this approach is scalable to the planet," says Hebert. "Any species humans encounter frequently will be barcoded by 2025."

Some biologists dislike that grand plan; they worry that barcoding, which is best at identifying species that have already been described, will steal scarce research dollars from the more valuable work of describing unnamed species. Hebert sees the technique as popularizing biodiversity at a time when it is vanishing fast. People are now sending him specimens from their backyard to identify, but within ten years, he thinks, the technology will follow the path of GPS: Someone will invent a handheld DNA barcoder. "I can imagine every kid getting one of these in his or her Christmas stocking," Hebert says. When those kids grow into postdocs, they'll be better equipped to plunge into the wilds of New Guinea and sort out the moths.

Q1. It can be inferred from the passage that the possible advantages of the barcoding technology for identifying different species is/are:

- I. It helps reduce the manual labor involved in the work.
- II. It may make technology accessible even to little kids, who can carry out the process in their own backyard.
- III. It helps in identifying DNA differences which might baffle scientists at times.
- IV. It reduces the cost of operations to minimalistic levels.

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. II, III & IV
- D. I & IV
- E. All of the above

Q2. The objection against bar coding is based on which of the following reasoning principles:

- A. It appeals to a higher authority to settle the dispute.
- B. It points out a faulty presupposition in the main argument.
- C. It provides an alternate line of thinking that many subscribe to.
- D. It highlights an alternate fallout of the actions mentioned in the passage.

Q3. Which of the following statements are not true as per the passage?

- I. DNA barcoding holds the potential of popularizing biodiversity at a time when it is vanishing fast.
- II. There is limited variation in the sequence of *CO1*
- III. Two species rarely have the exact same sequence of *CO1*.
- IV. The technique has commercial as well as scientific promise.

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

Q4. The purpose of this statement, 'Mislabelling of fish on menus is rampant, it turns out', is:

- A. elucidating rampant myths.
- B. rhetorical emphasis.
- C. lending clarity to the argument.
- D. as a euphemistic agent.

Passage 2

If you believed the copious alarmist commentary in the newspapers, you'd fear for the future of our species. Today's children, we're told, are more hyperactive and technology addicted than ever before. They've lost any ability to sit still, instead craving constant stimulation from digital devices and exhausted parents.

What might this mean for their performance on the most famous psychological measure of childhood self-control, Walter Mischel's Marshmallow Test? Surely, kids of today will struggle far more than previous generations to resist the lure of one marshmallow (or other treat) now for the promise of two in ten minutes or so, as the task requires? In a new survey, the majority of child development experts certainly believed so. Yet based on his analysis of 50 years' worth of performance data on the Marshmallow Test – released as a preprint at the Open Science Framework – John Protzko at the University of California, Santa Barbara, concludes that in fact children of today are capable of more self-restraint than previous generations, with their ability to delay gratification having increased by about a minute per decade over the last 50 years.

Protzko combined the results from every published and unpublished use of the Marshmallow Test that he could find, starting with Mischel's seminal work first published in 1968 and including 4 studies in the 1970s, 3 in the 1990s, 6 in the 2000s, and 16 in our current decade, all involving children aged ten or younger. Protzko speculates that the gap in the 1980s is due to the introduction at that time of a rival test of self-regulation which is quicker to administer – the so-called gift-delay task.

Before crunching the numbers, Protzko polled 260 members of the Cognitive Development Society Listserv about how they thought the results would come out. Just over 50 per cent predicted that Protzko would find children's powers of self-restraint would be lower today than the in past; 20 percent predicted no change over time; and just 16 per cent believed that children today would outperform the children of the past (the others said there wouldn't be enough data to answer the question).

Protzko found a statistically significant linear trend – children's ability to resist immediate temptation and wait for a greater reward seems to have increased over the decades. The increase in delay of gratification ability is similar in size to the known increase in average IQ seen over the same timescale, possibly reflecting shared mechanisms, though this is speculation at this stage. Meanwhile, variation in Marshmallow Test performance has stayed the same over the decades, which means that average improvement has been seen across the spread of ability, not just among those children who are more self-restrained.

How could the experts have got it so wrong? Protzko suggests they are prone to the same bias as the rest of us, what he calls the "kids these days" phenomenon: "people's memories for their own and others' abilities in childhood are unduly influenced by their current abilities. While it is easy to look at kids these days and deride their inability to

control themselves and decry the downfall of civilisation, it is much harder to accurately recall our own selves as children.”

Does the apparent improvement in children’s powers of self-control bode well for the future, for instance in terms of reduced criminality and addiction? Protzko thinks not, speculating that it is probably one’s ability relative to others, rather than one’s absolute ability, that is relevant to future behaviour – the lowest performers will remain at risk, he suggests. “These [unhealthy and dangerous] behaviours have been with humans for thousands of years, and will be with us for thousands more,” he predicts. The causes and consequences of the apparent increase in children’s powers of self-restraint over time remain to be uncovered by future research. For now, Protzko says the data show that “Contrary to historical and present complaints, kids these days appear to be better than we were. A supposed modern culture of instant gratification has not stemmed the march of improvement.”

Q5. Out of the following statements, which are correct as per the information provided by Protzko?

- I. At one point of time, in all probability, another test was preferred to the Marshmallow Test.
- II. Experts can also suffer from certain biases.
- III. Though not certain, the future certainly seems brighter with kids having better self-control.

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. I & III
- D. All of the above

Q6. The author of the passage will agree with the statement:

- A. Children of today are worse off at delaying gratification than previous generations
- B. Children of today are no better at delaying gratification than previous generations
- C. Children of today are better at delaying gratification than previous generations
- D. Children of today are fractionally worse off at delaying gratification than previous generations

Q7. In the given context of the passage, the word 'alarmist' means:

- A. someone who exaggerates a danger and causes needless worry.
- B. someone who deflects a danger and removes needless worry.
- C. someone who creates a danger and causes needless panic.
- D. someone who fabricates a problem and causes needless worry.

Q8. According to the information given in the passage:

- A. At all levels of ability, the average improvement in self-restraint has been observed for children.
- B. The causes of increase in children's self-restraint, even though exposed to far greater technology, need to be established through further research.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Passage 3

What does the library mean to you? It's a question I have been mulling over for the past couple of days, since I bought a second-hand book online and found guiltily that it was, in actual fact, a library book. I assumed that someone had stolen it, or taken it out and then died, but then it struck me that perhaps the library had closed. So I've been trying to find out.

Meanwhile, the journalist and former Conservative aide Andre Walker took to Twitter. "Nobody goes to libraries anymore," he wrote. "Close the public ones and put the books in schools". What a privileged position to take, I thought, this assumption that these vital public spaces are not needed. Spoken like someone who has always been able to afford books and magazines (or else, I suspect, doesn't read), who can pay for an internet connection, who doesn't need help filling in government forms. Spoken like someone who doesn't require shelter from the storm, isn't housebound or lonely or trying to escape a chaotic home life, isn't a new parent wondering what to do with a small, helpless being for a few hours, because it's raining and you're knackered. Spoken like someone who, because of money, selfishness, or political ideals, doesn't need or want to feel part of a community that, for others, gives life depth, and variety, and meaning.

Now, I don't usually make a habit of writing columns about something controversial that someone has said on Twitter; life is far too short. But this time, more than 100,000 people have replied to Walker's tweet, rendering it somewhat newsworthy (and also leading him to back down and admit that libraries are not as unpopular as he believed). I'm also addressing it because of the context in which it appears: because of cuts to local authorities, libraries in Britain are closing all the time, at a rate that – despite the passionate commitment of librarians and activists, has begun to feel heartbreakingly inevitable.

I feel emotional almost to the point of tears about libraries. In wanting to examine why, it occurred to me that for many of us library lovers, a library is an extension of home – a big, cosy living room into which everyone is invited. Many of us, if blindfolded and transported back to the library door, would know it from the smell alone, could navigate

our way to our favourite stacks with no effort, could draw the posters from memory. Libraries are witnesses to formative experiences regardless of age or maturity, places where you may have sat and been transported telepathically into the mind of another: the universe that they have created, the feelings they have projected.

And so, of course, we feel protective of them. The books we read make us, and often save us. As I was writing this, I was inundated with stories of what libraries mean to people, in various ways: to some they are sanctuaries from abusive home lives, or even homelessness. They are places to revise and learn and use technology, to rent films and records and CDs, when doing so elsewhere is impossible. They are the backdrop for bonding rituals with parents and aunts and grandparents.

Relationships with librarians were also important. They pointed out books that changed readers' lives forever, and offered guidance, sympathy, tissues and a friendly face. (If you've ever cried in a library you'll know what I mean.)

Libraries may be needed more by poor people but many comfortably off people use them too. Regardless of class background, libraries plug us into our communities, reminding us that there is life beyond our living rooms, that there's more to our daily existence than work and coming home, and the same again tomorrow. We are not all atomised in front of our glowing screens. Libraries don't just mean us, they mean other people too. No wonder we are fiercely protective of them. They are priceless.

Q9. The author of the passage will agree with which of the following statement/s:

- A. The future of libraries in Britain is under severe threat.
- B. Libraries and books play multifarious roles in the lives of people who read and use them.
- C. In comparison to others, people from a certain socio-economic class are more in need of libraries,
- D. All of the above

Q10. What does the author mean by the phrase 'We are not all atomised in front of our glowing screens.'?

- A. He is referring to people who are addicted to sports.
- B. He is referring to people who are not stuck to their digital devices or watching TVs.
- C. He is referring to people who prefer human interaction over digital consumption.
- D. None of the above

Q11. Out of the following words, which one captures the sentiment expressed by the author in the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. forlornness
- B. exasperation
- C. petulance
- D. consternation

Q12. It can be deduced from the passage:

- A. The author of the passage was not sure about the source from which he bought the second-hand book.
- B. Andre Walker's comment implied a lack of understanding with respect to the function of libraries.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

Passage 4

Depression is the flaw in love. To be creatures who love, we must be creatures who can despair at what we lose, and depression is the mechanism of that despair. When it comes, it degrades one's self and ultimately eclipses the capacity to give or receive affection. It is the loneliness within us made manifest, and it destroys not only connection to others but also the ability to be peacefully alone with oneself. Love, though it is not prophylactic against depression, is what cushions the mind and protects it from itself. Medications and psychotherapy can renew that protection, making it easier to love and be loved, and that is why they work. In good spirits, some love themselves and some love others and some love work and some love God: any of these passions can furnish that vital sense of purpose that is the opposite of depression. Love forsakes us from time to time, and we forsake love. In depression, the meaninglessness of every enterprise and every emotion, the meaninglessness of life itself, becomes self-evident. The only feeling left in this loveless state is insignificance.

Life is fraught with sorrows: no matter what we do, we will in the end die; we are, each of us, held in the solitude of an autonomous body; time passes, and what has been will never be again. Pain is the first experience of world-helplessness, and it never leaves us. We are angry about being ripped from the comfortable womb, and as soon as that anger fades, distress comes to take its place. Even those people whose faith promises them that this will all be different in the next world cannot help experiencing anguish in this one; Christ himself was the man of sorrows. We live, however, in a time of increasing palliatives; it is easier than ever to decide what to feel and what not to feel. There is less and less unpleasantness that is unavoidable in life, for those with the means to avoid. But despite the enthusiastic claims of pharmaceutical science, depression cannot be wiped out so long as we are creatures conscious of our own

selves. It can at best be contained — and containing is all that current treatments for depression aim to do.

Highly politicized rhetoric has blurred the distinction between depression and its consequences — the distinction between how you feel and how you act in response. This is in part a social and medical phenomenon, but it is also the result of linguistic vagary attached to emotional vagary. Perhaps depression can best be described as emotional pain that forces itself on us against our will, and then breaks free of its externals. Depression is not just a lot of pain; but too much pain can compost itself into depression. Grief is depression in proportion to circumstance; depression is grief out of proportion to circumstance. It is tumbleweed distress that thrives on thin air, growing despite its detachment from the nourishing earth. It can be described only in metaphor and allegory. Saint Anthony in the desert, asked how he could differentiate between angels who came to him humble and devils who came in rich disguise, said you could tell by how you felt after they had departed. When an angel left you, you felt strengthened by his presence; when a devil left, you felt horror. Grief is a humble angel who leaves you with strong, clear thoughts and a sense of your own depth. Depression is a demon who leaves you appalled.

Q13. Why does the author say that depression can be best described in terms of metaphors and allegory?

- A. There is no easy description for depression.
- B. The linguistic descriptions for depression are not sufficient to describe depression in straight terms.
- C. Metaphors and allegories can convey the extremely deep sentiments attached with the problem of depression.
- D. All of the above

Q14. According to the information provided in the passage, all of the following are correct except:

- A. Grief represents pain which is in conjunction with the severity of the situation; depression, on the other hand, represents pain far exceeding the gravity of the situation.
- B. Too much pain can lead to depression
- C. Love is the one thing that can uproot depression from its source itself.
- D. There is no complete cure for depression available.

Q15. It is clearly implied or stated in the passage that we can do all of the following to deal with depression except:

- A. use our faith in and love for God to deal with depression to a degree.
- B. use our love for our work to help us deal with depression
- C. use our self-belief to overcome the negative sentiments of pain, anguish, the meaninglessness of every enterprise and life that lead to depression

D. use medications as palliatives that help reduce depression to a degree.

Q16.What does the author mean by the phrase ‘each of us, held in the solitude of an autonomous body’?

- A. the human being is built in a way that we suffer from despair and grief.
- B. human life is one filled with sorrow and our independent self cannot escape it.
- C. the human body is essentially independent and we live essentially alone through this body
- D. the human body, driven to be alone, is something that holds each of us in solitary ways and independent of each other.

Passage 4

One day in early 1970, a cross-country skier got lost along the 46-mile Kekekabic Trail, which winds through the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in northern Minnesota. Unable to make his way out, he died of exposure. In response, the Forest Service installed markers along the trail. But when, years later, it became time to replace them, the agency refused, claiming that the 1964 Wilderness Act banned signage in the nation’s wilderness areas.

Despite the millions of people who have visited the country’s national parks, forests and wildernesses this summer, the Forest Service has become increasingly strict in its enforcement of the Wilderness Act. The result may be more pristine lands, but the agency’s zealous enforcement has also heightened safety risks and limited access to America’s wilderness areas.

Over the last 45 years Congress has designated as wilderness 40 percent of the land in our national parks and one-third of the land in our national forests — more than 170,000 square miles, an area nearly as large as California, Massachusetts and New Jersey combined — as wilderness. In March 2009, President Obama signed a law protecting 3,125 more square miles, the largest expansion in more than a generation.

Wilderness, according to the act, is space “where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.” Within those areas, the act forbids cars, roads, structures and anything else that could impair the “outstanding opportunities for solitude.” At the same time, though, Congress wanted people to use the land for recreation, so it allowed access to wilderness areas for hunting, hiking, canoeing and climbing.

Over the decades an obvious contradiction has emerged between preservation and access. As the Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management — each of which claims jurisdiction over different wilderness areas — adopted stricter interpretations of the act, they forbade signs, baby strollers, certain climbing tools and carts that hunters use to carry game. As a result, the agencies have

made these supposedly open recreational areas inaccessible and even dangerous, putting themselves in opposition to healthy and environmentally sound human-powered activities, the very thing Congress intended the Wilderness Act to promote.

Part of the problem is that many of today's common outdoor activities were unheard of in 1964, including trail cycling and wind-powered skiing. In forbidding them, the agencies invoke the Wilderness Act's ban on "mechanical transport." But the act's legislative history makes clear that Congress never intended to stop people from using their own power to travel or shepherd their children, or from using light mechanical assistance that leaves no lasting trace.

The agencies have even taken on Capitol Hill: in 1980 Congress authorized bicycling in Montana's Rattlesnake Wilderness, but the Forest Service refused to allow it. The official resistance to wilderness signage, in particular, has become a safety issue. Every summer numerous backpackers, hikers and hunters get lost in the wilderness, with occasionally fatal results. In 2008, two experienced hikers along the Kekekabic Trail — the same Minnesota trail where the skier perished in 1970 — were lost for days and nearly ran out of food. The Forest Service listened to their complaints about the lack of signage but refused to act.

In response to the agencies' inflexibility, groups of outdoor enthusiasts have lined up against any expansion of wilderness areas — an unfortunate result, because these people should be the natural constituents of a wilderness protection program. The Wilderness Act is a monumental achievement in national resource conservation. But unless federal agencies begin to interpret it more reasonably, it is an achievement that even fewer numbers of people will want, or even be able, to enjoy.

Q17. The attitude of the author towards the wilderness act can best be described as:

- A. that of mild approval, yet filled with skepticism.
- B. that of objectivity mixed with pragmatism.
- C. that of mild appreciation mixed with some strong reservations.
- D. one that is condescending and appreciative at the same time.

Q18. The primary purpose of the passage is:

- A. To make the reader aware of the fact that wilderness is under threat and the situation needs an urgent redressal.
- B. To make the reader aware of the fact that the Wilderness Act is actually demonic in nature and achieves the opposite of what it was intended for.
- C. To show how the situation created by the Wilderness Act is causing unnecessary problems to outdoor enthusiasts and the actions these people are having to take against it.

D. To highlight the issues which accompany the implementation of the Wilderness Act and showcase how simple corrective measures could go a long way in improving the scenario.

Q19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author does not believe:

- A. the Wilderness Act has a few issues that need to be addressed.
- B. the Wilderness Act is a significant achievement in national resource conservation.
- C. the agencies referred to in the passage have adopted stricter interpretations of the Wilderness Act.
- D. the forest service's lackadaisical enforcement has heightened safety risks and limited access to America's wilderness areas.

Q20. Which of the following statements are not true according to the passage?

- I. The Forest Service, the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, all claim jurisdiction over different wilderness areas.
- II. Every summer numerous backpackers, hikers and hunters get lost in the wilderness due to the lack of sign boards, with occasionally fatal results.
- III. Over the last 45 years Congress has designated as wilderness 20 percent of the land in our national parks and one-third of the land in our national forests

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

Passage 6

Glaciers around the world can range from ice that is several hundred to several thousand years old and provide a scientific record of how climate has changed over time. Through their study, we gain valuable information about the extent to which the planet is rapidly warming. They provide scientists with a record of how climate has changed over time. Today, about 10% of the land area on Earth is covered with glacial ice. Almost 90% is in Antarctica, while the remaining 10% is in the Greenland ice cap.

Rapid glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland also influences ocean currents, as massive amounts of very cold glacial-melt water entering warmer ocean waters are slowing ocean currents. And as ice on land melts, sea levels will continue to rise. Since the early 1900s, many glaciers around the world have been rapidly melting. Human activities are at the root of this phenomenon. Specifically, since the industrial revolution, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions have raised temperatures even higher in the poles, and as a result, glaciers are rapidly melting, calving off into the sea

and retreating on land. Melting glaciers add to rising sea levels, which in turn increases coastal erosion and elevates storm surges as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and intense coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors to global sea-level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is disappearing four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of the current sea-level rise.

Today, the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anywhere on Earth, and the sea ice there is declining by more than 10% every 10 years. As this ice melts, darker patches of the ocean start to emerge, eliminating the effect that previously cooled the poles, creating warmer air temperatures and, in turn, disrupting normal patterns of ocean circulation. The glacial melt we are witnessing today in the Antarctic and Greenland is changing the circulation of the Atlantic Ocean and has been linked to the collapse of fisheries in the Gulf of Maine and more destructive storms and hurricanes around the planet. As sea ice and glaciers melt and oceans warm, ocean currents will continue to disrupt weather patterns worldwide. Industries that thrive on vibrant fisheries will be affected as warmer waters change where and when fish spawn. Coastal communities will continue to face billion-dollar disaster recovery bills as flooding becomes more frequent and storms become more intense. In the Arctic, as sea ice melts, wildlife like walrus are losing their home, and polar bears are spending more time on land, causing higher rates of conflict between people and bears.

Q21. How has the glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland impacted oceans?

- A) The slowdown of ocean currents
- B) Drop in the level of ocean water
- C) Global warming
- D) Swelling of ocean currents

Q22. Given below are the factors contributing to a sudden increase in coastal storms. Select the option that contains the correct answer.

- I. Industrial revolution
- II. Emission of greenhouse gases
- III. Coastal erosion
- IV. Increased temperature of ocean water

- A) II, III, and IV
- B) I, II, III, and IV
- C) III only
- D) I, II, and IV

Q23. Select the option which is against the idea portrayed in the passage.

- A) The abrupt sinking of fisheries is directly linked to unusual ocean circulation patterns.
- B) Polar bears are forced to stay on land because of the rapid melting of the Greenland ice sheet.
- C) The disasters faced by coastal regions can be reduced by controlling the melting of sea ice.
- D) Global sea-level rise is one of the most harmful consequences of global warming.

Q24. Fishing industries are heavily impacted throughout the world because of

- A) The increased intensity of the storms.
- B) The increase in the attack of polar bears.
- C) The sudden changes in the ocean environment.
- D) Overfishing

Q25. What is the meaning of the word “thrive” as used in the passage?

- A) Flourish
- B) Shrink
- C) Shivel

D) Scorch

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Irresistable
- B) Irresistible
- C) Irresistible
- D) Irresistibble

Q27: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Maintennance
- B) Maintainance
- C) Maintenance
- D) Maintanance

Q28: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Resilience
- B) Resillience
- C) Resiliencee
- D) Rezilience

Q29: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Unbelieveable
- B) Unbelievable
- C) Unbelieveable
- D) Unbelievabble

Q30: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Correpondence
- B) Correspondece
- C) Correspondance

D) Correspondence

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31: What is the plural form of "Bureau"?

- A) Bureaux
- B) Bureaus
- C) Bureaues
- D) Burei

Q32: What is the plural form of "Hippopotamus"?

- A) Hippopotamuses
- B) Hippopotamis
- C) Hippopotami
- D) Hippopotamoos

Q33: What is the plural form of "Basis"?

- A) Baseses
- B) Basis
- C) Bases
- D) Basei

Q34: What is the plural form of "Calf"?

- A) Calves
- B) Calfs
- C) Calfs
- D) Calven

Q35: What is the plural form of "foot"?

- A) foots
- B) feets
- C) feet

D) footies

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36. What is the opposite of "conspicuous"?

- A) Noticeable
- B) Prominent
- C) Inconspicuous
- D) Evident

Q37. What is the antonym of "taciturn"?

- A) Silent
- B) Talkative
- C) Reserved
- D) Mute

Q38. What is the antonym of "frivolous"?

- A) Serious
- B) Playful
- C) Trivial
- D) Carefree

Q39. What is the opposite of "dubious"?

- A) Untrustworthy
- B) Reliable
- C) Uncertain
- D) Questionable

Q40. What is the antonym of "lenient"?

- A) Strict
- B) Forgiving
- C) Tolerant
- D) Permissive

Q41. A tradesman fixed his selling price of goods at 30% above the cost price. He sells half the stock at this price, one-quarter of his stock at a discount of 15% on the original selling price and rest at a discount of 30% on the original selling price. Find the gain percent altogether.

- A] 15.40%
- B] 15.42%
- C] 12.40%
- D] 16.40%

Q42. A trader purchases apples at Rs. 60 per hundred. He spends 15% on the transportation. What should be the selling price per 100 to earn a profit of 20%?

- A] Rs. 82.8
- B] Rs. 80.8
- C] Rs. 85.8
- D] Rs. 70.8

Q43. Find the last digit of $1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + 99^5$

- A] 1
- B] 0
- C] 3
- D] 5

Q44. 24. Raju took a loan at 8% per annum simple interest for a period of 5 years. At the end of five years he paid Rs.10640 to clear his loan. How much loan did he take?

- A] Rs.8500
- B] Rs.8000
- C] Rs.7700
- D] Rs.7600

Q45. Find the interest earned in the first year on Rs.400 at 20%p.a. compound interest, the interest being compounded half yearly.

