SSC CHSL 2025 Tier-1 (Held On: 13 Nov, 2025 Shift 2) (Previous Year Paper)

SSC Combined Higher Secondary Level (CHSL) • 2025 • 100 questions • 60 minutes • Answer key and solutions

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

A. The new manager B. is responsible of C. the entire marketing D. campaign.

(a) The new manager
(b) is responsible of
(c) the entire marketing
(d) campaign.

Q2. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate phrase:

As the deadline approached, the team was working _____ to finalize the report.

(a) under wraps
(b) around the corner
(c) against the clock
(d) in high spirits

Q3. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: Hapless

(a) Fortunate
(b) Lucky
(c) Unlucky
(d) Successful

Q4. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate idiom:

She took the criticism _____ and used it to improve her performance.

(a) at face value
(b) with a grain of salt
(c) in stride
(d) out of context

Q5. Which of the following sentences uses the word "saw" with the same meaning as in the following sentence? "He saw the car coming too late"

(a) She used a hand saw to cut the plank in half.
(b) We needed a power saw to cut through the thick branch.
(c) I saw a beautiful sunset last night.
(d) The lumberjack's saw was very loud.

Directions

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

Online purchasing, which combines unmatched ease with a distinct set of disadvantages, has completely changed how consumers behave. Accessibility is its main benefit; customers may explore and buy things from almost anywhere at any time, and there is frequently a greater selection than in physical stores. Important lures include competitive pricing, made possible by

internet retailers' reduced overhead, and the simplicity of comparing prices from several providers. However, there are significant drawbacks to online shopping's virtual nature. Delivery-related discontent may result from the inability to personally inspect things before purchase. Concerns over shipping delays, unstated expenses, and the effects of packaging and transportation on the environment are becoming more widespread. Additionally, the individualised customer service experience may be weakened by a lack of human interaction.

Q6. What is the primary advantage of online purchasing according to the text?

(a) It allows for in-person inspection of products
(b) It provides easy access to a wider selection of items from anywhere at any time
(c) It offers higher prices than physical stores
(d) It eliminates the need for shipping

Q7. What is one of the key benefits of online shopping in terms of pricing?

(a) Higher prices due to store overhead costs
(b) Competitive pricing due to lower overhead costs for online retailers
(c) Fixed prices with no possibility of comparison
(d) Prices that remain constant across all platforms

Q8. What is a significant drawback of online shopping mentioned in the text?

(a) Lack of variety in products
(b) The inability to inspect products before purchasing
(c) Higher prices for shipping
(d) Faster delivery times than physical stores

Q9. What are some growing concerns related to the environmental impact of online shopping?

(a) Increased store visits
(b) Concerns over shipping delays
(c) Higher fuel consumption from physical stores
(d) Limited product availability

Q10. What aspect of the customer experience may be weakened by online shopping?

(a) The ability to compare prices easily
(b) Personalized customer service due to lack of human interaction
(c) The variety of products available
(d) Convenience of purchasing from anywhere

Q11. Choose the correctly spelt word:

(a) Beaurocrat
(b) Burocrat
(c) Bureaucrat
(d) Buroucrat

Q12. Choose the correctly spelt word:

(a) Iresistible
(b) Irresistable
(c) Irresistible
(d) Irresistble

Q13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: As thick as thieves

(a) Very close and loyal
(b) Very secretive
(c) Very sneaky
(d) Very quiet

Q14. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

A person who studies birds

(a) Biologist
(b) Ornithologist
(c) Ecologist
(d) Zoologist

Q15. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Felicity

(a) Misery
(b) Despair
(c) Sorrow
(d) Anger

Q16. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Repudiate

(a) Reject
(b) Disown
(c) Deny
(d) Accept

Q17. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:

A place where records and documents are stored

(a) Archive
(b) Library
(c) Storage
(d) Depository

Q18. Change the following sentence into the Active form.

Let the emergency meeting be convened at 10 AM without delay.