- A] Rs.42
- B] Rs.72

- C] Rs.84
- D] Rs.144

Q46. A man on tour travels first 160 km at 64 km/hr and the next 160 km at 80 km/hr. The average speed for the first 320 km of the tour is:

- A] 71.11 km/hr
- B] 35 km/hr
- C] 30.55 km/hr
- D] 32.50 km/hr

Q47. A car travelling with $\frac{5}{7}$ of its actual speed covers 42 km in 1 hr 40 min 48 sec. Find the actual speed of the car.

- A] 35 km/hr
- B] 40 km/hr
- C] 50 km/hr
- D] 25 km /hr

Q48. A boat can travel with a speed of 13 km/hr in still water. If the speed of the stream is 4 km/hr, find the time taken by the boat to go 68 km downstream.

- A] 4 hours
- B] 5 hours
- C] 3 hours
- D] 6 hours

Q49. A alone can do a piece of work in 6 days and B alone in 8 days. A and B undertook to do it for Rs. 3200. With the help of C, they completed the work in 3 days. How much is to be paid to C?

- A] Rs. 375
- B] Rs. 400
- C] Rs. 600
- D] Rs. 800

Q50. Ram prepares solutions of alcohol in water according to customer's needs. This morning Ram has prepared 27 litres of a 12% alcohol solution and kept it ready in a 27 litre delivery container to be shipped to the customer. Just before delivery, he finds out that the customer had asked for 27 litres of 21% alcohol solution. To prepare what the customer wants, Ram replaces a portion of 12% solution by 39% solution. How many litres of 12% solution are replaced?

- A] 5
- B] 9
- C] 10
- D] 12

Q51. The ratio of marks obtained by Vinod and Basu is 6:5. If the combined average of their percentage is 68.75 and their sum of the marks is 275, find the total marks for which exam was conducted.

- A] 150
- B] 200
- C] 400
- D] None of these.

Q52. The interest on Rs. 750 for 2 years is the same as the true discount on Rs. 960 due 2 years hence. If the rate of interest is the same in both cases, it is:

- A] 12%
- B] 14%
- C] 10%
- D] 15%

Q53. If the letters of the word ALGORITHM are arranged at random in a row what is the probability the letters GOR must remain together as a unit?

- A] $\frac{1}{72}$
- B] $\frac{1}{36}$
- C] $\frac{3}{72}$
- D] $\frac{2}{5}$

Q54. Find the unit's digit of $27^{23} - 23^{27}$

- A] 6

- B] 4
- C] 2
- D] 8

Q55. Find the remainder of 3^{40} divided by 11.

- A] 3
- B] 9
- C] 5
- D] 1

Q56. Find the largest power of 24 which divides $150!$

- A] 48
- B] 38
- C] 54
- D] 60

Q57. If $1! + 2! + 3! + 4! + \dots + (50)!$ is divided by $5!$, the remainder is

- A] 3
- B] 33
- C] 13
- D] 93

Q58. Find the remainder when 27^{27} is divided by 100

- A] 3
- B] 23
- C] 43
- D] 33

Q59. What is the maximum number of students among whom 1095 pens and 1168 pencils can be distributed in such a way that each student gets equal number of pens and equal number of pencils.

- A] 71
- B] 73
- C] 63
- D] 65

Q60. The price of petrol increased by 25% and therefore Alok reduced his consumption of petrol by 25%. By what % did his expenditure rise/fall?

- A] 6.25 % rise
- B] 8% fall
- C] 20% rise
- D] 6.25% fall

Q61.Direction: In the following question, two statements are given, followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they are seen to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements:

1. All dawns are day.
2. No day is night.

Conclusions:

- I. No night is day.
- II. Some dawns are night.

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

Q62. Direction: In the following question two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if

they are seen to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follows from the given statements.

Statements:

- I. All flowers are leaves.**
- II. Some flowers are plants.**

Conclusions:

- I. Some leaves are plants.**
- II. Some plants are flowers.**

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

Q63. Assertion:The process of nuclear fusion powers the Sun and other stars.

Reason:Nuclear fusion occurs when atomic nuclei combine, releasing a tremendous amount of energy.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64.Assertion:The primary function of red blood cells is to transport oxygen to body tissues.

Reason:Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, a molecule that binds to oxygen and carries it in the bloodstream.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1: The Amazon River is the longest river in the world.

Statement 2: The Nile River is the second-longest river in the world.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is also correct.

Q66. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1: Neon is a noble gas.

Statement 2: Helium is a halogen.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is also correct.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, four number pairs are given. The number on the left side of (–) is related to the number on the right side of (–) with some logic, rule, or relationship. Three are similar on the basis of the same logic, rule, or relationship. Select the odd one out of the given alternatives.

- A) 20 – 30
- B) 35 – 45
- C) 45 – 55
- D) 25 – 30

Q68. Direction: In the following question, four number pairs are given. The number on the left side of (–) is related to the number on the right side of (–) with some logic, rule, or relationship. Three are similar on the basis of the same logic, rule, or relationship. Select the odd one out of the given alternatives.

- A) (1, 11, 1111)
- B) (2, 22, 4444)
- C) (4, 44, 4444)

D) (8, 88, 8888)

Q69. Direction: Introducing a girl, Raju says, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's son's daughter". How is the girl related to Raju?

- A) Cousin
- B) Wife
- C) Sister
- D) Niece

Q70.Direction: The weight of P is twice that of Q. The weight of Q is half that of R. The weight of R is 3 times of T. The weight of T is half that of S. The weight of T is greater than the weight of how many people among P, Q, R, and S?

- A) 1
- B) 0
- C) 3
- D) 4

Q71.Direction: In a certain code KINDLE is written as ELDNIK. How can EXOTIC be written in that code?

- A) EXIOTC
- B) COXITE
- C) CXOTIE
- D) CITOXE

Q72.Direction: In a code language, the following alphabets are coded in a particular way as shown.

A	C	N	P	R	M	D	Y	Z	Q
4	9	0	6	2	1	7	8	3	5

How are the given letters coded in that language?

QRCYNPD

- A) 5298067
- B) 5298061

- C) 5984067
- D) 5298306

Q73.Direction: If CAT is coded as 3120, then what code can be given to NAVIN?

- A) 14122914
- B) 49274654
- C) 73957614
- D) None of these

Q74. Direction: To attend an exam, Sudhir reached the school by travelling 5 km towards the south, and after a sharp left turn, he travelled for about 10 km. He again made a sharp left turn and reached the school by travelling 5 km more. Which direction is Sudhir's starting point from the school?

- A) East
- B) West
- C) North
- D) South

Q75.Direction: In the following question, which one set of letters, when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series, will complete it?

a_d_bd_ab_dd

- A) badd
- B) ddba
- C) bcda
- D) dbac

Q76. What is the term for a large, bowl-shaped depression in the Earth's surface, typically caused by the collapse of a volcano?

- A) Plateau
- B) Caldera
- C) Abyssal plain
- D) Cuesta

Q77. Which layer of the ocean receives the most sunlight and is home to the majority of marine life?

- A) Epipelagic
- B) Mesopelagic
- C) Bathypelagic
- D) Abyssopelagic

Q78. Which fabric is known for its breathability and moisture-wicking properties, making it suitable for activewear?

- A) Silk
- B) Denim
- C) Polyester
- D) Bamboo

Q79. What is the purpose of a fashion runway show?

- A) To sell clothing directly to consumers
- B) To showcase a designer's latest collection to the press and buyers
- C) To provide a platform for amateur models
- D) To test the durability of clothing

Q80. Which law of motion describes the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration?

- A) Newton's First Law
- B) Newton's Second Law
- C) Newton's Third Law
- D) None of the above

Q81. In which state of matter do particles have the least amount of order and motion?

- A) Solid
- B) Liquid
- C) Gas
- D) Plasma

Q82. What is "sustainable fashion"?

- A) Clothing that is never out of style
- B) Clothing made from synthetic materials
- C) Ethically produced clothing with minimal environmental impact
- D) High-end designer fashion

Q83. Which fashion event is known for its extravagant and artistic runway presentations?

- A) New York Fashion Week
- B) Paris Fashion Week
- C) Coachella Music Festival
- D) The Met Gala

Q84. The 'Lake Tahoe' recently seen in the news is located in?

- A) United States
- B) Japan
- C) India
- D) Brazil

Q85. Which of the following is a feature of a tropical monsoon climate?

- A) High average temperatures year-round
- B) Consistent rainfall throughout the year
- C) Dry summers and wet winters
- D) Extreme temperature variations between day and night

Q86. The term "LAF" in the context of RBI stands for:

- A) Lender Adjustment Facility
- B) Liquidity Adjustment Facility
- C) Loan Allocation Framework
- D) Liability Assessment Fund

Q87. Which of the following is known as the "Central Bank of the United States"?

- A) Bank of America
- B) Wells Fargo
- C) Federal Reserve
- D) JPMorgan Chase

Q88. Which fashion item is often associated with the brand "Hermès"?

- A) Designer jeans
- B) Luxury handbags
- C) Athletic sneakers
- D) T-shirts

Q89. What does the term "couture" refer to in the fashion industry?

- A) Mass-produced clothing
- B) High-end, customized, and handcrafted clothing
- C) Vintage clothing
- D) Streetwear fashion

Q90. What is "fast fashion" in the fashion industry?

- A) Clothing made to last a lifetime
- B) Ethically produced clothing
- C) Quickly produced and affordable clothing
- D) High-end designer clothing

Q91. ATM stands for:

- A. Any Time Money
- B. Auto Technology Money
- Automated Teller Machine
- Automatic Transaction Machinery

Q92. Which type of function does the analytical engine perform?

- A. Control functions
- B. Logical functions
- C. Relational functions
- D. Arithmetic functions

Q93. One nanometer is equal to _____ meters.

- A. 10 raised to the power (-3)
- B. 10 raised to the power (-6)
- C. 10 raised to the power (-9)
- D. 10 raised to the power (-12)

Q94. What is the unit of physical quantity, Momentum?

- A. newton second
- B. Joule second
- C. erg second

D. pascal second

Q95. Which of the following is not a vector quantity?

- A. Acceleration
- B. Electric current
- C. Force
- D. Velocity

Q96. Which institution is known as 'Soft Loan Window' of World Bank?

- A. IDBI
- B. IDA
- C. IMF
- D. RBI

Q97. Kilowatt hour (kWh) represents the unit of which of the following?

- A. Electrical Power
- B. Force
- C. Momentum
- D. Energy

Q98. Geothermal energy is maximum utilised in

- A. Iceland
- B. New Zealand
- C. Russia
- D. Japan

Q99. Japan is called the 'Land of the rising sun' because

- A. sun rises there as soon as it sets
- B. sun always remains in the eastern part of the sky throughout the day in Japan
- C. Japan being the Eastern most country in the world, it has the earliest sunrise
- D. The rays of the sun get reflected from the waters of the sea and make the sunrise beautiful in Japan

Q100.What is the name of the deadly volcano in Indonesia that erupted again in May 2016 ?

- A. Mount Sinabung
- B. Mount Merapi
- C. Mount Rinjani
- D. Mount Agung

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	C	B	A	C	A	C	D	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	D	C	C	C	B	D	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	C	A	C	C	B	A	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	A	B	D	C	A	A	A	B	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	A	A	D	A	B	A	B	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	C	A	A	D	A	D	B	D	B
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	A	A	B	A	B	A	D	B	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	C	D	A	C	B	C	B	B	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	C	A	B	B	D	A	C	A

SOLUTIONS

1-B

If we work from the statements and look at them and rule out the ones we are not 100% sure of, we will come to the conclusion that statements II & III are benefits clearly mentioned in the passage (first and last paragraph). Statements I and IV are very general in nature and cannot be inferred from the context of the passage. Thus, the answer is option B.

2-D

These lines in the passage give an indication towards the answer: 'Some biologists dislike that grand plan; they worry that barcoding, which is best at identifying species that have already been described, will steal scarce research dollars from the more valuable work of describing unnamed species.'

This part of the passage shows an alternate conclusion to the facts mentioned in the passage, it suggests an alternate outcome. Hence, the correct answer is option D.

3-C

These sentences show that only statement II is incorrect: *But there is enough variation in its sequence—each of the 600-odd spots in the barcode region can be filled by any of four different DNA bases—that two species rarely have the exact same one.*

4-B

Why has the statement been made? What is its purpose? The mild sarcasm/jocular intentions in the tone can be clearly made out. The purpose of such statements is generally to lend emphasis to what is being said by the author, and in literature, this exact purpose is referred to as 'rhetorical' in nature.

5-A

Statement I can be derived from the lines: Protzko speculates that the gap in the 1980s is due to the introduction at that time of a rival test of self-regulation which is quicker to administer – the so-called gift-delay task.

Here, the rival test is the gift-delay task.

This was used in the 1980s.

Since this was used, the data for the Marshmallow test is not available for this period.

The lack of data suggests some other test was being used.

Statement II can be derived from the lines: Protzko suggests they are prone to the same bias as the rest of us, what he calls the “kids these days” phenomenon: “people’s memories for their own and others’ abilities in childhood are unduly influenced by their current abilities.

Statement III is incorrect: Does the apparent improvement in children’s powers of self-control bode well for the future, for instance in terms of reduced criminality and addiction? Protzko thinks not, speculating that it is probably one’s ability relative to others, rather than one’s absolute ability, that is relevant to future behaviour – the lowest performers will remain at risk, he suggests.

6-C

In this case, you need to identify a statement that goes with the central idea of the passage. You simply need to refer to the lines: John Protzko at the University of California, Santa Barbara, concludes that in fact children of today are capable of more self-restraint than previous generations, with their ability to delay gratification having increased by about a minute per decade over the last 50 years.

7-A

The definition of the word alarmist is: someone who exaggerates a danger and so causes needless worry or panic.

Remember, an alarmist is not creating or fabricating a danger/problem. These are two sentiments that cannot be derived in the given case.

If you believed the copious alarmist commentary in the newspapers, you’d fear for the future of our species. Today’s children, we’re told, are more hyperactive and technology addicted than ever before. They’ve lost any ability to sit still, instead craving constant stimulation from digital devices and exhausted parents.

8-C

Option A can be derived from the lines: Meanwhile, variation in Marshmallow Test performance has stayed the same over the decades, which means that average improvement has been seen across the spread of ability, not just among those children who are more self-restrained.

Option B can be derived from the lines: The causes and consequences of the apparent increase in children's powers of self-restraint over time remain to be uncovered by future research.

9-D

Option A can be derived from the lines: I'm also addressing it because of the context in which it appears: because of cuts to local authorities, libraries in Britain are closing all the time, at a rate that – despite the passionate commitment of librarians and activists, has begun to feel heartbreakingly inevitable.

Option B can be derived from the lines: And so, of course, we feel protective of them. The books we read make us, and often save us. As I was writing this, I was inundated with stories of what libraries mean to people, in various ways: to some they are sanctuaries from abusive home lives, or even homelessness.

Option C can be derived from the lines: Libraries may be needed more by poor people but many comfortably off people use them too.

10-B

Atomised means:

a. to reduce to atoms.

b. consisting of separate parts that do not have much contact with each other

Here 'glowing screens' can refer to digital devices (phones or computers) or TVs. Keeping this in mind, we find option B is the best answer in the given case.

11-B

The second paragraph is about the reaction of the author to the Twitter statement by Conservative aide Andre Walker.

The author's reaction is summed up by the lines: What a privileged position to take, I thought, this assumption that these vital public spaces are not needed. Spoken like someone who has always been able to afford books and magazines (or else, I suspect, doesn't read), who can pay for an internet connection, who doesn't need help filling in government forms. Spoken like someone who doesn't require shelter from the storm, isn't housebound or lonely or trying to escape a chaotic home life, isn't a new parent wondering what to do with a small, helpless being for a few hours, because it's raining and you're knackered. Spoken like someone who, because of money, selfishness, or

political ideals, doesn't need or want to feel part of a community that, for others, gives life depth, and variety, and meaning.

These lines display his anger/irritation/being peeved with this particular person.

Let us evaluate the meanings of the given answer options to figure out the answer:

Forlornness: Sadness resulting from being forsaken or abandoned

Exasperation: Actions that cause great irritation (or even anger)

Petulance: The quality of being childishly sulky or bad-tempered.

Consternation: Fear resulting from the awareness of danger

We can see that option B is the best answer in the given case.

12-B

Option A: Refer to the lines 'It's a question I have been mulling over for the past couple of days, since I bought a second-hand book online and found guiltily that it was, in actual fact, a library book. I assumed that someone had stolen it, or taken it out and then died, but then it struck me that perhaps the library had closed. So I've been trying to find out.'

It is clear from these lines that the author of the passage is not sure about the origin of the book but he knows where he bought it from: the online store. Therefore, this statement is incorrect.

Option B is correct. Refer to the lines: What a privileged position to take, I thought, this assumption that these vital public spaces are not needed. ...Spoken like someone who, because of money, selfishness, or political ideals, doesn't need or want to feel part of a community that, for others, gives life depth, and variety, and meaning.

This is the implication that can be derived from Andre Walker's statement.

13-D

In the given case, all of the above are valid reasons for using metaphors and allegories to describe depression.

Options A and C are derived from the lines: It is tumbleweed distress that thrives on thin air, growing despite its detachment from the nourishing earth. It can be described only in metaphor and allegory.

Option B is derived from the lines: Highly politicized rhetoric has blurred the distinction between depression and its consequences — the distinction between how you feel and how you act in response. This is in part a social and medical phenomenon, but it is also the result of linguistic vagary attached to emotional vagary.

Remember, you need to keep the overall context of the paragraph in mind to answer the given question here.

14-C

Three out of the four options in the given case are correct.

We need to spot the odd one out.

Option A can be derived from the line: Grief is depression in proportion to circumstance; depression is grief out of proportion to circumstance.

Option B can be derived from the line: Depression is not just a lot of pain; but too much pain can compost itself into depression.

Option D can be derived from the lines: But despite the enthusiastic claims of pharmaceutical science, depression cannot be wiped out so long as we are creatures conscious of our own selves. It can at best be contained — and containing is all that current treatments for depression aim to do.

Option C is the incorrect one in this case. Refer to the lines: Love, though it is not prophylactic against depression, is what cushions the mind and protects it from itself.

This implies that even though love can help in containing depression, it cannot really eliminate it.

15-C

Options A and B can be derived from the lines: In good spirits, some love themselves and some love others and some love work and some love God: any of these passions can furnish that vital sense of purpose that is the opposite of depression.... Even those people whose faith promises them that this will all be different in the next world cannot help experiencing anguish in this one

Option D can be derived from the lines: Medications and psychotherapy can renew that protection, making it easier to love and be loved, and that is why they work. ...We live, however, in a time of increasing palliatives

Option C is the odd one out here as there is no mention of 'self-belief' in the passage.

16-C

Solitude means: A state of social isolation/ the state or situation of being alone

Autonomous means: Existing as an independent entity

The given extract is actually referring to human existence as something which is solitary/alone because of our independent bodies. This sentiment is best reflected by option C.

Options A and B are incorrect as this specific extract is not about despair/grief/sorrow or escaping these sentiments.

Option D is incorrect as there is no reference in this extract that we are driven to be alone; this sentiment is clearly incorrect in the given case.

17-B

The author of this passage exhibits his views very clearly on the subject by exhibiting

his problems with the implementation of the wilderness act by authorities; while this is clearly negative in nature, his views on the wilderness act as such are pretty practical and not too negative. His practicality of the situation is correctly communicated by option B.

18-D

Throughout the passage the author is focussing on the problems in the implementation of the wilderness act and how the situation has to be improved.

19-D

In the passage, it states the forest service's lackadaisical enforcement had increased risks which is something that is not mentioned in the passage. The passage actually mentions the opposite and states how stringent the authorities have been

20-B

Sentence III is incorrect as it changes 40 Percent to 20 Percent.

21-A

The first option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.

Global warming is the cause of glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland. So, it is an indirect cause of the slowdown of ocean currents. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. According to the second paragraph of the passage, the fast melting of the glaciers in Antarctica and Greenland has resulted in the addition of cold glacial-melt water with warm ocean water. This addition results in the slowdown of ocean currents and an increase in the level of ocean water. So, option (b) is incorrect.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

22-D

The last option contains the factors contributing to a sudden increase in coastal storms. The human-caused industrial revolution has raised the percentage of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, which automatically leads to global warming. This warming causes the melting of glaciers, which, in turn, contributes to the rising level of the oceans. This rise in sea and ocean levels is the cause of coastal erosion. The warm air and ocean temperatures are the causes of frequent coastal storms. So, coastal erosion and coastal storms are not related to cause and effect.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

23-B

The second option contains a statement which is against the idea portrayed in the

passage. According to the last paragraph of the passage, polar bears are forced to stay on land because of the unusual warming of the Arctic, which is twice as fast as that of any other place on the Earth. Due to this warming effect, the sea ice is melting. As a result, walrus and polar bears are being affected the most. Walrus are losing their homes, and bears are being forced to stay on land for a long time. Other options contain the information, which is supported by the passage. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

24-C

The third option contains the most reasonable answer to this question.

The fishing industries are totally dependent on the spawning of fish in a suitable climate. But, due to the variations in the temperature of the water, the fish do not spawn properly. As a result, the fishing industries get severely affected. The variation in temperature of the seawater occurs due to the melting of the sea ice. Other options are not given as the direct factors affecting the fishing industries. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

25-A

"Flourish" is the correct meaning of the word "thrive" as used in the passage.

"Thrive" means to develop strongly.

"Flourish" means to develop in a healthy way.

"Shrink" means to become lesser in amount.

"Shrivel" means to contract due to excess heat, cold or being old.

"Scorch" means to burn the surface of something with flame.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

26-B

The correct spelling is "irresistible."

27-C

The correct spelling is "maintenance."

28-A

The correct spelling is "resilience."

29-B

The correct spelling is "unbelievable."

30-D

The correct spelling is "correspondence."

31-A

"Bureau" follows the French pluralization rule, where the "-eau" changes to "-eaux" in the plural form, resulting in "bureaux."

32-A

"Hippopotamus" follows the standard English pluralization rule, resulting in "hippopotamuses."

33-C

"Basis" follows the standard English pluralization rule, resulting in "bases."

34-A

"Calf" follows a common English pluralization rule. The correct plural form is "calves."

35-C

The plural form of "foot" is "feet." When a noun ending in "oot" forms its plural, "oo" changes to "ee."

36-C

"Conspicuous" means easily seen or noticeable, while "inconspicuous" means not easily seen or attracting attention.

37-B

"Taciturn" means habitually silent or uncommunicative, while "talkative" means inclined to talk a lot.

38-A

"Frivolous" refers to something lacking in seriousness or importance, while "serious" implies significance.

39-B

"Dubious" means having doubts or uncertainty, while "reliable" implies trustworthiness.

40-A

"Lenient" means being gentle or permissive in punishment, while "strict" implies rigorous enforcement of rules.

41-A

Let CP = 100

MP = 130

$$\text{Revenue} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 130 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 130 \times .85 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 130 \times .7 \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 115.4$$

$$P \% = 15.4\%$$

42-A

$$CP = 60$$

$$\text{New CP} = 60 \times 1.15 = 69 \text{ (with transportation)}$$

$$\text{New SP} = 69 \times 1.2 = 82.8$$

43-B

$$1^5 + 2^5 + \dots + 99^5$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 99$$

$$99 \times 50 = 0$$

44-D

Because S.I is always equal in every year , so in 5 years with 8 % rate S.I 40 % of P
Amount is 40 % of P

Amount is 140 % of P so , p is $(10640/140) \times 100 = 7600$

45-C

Because the interest compound half yearly

When interest calculated half yearly rate will be half and time will be double.

$$P = 400, R = 20 \% \text{ P.A , } T = 1 \text{ year}$$

$$40 + 40 + 4$$

46-A

$$\text{Total time taken} = \left(\frac{160}{64} + \frac{160}{80} \right) \text{ hrs.} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\therefore \text{Average speed} = \left(320 \times \frac{2}{9} \right) \text{ km/hr} = 71.11 \text{ km/hr.}$$

47-A

$$\text{Time taken} = 1\text{hr}40\text{ min}48\text{sec} = 1\text{hr}40\frac{4}{5}\text{ min} = 1\frac{51}{75}\text{ hrs} = \frac{126}{75}\text{ hrs.}$$

Let the actual speed be x km/hr.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{126}{75} = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{42 \times 7 \times 75}{5 \times 126} \right) = 35 \text{ km/hr}$$

48-A

$$\text{Speed downstream} = (13 + 4) \text{ km/hr} = 17 \text{ km/hr.}$$

$$\text{Time taken to travel } 68 \text{ km downstream} = \left(\frac{68}{17} \right) \text{ hrs} = 4 \text{ hrs.}$$

49-B

$$C's 1 \text{ day's work} = \frac{1}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{24} = \frac{1}{24}. A's \text{ wages} : B's \text{ wages} :$$

$$C's \text{ wages} = \frac{1}{6} : \frac{1}{8} : \frac{1}{24} = 4 : 3 : 1. \therefore C's \text{ share (for 3 days)} = \text{Rs.} \left(3 \times \frac{1}{24} \times 3200 \right) = \text{Rs.} 400.$$

50-B

Direct solution

$$(27-x) \times 12 + 39x = 27 \times 21$$

$$324 - 12x + 39x = 567$$

$$27x = 233$$

$$x = 9L$$

51-B

let vinod marks be $6x$ and basu is $5x$. Therefore the sum = $11x$

but the sum of marks is given as $275 = 11x$

we get $x = 25$, so vinod marks = 150, Basu = 125

combined average = $(150 + 125)/2 = 137.5$

If the total marks of exam is 100 their combined avg. Of their % is 68.75.

Therefore combined average % of 137.5 then total marks = $(137.5/68.75)*100 = 200$

52-B

S.I. on Rs. 750 = T.D. on Rs. 960 .

This means P.W. of Rs. 960 due 2 years hence is Rs. 750 .

$\therefore$ T.D. = Rs. $(960 - 750) =$ Rs. 210.

Thus, S.I. on Rs. 750 for 2 years is Rs. 210.

$$\therefore \text{Rate} = \left(\frac{100 \times 210}{750 \times 2} \right) \% = 14\%$$

53-A

ALGORITHM (given word)

Total no. of letters = 9

Thus, total no. of words = 9!

Thus, $n(s) = 9!$

Considering 'GOR' as one group –

A L GOR I T H M

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Thus, no. of letters = 7

Now, if the GOR group remains together, then the order = 7!

Thus, $n(E) = 7!$

Now, we know that,

Required probability = No. of favorable outcomes/ Total no. of outcomes

$$= n(E) / n(S) \dots\dots[\text{Since } n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \dots 1]$$

$$= 7! / 9!$$

$$= 7! / 9 \times 8 \times 7!$$

$$= 1 / 72$$

54-A

$$27^{23} - 23^{27}$$

Divide power by 4

$$7^3 - 3^3 = 343 - 27 = 6$$

55-D

$$3^{40}/11$$

$$= (3^5)^8/11 = 243^8/11$$

$$= (1)^8 = 1$$

56-A

$$150!$$

$$(75+37+18+9+4+2+1)/3$$

$$48$$

57-B

$$(1!+2!+3!+\dots+50!)/5!$$

$$1+2+6+24/5!$$

$$33$$

58-A

$$27^{27}/100$$

$$(27)^2=729$$

Only take last two digits 29

$$(-1+30)^{13} \times 27$$

Apply binomial expression

$$(-1+390)^{13} \cdot 27 = 1403$$

=> 03

59-B

HCF of (1095, 1168) = 73

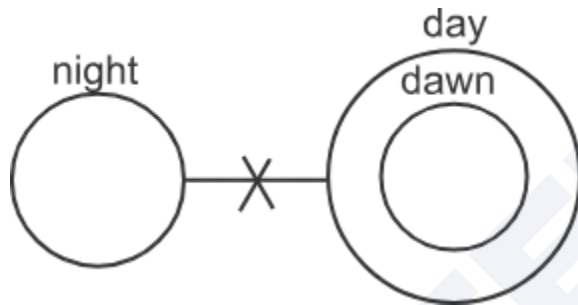
60-D

Price of petrol increased by = 25%

Reduced his consumption = 25%

% expenditure fall = $25 - 25 - (25 \cdot 25) / 100 = -6.25\%$

61-A



Now, let's analyze the conclusions –

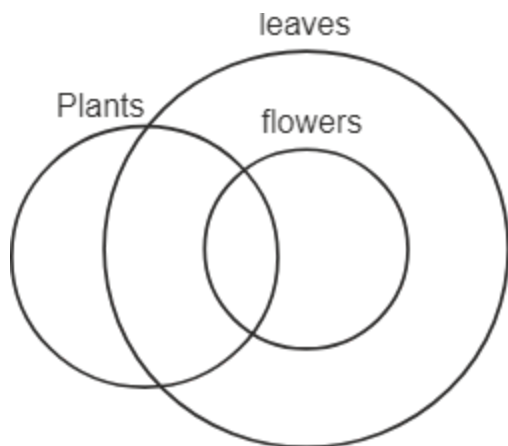
Conclusion (I): No night is day – From the diagram, we can see that circles representing night and day do not overlap which means there can not be any positive relation between them. So, this conclusion follows.

Conclusion (II): Some dawns are night – From the diagram, we can see that circles that represent dawn and night do not overlap. which means there can not be any positive relation between them. So, this conclusion does not follow.

So, from the above, the only conclusion I follow. Hence, the first option is correct.

62-C

According to the given statements, the Venn diagram will be –



Now, let's analyse the conclusions –

Conclusion (I): Some leaves are plants – From the diagram, we can see that some part of the circles that represent plants and leaves overlap each other which means that the given conclusion can be drawn from the statements. So, this conclusion follows.

Conclusion (II): Some plants are flowers – From the diagram, we can see that some part of the circles that represent plants and flowers overlap each other. which means that the given conclusion can be drawn from the statements. So, this conclusion follows. So, this conclusion follows.

So, both Conclusion I and II follow. Hence, the third option is correct.

63-A

Nuclear fusion is the process by which stars like the Sun produce energy. It occurs when atomic nuclei combine to form a heavier nucleus, releasing a tremendous amount of energy in the process.

64-A

The primary function of red blood cells is to transport oxygen to body tissues, and they do so by containing hemoglobin, which binds to oxygen and carries it throughout the body.

65-D

Both statements are true. The Nile River is indeed the longest river in the world, and the Amazon River is the second-longest.

66-A

Neon is a noble gas, but helium is not a halogen.

67-D

Let's check the options —

First option: $20 - 30$; $20 + 10 = 30$

Second option: $35 - 45$; $35 + 10 = 45$

Third option: $45 - 55$; $45 + 10 = 55$

Fourth option: $25 - 30$; $25 + 5 = 30$; This option is different from the other options.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

68-B

Let's check the options —

First option: (1, 11, 1111); $1 \times 11 = 11$; $1 \times 1111 = 1111$

Second option: (2, 22, 4444); $2 \times 11 = 22$; $2 \times 1111 = 2222$ is not equal to 4444; This option is different from the other options.

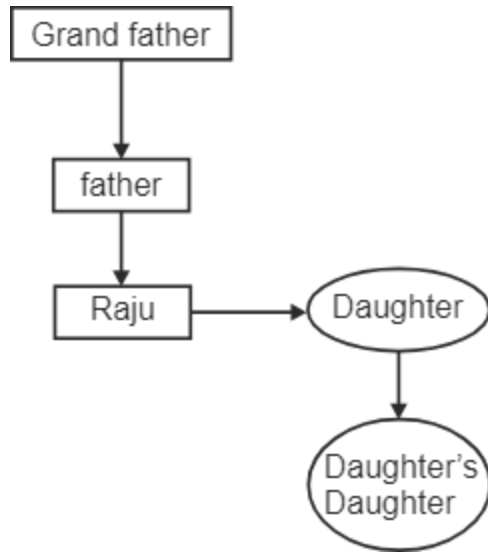
Third option: (4, 44, 4444); $4 \times 11 = 44$; $4 \times 1111 = 4444$

Fourth option: (8, 88, 8888); $8 \times 11 = 88$; $8 \times 1111 = 8888$

Hence, the second option is correct.

69-D

First, we need to draw a family tree.



Now, from the above diagram–

Raju's grandfather's son's daughter is Raju's sister.

So, that girl is the daughter of Raju's sister and Raju is her uncle.

Therefore, the girl is Raju's niece. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

70-B

Given:

The weight of P is twice that of Q, i.e., $P = 2Q$

The weight of Q is half that of R, i.e., $R = 2Q$

The weight of R is 3 times of T, i.e., $R = 3T$

The weight of T is half that of S, i.e., $S = 2T$

By concluding all the given information, we have:

$$P = R > S > Q > T$$

Therefore, it is clear that the weight of T is not more than any of P, Q, R, or S.

Hence, the second option is correct.

71-D

Given:

KINDLE is written as ELDNIK.

This code is obtained by reversing the order of the letters.

Similarly, EXOTIC will be coded as CITOXE.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

72-A

Given:

A	C	N	P	R	M	D	Y	Z	Q
4	9	0	6	2	1	7	8	3	5

Here,

A is coded as 4, C is coded as 9, N is coded as 0, P is coded as 6, R is coded as 2, M is coded as 1, D is coded as 7, Y is coded as 8, Z is coded as 3 and Q is coded as 5.

Now, in QRCYNPD –

Q = 5, R = 2, C = 9, Y = 8, N = 0, P = 6 and D = 7.

So, the code for QRCYNPD is 5298067.

Hence, the first option is correct.

73-A

The position value of each letter of **CAT** –

LETTERS	C	A	T
POSITION VALUES	3	1	20

Thus, **CAT** is coded as **3120**.

Similarly, follow the same pattern for **NAVIN** –

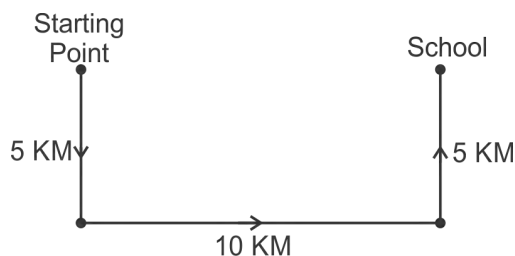
LETTERS	N	A	V	I	N
POSITION VALUES	14	1	22	9	14

Thus, **NAVIN** is coded as **14122914**.

Hence, the **first option** is correct.

74-B

Firstly we will draw the direction and distance diagram according to the instructions –



Therefore west is the correct answer. Hence, the second option is correct.

75-A

Given:

a_d_bd_ab_dd

To fill the series we have to divide the series – a_d / _bd_ / ab_dd

Let's check each option

First option: badd; abd / abdd / abddd (abd is repeated and number of d increased)

Second option: ddba; add / dbdb / abadd (No pattern repeated.)

Third option: bcda; abd / cbdd / abadd (No pattern repeated.)

Fourth option: dbac; add / bbda / abcdd (No pattern repeated.)

Now, check the order of the letters and fill in the series – abd / abdd / abddd

So, the series becomes → abdabddabddd. Hence, the first option is correct.

76-B

A caldera is a large, bowl-shaped depression that forms when a volcano collapses after a massive eruption or when a magma chamber is emptied.

77-A

The epipelagic zone, also known as the sunlit zone, is the layer of the ocean closest to the surface where sunlight penetrates. This zone is rich in marine life, including

phytoplankton, zooplankton, and various fish species, due to the availability of sunlight for photosynthesis.

78-D

The correct answer is D. Bamboo fabric is known for its breathability and moisture-wicking properties, making it a popular choice for activewear.

79-B

The correct answer is B. Fashion runway shows are primarily intended to showcase a designer's latest collection to the press and potential buyers, generating interest and orders for the upcoming season's clothing.

80-B

Newton's Second Law describes the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration.

81-C

Gas is a state of matter where particles have the least amount of order and motion.

82-C

The correct answer is C. "Sustainable fashion" refers to clothing that is ethically produced with a focus on minimal environmental impact.

83-D

The correct answer is D. The Met Gala is known for its extravagant and artistic runway presentations, often featuring elaborate and themed costumes.

84-A

Lake Tahoe is the largest alpine lake in North America, and the second deepest lake in the US, with Crater Lake in Oregon being the deepest in the US.

85-C

A tropical monsoon climate is characterized by dry winters and wet summers due to the seasonal reversal of winds.

86-B

Liquidity Adjustment Facility. LAF is a framework used by the RBI to manage short-term liquidity in the financial system.

87-C

The Federal Reserve System, often referred to as the Federal Reserve, is the central banking system of the United States. It was established in 1913 to regulate the country's monetary and financial system.

88-B

The correct answer is B. "Hermès" is renowned for its luxury handbags, particularly the Birkin and Kelly bags.

89-B

The correct answer is B. "Couture" refers to high-end, customized, and handcrafted clothing, typically created by skilled artisans.

90-C

"Fast fashion" refers to clothing that is quickly produced and offered at affordable prices, but it may not always be ethically produced or built to last.

91-C

ATM is an abbreviation for Automated Teller Machine. It is a self-service banking machine that enables consumers to do simple transactions without the assistance of a human teller. ATMs are useful for withdrawing cash, depositing cash or checks, transferring money between accounts, and checking account balances

92-D

The analytical engine was built to handle any mathematical operation that was able to be specified in a finite number of steps. This comprises basic arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division as well as more advanced operations like trigonometry, calculus and algebra.

93-C

A nanometer is one billionth of a metre in length. This indicates that one metre contains one billion nanometers. Nanometers are a unit of length which is used for measuring very small objects, such as atoms and molecules. They are also used to determine the size of electrical components like transistors and integrated circuits.

94-A

The kilogramme metre per second (kgm/s) is the SI unit of momentum. It is also synonymous with the newton-second (Ns). Momentum is a physical quantity that measures an object's mass and velocity. It is defined as the mass-velocity product that is $p = mv$.

95-B

Electric current does not exist as a vector quantity. It is a scalar quantity, which means it simply has a magnitude and no direction. The three other quantities, velocity, force, and acceleration, are all vector quantities.

96-B

The institution known as the "Soft Loan Window" of the World Bank is the International Development Association (IDA). It is a development finance organization with 174 member countries that offers loans as well as grants to poor countries all over the world

with advantageous terms. Its head office is in Washington D.C., in the United States. Ajay Banga was appointed as the World Bank Group's 14th President on June 2, 2023.

97-D

The kilowatt-hour (kWh) is the unit of electrical energy. It represents the amount of energy consumed by a device or system with a power rating of one kilowatt (kW) over the course of one hour. This unit is commonly used on electricity bills to measure the amount of energy consumed by households and businesses.

98- A

Geothermal energy is maximum utilised in Iceland and the maximum percentage of power supply is obtained by geothermal energy in Iceland during winters. Geothermal energy is the heat energy generated within the earth and it is produced mainly by radioactive decay of uranium, thorium etc. in the earth's crust. It is considered as a renewable source of energy.

99-C

Japan is called the 'Land of the rising sun' because it faces the sunrise earliest. Japanese people call their country as Nippon which means source of sun. In India, Arunachal Pradesh is known as the state of the rising sun as it is in the eastern side of the country.

100-A

In Indonesia there are many active volcanoes and Mount Sinabung is one of the deadliest amongst them. It is located on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. Mount Rinjani is located on the Island of Lombok. Mount Merapi is the most active volcano in Indonesia. Mount Agung is also an active volcano in Bali, Indonesia.

MOCK TEST-9

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

If you look around your workplace and everyone, or at least all the managers, look the same - same sex, skin colour, social class, age - then your company has a diversity problem. But why is it a problem? Because the most obvious explanation is a failure of meritocracy. Such features as the colour of one's skin or sex are arbitrary and irrelevant to people's ability to do a job. Therefore the fact that people of certain skin colours or sex are missing from your workplace relative to the wider society presents a prima facie challenge to the fairness of your company's criteria for employment and promotion. To assume otherwise - for example that people of certain colours, sex, class, age, happen to have different (inferior) career preferences or different (inferior) talents has no credibility. It is to assume the exact set of facts most convenient to make a problem someone else's, rather than to take responsibility for investigating and fixing it.

Call this the negative argument for diversity: If you don't have internal diversity in line with the wider society then you are probably treating people unfairly and you need to investigate and try to fix it. For example by identifying and mitigating biases in how job applicants are evaluated and structural impediments to their career progress. It leaves a lot of details still to be argued out, but I think it is the right way to go. But there is another kind of argument that is now much more common, the positive argument that organisations should promote diversity because it pays off. This is the argument I want to criticise, on the grounds that it jeopardises the negative argument from fairness; reduces individuals to stereotypes about groups; and perpetuates unjust stereotypes and social relations.

The positive argument for diversity in the workplace is that it produces productivity gains for the group as a whole. A large number of empirical studies seem to support this. A group with more variety of racial, gender, class, and sexuality types will tend to have more variety of life experiences and ways of looking at the world. Such groups will be able to bring more different perspectives to problems and will therefore be more likely to come up with better, more innovative solutions. An additional important mechanism is friction. Because of the social distance between members of different groups, everyone ups their mental game in comparison with the mutual complacency that might pervade a group where everyone is very comfortable with everyone else. It is like the difference between the way you clean your house when a stranger is coming to dinner and the way you clean up when it is just your friends coming over for a beer.

The problem with supporting diversity because it pays off is that it undermines the genuinely ethical concern about fairness to workers. The productivity argument at its simplest goes like this:

- Premise: Empirical research has shown that (at least some forms of well-managed) diversity increase employee productivity.
- Conclusion: Therefore, corporations should promote (those forms of) diversity.

However, there is an implied but unstated premise needed to complete the argument.

- Missing premise: If an action has higher productivity than alternatives, corporations should do it.

Thus, the productivity argument introduces a particular standard by which to judge diversity policy or any other action: will it raise productivity? This is an entirely amoral but conventional approach to business. It is not about which values we should have but only about the most efficient way to advance the material interests of the corporation. Diversity policies are to be evaluated in just the same way as schemes for minimising tax exposure.

Q1. A suitable title for the passage is:

- A. Productivity is the Wrong Argument for Diversity
- B. Productivity is the Right Argument for Diversity
- C. Productivity is the Ultimate Argument for Diversity
- D. Non-Productivity is the Wrong Argument for Diversity

Q2. According to the author of the passage:

- A. lack of diversity in the office highlights a lack of merit, in terms of people selection, in the workplace.
- B. the colour of one's skin is not related to one's ability.
- C. by assuming that certain types of people are not selecting certain types of jobs and this is what is leading to a diversity issue, one is simply passing the buck.
- D. all of the above

Q3. The author of the passage:

- A. adopts a negative view of diversity
- B. propagates the positive argument for diversity
- C. supports the negative argument for diversity
- D. is against the positive view of diversity

Q4. The author of the passage does not favour the productivity argument as:

- A. it simply focuses on the numbers without actually working for the welfare of employees

- B. it mainly focuses on the benefit of the corporation and not that of employees
- C. it simply focuses on the numbers without concerns to the moral aspect of the issue
- D. it essentially focuses on increasing productivity without improving employee welfare

Passage 2

What are the philosophical and moral implications of sending ISIS terror suspects who until recently possessed British passports to stand trial in the US, and so condemning them to capital punishment? Are the acts of El Shafee Elsheikh and Alexandra Kotey so horrific that we may revise our views on the death penalty? The debate over Elsheikh's and Kotey's cases, after raging for much of the summer, has heated up again after recent charges that British Home Secretary Sajid Javid's decision to drop the UK's objection to the death penalty in these cases was to avoid the 'outrage' of the Trump administration. Elsheikh and Kotey, who were until recently British citizens, are currently being held by the UK allies in Syria. They are believed to be members of the notorious Isis cell nicknamed 'the Beatles' and are suspected of taking part in public beheadings, waterboarding, and other serious crimes. They would likely face the death penalty if convicted by a U.S. court, whereas the UK abolished capital punishment in 1998.

Elsheikh's and Kotey's cases are troubling in a number of ways. Most importantly, Javid's decision departs from a UK government policy of not sending people to foreign countries for trial, or aiding investigations of them, without assurances that the death penalty will not be used. Supporters of the government's decision insist that this case represents only an exception to the UK's longstanding policy regarding the death penalty, not a revision of it. In a leaked letter published in July by the Daily Telegraph, Javid told U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions that the decision not to seek death penalty assurances in Kotey's and Elsheikh's cases 'does not reflect a change in our policy on assistance in U.S. death penalty cases generally, nor the UK Government's stance on the global abolition of the death penalty.'

But if this is so, then why are exceptions being made in Kotey's and Elsheikh's cases? The government is in effect sending the message that the UK favours global abolition of the death penalty except in cases when it is okay. The great virtue of living under the rule of law is that it protects people against being subject to the arbitrary control of other individuals. But this means that a society that cares about the rule of law can't pick and choose to whom it extends its protections.

One explanation, suggested by the legal counsel representing Elsheikh's mother in a legal challenge to the UK's cooperation with the US on the case, is that Javid was afraid of angering the American government. Edward Fitzgerald QC, who represents Elsheikh's mother, said that Javid's departure from seeking death penalty assurances was 'in large part because of anticipated outrage among political appointments in the Trump administration.' This explanation, if correct, is especially troubling. The UK would be effectively amending its stated support of global abolition of capital punishment to make exceptions when this stance would upset the United States, or perhaps whenever it is politically inconvenient.

Javid facilitated bringing Elsheikh and Kotey to trial in the United States by revoking their British citizenship. As a legal matter, the Home Secretary has the power to deprive a person of British citizenship when he believes doing so would be 'conducive to the public good' and would not make the person stateless. In Elsheikh's and Kotey's cases, it essentially appears that the Home Secretary is using his power to strip citizenship as a way to outsource the job of holding them criminally accountable to a country that allows a form of punishment long condemned by the UK government. But the British legal system's promise to uphold certain values and respect the human rights even of those accused of heinous crimes doesn't hold much water if the accused can simply be stripped of citizenship and sent to another country that does not hold the same values.

Q5. The main topic of the passage in the given case is:

- A. the validity of the death penalty, with respect to a particular country
- B. the death penalty and its ambiguous application, with respect to a particular country
- C. the double standards in the application of the death penalty, with respect to a particular country
- D. the death penalty and its moral concerns, with respect to a particular country

Q6. When the supporters of the government's decision insist that the case in the passage represents only an exception to the UK's longstanding policy regarding the death penalty and not a revision of it, they are essentially pointing to the fact:

- A. that how the UK government has used double standards in this case to justify their position.
- B. that how the UK government has wriggled itself out of a potentially damning situation with its ally.
- C. that how the UK government is exercising a certain approach in a specific and singular situation.
- D. that how the UK government has made exactly the call that has been needed in such similar situations.

Q7. According to the information given in the passage, all of the following are correct except:

- A. Generally, the UK government only sends people for trial in other countries if there is an assurance that the death penalty will not be used.
- B. Since the case of Elsheikh and Kotey represents an exception, most people support the decision of the UK government in this case.
- C. The official stance of the UK government is that it supports the global abolition of the death penalty.
- D. The British citizenship for Elsheikh and Kotey has been revoked.

Q8. According to the information given in the passage, in Elsheikh's and Kotey's cases:

- A. a law is being bypassed with the help of another.
- B. a legal hurdle is being removed with the help of a clever move.
- C. the degree of fairness that an inconsistent legal system should exhibit has not been done so.
- D. the framework of evaluation could have been better.

Passage 3

If we were to stop and ask ourselves how our lives might be improved, one likely answer that might occur to us is that we should spend less time at work. At least that is what the statistics suggest. According to the OECD better life index, for example, the English-speaking countries – Australia, New Zealand, the UK and the US – all perform badly when it comes to 'work-life balance' (they are all in the bottom third), though they all do quite well in the overall rankings (all in the top half). The work-life balance score is calculated on the basis of 'time devoted to leisure and personal care' and 'employees working very long hours'. So, if you live in one of these countries, and are an average member of it, a major drag in your quality of life will be lack of time for leisure and personal care and too much time at work.