(a) Convene the emergency meeting at 10 AM without delay.
(b) The emergency meeting should be convened at 10 AM without delay.
(c) They will convene the emergency meeting at 10 AM without delay.
(d) An emergency meeting is convened at 10 AM without delay.

Q19. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect voice.

The company CEO announced, "We will not be able to meet the deadline for this quarter, which is a great disappointment for all of us, but we will have to work harder next time."

(a) The company CEO announced that they will not be able to meet the deadline for this quarter, which is a great disappointment for all of us, but that they will have to work harder next time.
(b) The company CEO announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline for this quarter, which was a great disappointment for all of them, but that they would have to work harder the next time.
(c) The company CEO announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline for that quarter, which was a great disappointment for all of them, but that they would have to work harder next time.
(d) The company CEO announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline for that quarter, which was a great disappointment for all of them, but that they would have to work harder the next time.

Q20. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

I am not one of these people who believes in rumours

(a) believer
(b) believe
(c) believing
(d) to believe

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Q21. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

The organized sellers with the ability to control their price-lines, or pass on any increase in cost to customers, should be able to maintain or improve profit margin.

(a) should be able to maintain or improve profit margins
(b) will be able to maintains or improve profit margin
(c) will be able to maintain or improves profit margin
(d) will be abled to maintain or improve profit margin

Q22. Choose the correct passive voice transformation of the sentence:

The students are completing their assignments.

(a) The assignments are being completed by the students.
(b) The assignments are completed by the students.
(c) The assignments were completed by the students.
(d) The assignments have been completed by the students.

Q23. Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct voice.

The captain explained that the ship had been sailing for three weeks and they had faced a severe storm the previous night.

(a) The captain explained, "The ship was sailing for three weeks, and we faced a severe storm last night."
(b) The captain explained, "The ship has been sailing for three weeks, and we had faced a severe storm last night."
(c) The captain explained, "The ship has been sailing for three weeks, and we faced a severe storm last night."
(d) The captain explained, "The ship had been sailing for three weeks, and we faced a severe storm last night."

Q24. Rearrange the following sentence parts to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:

P. But the fleet was caught off guard as a sudden, strong storm blew in from the sea.

Q. Confident in their strategy to blockade the enemy port, the admiral gave the order for the ships to proceed.

R. The conflict became a desperate struggle for survival due to the unanticipated weather.

S. Without firing a shot, they were to cut off supplies and compel a surrender.

(a) P, S, Q, R
(b) S, R, P, Q
(c) Q, S, P, R
(d) R, S, P, Q

Q25. Rearrange the following sentence parts to form a meaningful and grammatically correct paragraph:

P. However, as the Empire grew, a series of internal and external pressures began to mount.

Q. The Roman Empire was the most powerful civilisation in history at its height.

R. Its gradual decline was caused by a confluence of political corruption, military overstretch, and economic instability.

S. Its vast network of roads, laws, and military outposts brought a period of peace and prosperity.

(a) R, S, P, Q
(b) P, S, Q, R
(c) R, P, S, Q
(d) Q, S, P, R

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Q26. If HARMONY is coded as KDUPRQB, then what would BALANCE be?

(a) EDODQFH
(b) EDLDQFH
(c) EDLDQGI
(d) EDFDRFH

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Q27. In a particular code language, if ARCHAEOLOGICAL is coded as BSDIBFPMPHJDBM and ANTHROPOLOGICAL is coded as BOUISPQMPHJDBM, then what is the code for PSYCHOLOGICAL?

(a) QTZDIPMPHJDBM
(b) QSZDIPMPHJDBM
(c) QTZDIPMPHJCBM
(d) QTZDIPMPGJDBM

Q28. In a specific coding system, if MATHEMATICS is coded as NBUIFNBUJDT and GEOGRAPHY is coded as HFPHSBQIZ, then what is the code for CHEMISTRY?

(a) DIFNJTUSZ
(b) DIFNJTVRZ
(c) DIFNJTRSZ
(d) DIFNJTTRZ

Q29. Here some problem or solution of the problem is given in the statement you have to choose the appropriate logical deduction for given statement.