Small wonder then that the recent introduction by a New Zealand financial services company of a four-day week should be greeted with such enthusiasm. The UK Green Party, which had already committed to a four-day week in its 2015 election manifesto, has also just resolved to introduce a 'Free-Time Index' that would measure the total amount of leisure time available - a sort of non-work equivalent to GDP. Since the Free-Time Index would be a better indicator of overall quality of life than GDP, growth in it rather than GDP, the Greens argue, should be a higher economic priority. We need a reorientation of economic policy so that we get the right balance between work and leisure, a balance that the four-day week and Free-Time Index will help to achieve.

This broadening of the terms by which we measure economic performance is to be welcomed. Leisure is clearly no less an important source of goods, the things we want from life, than work is. And certainly, GDP is a hopelessly inadequate measure of success in the production and enjoyment of these things. We need an alternative set of reference points, and available leisure time, radical though it is, is one such candidate.

But is it radical enough? One problem is that, like GDP, it would be a sheer amount, a quantity indifferent to quality. Just as GDP does not distinguish between the value added by the production of nuclear warheads and life-saving medicines, a Free-Time Index would not discriminate between the use of leisure time for good and its use for bad.

Another problem is that the value of free-time is situation-dependent. It is precious for people in full-time employment, and full-time careers, but for the unemployed it can feel more like a curse. Having lots of time available isn't worth much if there isn't much to do. Doing something requires having opportunities for action – access to transport, playing fields, art galleries, adult education classes, for example – as well as time on one's hands. Lacking such opportunities, unemployed people can suffer from a surfeit of free-time (though the time-consuming business of satisfying the welfare bureaucracy may well see to that).

Q9. According to the author of the passage, the Free-Time Index can possibly suffer from the problem/s of:

- A. not being able to differentiate between quality and quantity
- B. the value of free time, in itself, is subjective and dependent on individuals.
- C. both A and B
- D. neither A nor B

Q10. The author of the passage:

- A. presents a new theory
- B. highlights a unique solution
- C. is inciting an unbiased debate
- D. is evaluating a new technique

Q11. All of the following can be deduced from the passage except:

- A. If you live in Australia, New Zealand, the UK and the US, and are an average member of it, you suffer from a lack of time for leisure and personal care.
- B. If you live in Australia, New Zealand, the UK and the US, and are an average member of it, you spend too much time on work.
- C. GDP does not do an adequate measure when it comes to measuring leisure or its impact on human productivity and so on.
- D. Four-day weeks are the way to go forward if we need to achieve the perfect scores on the Free-Time Index.

Q12. According to the information given in the passage:

- A. The 'Free-Time Index' can replace the GDP, since it is its equivalent.
- B. The 'Free-time Index' functions as GDP for non-work activities.
- C. The 'Free-Time Index' should have higher economic priority than the GDP since it does better than the GDP.
- D. All of the above

Passage 4

Deep under the Disneyland Resort Hotel in California, far from the throngs of happy tourists, laundry workers clean thousands of sheets, blankets, towels and comforters every day. Workers feed the heavy linens into hot, automated presses to iron out wrinkles, and load dirty laundry into washers and dryers large enough to sit in. It's loud, difficult work, but bearable. The workers were protected by union contracts that guaranteed a living wage and affordable healthcare, and many had worked decades at the company. They were mostly happy to work for Disney.

This changed in 2008. The union contracts were up, and Disney wouldn't renew without adjustments. One of the changes involved how management tracked worker productivity. Before, employees would track how many sheets or towels or comforters the workers washed, dried or folded on paper notes turned in at the end of the day. But Disney was replacing that system with an electronic tracking system that monitored their progress in real time.

Electronic monitoring wasn't unusual in the hotel business. But Disney took the highly unusual step of displaying the productivity of their workers on scoreboards all over the laundry facilities, says Austin Lynch, director of organising for Unite Here Local 11. According to Lynch, every worker's name was compared with the names of coworkers, each one colour-coded like traffic signals. If you were keeping up with the goals of management, your name was displayed in green. If you slowed down, your name was in yellow. If you were behind, your name was in red. Managers could see the monitors from their office, and change production targets from their computers. Each laundry machine would also monitor the rate of worker input, and flash red and yellow lights at the workers directly if they slowed down.

'They had a hard time ignoring it,' said Beatriz Topete, a union organiser for Unite Here Local 11 at the time. 'It pushes you mentally to keep working. It doesn't give you breathing space.' Topete recalled an incident where she was speaking to workers on the night shift, feeding hand-towels into a laundry machine. Every time the workers slowed down, the machine would flash at them. They told her they felt like they couldn't stop. The workers called this 'the electronic whip'. While this whip was cracking, the workers sped up. 'We saw a higher incidence of injuries,' Topete said. 'Several people were injured on the job.' The formerly collegial environment degenerated into a race. The laundry workers competed with each other, and got upset when coworkers couldn't keep up. People started skipping bathroom breaks. Pregnant workers fell behind. 'The scoreboard incentivises competition,' said Topete. 'Our human competitiveness, whatever makes us like games, whatever keeps us wanting to win, it's a similar thing that was happening. Even if you didn't want to.' The electronic whip is an example of gamification gone awry.

Gamification is the application of game elements into nongame spaces. It is the permeation of ideas and values from the sphere of play and leisure to other social

spaces. It's premised on a seductive idea: if you layer elements of games, such as rules, feedback systems, rewards and videogame-like user interfaces over reality, it will make any activity motivating, fair and (potentially) fun. 'We are starving and games are feeding us,' writes Jane McGonigal in *Reality Is Broken* (2011). 'What if we decided to use everything we know about game design to fix what's wrong with reality?'

Consequently, gamification is everywhere. It's in coupon-dispensing loyalty programmes at supermarkets. Big Y, my local supermarket chain in Boston, employs digital slot machines at the checkout for its members. Winning dispenses 'coins' that can be redeemed for deals. Gamification is in the driver interfaces of Lyft and Uber, which give badges for miles driven. Gamification is the premise of fitness games such as *Zombies, Run!*, where users push themselves to exercise by outrunning digital zombies, and of language-learning apps such as Duolingo, where scoring prompts one to master more. The playground offices of Silicon Valley, complete with slides and ball pits, have been gamified. Your credit score is one big game, too.

But gamification's trapping of total fun masks that we have very little control over the games we are made to play – and hides the fact that these games are not games at all. Gamified systems are tools, not toys. They can teach complex topics, engage us with otherwise difficult problems. Or they can function as subtle systems of social control.

Q13. A suitable title for the passage is:

- A. Gamified theories
- B. Gamified solutions
- C. Gamified life
- D. Gamified automatons

Q14. The author uses the example of Disney:

- A. to show how gamification needs to be improved
- B. to show how gamification is ubiquitous
- C. to show how gamification needs to be understood
- D. to show how gamification can have its pitfalls

Q15. Which, out of the following, are consequences of the monitoring system employed by Disney?

- I. It led to higher competition among co-workers.
- II. Higher number of on-job injuries.
- III. It does not allow you to relax and keeps you on your toes.

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. I & III
- D. All of the above

Q16. According to the information given in the passage:

- A. It is presumed that gamification, when applied to real life scenarios, can make the activity more fun and motivating.
- B. Gamification can be literally found everywhere and multiple companies are making it a part of their business.
- C. Gamified systems can be used as a means of social control.
- D. All of the above

Passage 5

In 2006, I published a book called *Better Never to Have Been*. I argued that coming into existence is always a serious harm. People should never, under any circumstance, procreate – a position called ‘anti-natalism’. In response, readers wrote letters of appreciation, support and, of course, there was outrage. But I also got this message, which is the most wrenching feedback I have received:

I have suffered horribly since I was a teen because of severe bullying in school that left me profoundly traumatised to the point I had to abandon school. Unfortunately, I also have terrible looks and I’ve been judged, mocked, insulted because of being ‘too ugly’ even by random strangers in the street which usually happens almost daily. I’ve been called the ugliest person they have ever seen. That’s extremely hard to deal with. Then, to finish it, I was diagnosed with a serious congenital heart disease when I was just 18, and today in my early 20s, I suffer from severe heart failure and malignant arrhythmia that threaten to kill me. My heart has almost stopped many times and I deal with the fear of sudden death each day of my existence. I am petrified by fear of death and the agony and torment of imminent death is indescribable. I don’t have much time left and the unavoidable will happen soon. My life has been pure hell and I don’t even know what to think anymore. Certainly, sentencing someone to such a world is the worst of all crimes, and a serious moral violation. If it wasn’t by my parents’ selfish desire, I wouldn’t be here today suffering what I suffer for no reason at all, I could have been spared in the absolute peace of non-existence but I am here living this daily torture.

One does not have to be an anti-natalist to be moved by these words (which are quoted with permission). Some might be inclined to say my correspondent’s situation is an exceptional one, which should not incline us towards anti-natalism. However, severe suffering is not a rare phenomenon, and thus anti-natalism is a view that, at the very least, should be taken seriously and considered with an open mind.

The idea of anti-natalism is not new. In Sophocles’ *Oedipus at Colonus*, the chorus declares that ‘not to be born is, beyond all estimation, best’. A similar idea is expressed in *Ecclesiastes*. In the East, both Hinduism and Buddhism have a negative view of existence (even if they do not often go so far as to oppose procreation).

Anti-natalism will only ever be a minority view because it runs counter to a deep biological drive to have children. However, it is precisely because it is up against such odds that thoughtful people should pause and reflect rather than hastily dismiss it as mad or wicked. It is neither. Of course, distortions of anti-natalism, and especially attempts to impose it forcefully, might well be dangerous – but the same is true of many other views. Appropriately interpreted, it is not anti-natalism but its opposite, that is the dangerous idea. Given how much misfortune there is – all of it attendant on being brought into existence – it would be better if there were not an unbearable lightness of bringing into being.

Q17. In the given case, the author of the passage will agree with the statement:

- A. There is an emotive case against procreation
- B. There is a scientific case against procreation
- C. There is no case against procreation
- D. There is a moral case against procreation

Q18. The author of the passage will agree with which of the following statements?

- I. Anti-natalism is not a popular view per se.
- II. Anti-natalism needs more thought than it is accorded right now.
- III. The suffering children go through can be avoided.

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. I & III
- D. All of the above

Q19. The message shared by the author highlights that:

- A. the writer of the note blames her environment for her condition.
- B. the writer of the note blames her school-mates for her problems.
- C. the writer of the note blames her parents for her condition.
- D. all of the above

Q20. The approach adopted by the author of the passage can be identified as all of the following except:

- A. rational
- B. metaphysical
- C. scholarly
- D. discursive

Every year Thanksgiving night, we flocked out behind Dad as he dragged the Santa suit to the road and draped it over a kind of crucifix he'd built out of a metal pole in the yard.

During Super Bowl week, the pole was dressed in a jersey and Rod's helmet, and Rod had to clear it with Dad if he wanted to take the helmet off. On the Fourth of July, the pole was Uncle Sam, on Veteran's Day, a soldier, on Halloween a ghost. The pole was Dad's only concession to glee. We were allowed a single Crayola from the box at a time. One Christmas Eve, he shrieked at Kimmie for wasting an apple slice. He hovered over us as we poured ketchup, saying: good enough good enough good enough. Birthday parties consisted of cupcakes and no ice cream. The first time I brought a date over, she said: what's with your dad and that pole? And I sat there blinking.

We left home, married, had children of our own, and found the seeds of meanness blooming also within us. Dad began dressing the pole with more complexity and less discernible logic. He draped some kind of fur over it on Groundhog Day and lugged out a floodlight to ensure a shadow. When an earthquake struck Chile, he laid the pole on its side and spray-painted a rift in the Earth. Mom died, and he dressed the pole as Death and hung from the crossbar photos of Mom as a baby. We'd stop by and find odd talismans from his youth arranged around the base: army medals, theatre tickets, old sweatshirts, tubes of Mom's makeup. One autumn, he painted the pole bright yellow. He covered it with cotton swabs that winter for warmth and provided offspring by hammering in six crossed sticks around the yard. He ran lengths of string between the pole and the sticks and taped to the string letters of apology, admissions of error, and pleas for understanding, all written in a frantic hand on index cards. He painted a sign saying LOVE and hung it from the pole and another that said FORGIVE? and then he died in the hall with the radio on, and we sold the house to a young couple who yanked out the pole and the sticks and left them by the road on garbage day.

Q21. Which of the following options suggests a synonymous meaning to the words "discernible" and "frantic", respectively?

- A) Obscure, Ferocious
- B) Perceptible, Agitated
- C) Calm, Detectable
- D) Invisible, Sober

Q22. This passage is adorned with numerous symbolisation. Which of the following combinations is correct?

- A) Sticks – Children
- B) Pole – Family
- C) Yard – Father
- D) Strings – Life

Q23. The passage best demonstrates which one of the following ideas of the author?

- A) A person's relationship with his wife
- B) A person's journey of life
- C) A person's struggle as a father
- D) A person's adjustment to his family

Q24. The author's description of "The pole was Dad's only concession to glee" implies—

- A) The pole was not valuable to him.
- B) The pole was a symbol of his love for his wife.
- C) The pole was like his friend to celebrate festivals with.
- D) The pole was a means to express his feelings.

Q25. The line ".... string between the pole and the sticks, and taped to the string letters of apology, admissions of error, pleas for understanding, all written in a frantic hand" suggests that the father is?

- A) Thoughtful
- B) Apologetic

- C) Disappointed
- D) Ignorant

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Irresistible
- B) Irresistable
- C) Irresistible
- D) Irresistibble

Q27: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Unbelieveable
- B) Unbelieveable
- C) Unbelievable
- D) Unbelievabble

Q28: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Correspondance
- B) Correspondece
- C) Correspondence
- D) Correpondence

Q29: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Enterpreneur
- B) Entrepreneur
- C) Entreprenuer
- D) Entrepreneurer

Q30: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Miscelleneous
- C) Miscelaneous
- D) Miscellanious
- D) Miscellaneous

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31: What is the plural form of "hero"?

- A) heros
- B) heroines
- C) heroes
- D) heroes

Q32. Question 10: What is the plural form of "city"?

- A) citys
- B) citi
- C) cities
- D) citiez

Q33. Question 19: What is the plural form of "cherry"?

- A) cherrys
- B) cherries
- C) cherry
- D) cher's

Q34. What is the plural form of "family"?

- A) familys
- B) family
- C) families
- D) family's

Q35. What is the plural form of "sheep"?

- A) sheep
- B) sheeps
- C) sheepen
- D) sheep's

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36. Which word is the opposite of "sporadic"?

- A) Consistent
- B) Irregular
- C) Frequent
- D) Occasional

Q37. What is the opposite of "vex"?

- A) Soothe
- B) Agitate
- C) Annoy
- D) Irritate

Q38. Which word is the antonym of "inferior"?

- A) Substandard
- B) Superior
- C) Mediocre
- D) Inferiority

Q39. What is the opposite of "verbose"?

- A) Chatty
- B) Loquacious
- C) Rambling
- D) Concise

Q40. What is the opposite of "Benevolent"?

- A) Indifferent
- B) Ambivalent
- C) Malevolent
- D) Altruistic

Q41. In the land of the famous milkman Merghese Durian, a milkman sells his buffalo for Rs. 720 at some profit. Had he sold his buffalo at Rs. 510, the quantum of the loss incurred would have been double that of the profit earned. What is the cost price?

- A] 650
- B] 750
- C] 1350
- D] 1250

Q42.A Camera shop allows a discount of 10% on the advertised price of a camera. What price must be marked on the camera, that costs him Rs. 600, so that he makes a profit of 20%?

- A] 720
- B] 800
- C] 750
- D] 350

Q43.Find the remainder when 47^{100} is divided by 100

- A] 1
- B] 41
- C] 61
- D] 81

Q44.Find the effective rate of interest if the normal rate of interest is 10% p.a. and the interest is compounded every six months.

- A] 21.5%
- B] 10.25%
- C] 5.25%
- D] 10%

Q45.Find the compound interest on Rs. 8000 at 4% per annum for 2 years compounded annually

- A] R 652.80`
- B] R 452.80
- C] R 652.80
- D] R 552.80

Q46. In covering a distance of 30 km, Abhay takes 2 hours more than Sameer. If Abhay doubles his speed, then he would take 1 hour less than Sameer. Abhay's speed is:

- A] 5 kmph
- B] 10 kmph
- C] 12 kmph
- D] 8 kmph

Q47. Robert is travelling on his cycle and has calculated to reach point A at 2 P.M. if he travels at 10 kmph, he will reach there at 12 noon if he travels at 15 kmph. At what speed must he travel to reach A at 1 P.M.?

- A] 8 kmph
- B] 12 kmph
- C] 10 kmph
- D] 14 8 kmph

Q48. A man's speed with the current is 15 km/hr and the speed of the current is 2.5 km/hr. The man's speed against the current is:

- A] 12.5 km/hr
- B] 5.5 km/hr
- C] 6.5 km/hr
- D] 10 km/hr

Q49. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 20, 30 and 60 days respectively. In how many days can A do the work if he is assisted by B and C on every third day?

- A] 12 days
- B] 15 days
- C] 10 days
- D] 25 days

Q50. There are two containers: the first contains 500ml of alcohol, while the second contains 500 ml of water. Three cups of alcohol from the first container is

removed and is mixed well in the second container. Then three cups of this mixture is removed and is mixed in the first container. Let 'A' denote the proportion of water in the first container and 'B' denote the proportion of alcohol in the second container. Then A,

- A] $A > B$
- B] $A < B$
- C] $A = B$
- D] Cannot be determined

Q51. The marks scored by a student in three subjects are in the ratio of 4 : 5 : 6. If the candidate scored an overall aggregate of 60% of the sum of the maximum marks and the maximum marks in all three subjects is the same, in how many subjects did he score more than 60%?

- A] 1
- B] 2
- C] 3
- D] None of the subjects

Q52. Rs. 20 is the true discount on Rs. 260 due after a certain time. What will be the true discount on the same sum due after half of the former time, the rate of interest being the same?

- A) Rs. 10.40
- B) Rs. 10
- C) Rs. 20
- D) Rs. 25

Q53. Find the last two digits of the number 78^{87}

- A] 12
- B] 32
- C] 52
- D] 72

Q54. Find the last two digits of 7^{4034}

- A] 09
- B] 29
- C] 49
- D] 69

Q55. What is the numbers of factors of $3^6 \times 6^3$?

- A] 28
- B] 40
- C] 36
- D] 30

Q56.. What is the sum of the factors of 221?

- A] 222
- B] 251
- C] 252
- D] 262

Q57. What is the units digit of $(7^{400})(9^{300})$?

- A] 1
- B] 3
- C] 7
- D] 9

Q58. On a table there are 8 identical tea-cups, 7 identical coffee-mugs and 5 distinct wine-glasses. In how many ways can a person select at least 1 item from the table ?

- A] 2303
- B] 2003
- C] 2600

D] 2500

Q59. If the Product of two numbers is 3192 and LCM is 56 then their HCF is:

A] 58

B] 59

C] 56

D] 57

Q60. Out of the 75 students enrolled in the Economics class, 12% did not qualify to take the final examination on account of lack of attendance. Of those who qualified to take the test, 9.09% absented themselves from the exam. Two-third of those who took the exam passed the examination. 75% of those who passed secured a first class in the paper. How many students who pass the exam scored less than first class?

A] 15

B] 10

C] 12

D] None of these

Q61. Direction: In the following question two statements are given, followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statements to be true even if they are seen to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given conclusions, if any follows from the given statements.

Statements:

I. All clouds are fogs.

II. All fogs are white.

Conclusions:

I. Some white are clouds.

II. Some fogs are clouds.

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

Q62.Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

- I. Some white are yellow.**
- II. All yellow are blue.**

Conclusions:

- I. Some blue are white.**
- II. Some yellow are white.**

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

Q63. Assertion: Ice floats on water.

Reason: Ice is less dense than liquid water.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64.Assertion: The Earth experiences seasons due to its axial tilt.

Reason: The axial tilt causes different parts of the Earth to receive varying amounts of sunlight throughout the year.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1:The chemical symbol for copper is Co.

Statement 2:The chemical symbol for cobalt is Cu.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is also correct.

Q66.According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct

Statement 1: An arachnid is an insect.

Statement 2: A spider is an arachnid.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is also correct.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, find the odd letter from the given alternatives.

- A) QJ
- B) SH
- C) LN
- D) UF

Q68. Direction: In the following question, find the odd letter from the given alternatives.

- A) NT
- B) WC
- C) JP
- D) GE

Q69. Direction: Introducing a man, Amar says, "His wife is the only daughter of my maternal grandfather". How is the man related to Amar?

- A) Father
- B) Grandfather
- C) Son
- D) Grandson

Q70. Direction: In a row of 63 cars, black car is 32nd from the right end. What is its position from left end?

- A) 32
- B) 31
- C) 33
- D) 34

Q71. Direction: If JACOB can be written as QZXLY, then KENDY can be written as -----.

- A) PVWMA
- B) PVMWB
- C) PUMWB
- D) PVMWA

Q72. Direction: If DELHI is coded as 73541 and CALCUTTA as 82589662, then how would be CALICUT coded in that code?

- A) 5978213
- B) 8251896
- C) 8543691
- D) 5279431

Q73. Direction: If NASCENT is written as 2734526, how is SENTENCE written in that code?

- A) 35265235
- B) 35256245
- C) 35265245
- D) 35256275

Q74. Direction: Mr. A travelled from a point X straight towards east at a distance of 80 m. He turned to his right and walked 40 m. He again turned to his right and walked 80 m. He then turned his left and walked 20 m and took left and walked again 80 m. Now he turned towards his left and walked 60 m and stopped. How far and in which direction is he from the starting point X?

- A) 80 m towards North
- B) 60 m towards East
- C) 80 m towards West
- D) 80 m towards East

Q75.Direction: Which of the following terms follows the trend of the given list?

ABABAbab, ABABabaB, ABAbabAB, ABabaBAB, AbabABAB, ?

- A) aBABABab
- B) abaBABAB
- C) ABABAbab
- D) ABABabaB

Q76.Which article of the Indian Constitution establishes the Election Commission of India (ECI)?

- A) Article 356
- B) Article 324
- C) Article 370
- D) Article 392

Q77. What does the acronym "LBD" stand for in the fashion industry?

- A) Long Black Dress
- B) Little Black Dress
- C) Luxurious Blue Denim
- D) Lovely Beige Design

Q78. Which designer is known for the iconic red-soled shoes?

- A) Christian Dior
- B) Jimmy Choo
- C) Manolo Blahnik
- D) Christian Louboutin

Q79. What enzyme is responsible for breaking down starch into sugars in the buccal cavity?

- A) Pepsin
- B) Lipase
- C) Salivary amylase
- D) Trypsin

Q80. In the human body, the cell growth and differentiation are highly controlled and regulated, but in cancer cells.

- A) There is breakdown of these regulatory mechanism leading to formation of benign and malignant tumors.
- B) controlled cell division and over production of genetic material occur
- C) RNA is mutated and produced in less amount
- D) DNA is mutated and produced in less amount

Q81. What is the purpose of a fashion runway show?

- A) To sell clothing directly to consumers
- B) To showcase a designer's latest collection to buyers and the media
- C) To promote sustainability in fashion
- D) To test the durability of clothing

Q82. Who is considered the pioneer of the "wrap dress" in fashion?

- A) Coco Chanel
- B) Diane von Fürstenberg
- C) Karl Lagerfeld
- D) Versace

Q83. Which clothing item is typically worn on the head?

- A) Socks
- B) Gloves
- C) Hat
- D) Belt

Q84. What does the term "business casual" refer to?

- A) Formal attire for weddings
- B) Professional and relaxed work attire
- C) Evening Wear for special events
- D) Athletic clothing

Q85. Which of the following is not a type of footwear?

- A) T-shirt
- B) Sneakers
- C) Sandals
- D) Boots

Q86. What does the term "capsule wardrobe" refer to?

- A) A small collection of jewelry
- B) A limited-edition clothing line
- C) A curated collection of versatile and essential clothing items
- D) An exclusive designer collaboration

Q87. Who is eligible to receive the Arjuna Award in India?