Statement: Advancements in surveillance technology have improved national security and crime prevention. However, concerns about mass surveillance and privacy violations have sparked debates on ethical boundaries and government overreach. Critics demand transparent policies and public oversight.

Conclusions:

I. Surveillance technology has both benefits and risks.

II. Public oversight and clear policies are needed to balance privacy and security.

III. Surveillance should be completely banned to protect individual freedom.

Which conclusion necessarily follows?

(a) Only I follows
(b) I and II follow
(c) Only III follows
(d) All follow

Q30. Each item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation.

Situation: A student has only 3 days left before an exam. She hasn't completed half the syllabus. What's the best strategy?

(a) Watch motivational videos to calm nerves
(b) Sleep less and cover all topics
(c) Focus on high-weightage and familiar topics
(d) Give up and skip the exam

Q31. In this type of questions, question is provided with substitutes for various mathematical symbols, followed by a question involving calculation of an expression or choosing the correct/incorrect equation. You have to put the real signs in the given equation and then solve the questions as required.

If '^' stands for '×', '%' stands for '-', '&' stands for '÷', '*' stands for '+', then find the value of: 13 % 9 * 12 % 14 = ?

(a) 5
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 1

Q32. In this type of questions, question is provided with substitutes for various mathematical symbols, followed by a question involving calculation of an expression or choosing the correct/incorrect equation. You have to put the real signs in the given equation and then solve the questions as required.

If '~' stands for '÷', '?' stands for '+', '%' stands for '-', '$' stands for '×', then find the value of: 4 % 13 ? 9 $14 = ?

(a) 117
(b) 114

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(c) 118
(d) 116

Q33. Your colleague shares personal problems affecting their work. You are not their manager. Best social intelligence response?
(a) Spread their issues as office gossip to get sympathy
(b) Offer to help them prioritize tasks and suggest they talk to HR or supervisor
(c) Tell them to leave work at home
(d) Ignore since it's not your concern

Q34. In a line of 40 children, Sita is 15^(th) from the beginning and Rita is 18^(th) from the end. How many children are there between Sita and Rita?
(a) 6
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 0

Q35. In a temple, 25 oil lamps are lit in a row. What is the position of the 9^(th) lamp from left when counted from the right?
(a) 16th
(b) 17th
(c) 18th
(d) 15th

Q36. In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.
Statement : A high number of accidents are occurring at a railway crossing due to lack of proper signaling systems.
Course of action I : Install automated signaling systems at the crossing immediately.
Course of action II : Ban train services on that route
(a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Both follow
(d) Either I or II follows

Q37. Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.
Statement : Should voting be made compulsory?
Argument I : Yes, it ensures better representation
Argument II : No, people should have freedom of choice.
(a) Only I is strong
(b) Only II is strong
(c) Both I and II are strong
(d) Neither I nor II is strong

Q38. Few of the letters are given followed by a question mark (?) these letters are following a specific pattern you have to give the correct option which can replace question mark.
What comes next: C, G, L, R, ?
(a) Y
(b) Z
(c) A
(d) B

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Q39. Few of the letters are given followed by a question mark (?) these letters are following a specific pattern you have to give the correct option which can replace question mark.

In the sequence U, Q, M, I, ?

(a) D
(b) E
(c) F
(d) G

Q40. In this question some conditions or circumstances is provided to you, you have to make logical judgement according to mentioned circumstances and mark the correct judgement for question.

A municipal council must allocate a limited budget for infrastructure. The council has the choice to repair an old bridge, build a new park, improve water supply, or enhance local transportation. What action is most justified if the town has recently faced water shortages?

(a) Repair the old bridge
(b) Build a new park
(c) Improve the water supply
(d) Enhance local transportation

Q41. Four meaningful words are given in the options you have to check that which of the following words cannot be formed from the letters. 'MANAGEMENT'?