- A) Professional athletes only
- B) Indian citizens aged 18-35
- C) Indian sportspersons who have consistently performed well at the international level
- D) Indian sportspersons who have won a gold medal at the Olympics

Q88. Shehan Karunatilaka, who won the 2022 Booker Prize for Fiction, is from which country?

- A) India
- B) Sri Lanka
- C) Bangladesh
- D) Nepal

Q89. Nobel Prize in Medicine 2023 was awarded to Katalin Kariko and Drew Weissman for their work in _:

- A) Hepatitis C virus
- B) mRNA Vaccines
- C) Human evolution
- D) Receptors for temperature

Q90. What is "fast fashion"?

- A) High-quality, durable clothing
- B) Clothing designed by famous fashion designers
- C) Inexpensive, quickly produced, and trendy clothing
- D) Clothing made using traditional craftsmanship

Q91. A stretch of sea water, partly or fully separated by a narrow strip from the main sea is called

- A. bay
- B. isthmus
- C. lagoon
- D. strait

Q92. In which country did the world's first organised motor race occur?

- A. Germany
- B. U.S.A.
- C. Portugal
- D. France

Q93. Which of the following represents the most complex trophic level?

- A. Community
- B. Population
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Species

Q94. Which one of the following is not a Major Abiotic Factors?

- A. Temperature
- B. Water
- C. Light
- D. Air

Q95. Which one of the following is not a major component of biotic environment?

- A. Plant
- B. Animal
- C. Decomposers
- D. Water

Q96. Which drug is used as an Anti-Diabetic drug?

- A. Metformin
- B. Zolpidem
- C. Promethazine
- D. Hydralazine

Q97. Bal, Pal and Lal were the most prominent leaders of the

- A. Swaraj Party
- B. Militant National Party
- C. Gadar Party
- D. Congress Party

Q98. Who wrote the book--"The Test of My Life"?

- A. Yuvraj Singh
- B. Sachin Tendulkar
- C. Brian Lara
- D. Adam Gilchrist

Q99. Who is the author of the book "My Truth"?

- A. Khuswant Singh
- B. Kiran Bedi
- C. Narendra Modi
- D. Indira Gandhi

Q100. Who has written the book named 'The People's President : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam'?

- A. S.M. Khan
- B. Sourabh Duggal
- C. Tarun Vijay
- D. Shri Vijay Kumar

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	C	C	C	C	B	B	C	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	C	D	B	A	C	C	B	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	C	B	C	A	A	A	B	D	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	B	A	B	A	A	B	D	B	C
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	D	A	A	D	D	C	D	A	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	B	C	D	B	B	C	A	C	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
B	B	C	B	A	C	C	B	B	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	D	C	D	D	A	D	A	D	A

SOLUTIONS

1-A

In this case, the author of the passage clearly states that productivity is not the right argument for diversity. This helps us identify option A as the correct answer.

Options B and C directly go against the main sentiment of the author of the passage. Remember, non-productivity is not mentioned here. Hence, option D is ruled out.

2-D

Option A can be derived from the lines: If you look around your workplace and everyone, or least all the managers, look the same - same sex, skin colour, social class, age - then your company has a diversity problem. But why is it a problem? Because the most obvious explanation is a failure of meritocracy.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Such features as the colour of one's skin or sex are arbitrary and irrelevant to people's ability to do a job.

Option C can be derived from the lines: To assume otherwise - for example that people of certain colours, sex, class, age, happen to have different (inferior) career preferences or different (inferior) talents has no credibility. It is to assume the exact set of facts most convenient to make a problem someone else's, rather than to take responsibility for investigating and fixing it.

3-C

Refer to the lines: Call this the negative argument for diversity: If you don't have internal diversity in line with the wider society then you are probably treating people unfairly and you need to investigate and try to fix it.

This is the argument the author supports: the negative argument for diversity.

Refer to the lines: The positive argument for diversity in the workplace is that it produces productivity gains for the group as a whole. ..The problem with supporting diversity because it pays off is that it undermines the genuinely ethical concern about fairness to workers.

The author is clearly against the positive argument for diversity.

Remember, options A and D talk about the negative/positive view of diversity and not the negative/positive arguments for diversity.

VIEW vs. ARGUMENT

1. look at or inspect/the ability to see something or to be seen from a particular place.
2. regard in a particular light or with a particular attitude/a sight or prospect, typically of attractive natural scenery, that can be taken in by the eye from a particular place.

Meaning of ARGUMENT

1. an exchange of diverging or opposite views, typically a heated or angry one.
2. a reason or set of reasons given in support of an idea, action, or theory.

As we can see from above, a VIEW represents a perception/outlook for something.

An argument here essentially represents 'reasoning'.

These two cannot be interchanged.

The passage used the word ARGUMENT and we stick to it; we do not replace it with VIEW.

4-C

Refer to the lines: Thus, the productivity argument introduces a particular standard by which to judge diversity policy or any other action: will it raise productivity? This is an entirely amoral but conventional approach to business. It is not about which values we should have but only about the most efficient way to advance the material interests of the corporation

The key aspect here is that the productivity argument:

- a. focuses on productivity and material interests of the corporations
- b. sidesteps moral/ethical concerns

These two factors combine in option C in the given case.

5-C

The passage is very simply about one single issue: how the UK has changed its stance with respect to the death penalty when it comes to two ISIS members. The author of the passage highlights how this change of stance is not right and explores the duplicity of the actions of the UK. This sentiment is only expressed in option C. None of the author options highlight the double standards adopted by the UK.

Option B vs. Option C

Why do we pick DOUBLE STANDARDS and not AMBIGUOUS?

Ambiguous means: open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning/not clear or decided.

Double Standard means a rule or principle which is unfairly applied in different ways to different people or groups.

The passage is about the UNFAIR application of laws and not the UNCLEAR application of laws.

6-C

This is a question where it is really tough to identify the correct answer.

The context only provides us with this information: Most importantly, Javid's decision departs from a UK government policy of not sending people to foreign countries for trial, or aiding investigations of them, without assurances that the death penalty will not be used. Supporters of the government's decision insist that this case represents only an exception to the UK's longstanding policy regarding the death penalty, not a revision of it.

In this case, we need to stick to the sentiment of the given lines because the explicit reason why the supporters say so has not been mentioned. And if you analyse the question carefully, all it asks you to do is identify 'what is this statement pointing to'. This statement just points to one thing: the UK government decided to exercise a certain line of thinking/certain approach in a particular case.

This sentiment is expressed by option C.

Option A represents the view of the author and not the supporters.

Option B ascribes a reason to this statement; we cannot verify this reason.

Option D points to the fact there are other such situations; again this is not something that is mentioned or implied in the passage.

7-B

Option A can be derived from the lines: Most importantly, Javid's decision departs from a UK government policy of not sending people to foreign countries for trial, or aiding investigations of them, without assurances that the death penalty will not be used.

Option B is incorrect. This is the viewpoint of supporters of the decision. The passage does not state that the majority of the people support this decision.

Option C can be derived from the lines: In a leaked letter published in July by the Daily Telegraph, Javid told U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions that the decision not to seek death penalty assurances in Kotey's and Elsheikh's cases 'does not reflect a change in our policy on assistance in U.S. death penalty cases generally, nor the UK Government's stance on the global abolition of the death penalty.'

Option D can be derived from the lines: Elsheikh and Kotey, who were until recently British citizens....Javid facilitated bringing Elsheikh and Kotey to trial in the United States by revoking their British citizenship.....In Elsheikh's and Kotey's cases, it essentially appears that the Home Secretary is using his power to strip citizenship as a way to outsource the job of holding them criminally accountable to a country that allows a form of punishment long condemned by the UK government.

8-B

Is a law being bypassed in this case? If this is the answer, ask yourself which law: the law has to be that of the death penalty. Is the law of death penalty abolishment being bypassed with the help of another (change in the citizenship status)? Here, death penalty abolishment is not being bypassed; rather, the hurdle that was posed by this was these individuals could not be prosecuted in the US since it has the death penalty and that has not been waived off. This hurdle has been overcome with the help of the clever move (of stripping citizenship).

Option C incorrectly uses the word 'inconsistent'.

Option D is simply inconclusive in the given case. We do not know what it means.

9-C

Option A can be derived from the line: But is it radical enough? One problem is that, like GDP, it would be a sheer amount, a quantity indifferent to quality.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Another problem is that the value of free-time is situation-dependent. It is precious for people in full-time employment, and full-time carers, but for the unemployed it can feel more like a curse.

10-D

What is the passage all about? The author introduces 'Free-Time Index', which in effect, is a metric to measure one's quality of life. He then goes on to highlight its positives and negatives (he evaluates it).

The only option which keeps both of these sentiments in mind is option D; it keeps in mind the sense of evaluation as well the fact that we are dealing with a new way of looking at things.

11-D

Options A and B can be derived from the lines: According to the OECD better life index, for example, the English-speaking countries – Australia, New Zealand, the UK and the US...So, if you live in one of these countries, and are an average member of it, a major drag in your quality of life will be lack of time for leisure and personal care and too much time at work.

Option C can be derived from the lines: Leisure is clearly no less an important source of goods, the things we want from life, than work is. And certainly, GDP is a hopelessly inadequate measure of success in the production and enjoyment of these things.

Option D is incorrect. Even though the author mentions four-day week and the Free-Time Index in the same breath, he does not correlate the two and we have no way to arrive at the conclusion mentioned in option D.

12-D

Refer to the line: 'Free-Time Index' that would measure the total amount of leisure time available - a sort of non-work equivalent to GDP.

The 'Free-time Index' is the non-work equivalent of GDP; it cannot replace GDP. In short, it functions as GDP for non-work activities

Option C is incorrect. Refer to the line: Since the Free-Time Index would be a better indicator of overall quality of life than GDP, growth in it rather than GDP, the Greens argue, should be a higher economic priority.

Option C distorts the sentiment in this line.

13-C

The answer for this question can be derived from this line (which is more an expression for the key sentiment of the author of the passage): Consequentially, gamification is everywhere.

The author, through this passage, is trying to highlight how gamification is everywhere now and it is universally present. This sentiment is best expressed in option C.

Automatons refers to a machine built to carry out some complex task, especially one which can be programmed and with many movable parts. This does not fit the given

context as the passage is not about machines or robots; it is about the process of gamification being applied everywhere in life.

14-D

Refer to the lines: But Disney was replacing that system with an electronic tracking system that monitored their progress in real time.....But Disney took the highly unusual step of displaying the productivity of their workers on scoreboards all over the laundry facilities, says Austin Lynch, director of organising for Unite Here Local 11.....The workers called this ‘the electronic whip’. While this whip was cracking, the workers sped up.....The electronic whip is an example of gamification gone awry.

The author uses the example of Disney to showcase how implementation of gamification can go wrong.

Option A might confuse you but remember, the question is asking you why this example has been used. The above lines clarify clearly why this example has been used: this is not for improvement but rather highlighting the fact that is wrong use of gamification

15-D

I can be derived from the lines: ‘The scoreboard incentivises competition,’ said Topete. ‘Our human competitiveness, whatever makes us like games, whatever keeps us wanting to win, it’s a similar thing that was happening. Even if you didn’t want to.’ The electronic whip is an example of gamification gone awry.

II can be derived from the lines: ‘We saw a higher incidence of injuries,’ Topete said. ‘Several people were injured on the job.’ The formerly collegial environment degenerated into a race.

III can be derived from the lines: ‘They had a hard time ignoring it,’ said Beatriz Topete, a union organiser for Unite Here Local 11 at the time. ‘It pushes you mentally to keep working. It doesn’t give you breathing space.’ Topete recalled an incident where she was speaking to workers on the night shift, feeding hand-towels into a laundry machine. Also the lines “People started skipping bathroom breaks. Pregnant workers fell behind.”

16-D

Option A can be derived from the lines: It’s premised on a seductive idea: if you layer elements of games, such as rules, feedback systems, rewards and videogame-like user interfaces over reality, it will make any activity motivating, fair and (potentially) fun.

Option B can be derived from the lines: Consequentially, gamification is everywhere. It’s in coupon-dispensing loyalty programmes at supermarkets. Big Y, my local supermarket chain in Boston, employs digital slot machines at the checkout for its members. Winning dispenses ‘coins’ that can be redeemed for deals. Gamification is in the driver interfaces of Lyft and Uber, which give badges for miles driven. Gamification is the premise of fitness games such as Zombies, Run!, where users push themselves to exercise by outrunning digital zombies, and of language-learning apps such as Duolingo, where scoring prompts one to master more. The playground offices of Silicon Valley, complete with slides and ball pits, have been gamified. Your credit score is one big game, too.

Option C can be derived from the lines: Gamified systems are tools, not toys. They can teach complex topics, engage us with otherwise difficult problems. Or they can function as subtle systems of social control.

17-D

In the given case, the author of the passage is highlighting why humans should not go down the route of procreation. He does not provide any scientific argument, ruling out option B. Option C runs counter to what has been implied. This leaves us with two options: option A or D.

Does the author appeal to emotions or is he highlighting the moral issues with procreation? The last line of the passage offers us a clue for the same: Given how much misfortune there is – all of it attendant on being brought into existence – it would be better if there were not an unbearable lightness of bringing into being.

Here, the author is talking about the consequences of pro-creating and he is essentially positioning his argument on the fact that there is suffering born out of these actions. Remember, what does the word 'moral' mean? It is concerned with principles of right and wrong or conforming to standards of behaviour and character based on those principles and the same is being appealed to here by the author. This makes option D the better choice in the given case.

18-D

Statements I and II can be derived from the lines: However, severe suffering is not a rare phenomenon, and thus anti-natalism is a view that, at the very least, should be taken seriously and considered with an open mind.

Statement III is actually what anti-natalism is driving at ultimately. This is the aim of anti-natalism: by not procreating, the suffering of children can be prevented.

Keeping this in mind, all of the above statements are correct.

19-C

The answer can be derived from the lines: Certainly, sentencing someone to such a world is the worst of all crimes, and a serious moral violation. If it wasn't by my parents' selfish desire, I wouldn't be here today suffering what I suffer for no reason at all, I could have been spared in the absolute peace of non-existence but I am here living this daily torture.

Remember, the ultimate blame here is with the parents of the given person.

20-D

In order to identify the correct answer, we need to evaluate the meanings of the answer options:

Rational: Consistent with or based on or using reason

Metaphysical: Pertaining to or of the nature of metaphysics (the branch of philosophy that deals with the first principles of things, including abstract concepts such as being, knowing, identity, time, and space.)

Scholarly: involving or relating to serious academic study.

Discursive: digressing from subject to subject.

We can see that the only word that does not fit in the given context is discursive. Therefore, D is the correct option.

21-B

The second option contains the most synonymous meaning to the given words in the question.

“Discernible” means something that can be perceived by sense.

“Frantic” means something done quickly in a disorganised way.

“Obscure” means uncertain.

“Ferocious” means wild.

“Perceptible” means something able to be noticed.

“Agitated” means nervous.

“Calm” means quiet or peaceful.

“Detectable” means something that can be identified.

“Invisible” means something that cannot be seen.

“Sober” means thoughtful.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

22-A

The correct combination is given in the first option.

In the passage, the author uses the sticks to symbolise the six children of his father, including him. The pole is a symbol of his father. The strings represent the connection of a father with his children. The yard is the father’s imaginary boundary lines drawn for his family.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

23-C

According to the context of the passage, the author has demonstrated a person's struggle as a father. He has portrayed his father as a strict and authoritarian person who used to shout at his children for wasting food and trying to control their activities. But, at the end of the story, we can find that the father was actually trying to perform his role as the head of the family in the absence of his wife.

Other options do not contain relevant information according to the context of the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

24-D

The fourth option contains the most appropriate implication of the quoted statement given in the question.

According to the context of the passage, the pole has been represented as an important part of the life of the author's dad. He used to decorate it on every special occasion. Also, he had tied six sticks to it using strings and attached notes saying "love" and "forgive", trying to convey his feelings to his children.

Hence, we can conclude that the pole was a means to give him an abundance of joy and express his feelings.

So, option (d) is the correct answer.

25-B

The second option contains the most appropriate word to express the character of the father, as evident from the quoted expression in the question.

"Apologetic" means feeling sorry for causing trouble to someone.

According to the author, his father had been a strict and rigid person throughout his life and kept his children under his control. In the last stage of his life, his father had attached some strings connecting six sticks to the pole as a symbol of his relationship with his six children and crafted them with "love" and "forgive" notes. These notes were the symbols of his apology for his strict behaviour as a father.

"Thoughtful" means considerate towards people in need of something.

"Disappointed" means upset.

"Ignorant" means not having enough understanding of something.

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

26-A

The correct spelling is "irresistible."

27-C

The correct spelling is "unbelievable."

28-C

The correct spelling is "correspondence."

29-B

The correct spelling is "entrepreneur."

30-D

The correct spelling is "miscellaneous."

31-C

The plural form of "hero" is "heroes." This is a regular plural form.

32-C

The plural form of "city" is "cities." When a noun ending in "y" forms its plural, "y" changes to "ies."

33-B

The plural form of "cherry" is "cherries."

34-C

The plural form of "family" is "families."

35-A

The plural form of "sheep" is "sheep." This is an irregular plural that remains the same in both singular and plural forms.

36-A

"Sporadic" means occurring irregularly, while "consistent" suggests regularity.

37-A

"Vex" means to irritate or annoy, while "soothe" means to calm or relieve.

38-B

"Inferior" means lower in quality, while "superior" means of a higher quality or rank.

39-D

"Verbose" means using more words than necessary, while "concise" means expressing ideas clearly and succinctly.

40-C

"Benevolent" means showing kindness and goodwill, while "Malevolent" means having or showing a desire to harm others, which is the opposite.

41-A

$$SP = 720$$

$$\text{New SP} = 510$$

$$\text{Difference} = 720 - 510$$

$$\text{Now } P : L = 1 : 2$$

$$P = 200 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 700$$

$$\text{Then CP} = 720 - 70 = 650$$

42-B

$$CP = 600$$

$$SP = 600 \times 1.20 = 720$$

$$.9 \times MP = 720$$

$$MP = 800$$

43-A

$$47^{100/100}$$

$$=(-1+10)^{50}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-500=-499$$

$$\Rightarrow -499+1000=501$$

$$\Rightarrow 1$$

44-B

for this take 100 as principal

$R = 10\%$ and half yearly rate will be 5%
 $5 + 5 + 0.25 = 10.25$

45-A

Here, $P = \text{R } 8000$, $R = 4\%$, Time = 2 years

Now, according to the formula,

$$\text{Amount} = P \left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^n = 8000 \left(1 + \frac{4}{100} \right)^2 = 8000 \times \frac{26}{25} \times \frac{26}{25} = \text{R } 8652.80$$

$$\therefore \text{CI} = \text{R } (8652.80 - 8000) = \text{R } 652.80$$

46-A

Let Abhay's speed be x km/hr.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{30}{x} - \frac{30}{2x} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 30$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ km/hr.}$$

47-B

Let the distance travelled by x km.

$$\text{Then, } \frac{x}{10} - \frac{x}{15} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x = 60$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 60 \text{ km.}$$

$$\text{Time taken to travel } 60 \text{ km at } 10 \text{ km/hr} = \left(\frac{60}{10} \right) \text{ hrs} = 6 \text{ hrs.}$$

So, Robert started 6 hours before 2 P.M. i.e., at 8 A.M.

$$\therefore \text{Required speed} = \left(\frac{60}{5} \right) \text{ kmph.} = 12 \text{ kmph.}$$

48-D

Man's rate in still water = $(15 - 2.5)\text{km/hr} = 12.5 \text{ km/hr}$.

Man's rate against the current = $(12.5 - 2.5)\text{km/hr} = 10 \text{ km/hr}$.

49-B

A's 2 day's work = $\left(\frac{1}{20} \times 2\right) = \frac{1}{10}$.

(A+B+C) 's 1 day's work = $\left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{60}\right) = \frac{6}{60} = \frac{1}{10}$.

Work done in 3 days = $\left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{5}$.

Now, $\frac{1}{5}$ work is done in 3 days.

\therefore Whole work will be done in $(3 \times 5) = 15$ days.

50-C

Let the capacity of each = 100 ml

So 300 ml removed and poured into second

First vessel = 200 ml alcohol

Second = 500 ml water+ 300 ml A

Ratio = 5:3

Proportion of alcohol = $\frac{3}{8}$

If 300 ml removed from second = $300 \times \frac{5}{8} = 187.5 \text{ ml water}$
 $= 112.5 \text{ ml alcohol}$

Now poured so vessel = $200 + 112.5 = 312.5 \text{ A}$
 $= 187.5 \text{ ml}$

Hence ratio = 5:3 proportion of water = $\frac{3}{8}$

So A= B

51-A

Let max. Marks in each of these subjects be 100

so candidate scored aggregate of $(60/100) \times 300 = 180$ marks

Let marks scored be $4x$, $5x$ & $6x$

then $4x + 5x + 6x = 180$

$x = 12$

therefore marks scored by candidates are 48, 60 & 72
Hence candidate has scored more than 60% in 1 subject.

52-A

S.I. on Rs. (260-20) for a given time = Rs. 20.

S.I. on Rs. 240 for half the time = Rs. 10 .

T.D. on Rs. 250= Rs. 10.

\therefore T.D. on Rs. 260= Rs. $\left(\frac{10}{250} \times 260\right) = Rs.10.40$

53-A

$$1. 78^{87}/100$$

$$\Rightarrow (78^2 \cdot 78^{85})/100 = (39^2 \cdot 78^{85})/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 \cdot 14 \cdot 3^{85}/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 \cdot 14 \cdot 3^5/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 \cdot 14 \cdot 18/25 = 3528/25 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cdot 4 = 12$$

54-C

$$7^{4034}/100$$

$$7^2/100 = 49$$

55-B

$$3^6 \cdot 6^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^9 \cdot 2^3$$

$$\Rightarrow (9+1)(3+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 40$$

56-C

Sum of the factors of 221=

$$221 \Rightarrow 221, 1, 13, 17$$

$$\text{Sum} \Rightarrow 221+1+13+17 = 252$$

57-A

$$7^{400} \cdot 9^{300}$$

$$\Rightarrow ((7)^4)^{100} \cdot ((9)^2)^{150}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1^{100} \cdot 1^{150} = 1$$

58-B

The total number of ways he can do his selections from 8 identical tea-cups = 9 ways

(no selection – 1 way, 1 selection – 1 way, 2 selections – 1 way, ..., 8 selections – 1 way)

Similarly, the total number of ways he can do his selections from 7 identical coffee-mugs = 8 ways

(no selection – 1 way, 1 selection – 1 way, 2 selections – 1 way, ... 7 selections – 1 way)

Also the number of ways he can do his selection from 5 distinct wine-glasses = 2^5 ways

So from the table the number of ways he could make his selection

$$= 9 \times 8 \times 2^5 \text{ ways} = 2304 \text{ ways.}$$

But not selecting any item is not permitted.

Hence, the number of ways he could make his selection of at least 1 item from the table = $2304 - 1 \times 1 \times {}^5C_0 = 2304 - 1 = 2303$

59-D

$$\text{LCM} \times \text{HCF} = 3192$$

$$56 \times \text{HCF} = 3192$$

Therefore,

$$\text{HCF} = 3192/56 = 57$$

60-B

Step 1: Calculate the number of students who did not qualify for the final examination due to lack of attendance.

12% of 75 students did not qualify, so:

$$(12/100) \times 75 = 0.12 \times 75 = 9 \text{ students}$$

Step 2: Calculate the number of students who qualified to take the test.
Since 9 students did not qualify, the number of students who qualified is:

$$75 - 9 = 66 \text{ students}$$

Step 3: Calculate the number of students who absented themselves from the exam.
9.09% of those who qualified absented themselves, so:

$$(9.09/100) * 66 = 0.0909 * 66 \approx 6 \text{ students (rounded to the nearest whole number)}$$

Step 4: Calculate the number of students who took the exam.
The number of students who took the exam is the total number who qualified minus those who absented themselves:

$$66 - 6 = 60 \text{ students}$$

Step 5: Calculate the number of students who passed the examination.
Two-thirds of those who took the exam passed, so:

$$(2/3) * 60 = 40 \text{ students}$$

Step 6: Calculate the number of students who secured a first class in the paper.
75% of those who passed secured a first class, so:

$$(75/100) * 40 = 0.75 * 40 = 30 \text{ students}$$

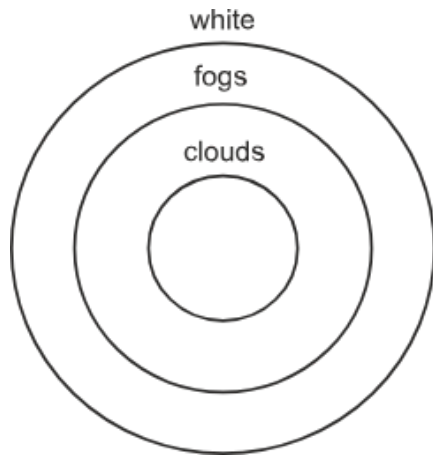
Step 7: Calculate the number of students who passed but did not secure a first class.
This is the total number who passed minus those who secured a first class:

$$40 - 30 = 10 \text{ students}$$

So, the answer is B] 10 students who passed the exam but did not secure a first class.

61-C

According to the given statements, the Venn diagram will be –



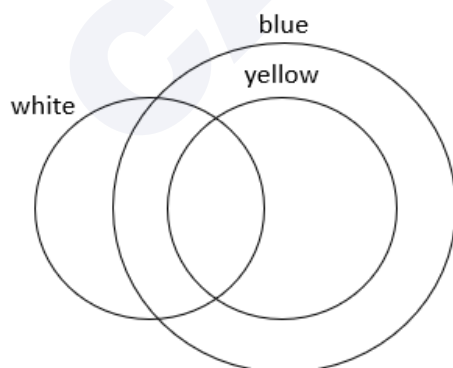
Now, let's analyze the conclusions –

Conclusion (I): Some white are clouds – From the diagram, we can see that the circle that represents white overlaps the circle that represents clouds completely which means the relation of 'some' between white and clouds can be drawn from this. So, this conclusion follows.

Conclusion (II): Some fogs are clouds – From the diagram, we can see that some part of the circle that represents fogs partially overlaps the circle that represents clouds which means the relation of 'some' between fogs and clouds can be drawn from this. So, this conclusion follows.

So, from the above, both Conclusion I and II follow. Hence, the third option is correct.

62-D



Let's analyze the conclusions

Conclusion (I): Some blue are white.

From the Venn diagram, we can see that the circle representing blue overlaps with the circle representing white. So, some blue are white.

Conclusion (II): Some yellow are white.

As it is given in statement (I) that some white are yellow. The converse of this is also true. So, Some yellow are white. So, This conclusion follows.

So, both conclusions I and II follow.

Hence, **fourth option** is correct.

63-A

Ice is less dense than liquid water because of the unique properties of water, which are due to hydrogen bonding. This lower density is why ice floats.

64-A

The Earth's axial tilt causes varying amounts of sunlight to reach different parts of the planet, resulting in the changing seasons.

65-A

The chemical symbol for copper is Cu, and the chemical symbol for cobalt is Co.

66-D

Both statements are true. An arachnid is not an insect, but a spider is indeed an arachnid.

67-C

Let's check the options —

First option: QJ

Q and J are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Second option: SH

S and H are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Third option: LN

L and N are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Fourth option: UF

U and F are opposite in the English alphabetical series.

Hence, the third option is correct.

68-D

Let's check the options —

First option: NT $\rightarrow N + 6 = T$

Second option: WC $\rightarrow W + 6 = C$

Third option: JP $\rightarrow J + 6 = P$

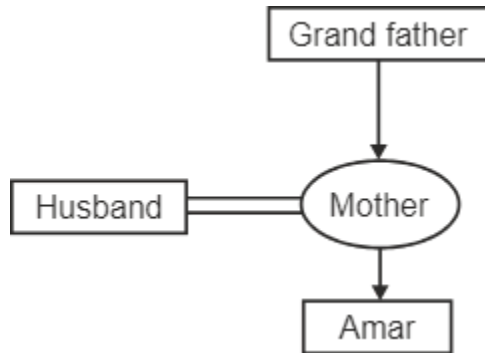
Fourth option: GE $\rightarrow G - 2 = E$

Therefore, the fourth option is different from the other three. So, it's an odd one out.

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

69-A

First, we need to draw a family tree.



Now, from the above diagram –

The only daughter of Amar's maternal grandfather is Amar's mother.

So, the man is Amar's mother's husband is Amar's father.

Therefore, the man is Amar's father. Hence, the first option is correct

70-A

Given:

Total number of cars = 63

Position of the black car from the right end = 32

Therefore, the position of the black car from the left end

$$= (63 - 32) + 1$$

$$= 31 + 1$$

$$= 32$$

Hence, the first option is correct.

71-B

Given:

JACOB can be written as QZXLY

Let's find the numerical value of all alphabets →

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

Here, place value of J $\rightarrow$ 10 (same place of Q in reverse order); A $\rightarrow$ 26 (same place of Z in reverse order); C $\rightarrow$ 3 (same place of X in reverse order); O $\rightarrow$ 15 (same place of Q in reverse order); B $\rightarrow$ 2 (same place of Q in reverse order)

And, place value of K $\rightarrow$ 11 (same place of P in reverse order); E $\rightarrow$ 5 (same place of V in reverse order); N $\rightarrow$ 14 (same place of M in reverse order); D $\rightarrow$ 4 (same place of W in reverse order); Y $\rightarrow$ 25 (same place of B in reverse order);

So, **KENDY** is written as **PVMWB**

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

72-B

Given:

DELHI is coded as 73541 and CALCUTTA is coded as 82589662

The code of letters in the given word DELHI is D $\rightarrow$ 7; E $\rightarrow$ 3; L $\rightarrow$ 5; H $\rightarrow$ 4; I $\rightarrow$ 1

The code of letters in the given word CALCUTTA is C $\rightarrow$ 8; A $\rightarrow$ 2; L $\rightarrow$ 5; C $\rightarrow$ 8; U $\rightarrow$ 9; T $\rightarrow$ 6; T $\rightarrow$ 6; A $\rightarrow$ 2

The code of the letters of CALICUT can be taken from the letters of DELHI and CALCUTTA.

The letters of CALICUT will be coded as C $\rightarrow$ 8; A $\rightarrow$ 2; L $\rightarrow$ 5; I $\rightarrow$ 1; C $\rightarrow$ 8; U $\rightarrow$ 9; T $\rightarrow$ 6

So, CALICUT will be coded as 8251896

Hence, the second option is correct.

73-C

Given:

Like, NASCENT is written as 2734526.

Here, The code of letters in the given word **NASCENT** is **N** → 2; **A** → 7; **S** → 3; **C** → 4; **E** → 5; **N** → 2; **T** → 6

The code of the letters of **SENTENCE** can be taken from the letters of **NASCENT**.

Similarly, The code of letters in the given word **SENTENCE** is **S** → 3; **E** → 5; **N** → 2; **T** → 6; **E** → 5; **N** → 2; **C** → 4; **E** → 5

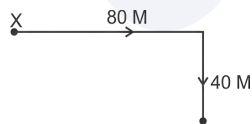
So, SENTENCE will be coded as 35265245.

Hence, the **third option** is correct.

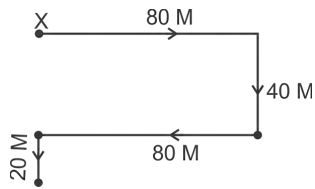
74-D

From the given information,

Step 1: From point X, Mr. A travelled towards East for 80 m and then turned to his right and walked 40 m.



Step 2: He turned to his right and walked 80 m and then turned his left and walked 20 m.

**75-B****Given:**

ABABAbab, ABABabaB, ABAbabAB, ABabaBAB, AbabABAB, ?

In the second term ABABaba**B**, b is changed from lowercase to uppercase and A is changed from uppercase to lowercase.

In the third term ABAbab**AB**, a is changed from lowercase to uppercase and B is changed from uppercase to lowercase.

In the fourth term ABaba**BAB**, b is changed from lowercase to uppercase and A is changed from uppercase to lowercase.

In the fifth term Abab**ABAB**, a is changed from lowercase to uppercase and **B** is changed from uppercase to lowercase.

In the sixth term, b is changed from lowercase to uppercase and A is changed from uppercase to lowercase. So, the sixth term will be **abaBABAB**.

Hence, the **second option** is correct.

76-B

Article 324 of the Indian Constitution establishes the ECI and grants it significant powers and functions.

77-B

The correct answer is B. "LBD" stands for "Little Black Dress," a versatile and classic piece of clothing.

78-D

The correct answer is D. Christian Louboutin is famous for his iconic red-soled shoes.

79-C

Saliva contains the enzyme salivary amylase, which breaks down starch into sugars in the buccal cavity (mouth) during the process of digestion.

80-A

In the human body, cell growth and differentiation are highly controlled and regulated, but in cancer cells there is breakdown of these regulatory mechanisms leading to formation of benign and malignant tumours. A mass of cells (tumour) that lacks the ability to invade neighbouring tissue or metastasize.

81-B

The correct answer is B. A fashion runway show is primarily held to showcase a designer's latest collection to potential buyers and the media.

82-B

The correct answer is B. Diane von Fürstenberg is known for popularizing the "wrap dress" in the fashion industry.

83-C

The correct answer is C. A hat is a clothing item typically worn on the head for various purposes, including protection from the sun or cold.

84-B

The correct answer is B. "Business casual" refers to professional yet relaxed attire suitable for the workplace, combining elements of formal and casual wear.

85-A

The correct answer is A. A T-shirt is not a type of footwear; it is a type of upper body clothing.

86-C

The correct answer is C. A "capsule wardrobe" is a curated collection of versatile and essential clothing items that can be mixed and matched.

87-C

The Arjuna Award is one of the prestigious sports awards in India, and it is given to Indian sportspersons who have consistently performed well at the international level.

88-B

Sri Lankan author Shehan Karunatilaka, has been awarded the 2022 Booker Prize for Fiction for the novel 'The Seven Moons of Maali Almeida'.

89-B

Katalin Kariko and Drew Weissman have been honored with the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their groundbreaking work in nucleoside base modifications. Their research paved the way for the creation of highly successful mRNA vaccines against Covid-19. In the future, the technology may also be used to deliver therapeutic proteins and treat some cancer types.

90-C

The correct answer is C. "Fast fashion" refers to clothing that is produced quickly and inexpensively to meet current fashion trends.

91-C

Lagoons are smaller bodies of water that are often surrounded by a barrier island, reef, or sandbar, which separates them from the larger sea. Lagoons can be found all around the world, in both tropical and polar climates. Lagoons are important ecosystems that provide various benefits to both humans and animals. They can serve as crucial breeding habitats for fish and other marine life and can also help protect coastal areas from storms and flooding.

92-D

On July 22, 1894, the first structured motor race in history took place in France. The newspaper Le Petit Journal organized the race, which was dubbed the Paris-Rouen, Le

Petit Journal Horseless Carriages Contest. The race covered a distance of 126 kilometers (78 miles) and was open to all types of horseless carriages.

93-C

An ecosystem includes all living species and their physical environment within a given area, as well as interactions and relationships between organisms and their surroundings. Ecosystems can have several trophic levels (producers, prime consumers, secondary consumers, and so on).

94-D

Air is a minor abiotic component. While air is an essential abiotic component that influences many ecological processes, it is not a major abiotic factor like temperature or water availability, which frequently have more direct and profound effects on ecosystems. Air can influence elements such as evaporation rates, seed dispersal, and heat distribution in an ecosystem, although its value varies depending on the ecosystem and its characteristics.

95-D

The living things within an ecosystem, including animals, plants, microorganisms, and other forms of life, interact and impact one another and their environment.

Abiotic components are water, temperature, soil etc.

96-A

Metformin, an anti-diabetic medication, is used to regulate and control blood sugar levels in diabetics. Medication increases insulin sensitivity, promotes insulin secretion, inhibits glucose synthesis, and regulates blood sugar levels.

97-D

In Lal, Bal, Pal - Lal was Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal was Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Pal was Bipin Chandra pal. These three leaders are known as a trio who actively promoted Indian goods and popularized the Swadeshi Movement in the freedom struggle. The leaders in the freedom struggle had two different approaches. One was who followed Mahatma Gandhi and believed in the peaceful protests & the other group which had a direct and radical approach known as Garam dal leaders.

98-A

The Test of My Life is an autobiography of a famous Indian cricketer Yuvraj Singh. Yuvraj Singh played for Indian cricket team for a long time, also he was a member of the world cup winning team of 2007, 2011. This book tells about those tough days when he

was fighting with cancer and how he fought & came out of that phase. Sachin Tendulkar's book is Playing it my way.

99-D

My Truth book is written in 1979 by a former PM of India i.e. Indira Gandhi. In this book the complexities and intricacies of being a leader is shown. Indira Gandhi was the First woman who got the Bharat Ratna award. She became the third PM of India in 1966 and the only female PM of India till date. She was assassinated in 1984.

100-A

"The People's President" is a biography of India's 11th President, APJ Abdul Kalam. It is written by S M Khan. The book follows Kalam's life from humble origins to rising to the highest post in the country, as well as his contributions to India's space and missile programmes.

MOCK TEST-10

Directions (Questions 1-25): Study the passages below and answer the following questions

Passage 1

Although the terms global warming and climate change are often used interchangeably, they apply to different phenomena. Climate change refers to changes in Earth's temperature, humidity, air pressure, wind, clouds, and precipitation patterns over time. Global warming is a contributing factor to climate change and refers specifically to the effect of greenhouse gases on Earth's average surface temperature. When discussing rising temperatures caused by greenhouse gases, global warming is an acceptable term. However, climate change is the more accurate term when describing other long-term changes to the planet's weather patterns.

Natural processes on Earth constantly create and destroy greenhouse gases. The decay of plant and animal matter produces carbon dioxide, which plants then absorb during photosynthesis. This natural cycle keeps the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere fairly stable. Shifts in the planet's crust and changes in ocean patterns impact weather, as do fluctuations in the sun's output of radiation. Volcanic activity also affects the climate because eruptions discharge greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Climate change scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) recognise that these natural factors continue to play a role in climate change but contend that the impact of these factors alone does not explain the substantial rise in Earth's temperature. Humans have created and released greenhouse gases that do not occur in nature. These include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). These gases have thousands of times greater effects on the planet's temperature than carbon dioxide.

Global warming could have a major impact on habitats. Some areas well suited to farming might become too dry or too wet to support agriculture. Long periods of drought could turn fertile lands into deserts with little vegetation. Plants and animals might not be able to survive the rapid changes caused by global warming and could become extinct. Over the long term, such changes would result in a loss of biodiversity on the planet. Some ecosystems, such as coral reefs and coastal mangrove swamps, are likely to disappear completely.

Furthermore, people would also face serious problems. Loss of farmland would cause disruptions in the food supply, bringing about famine in many areas. Scientists have noted that various species of disease-carrying mosquitoes have expanded their habitats to areas where they could not have lived before the rise in atmospheric temperature.

In 2015, world leaders crafted new climate goals at the UNFCCC conference in Paris, France. This new agreement aimed to limit the rise in global temperatures to less than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and provide countries with the tools needed to best combat climate change. As a result, the Paris Agreement went into effect on November 4, 2016.

(Source: <https://www.gale.com/intl/databases-explored/social-issues/global-warming>)

Chapter: English Comprehension

Topic: Reading Comprehension

Concept: Types of Application Based question

Q1. Which of the following is a dangerous consequence of the rise in Earth's temperature for our health?

- A) Negative impact on the agricultural farms
- B) Extinction of wild animals
- C) Expansion of habitats by disease-carrying mosquitoes
- D) Increased infertility of lands

Q2. Given below are the factors contributing to the climate change of our planet.

Select the option that contains the correct answer.

- I. The photosynthesis process of plants.
- II. Variations in ocean patterns.
- III. Volcanic eruptions.
- IV. Gases released due to industrial processes

- A) I and II
- B) II and III
- C) II, III, and IV
- D) All of the above

Q3. Which of the following is against the idea portrayed in the passage?

- A) The decomposition of living organisms controls global warming.
- B) Global warming is associated only with greenhouse gases.
- C) The extinction of rare species is caused due to global warming.
- D) Climate change is the cause of global warming.

Q4. The effects of climate change can be reduced by?

- A) Controlling human activities.
- B) Controlling the temperature rise to be within 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- C) Controlling the fluctuations in ocean currents.
- D) Controlling the natural cycle of photosynthesis.

Q5. What is the meaning of the word “contend” as used in the passage?

- A) Agree
- B) Comply

- C) Assert
- D) Abandon

Passage 2

In the past few decades, technology has grown rapidly. And the use of technology has also increased drastically. It affects the life of people and changes the way of their learning, thinking, and communication. It plays a major role in society, and now it is very tough to imagine life without technology. Both technology and society are co-related, co-dependent, and co-influence each other. Technology lays an impact on society, including the potential for society to progress or decline, in both good and bad manners. Our society is shaped by technology, which has both beneficial and harmful consequences. Human societies and technology have grown inextricably linked since technical systems like mobile phones, computers, TV, etc., are produced by humans and reflect the very basis of a population's needs and lifestyle. Although technology improves the lifestyle of human beings, it is also a major concern for future generations. Nowadays, people are excessively using technology which reduces their physical activities that directly affect their health. Also, due to the excessive use of technology, there are so many cybercrimes happening every day in which someone steals the identity or personal information of the victim, such as a Unique ID number, PAN, Debit Card, etc., and uses it to conduct a crime or perpetrate fraud without our knowledge. We utilise and rely on technology in our daily lives, and our technical requirements and demands continue to grow. Technology is used by humans to explore, connect, study, and do work. The manner in which we use technology decides whether its effects are beneficial or detrimental to society. Technology has a more positive impact on humans or society as compared to negative. It makes our life easier and rewards us by providing resources or tools that make our life much easier. Some positive changes that technology brings to our lives are improved communication, improved education and learning processes, mechanised agriculture, and easy-to-access information. As we know everything present on this planet has both advantages and disadvantages. The same goes for technology. It also has negative impacts on society, such as an

increase in unemployment, an increase in pollution, an increase in health and mental concerns, and an increase in cybercrimes.

Our culture has been radically transformed by technology. Many people now find it difficult to conduct a face-to-face chat. People use their phones, tablets, or computers to spend time with their buddies. Also, individuals now evaluate others based on whether or not they own the latest mobile phones or cars. Nowadays, listening to music on headphones is preferred over listening to another person. People lack the ability to interact in real-life situations such as individual connections, problem-solving, and showing adult actions. All this is influencing our culture.

Q6. Which of the following contains the central idea being conveyed by the author in the given passage?

- A) The use of technology has negatively impacted our society.
- B) Technology has the power to mould society according to its use.
- C) Cybercrime is the most harmful use of technology.
- D) Social interaction among people has been enhanced due to the excessive use of technology.

Q7. As per the author, why has our culture been completely transformed by technology?

- A) People hesitate to physically interact with their close friends and peers.
- B) People have started to realise the value of music.
- C) People have become technically advanced.
- D) People have developed their problem-solving capabilities.

Q8. According to the author, in order to develop a technically advanced society, it is essential to-

- A) Make people learn all the latest developed technologies.
- B) Be socially interactive and digitally expert.

- C) Realise the positive effects of technology on our society.
- D) Protect our children from being victims of cybercrimes.

Q9. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, which of the following can be inferred?

- A) Life without technology today is like a body without a soul.
- B) Cybercrimes can be reduced with the limited use of technology.
- C) Our society is positively affected by advancements in technology.
- D) Excess use of technology can lead to the academic improvement of children.

Q10. Which of the following words are is synonymous with the word “detrimental”?

- A) Disastrous
- B) Hurtful
- C) Pernicious
- D) All of the above

Passage 3

We watched our father take the jar out to the patio on the day we had been waiting for since he put the spider into it with its egg sac. It was a black widow spider which we knew never to touch in the garden and to know by the red bow on its belly. We'd been living in the country since our stark raving mad mother started calling the apartment from her orbit.

Our father lay down near the jar, on his side. He was always showing us stuff around the farm. He was growing a beard, always tired and patient. There was a barn with a horse in it we were taking care of. He said a lot about learning to take care of others as a part of growing up, and we watched him with eyes too big for our heads. We gathered around the jar and put our noses to it in turn, looking for the movement he said to look for in the egg sac; how you could see it was time by shadows crossing. We were getting

a little bored when the babies started to come out, just like he said. They were smaller than anything, and the big mother spider, you couldn't tell if she was paying attention. The babies were spreading out over the inside of the jar, the miracle of life. They were making their way to the air holes punched in the lid. Our father just watched and commented for our benefit. He put a stick into an air hole, and we watched babies crawl up it. Spiders crawl their whole lives. We watched, but some of our attention wandered. We were new to the countryside, new life surrounding us. I remember a lot of things from that place besides this.

After the apocalypse, a brother of mine said, "Do you remember if you were nervous with all those poison spiders radiating from the jar? Do you remember that we didn't have any insect spray because we'd just moved out there, but he had a can of hairspray, and that's what he sprayed on them, just as they were getting away? Why did we have hairspray? Was it hers?"

Q11. Why did the author's father take the jar out to the patio of their house?

- A) Because he wanted to show the black spider to the children.
- B) Because he wanted to show the hatching of eggs of the mother spider.
- C) Because he wanted to explain the concept of caring for others.
- D) All of the above.

Q12. The author has compared the "miracle of life" to_____.

- A) The crawling of the baby spiders
- B) The crawling of the baby spiders onto the stick.
- C) The attentiveness of the mother spider.
- D) The size of the baby spiders.

Q13. Why was the author distracted from watching the spiders?

- A) Because she wanted to play with her siblings.

- B) Because she was not interested in seeing the movement of the baby spiders.
- C) Because she was interested in enjoying the natural environment surrounding her house.
- D) Because she was called by her mother.

Q14. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Caring for others is an essential part of growth.
- B) Both parents are equally responsible for the proper growth of the children.
- C) A hairspray is more powerful than an insect spray.
- D) A life spent in the countryside is always memorable.

15. Which of the following words from the passage means “courtyard”?

- A) Sac
- B) Apocalypse
- C) Barn
- D) Patio

Passage: 4

Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

She was the younger of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father; and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses; and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them, it

was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.

The real evils, indeed, of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her. Sorrow came—a gentle sorrow—but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness. Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss that first brought grief. It was on the wedding day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over, and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.

Q16 The given passage _____.

- A) Is about the relationship of Emma with her father.
- B) Gives a detailed description of Emma and what happened in our life.
- C) Is about an overview of Emma's family.

Q17.What can be inferred from the given passage?

- A) Emma lost her mother but was raised happily by her governess.
- B) Emma became ill-tempered and tearful after the death of her mother.
- C) Emma and her father share a cordial relationship.
- D) Emma has inconsiderate behaviour towards others.

Why does Emma never listen to her governess Miss Taylor?

- A) Miss Taylor is old enough and her thinking does not match with Emma's.
- B) Miss Taylor does not agree with Emma on every point.
- C) Emma thinks Miss Taylor is not her best guide.
- D) Emma respects Taylor's opinion but does what she thinks is right.

Q19. In the passage, the author has called Miss Taylor ____.

- A) Like a mother to Emma
- B) Guiding light to Emma
- C) Mutual friend to Emma
- D) All of these

Q20. Find the meaning of the word "disposition".

- A) Someone who never takes a stand
- B) The natural qualities of a person's character
- C) Someone who does not care about her surroundings
- D) Someone who has bad mental health or state

Passage: 5

Little Mrs. Sommers one day found herself the unexpected possessor of fifteen dollars. It seemed to her a very large amount of money, and the way in which it stuffed and bulged her worn old porte-monnaie gave her a feeling of importance such as she had not enjoyed for years. The question of investment was one that occupied her greatly. For a day or two she walked about apparently in a dreamy state but really absorbed in speculation and calculation. She did not wish to act hastily, to do anything she might afterwards regret. But it was during the still hours of the night when she lay awake

revolving plans in her mind that she seemed to see her way clearly toward proper and judicious use of the money.