(a) AGENT
(b) MEANT
(c) MANGE
(d) MANTLE

Q42. In this type of questions, question is provided with some issues/disputes/problem, followed by few methods to resolve the problem in statement choosing the appropriate problem solving method that can be implemented.

An employee claims a colleague took credit for his idea. HR must resolve. Best step?

(a) Investigate by collecting evidence from both sides
(b) Ignore to avoid conflict
(c) Promote the claimant to appease
(d) Fire the colleague immediately

Q43. In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given letter pairs on one side of (::) and pair is given on another side of (::) where another pair is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relationship with this pair as the pairs of the given pair bear. Choose the best alternative.

UV : ST :: QR : ?

(a) OO
(b) OP
(c) ON
(d) PP

Q44. In each of the following questions, there is a certain relationship between two given letter pairs on one side of (::) and pair is given on another side of (::) where another pair is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relationship with this pair as the pairs of the given pair bear. Choose the best alternative.

AE : EI :: IO : ?

(a) OS
(b) OU
(c) IU
(d) OA

Q45. Find the next element that replace the ? Logically 56, 71, 88, 107, ?

(a) 136
(b) 123
(c) 128

(d) 143

Q46. Find the next element that replace the ? Logically 0, 7, 26, 63, ?

(a) 131
(b) 123
(c) 124
(d) 140

Q47. Find the next element that replace the ? Logically 2, 14, 38, 86, ?

(a) 182
(b) 191
(c) 194
(d) 175

Q48. In three of the following pairs are same by same pattern except one pair. Which pair does not follow this pattern?

(a) 18 : 27
(b) 36 : 45
(c) 54 : 63
(d) 72 : 80

Q49. Select the option that represents the correct order of the given words as they would appear in an English dictionary.

Circulation
Circumference
Circumscribed
Circumstance
Circumstantial

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(b) 2, 3, 1, 4, 5
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
(d) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5

Q50. Select the option that represents the correct order... in an English dictionary.

1. Memory,
2. Method,
3. Middle,
4. Modern,
5. Moment,
6. Monday

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
(b) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 6
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 5
(d) 1, 3, 2, 4, 6, 5

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q51. A, B, and C enter into a partnership. A invests Rs. 80,000, B invests Rs. 60,000, and C invests Rs. 40,000. After 6 months, B increases his capital by 25%, while C decreases his capital by 10%. At the end of 1 year, the total profit is Rs. 1,20,000. What is C's share in the profit?

(a) Rs. 20,000
(b) Rs. 24,582
(c) Rs. 30,000
(d) Rs. 35,789

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Q52. If sin A = 7/25 and cos B = 24/25, find sin A cos B + cos A sin B:

(a) 168/625
(b) 13/25
(c) 336/625
(d) 24/25

Q53. A trader buys 50 kg of rice at Rs. 50 per kg and 30 kg of a different variety at Rs. 60 per kg. He mixes the two varieties and sells the entire mixture at Rs. 55 per kg. What is his total profit or loss?

(a) Rs. 100 profit
(b) Rs. 100 loss
(c) Rs. 200 profit
(d) Rs. 200 loss

Q54. Two numbers are respectively 20% less and 30% more than a third number. What is the ratio of the two numbers?

(a) 8:13
(b) 2:3
(c) 4:5
(d) 7:9

Q55. The average of 8 numbers is 45. If each of the first 4 numbers is increased by 5 and each of the last 4 numbers is decreased by 3, what will be the new average?

(a) 45
(b) 47
(c) 46
(d) 48

Q56. The HCF of $2^4 \times 3^2 \times 5^3 \times 7$ and $23 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11$ is:

(a) 23
(b) 5
(c) 7
(d) 35

Q57. The population of a town increases by 20% in the first year, decreases by 10% in the second year, and again increases by 25% in the third year. If the population at the beginning was 40,000, what will it be after 3 years?