A dollar or two should be added to the price usually paid for Janie's shoes, which would insure their lasting an appreciable time longer than they usually did. She would buy so many yards of percale for new shirt waists for the boys and Janie and Mag. She had intended to make the old ones do by skilful patching. Mag should have another gown. She had seen some beautiful patterns, and veritable bargains in the shop windows. And still, there would be left enough for new stockings--two pairs apiece--and what darning that would save for a while! She would get caps for the boys and sailor hats for the girls. The vision of her little brood looking fresh and dainty and new for once in their lives excited her and made her restless and wakeful with anticipation.

The neighbours sometimes talked of certain "better days" that little Mrs. Sommers had known before she had ever thought of being Mrs. Sommers. She herself indulged in no such morbid retrospection. She had no time--no second of time to devote to the past. The needs of the present absorbed every faculty. A vision of the future like some dim, gaunt monster sometimes appalled her, but luckily tomorrow never comes.

Mrs. Sommers was one who knew the value of bargains; who could stand for hours making her way inch by inch toward the desired object that was selling below cost. She could elbow her way if need be; she had learned to clutch a piece of goods and hold it and stick to it with persistence and determination till her turn came to be served, no matter when it came.

But that day she was a little faint and tired. She had swallowed a light luncheon--no! When she came to think of it, between getting the children fed and the place right, and preparing herself for the shopping bout, she had actually forgotten to eat any luncheon at all!

Q21. Which of the following cannot be truly said about Mrs. Sommers personality?

- A) She is a sympathetic, modest and sensible woman; dedicated to her family.
- B) She is a skilful and tenacious shopper.
- C) She escapes from the confines of her ordinary life when she bought stockings for her

D) She was is deceptive and dissatisfied with her married life, hence goes for shopping.

Q22. She feels the stockings “glide serpent-like through her fingers” _____. It can be called as _____.

- A) Simile
- B) Metaphor
- C) onomatopoeia
- D) Irony

Q23. What can be inferred about the personality of Mrs. Sommers from the sentence -'She herself indulged in no such morbid retrospection'?

- A) Mrs. Sommers' psyche exhibits an inclination towards pondering existential mysteries, steering away from dismal ruminations on her past.
- B) The inner workings of Mrs. Sommers' mind are introspective, focusing on profound questions of existence rather than brooding over melancholic memories.
- C) Mrs. Sommers' introspective disposition leads her to indulge in contemplative musings, avoiding morbid reflections on her past experiences.
- D) Within the depths of Mrs. Sommers' soul lies an inclination for philosophical introspection, steering clear of gloomy reminiscences of her bygone days.

Q24. What is the tone of the passage?

- A) Sarcastic
- B) Angry
- C) Pessimistic
- D) Sympathetic

Q25. In the given passage, what is the first thing Mrs. Sommers thought of buying?

- A) Her kitchenware
- B) Silk stockings
- C) Shoes for Janie
- D) Cap for boys and hat for girls

Directions (Questions 26-30) : In each of the questions, out of the given group of words, choose the correctly spelt word.

Q26: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Suprfluous
- B) Superflouous
- C) Superfluous
- D) Superflouss

Q27: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Embarrasment
- B) Embarrassment
- C) Embarrasement
- D) Embarassment

Q28: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A. Exaggerate
- B. Exagerate
- C. Exaggarate
- D. Exajerate

Q29. Choose the correctly spelled word from the options below:

- A. Neccessary
- B. Necessary
- C. Necessary
- D. Necassary

Q30: Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A. Disapointment
- B. Dissapointment
- C. Disappointment
- D. Disapointment

Directions (Questions 31-35) : Choose the option that is plural form of word.

Q31.What is the plural form of "focus"?

- A) Focuses
- B) Foci
- C) Focusses
- D) Focos

Q32.Which of the following is the correct plural form of "cactus"?

- A) Cactuses
- B) Cacti
- C Cactus
- D) Cactu

Q33.Choose the correct plural form of "phenomenon."

- A) Phenomenas
- B) Phenomenons
- C) Phenomena
- D) Phenomeni

Q34.What is the plural form of "radius"?

- A) Radii
- B) Radiuses
- C) Radias
- D) Radiusses

Q35.Which of the following is the plural form of "toothbrush"?

- A) Toothbrushes
- B) Teethbrush
- C) Toothbrushs
- D) Toothbrushies

Directions (Questions 36-40) : Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the given word.

Q36. Which word is the opposite of "Enigmatic"?

- A) Transparent
- B) Mysterious
- C) Cryptic
- D) Puzzling

Q37. Which word is the opposite of "Ponder"?

- A) Reflect
- B) Contemplate
- C) Ignore
- D) Disregard

Q38. Which word is the opposite of "Exuberant"?

- A) Lively
- B) Energetic
- C) Dreary
- D) Vibrant

Q39. Which word is the opposite of "Ascend"?

- A) Descend
- B) Rise
- C) Elevate
- D) Climb

Q40. Which word is the opposite of "Jubilant"?

- A) Ecstatic

- B) Overjoyed
- C) Melancholic
- D) Euphoric

Q41.What is the last digit in the product of the first 30 odd natural numbers?

- A] 5
- B] 7
- C] 9
- D] None of these

Q42.Find the sum of all the factors of 24696.

- A] 41300
- B] 42400
- C] 42300
- D] 78000

Q43. Find the units digit of $214^{870} + 149^{127}$

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

Q44.Find the last two digits of the number 37^{230}

- A] 99
- B] 49
- C] 69
- D] 09

Q45.Find the remainder when 68^{100} is divided by 100.

- A] 16
- B] 36
- C] 56

D] 76

Q46. Find the HCF of 26 and 455.

- A] 13
- B] 15
- C] 10
- D] 12

Q47. What will be the HCF of 1785, 1995 and 3381?

- A] 105
- B] 205
- C] 125
- D] 120

Q48. The price of a certain article was raised by 10% in India. The consumption of the same article was increased from 200 tons to 225 tons. By how much percent will the expenditure on the article rise in the Indian economy?

- A] 24.25%
- B] 22.5%
- C] 23.75%
- D] 26.75%

Q49. In the University examination last year, Rajesh scored 65% in English and 82% in History. What is the minimum percent he should score in Sociology, which is out of 50 marks (if English and History were for 100 marks each), if he aims at getting 78% overall?

- A] 94%
- B] 92%
- C] 98%

D] 96%

Q50. Ashok bought an article and spent Rs. 110 on its repairs. He then sold it to Bhushan at a profit of 20%. Bhushan sold it to Charan at a loss of 10%. Charan finally sold it for Rs. 1188 at a profit of 10%. How much did Ashok pay for the article?

- A] Rs. 800
- B] Rs. 890
- C] Rs. 900
- D] Rs. 790

Q51. A man sells a TV set for Rs 3450 and makes a profit of 15%. He sells another TV at a loss of 10%. IF on the whole, he neither gains nor loses, find the selling price of the second TV Set.

- A] Rs. 4050
- B] Rs. 4000
- C] Rs. 4020
- D] Rs. 4100

Q52. Convert 72 km/h into m/s.

- A] 20 m/s
- B] 30 m/s
- C] 40 m/s
- D] 50 m/s

Q53. Convert 25 m/s to km/h.

- A] 90 km/h
- B] 40 km/h
- C] 50 km/h
- D] 30 km/h

Q54. If the speed of a boat in still water is 8 km/h and the rate of stream is 4 km/h, find upstream speed OF boat

- A] 4 km/h
- B] 5 km/h
- C] 3 km/h
- D] 10km/h

Q55. A can do a work in 10 days. B can do the same work in 15 days. In how many days can the work be completed if A and B work together?

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

Q56. In three vessels each of 10 litres capacity, mixture of milk and water is filled. The ratios of milk and water are 2 : 1, 3 : 1 and 3 : 2 in the three respective vessels. If all the three vessels are emptied into a single large vessel, find the proportion of milk and water in the mixture.

- A] 181 : 49
- B] 101 : 49
- C] 121 : 59
- D] 131 : 69

Q57. A butler stores wine from a butt of sherry which contained 30% of spirit and he replaced what he had stolen by wine containing only 12 % of spirit. The butt was then 18% strong only. How much of the Butt did he steal?

- A] $\frac{1}{3}$
- B] $\frac{2}{5}$
- C] $\frac{2}{3}$
- D] $\frac{4}{7}$

Q58. A thief steals four gallons of liquid soap kept in a train compartment's bathroom from a container that is full of liquid soap. He then fills it with water to avoid detection. Unable to resist the temptation he steals 4 gallons of the mixture again, and fills it with water. When the liquid soap is checked at a station it is found that the ratio of the liquid soap now left in the container to the water in it is 36 : 13. What was the initial amount of the liquid soap in the container if it is known that the liquid soap is neither used nor augmented by anybody else during the entire period?

- A] 7 gallons
- B] 14 gallons
- C] 21 gallons
- D] 28 gallons

Q59. There is a vessel holding 40 litres of milk. 4 litres of milk is initially taken out from the vessel and 5 litres of water is poured in. After this, 5 litres of the mixture from this vessel is replaced with 6 litres of water. And finally 6 litres of mixture from this vessel is replaced with 7 litres of water. How much of the milk (in litres) is there in the vessel now?

- A] 22.42
- B] 27.09
- C] 24.72
- D] 29.42

Q60. Two vessels contain a mixture of spirit and water. In the first vessel the ratio of spirit of water is 8 : 3 and in the second vessel the ratio is 5 : 1. A 35 litre cask is filled from these vessels so as to contain a mixture of spirit and water in the ratio of 4 : 1. How many litres are taken from the first vessel?

- A] 11 litres
- B] 22 litres
- C] 16.5 litres
- D] 17.5 litres

Q61. Direction: In the following question below, some statements are followed by some conclusions. Taking the given statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts, read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements.

Statements:

I. Only first-division holders are admitted.

II. Ram is a first-division holder.

Conclusions:

I. Ram is admitted.

II. Only Ram is admitted.

- A) Conclusion I follows
- B) Conclusion II follows
- C) Neither I nor II follows
- D) Both I or II follow

Q62.Direction: In the following question, two statements are given, each followed by two Conclusions I and II. You have to consider the statement to be true, even if it seems to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the given Conclusions, if any, follows from the given statements.

Statements:

I. The pass percentage in the subject of Political Science is very low as compared to others in the same curriculum.

II. The students who were admitted to the program did not study Political Science earlier.

Conclusions:

I. The foundation of the subject is very important for a student to perform well in examinations.

II. Political Science is a generic subject and students can attempt it without any problem.

- A) Only Conclusion II follows
- B) Conclusion I and II both follow
- C) Neither I nor II follows
- D) Only Conclusion I follows

Q63. Assertion: Plants are green in color.

Reason: Plants contain a pigment called chlorophyll, which appears green.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q64. Assertion: Lightning is accompanied by thunder.

Reason: Lightning and thunder occur simultaneously during a thunderstorm.

- A) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.
- B) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.
- C) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
- D) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q65. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

1. Statement 1:

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius at standard atmospheric pressure.

Statement 2:

Water boils at 50 degrees Celsius at standard atmospheric pressure.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q66. According to the given statements, Which of the following options is correct.

Statement 1:

Photosynthesis is the process by which plants convert sunlight into energy.

Statement 2:

Respiration is the process by which plants convert carbon dioxide into oxygen.

- A) Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- B) Statement 2 is correct, but Statement 1 is incorrect.
- C) Statement 1 is incorrect.
- D) Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q67. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) DG
- B) PS
- C) VY
- D) NR

Q68. Direction: In the following question, select the odd letter cluster from the given alternatives.

- A) OMK
- B) RPN
- C) USP
- D) XVT

Q69. Direction: Prema has a son named Anand. Rajiv is Prema's brother. Neha has a daughter named Rashmi. Neha is Rajiv's sister. What is Anand's relationship with Rashmi?

- A) Nephew
- B) Uncle

- C) Brother-in-Law
- D) Cousin

Q70.Direction: There are five friends. I, J, K, L, and M. K's income is more than L's income but less than M's income. J's income is the least. I's income is less than K's income. Whose income is the maximum?

- A) L
- B) I
- C) K
- D) M

Q71. Direction: In a certain coded language, chips are good is written as lo pur tan, soul are mate is written as tan fu gil and chips contain metal is written as pur st mo. What is the code for contain in that language?

- A) Tan
- B) St
- C) Mo
- D) st or mo

Q72. Direction: In a certain code language, peanuts are salt is written as tu pi ro, men are handsome is written as no so pi and handsome is smart is written as so pa la. What is the code for men in that code language?

- A) Pi
- B) Fo
- C) Ro
- D) no

Q73.Direction: In a certain code language, SUN is written as 54 and PUT is written as 57. How is CAT written in that code language?

- A) 28
- B) 24
- C) 52
- D) 36

Q74. Direction: In a certain code language, HIM - ACE is written as 21. How is SIP - TAG written in that code language?

- A) 12
- B) 16
- C) 14
- D) 19

Q75. Direction: There are five girls—R, S, T, P, and Q—sitting in a row facing north. T is sitting exactly in the middle of the row. Q is sitting to the immediate right and immediate left of P and T, respectively. S is not sitting at the extreme end. Who is sitting third to the left of R?

- A) P
- B) Q
- C) S
- D) T

Q76.Agromony' is the practice of raising _____

- A) plants and animals
- B) crop plants
- C) agriculture
- D) fruit plants only

Q77.Preservation of historical articles is done in science of

- A) Iconography
- B) Numismatic
- C) Museology
- D) Epigraphy

Q78.What is the primary purpose of clothing?

- A) Fashion
- B) Protection
- C) Status symbol
- D) Comfort

The correct answer is B.

Q79.Which natural fiber is commonly used to make jeans?

- A) Silk
- B) Cotton
- C) Wool

D) Linen

Q80. In which year did Kyoto Protocol came into force?

- A) 2004
- B) 2005
- C) 2006
- D) 2007

Q81. Limestone is a raw material used by which industry ?

- A) Aluminium
- B) Fertilizers
- C) Cement
- D) Petrochemicals

Q82. 'Indica' was written by

- A) Justin
- B) Megasthenese
- C) Pliny
- D) Strabo

Q83. Who wrote the book--"The Test of My Life"?

- A) Yuvraj Singh
- B) Sachin Tendulkar
- C) Brian Lara
- D) Adam Gilchrist

Q84. Which institution is known as 'Soft Loan Window' of World Bank?

- A) IDBI
- B) IDA
- C) IMF
- D) RBI

Q85. Who presides over the Lok Sabha?

- A) Speaker

- B) President of India
- C) Prime Minister of India
- D) None of these

Q86. What is "fast fashion" in the fashion industry?

- A. Clothing made to last a lifetime
- B. Ethically produced clothing
- C. Quickly produced and affordable clothing
- D. High-end designer clothing

Q87. What does "Haute Couture" mean in the fashion industry?

- A. High street fashion
- B. Custom-made, high-end fashion
- C. Vintage clothing
- D. Eco-friendly fashion

Q88. Which fabric is derived from silkworms?

- A. Cotton
- B. Wool
- C. Polyester
- D. Silk

Q89. What type of clothing is designed for use in extreme cold weather conditions?

- A) Swimsuit
- B) Tuxedo
- C) Parka
- D) Sundress

Q90. Which clothing item is typically worn on the head?

- A) Socks
- B) Gloves
- C) Hat
- D) Belt

Q91. 'Ace Against Odds' is an autobiography of which sports person?

- A. Vishwanathan Anand
- B. Sania Mirza
- C. Abhinav Bindra
- D. Anjali Bhagwat

Q92. The country having the largest rail network in the world is

- A. Russia
- B. U.S.A.
- C. China
- D. India

Q93. Who is the author of the book 'Akhada: The Authorized Biography of Mahavir Singh Phogat'?

- A. Rabi Thapa
- B. Saurabh Duggal
- C. Salman Rushdie
- D. Tana French

Q94. Dodo is a bird categorized under ____.

- A. Extinct
- B. Endangered
- C. Critically endangered
- D. Rare

Q95. Uric acid is chief nitrogenous waste of which of the following?

- A. Human
- B. Frogs
- C. Fishes
- D. Birds

Q96. During hibernation state, frog respire by which of the following?

- A. Only heart
- B. Only lungs

- C. Only skin
- D. Both lungs and skin

Q97. Blood pressure is measured by ____.

- A. Barometer
- B. Sphygmomanometer
- C. Hydrometer
- D. Thermometer

Q98. Wellington Trophy is associated with

- A. Rowing
- B. Chess
- C. Hockey
- D. bridge

Q99. Sultan Mahmud was the ruler of ____.

- A. Persia
- B. Ghazni
- C. Lahore
- D. Arab

Q100. Excise duty is levied on

- A. sale of goods
- B. production of goods
- C. import of goods
- D. export of goods

ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	D	B	C	B	A	C	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	C	A	D	B	A	D	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	D	C	D	C	C	B	A	C	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	B	C	A	A	A	C	C	B	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	D	B	D	A	A	C	D	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	A	A	A	C	C	D	B	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
A	D	A	A	A	A	D	C	D	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
D	D	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	A
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	B	A	B	A	C	B	D	C	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
B	B	B	A	D	C	B	A	B	B

SOLUTIONS

1-C

The third option is the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the third paragraph of the passage, the impact of global warming can be found in several fields, such as the habitats of plants and animals, ecosystems, agriculture, etc.

The lands suitable for farming may become infertile due to the changes in soil and weather conditions. This will adversely affect the food supply in the concerned areas.

Also, the extinction of wildlife and plants may occur in some areas due to the changes caused by global warming.

As per the question, the health of the people belonging to some specific areas will be affected in case the disease-carrying mosquitoes expand their habitats to those places where they could not have survived before the temperature rise due to global warming.

Hence, option C) is the correct answer.

2-C

The third option contains the factors contributing to the climate change of our planet.

According to the information given in the passage, there are several factors that add to the rapid climate changes of the Earth. Some of them are discussed in the second paragraph, such as variations in ocean patterns, shifts in the Earth's crust, volcanic eruptions, and gases produced in industrial processes by humans.

The paragraph also says that the photosynthesis process of plants helps keep the level of carbon dioxide stable in the atmosphere. So, it is not a contributing factor to climate change.

Hence, option C) is the correct answer.

3-D

The fourth option contains information that is against the idea portrayed in the passage.

According to the author, the two terms "climate change" and "global warming" are very different from each other. Actually, one of the primary causes of climate change is global warming, which is the result of the emission of greenhouse gases into our atmosphere. These gases form a thick layer in our atmosphere, which block the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun, which result in the rapid increase in the temperature of our atmosphere.

Other options are correct according to the context of the passage.

Hence, option D) is the correct answer as climate change is not the cause but the effect of global warming.

4-B

The effects of climate change can be reduced by controlling the temperature rise to be within 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

According to the last paragraph of the passage, it has been mentioned that the Paris Agreement is framed with an aim to limit the temperature rise to 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This will slowly help the countries to control climate change on our planet.

The first option talks about controlling human activities, but no specific activity is mentioned. So, it cannot be considered as the correct answer.

The third option talks about controlling the fluctuations in ocean currents which is a natural process and the result of climate changes. So, it is not the correct answer.

The fourth option says to control the natural cycle of photosynthesis, which is not correct. This is because the photosynthesis process of plants has maintained the stability of the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Hence, option B) is the correct answer.

5-C

The meaning of the word "contend", as used in the passage, is "assert".

"Contend" means to claim that something is true.

In this passage, the scientists of NASA have claimed that natural factors are not the only reasons contributing to the temperature rise. Rather, human actions are equally

responsible for the rapid rise in the Earth's temperature. This refers to a kind of assertion given by the scientists.

“Assert” means to declare something forcefully.

“Agree” means to accept a suggestion.

“Comply” means to act according to a specified set of rules.

“Abandon” means to discontinue an action.

Hence, option C) is the correct answer.

6-B

The second option contains the central idea being conveyed by the author in the given passage.

According to the context of the passage, the author has tried to figure out the inter-relationship between society and technology. He has cited several examples for putting forward the advantages and disadvantages of using technology. It concludes that the use of technology moulds a society and its people in a positive or negative manner.

He has explicitly mentioned in the second paragraph that the use of technology has a more positive impact on our society, which makes the first option incorrect.

He has introduced the readers to cybercrimes as having a negative impact on our society but has not mentioned the most harmful use of technology. So, option C) is not correct.

Option D) is completely incorrect because the last paragraph mentions the fact that people have become less social after being addicted to the use of digital appliances such as phones, computers, or tablets. So, social interaction among people has been reduced due to the excessive use of technology.

Hence, option B) is the correct answer.

7-A

The first option contains the most appropriate cause, due to which we can say that our culture has been completely transformed by technology.

According to the last paragraph of the passage, the author has highlighted the lack of social interaction among people due to the excessive use of advanced technologies. People feel free to communicate using online chat but not in face-to-face interaction. They are so addicted to the use of digital appliances that they are not able to work out real-life problems.

Other options are not directly related to the question being asked here.

So, option A) is the correct answer.

8-C

The third option is the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the author, a technically advanced society can be built up when people realise the positivity of using technology effectively in all aspects.

The author accepts the fact that people learn and become skilled experts in all the latest developed technologies, which makes our society more technical than ever before. But, technology, when used for spreading crimes or other negative concerns, can prove to be the most harmful factor for humans. So, option A) is not correct.

Using technology has made people less socially interactive and more digitally active. So, option B) is not correct.

The protection of our children from being victims of cybercrimes is a serious matter of concern, but it is a partially contributing factor to developing a technically advanced society. So, option D) is not completely correct.

Hence, option C) is the correct answer.

9-A

The first option contains the most appropriate inference of the passage.

According to the context of the passage, we can infer that the involvement of technology in today's society has been to such an extent that it is almost impossible to survive

without technology. So, we can correctly say that life without technology today is like a body without a soul.

The author has discussed the negative uses of technology, one of which is the widely prevalent cybercrimes. But these cannot be reduced with limited use of technology. The only way to reduce these crimes is to educate children and people about their harmful consequences and motivate them to avoid committing these crimes. So, option B) is incorrect.

Option C) is incorrect because it mentions that society is positively affected by advancements in technology. It is not completely true because the author has discussed both the positive and negative effects of using advanced technologies.

Option D) is not completely correct because the use of technology in a proper manner and within certain limits only can lead to the academic improvement of children. Hence, option A) is the correct answer.

10-D

All of the words given above are synonymous with the word “detrimental”.

“Detrimental” means something that causes damage.

“Disastrous” is used for something that gives rise to extremely bad consequences.

“Hurtful” means something that causes injury.

“Pernicious” means something that has a harmful influence.

Hence, option D) is the correct answer.

11-C

The author’s father was a caring person by nature. He wanted to show the concept of caring to his children. So, he had kept the mother spider carefully in a closed jar with its egg sac. When it started hatching them, he kept that jar out to show to his children. He had also warned his children never to touch the spider.

Option A) is not completely correct because the children were already familiar with the view of the spider.

Option B) is also partially correct because the children were not interested in learning the process of hatching eggs.

Hence, option C) is the correct answer.

12-A

The author has compared the “miracle of life” with the crawling of the baby spiders.

In the second paragraph of the story, the author uses the phrase "miracle of life". After coming out of the eggs, the baby spiders learnt immediately to crawl, and they started spreading throughout the inner part of the closed jar. So, the inborn quality of crawling spiders is defined as the "miracle of life" by the author.

Hence, option A) is the correct answer.

13-C

The third option contains the most appropriate answer to this question.

According to the information given in the passage, the author is new to that place. So, she and her siblings wanted to enjoy the nature surrounding their house. They had a farm and a barn with a horse. Overall, the children were interested in the spiders, but they also were interested in other wonderful things in that environment.

Other options are not supported by the context of the passage.

Hence, option C) is the correct answer.

14-A

The author of this passage has given the example of her father's care for the black spider. He had kept the spider along with its egg sac in a closed jar and gave it ample time to hatch the eggs. As a result of his caring nature, he was able to show the baby spiders to his children. Also, he had taught them to care for the horse in the barn.

So, this story revolves around the concept of caring for others, which must be inculcated in the growing stage of children. Also, it is evident from the first paragraph of the passage that the author, having a caring nature for her mad mother, had responded to her calls.

Other options are not suitable to be inferred from the passage.

Hence, option A) is the correct answer.

15-D

The word "patio" from the passage means "courtyard".

"Patio" refers to the courtyard or the area outside the house. It has no roof but a solid floor and is normally used to relax in good weather.

Other options do not contain the correct words to mean "courtyard".

"Sac" is used to mean the egg pouch of the mother spider.

"Apocalypse" means a great disaster.

"Barn" means a large place to keep the animals.

Hence, option D) is the correct answer.

16-B

In the given extract, Emma Woodhouse's life and family are discussed at great length. It also includes a description of her father and her governess who was there with her when her mother left her. The passage also mentioned the nature of Emma and the progress in her life. Option B) is the most appropriate answer according to the question. Hence, option B) is correct.

17-A

Emma lost her mother but was raised happily by her governess. She was raised by an affectionate father and governess and is described as a person with a happy

disposition. Nothing about her character or nature or her attitude towards others is mentioned in the details to make any inference. Hence, option A) is correct.

18-D

Emma had an elevated opinion of herself, or that she was self-satisfied. Although Emma respects Miss Taylor's opinion, makes her own decisions and does what she thinks is right. She follows her own conscience. Hence, option D) is the correct answer.

19-D

Miss Taylor was a governess in Woodhouse's family for more than 16 years. She took care of Emma as her mother. She was a friend to Emma and always guided her whenever Emma felt sad or distorted. Hence, option D) is correct.

20-B

The word "disposition" means the natural qualities of a person's character or a tendency to behave in a particular way. The word is used in the context of Emma's behaviour. Hence, option B) is correct.

21-D

The given passage is about the nature, feelings and character of Mrs. Sommers. After carefully reading the passage, one can make out that she is a sympathetic character who is modest and sensible enough to know what is to be done with the money she got. She is also a skilful shopper who elbows her way in the street and finds the best price for the article. Women in the 19th century were not allowed to think about themselves but Sommers escapes from her ordinary life in which she is only allowed to think about her family and suppress her desires. This time, she buys beautiful stockings for her.

Option D) is not true as though she is not happy with her life but she never complains and dedicatedly works for her family. She goes shopping to buy clothes for her children, Hence, option D) is correct.

22-D

Irony is a figure of speech that is used to signify the opposite connotation than normally expected for a situation.

Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which words are created that imitate natural sounds.

A metaphor is a figure of speech that implies a comparison between two, unlike entities.

The given line is an example of a simile. A “simile” is a figure of speech which compares two things. The silk stockings, which “glide serpentlike through her fingers,” represent the temptation to which Mrs. Sommers gave in. She had little amount to pay but she really wanted to purchase stockings. Her temptation is compared with Eve in the Bible where she gives way to her temptation to a snake for forbidden knowledge.

23-C

The sentence “She herself indulged in no such morbid retrospection” indicates that Mrs. Sommers does not engage in negative or gloomy reflections on her past. The term “morbid retrospection” implies dwelling on negative memories or experiences. Option C) accurately reflects this aspect of Mrs. Sommers’ personality, stating that her introspective disposition leads her to indulge in contemplative musings, which means she is more inclined to thoughtful introspection rather than brooding over negative experiences from her past.

24-D

The author, here, exhibits a “sympathetic” tone while describing the actions and reactions of Mrs Sommers after she finds fifteen dollars. She was feeling very happy as she was never given so much money to spend.

The author is not trying to mock anyone here by using a sarcastic tone. So, option A) is incorrect.

The author is not showing any type of annoyance while describing the topic of the passage. So, option B) is incorrect.

The author is not showing any type of negative feelings towards Mrs Sommer. So, option C) is also incorrect.

Hence, option D) is the correct answer.

25-C

After hours of thinking and speculation, Mrs Sommers thought of buying clothes for children. She thought that she would first buy shoes for Janie and then other items for her children. Hence, option C) is correct.

26-C

The correct spelling is "superfluous."

27-B

The correct spelling is "embarrassment."

28-A

The correct spelling is "Exaggerate." This word means to represent something as being greater, better, or worse than it actually is.

29-C

The correct spelling is "Necessary." This word describes something that is needed or essential.

30-D

The correct spelling is "Disappointment." It signifies the feeling of sadness or dissatisfaction when something doesn't meet one's expectations.

31-B

"Foci" is the correct plural form of "focus." It follows the irregular pluralization pattern.

32-B

"Cacti" is the plural form of "cactus" in English, following the Latin pluralization pattern.

33-C

"Phenomena" is the proper plural form of "phenomenon" in English.

34-A

"Radii" is the correct plural form of "radius" following the Latin pluralization pattern.

35-A

"Toothbrushes" is the correct plural form of "toothbrush" in English, where "es" is added to make it plural.

36-A

"Enigmatic" means difficult to understand or mysterious, whereas "Transparent" means easily understood, clear, and not mysterious.

37-C

"Ponder" means to think deeply about something, while "Ignore" means to disregard or pay no attention to something.

38-C

"Exuberant" refers to being extremely lively and enthusiastic, while "Dreary" means dull and lacking in excitement.

39-B

"Ascend" means to go up or climb, while "Descend" means to go down or lower, making it the opposite.

40-C

Jubilant" describes a state of great joy and celebration, while "Melancholic" is the opposite, indicating a feeling of sadness and sorrow.

41-A

Last digit in the product of the first 30 odd natural numbers

$$1 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 9 \times \dots \times 29$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15, 7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$\text{Unit digit} = 5$$

42-D

Sum of all the factors of 24696

$$24696 = 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 7^3$$

$$\text{Formula } a^p \times b^q \times c^r = ((a^{p+1}-1)/a-1) \times ((b^{q+1}-1)/b-1) \times ((c^{r+1}-1)/c-1)$$

$$2^4 - 1/1 \times 3^3 - 1/2 \times 7^4 - 1/6$$

⇒ 78000

43-D

Unit digit of $214^{870} + 149^{127}$

$$66 + 9 = 75$$

Unit digit = 5

44-B

Last two digits of 37^{230}

$$37^{230}/100$$

$$7^2/100$$

⇒ 49

45-D

Remainder of $68^{100}/100$

$$\Rightarrow 16 \cdot 68^{99}/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 17 \cdot 68^3/25$$

$$\Rightarrow 17 \cdot 7/25 = 119/25 = 119$$

$$\Rightarrow 19 \cdot 4 = 76$$

46-A

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \overline{) 455} \text{ (17)} \\ \underline{26} \\ 195 \\ \underline{182} \\ 13 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 26 \overline{) 26} \text{ (2)} \\ \underline{26} \\ \text{X} \end{array} \quad \therefore \text{Required HCF} = 13.$$

47-A

At the 1st step, use any two of three numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1785 \overline{) 1995} \text{ (1)} \\ \underline{1785} \\ 210 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1785 \overline{) 210} \text{ (8)} \\ \underline{1680} \\ 105 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 105 \overline{) 210} \text{ (2)} \\ \underline{210} \\ \text{X} \end{array}$$

∴ HCF for 1785 and 1995 = 105

At the 2nd step, use obtained HCF 105 and the 3rd given number 3381.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 105 \overline{) 3381} \left(3 \right. \\
 \underline{315} \\
 231 \\
 \underline{210} \\
 21 \overline{) 105} \left(5 \right. \\
 \underline{105} \\
 \hline
 X
 \end{array}$$

48-C

Price raised by=10%

Consumption increased by=(25*100)/200= 12.5%

=10+12.5+(12.5*10)/100

23.75

49-D

65% of 100+ 82% of 100+x% of 50= 78% of 250

65+82+x/2=195

X=96%

50-B

$$CP = 1188 \times \left(\frac{100}{110} \right) \times \left(\frac{100}{90} \right) \times \left(\frac{100}{120} \right)$$

= 1000 (With repair)

But Ashok pays = 1000 - 110 = 890

51-A

SP = 3450 at profit 15%

$$CP = \frac{3450}{1.15} = 3000$$

By options checking © 4050

If SP=4050 at loss 10%

$$\text{Then } CP = \frac{4050}{.9} = 4500$$

Now both CP and SP makes balance with no profit no loss

52-A

We know that

$$aX \text{ km/h} = a \times 518 \text{ m/s}$$

$$72 \text{ km/h} = 72518 \text{ m/s} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

53-A

We know that

$$a \text{ m/s} = a \times 185 \text{ km/h}$$

$$25 \text{ m/s} = 25185 \text{ km/h} = 90 \text{ km/h}$$

54-A

Given that

$$\text{Speed of boat} = x = 8 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Speed of stream} = y = 4 \text{ km/h}$$

$$\text{Speed of upstream} = (x-y) = 8 - 4 = 4 \text{ km/h}$$

55-A

Method 1 : work done by A in 1 day = $1/10$

Work done by B in 1 day = $1/15$

Work done by A and B together in 1 day = $1/10 + 1/15 = 1/6$

They can complete it in 6 days.

Method 2 : using formula A and B can do the work in

$$10 \times 15 / 10 + 15 = 150 / 25 = 6 \text{ days.}$$

Method 3 : calculate LCM (10,15) = 30

The answer in how days they will complete the work together will be

$$30 / (30/10 + 30/15) = 6 \text{ days.}$$

By the method of LCM the problems in which there are more than 2 persons working can also be solved easily. example 2 will make it very clear

56-C

Direct formula

Required ratio

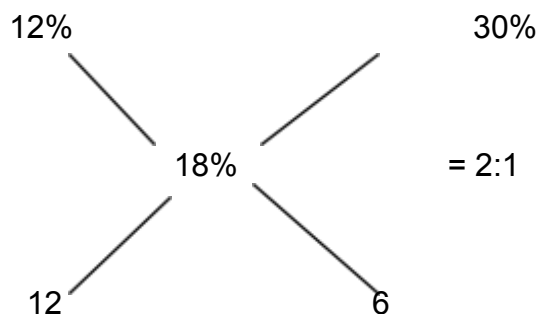
$$= (2/2+1) + (3/3+1) + (3/3+2) : (1/2+1) + (1/3+1) + (2/3+2)$$

$$(2/3 + 3/4 + 3/5) : (1/3 + 1/4 + 2/5)$$

$$(40+45+36)/60 : (20+15+24)/60$$

$$121/60 : 59/60$$

$$\mathbf{121:59}$$

57-C

Part of butt stolen = $\frac{2}{3}$

58-D

$$X(1-y/x)^n = 36/49 \times X$$

Here $y = 4$ and $n = 2$

By solving above equation we get $X = 28$

59-B

40 L milk from which 4L drawn out

So $40 \times 0.9 = 36$ L milk + 5 liter water

$$\text{Milk} = 36 \times (1-5/41)$$

$$= 31.6 \text{ L} + 11\text{L water}$$

$$\text{Now} = 31.6 \times (1-6/42.6)$$

$$= 27.09 \text{ L milk} + (11+7) \text{ water}$$

Means = 27.09 L milk + 18 liter water

So final milk = 27.09 L

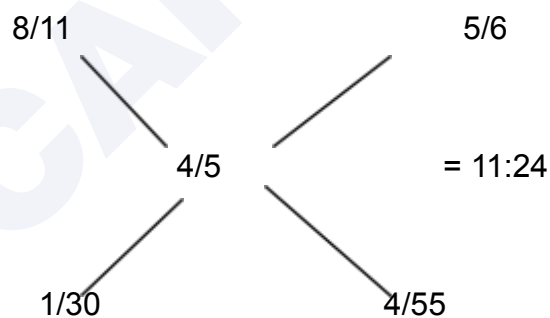
60-A

Spirit in first = $8/8+3 = 8/11$

Spirit in second = $5/6$

Spirit in mixture = $4/5$

Ratio



From first vessel taken = $11/35 = 11$ L

61-A

I. Ram is admitted.

II. Only Ram is admitted.

Based on the given statements,

Conclusion I (Ram is admitted) logically follows, but Conclusion II (Only Ram is admitted) does not necessarily follow because the given statements only imply that first-division holders are admitted, but they do not provide enough information to conclude that only Ram is admitted. Other first-division holders could also be admitted.

Therefore, Conclusion I follows. Hence, the **first option** is correct.

62-D

I. The foundation of the subject is very important for a student to perform well in examinations.

II. Political Science is a generic subject and students can attempt it without any problem.

Based on the given statements,

Conclusion I logically follows from Statement I. The low pass percentage in Political Science suggests that students without a solid foundation in the subject may struggle in exams.

Conclusion II doesn't directly follow from the given statements. While Statement II mentions that admitted students did not study Political Science earlier, it doesn't necessarily imply that Political Science is a generic subject that students can attempt without any problem.

So, in this case, only Conclusion I logically follows from the given statements. Hence, the **fourth option** is correct.

63-A

The green color of plants is due to the presence of the chlorophyll pigment, which is involved in photosynthesis.

64-A

Lightning and thunder are closely associated with each other and occur simultaneously.

Lightning produces thunder due to the rapid heating and expansion of air around the lightning bolt, resulting in the sound of thunder.

65-A

Water indeed boils at 100 degrees Celsius at standard atmospheric pressure (1 atm). Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect because it does not represent the boiling point of water under standard conditions.

66-A

Statement 1 accurately describes photosynthesis, where plants convert sunlight into energy. Statement 2 is incorrect because respiration in plants involves the conversion of oxygen into carbon dioxide, not the other way around.

67-D

Let's check the options –

First option: DG; $D + 3 = G$

Second option: PS; $P + 3 = S$

Third option: VY; $V + 3 = Y$

Fourth option: NR; $N + 4 = R$ (The fourth option is different from the other three.)

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

68-C

Let's check the options –

First option: OMK; $O - 2 = M$; $M - 2 = K$

Second option: RPN; $R - 2 = P$; $P - 2 = N$

Third option: USP; $U - 2 = S$; $S - 3 = P$ (The third option is different from the other three.)

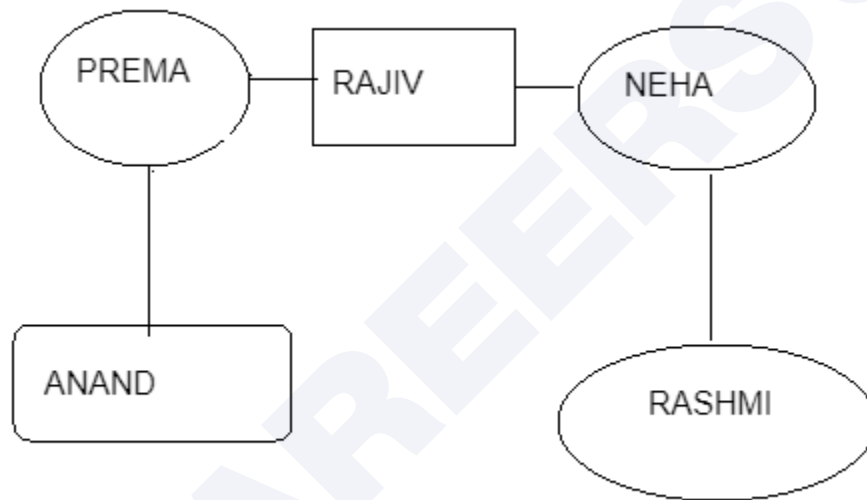
Fourth option: XVT; $X - 2 = V$; $V - 2 = T$

Hence, the third option is correct.

69-D

As per the instructions given, the family tree will be –

According to the above family tree, **Rashmi is the cousin of Anand.**



70-D

Given:

K's income is more than L's income but less than M's income, i.e. $M > K > L$.

Income of I is lower than income K. J has the lowest income, i.e. $M > K > L > J$.

Therefore, M's income is maximum. Hence, the fourth option is correct.

71-D

Given:

chips are good $\Rightarrow$ lo pur tan; soul are mate $\Rightarrow$ tan fu gil; chips contain metal $\Rightarrow$ pur sti mo

By comparing all the three coded sentences, we find that –

chips $\Rightarrow$ pur; are $\Rightarrow$ tan; contain $\Rightarrow$ sti or mo

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

72-D

Given:

peanuts are salt $\Rightarrow$ tu pi ro; men are handsome $\Rightarrow$ no so pi; handsome is smart $\Rightarrow$ so pa la

By comparing all the three coded sentences, we find that –

are $\Rightarrow$ pi; handsome $\Rightarrow$ so; men $\Rightarrow$ no

Hence, the fourth option is correct.

73-B

Given:

SUN is written as 54

$S \rightarrow 19$; $U \rightarrow 21$; $N \rightarrow 14$

Add all the place values to get the number; $19 + 21 + 14 = 54$

PUT is written as 57

$P \rightarrow 16$; $U \rightarrow 21$; $T \rightarrow 20$

Add all the place values to get the number; $16 + 21 + 20 = 57$

Similarly, for CAT; $C \rightarrow 3$; $A \rightarrow 1$; $T \rightarrow 20$

Add all the place values to get the number; $3 + 1 + 20 = 24$

Thus, CAT is coded as 24.

Hence, the second option is correct.

74-B

Given:

HIM - ACE is written as 21

$H \rightarrow 8$; $I \rightarrow 9$; $M \rightarrow 13$; add all the place values to get the number; $8 + 9 + 13 = 30$

$A \rightarrow 1$; $C \rightarrow 3$; $E \rightarrow 5$; add all the place values to get the number; $1 + 3 + 5 = 9$

Now, subtract both the values; $30 - 9 = 21$

Similarly, for SIP - TAG

$S \rightarrow 19$; $I \rightarrow 9$; $P \rightarrow 16$; add all the place values to get the number; $19 + 9 + 16 = 44$

$T \rightarrow 20$; $A \rightarrow 1$; $G \rightarrow 7$; add all the place values to get the number; $20 + 1 + 7 = 28$

Now, subtract both the values; $44 - 28 = 16$

Thus, SIP - TAG is coded as 16.

75-B

Given:

(i) T is sitting exactly in the middle of the row.



(ii) Q is sitting to the immediate right and immediate left of P and T, respectively. S is not sitting at the extreme end.



From the final seating arrangement, Q is sitting third to the left of R.

Hence, the second option is correct.

76-B

Agronomy is the science of growing crops and plants that provide us with food, fiber, oil, medicinal resources, and other essentials for human well-being. It covers everything from managing soil and breeding plants to dealing with pests and understanding plant growth. Agronomists aim to maximize crop yields while keeping in mind sustainability, environmental concerns, and economic effectiveness.

77-C

Science of preservation of historical articles is known as Museology. Historical items are kept in museums to preserve them, Epigraphy is study of inscriptions, epigraphs & Numismatics is the study of coins and currencies, Iconography is the study of visual images and symbols

78-B

The correct answer is B. Clothing primarily serves to protect the body from environmental elements such as cold, heat, and physical hazards.

79-B

The correct answer is B. Cotton is the natural fiber commonly used to make jeans due to its durability and comfort.

80-A

The Kyoto Protocol is an international convention that aims to address climate change by establishing enforceable targets for industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It was enacted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan, and took effect on February 16, 2005. The agreement represents a significant step forward in global efforts to tackle climate change, and it is closely linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

81-C

Limestone is an essential component in the manufacture of cement. It contains calcium oxide (lime), which combines with other elements in the cement-making process to generate the binder that keeps **concrete and mortar together**.

82-B

He was an explorer, ancient Greek historian, and the envoy in the Mauryan court at

Pataliputra, who had been sent by the Greek tyrant Seleucus to Chandragupta Maurya's court. Megasthenes stayed at Pataliputra, In the Mauryan empire, and published an book known as "Indica" about his impressions of India.

83-A

The Test of My Life is an autobiography of a famous Indian cricketer Yuvraj singh. Yuvraj singh played for Indian cricket team for a long time, also he was a member of the world cup winning team of 2007, 2011. This book tells about those tough days when he was fighting with cancer and how he fought & came out of that phase. Sachin Tendulkar's book is Playing it my way.

84-B

The institution known as the "**Soft Loan Window**" of the World Bank is the **International Development Association (IDA)**. It is a development finance organization with 174 member countries that offers loans as well as grants to poor countries all over the world with advantageous terms. Its head office is in Washington D.C., in the United States. Ajay Banga was appointed as the World Bank Group's 14th President on June 2, 2023.

85-A

Lok Sabha is presided over by a **Speaker**. The speaker is the **constitutive head of the Lok Sabha**. Also, the joint session is presided over by the speaker and chosen by the simple majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. The speaker has a **casting vote**, he or she can only vote in a tie situation. The speaker is also responsible for appointing the chairpersons of all parliamentary committees.

86-C

"Fast fashion" refers to clothing that is quickly produced and offered at affordable prices, but it may not always be ethically produced or built to last.

87-B

"Haute Couture" refers to custom-made, high-end fashion that is meticulously crafted for individual clients.

88-D

The correct answer is D. Silk is a natural fabric produced by silkworms.

89-C

A parka is designed for use in extreme cold weather conditions, providing insulation and protection from the elements.

90-C

A hat is a clothing item typically worn on the head for various purposes, including protection from the sun or cold.

91-B

'Ace Against Odds' is the biography of Sania Mirza, an Indian professional tennis player. The book was co-authored by Sania Mirza herself along with Imran Mirza, her father. It was published in July 2016. In the book, Sania Mirza shares her journey and experiences as a professional tennis player, highlighting the challenges and successes she encountered throughout her career.

92-B

Largest rail network in the world In terms of total operating length is the United States of America. China, Russia and India have the second, third & fourth largest rail networks respectively. Indian Railways is the largest rail network in Asia and is divided in 18 zones.

93-B

Saurabh Duggal's book Akhada: The Authorised Biography of Mahavir Singh Phogat delves into the life and career of Mahavir Singh Phogat, the legendary Indian wrestling coach and father of successful wrestlers Geeta Phogat and Babita Kumari. It was released on December 19, 2016.

94-A

Around the late 17th century, the dodo bird became extinct. The dodo is commonly seen as a symbol of extinction and the impact of humans on the environment. The lack of natural predators on its island environment caused it to lack the ability to fly. It had a huge, bulky body, a rounded beak, and a large head. The quick decrease and eventual extinction of this species were caused by human activities including hunting and the introduction of exotic species.

95-D

Uric acid is the principal nitrogenous waste product in birds. Birds have evolved a unique method of excreting nitrogenous waste that aids in water conservation, which is critical for their survival in often arid areas.

96-C

Frogs and other amphibians rely on their skin to exchange gases such as oxygen and carbon dioxide during hibernation. Their skin is porous and can receive and release gases straight from their surroundings, allowing them to maintain little respiration while dramatically reducing metabolic activity. This adaptation allows amphibians, such as toads, to live during hibernation, when their other physiological functions slow down.

97-B

The **tool used to measure blood pressure** is a sphygmomanometer, also known as a **blood pressure monitor or blood pressure cuff**. Blood pressure is measured in systolic pressure (the higher number) and diastolic pressure (the lower number). The unit of measurement is **millimeters of mercury (mmHg)**.

98-A

An annual rowing tournament known as the Wellington Trophy is conducted in India. The greatest rowers in India compete in one of the most renowned rowing competitions in the nation. The Duke of Wellington, who served as the Governor-General of India from 1836 to 1842, is honored in the name of the trophy.

99-B

Sultan Mahmud ruled the Ghaznavid Empire from 997 AD to 1030 AD. Mahmud of Ghazni, the founder of the Ghaznavid Empire, was the first ruler in history to use the

title "Sultan." He made Ghazni the thriving capital of a vast empire that included modern-day Afghanistan, most of modern-day Iran, and parts of modern-day Pakistan in northwest India.

100-B

An indirect tax called excise duty is imposed on the production and manufacturing of goods within a nation. Excise duty is a revenue source for governments as well as a mechanism for controlling the consumption of some products, like alcohol, cigarettes, and petroleum products, which may have social or environmental repercussions.

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