(a) 24,000
(b) 43,200
(c) 48,000
(d) 54,000

Q58. A thief escapes from a bank at 10:00 AM at a speed of 20 km/h. A police car starts chasing him at 10:30 AM at a speed of 30 km/h. At what time will the police car catch the thief?

(a) 11:00 AM
(b) 11:30 AM
(c) 12:00 PM
(d) 12:30 PM

Q59. A can do a work in 15 days, B in 30 days. They start together but A leaves after 5 days. In how many more days will B complete the remaining work?

(a) 15 days
(b) 6 days
(c) 7 days
(d) 8 days

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Q60. A jeweler marks a necklace at 30% above its cost price. She gives a cash discount of Rs. 150 on the marked price. If the necklace is sold for Rs. 1800 and she earns a profit of 20%, what is the cost price of the necklace?

(a) Rs. 1500
(b) Rs. 1200
(c) Rs. 1450
(d) Rs. 1600

Q61. A sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at a certain rate of simple interest. In how many years will it become five times itself at the same rate?

(a) 16 years
(b) 24 years
(c) 32 years
(d) 40 years

Q62. Rohan invests a portion of a total sum of Rs. P in Scheme A for 4 years and the remaining amount in Scheme B for 5 years. Scheme A offers a simple interest rate of r% per annum, while Scheme B offers a simple interest rate of (r+2)% per annum. The amount invested in Scheme A is 50% more than the amount invested in Scheme B. If the total interest earned from both schemes is Rs. 1,920 and the amount invested in Scheme A is Rs. 2,400, what is the simple interest rate, r?

(a) 10%
(b) 15%
(c) 5%
(d) 12%

Q63. What is the value of $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ if $a + b + c = 12$ and $ab + bc + ca = 40$?

(a) 84
(b) 64
(c) 44
(d) 144

Q64. Which of the following numbers can possibly be a perfect square?

(a) 245982
(b) 496838
(c) 178343
(d) 571536

Q65. A shopkeeper mixes 4 liters of a milk solution containing 25% fat with 6 liters of another milk solution containing 40% fat. What is the fat percentage in the final mixture?

(a) 30%
(b) 32%
(c) 34%
(d) 35%

Q66. If the radius of a sphere is increased by 20 percent, by what percentage will its volume increase?

(a) 76.6
(b) 60.5
(c) 72.8
(d) 78.4

Q67. The total surface area of a solid hemisphere is 300π cm^2. Find its volume.

(a) 500π cm^3
(b) 125π cm^3
(c) $333/2\pi$ cm^3
(d) $2000/3\pi$ cm^3

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Q68. Which of the following is in ascending order?

(a) 1/2, 0.55, 3/5, 0.625
(b) 1/2, 3/5, 0.55, 0.625
(c) 0.55, 1/2, 0.625, 3/5
(d) 1/2, 0.55, 0.625, 3/5

Q69. The area of a circle is 144π cm^2. What is the length of the circumference of the circle?

(a) 82.5 cm
(b) 19.8 cm
(c) 22.5 cm
(d) 75.4 cm

Q70. If $27^3 \div 3\text{^}5 = 3^n$, find n.

(a) 3
(b) 6
(c) 5
(d) 4

Q71. If x - y = 8 and xy = 5, what is the value of $x^3 - y^3 + 8(x + y)^2$.

(a) 1256
(b) 1304
(c) 3456
(d) 3245

Q72. Simplify:

$((\sin(x) + \cos(x))^2)/(1 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$

(a) $(6 + 5\sin(x)\cos(x))/(1 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$
(b) $(7 + 8\sin(x)\cos(x))/(3 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$
(c) $(9 + 2\sin(x)\cos(x))/(7 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$
(d) $(1 + 2\sin(x)\cos(x))/(1 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$

Q73. If sin A = 5/13, find tan A.

(a) 7/13
(b) 5/12
(c) 8/15
(d) 9/13

Q74. In a right triangle ABC, right-angled at B, if tan A = 1/√3, what is the value of 2 sin A cos A?

(a) √3/2
(b) √3/5
(c) √3/7
(d) √3/8

Q75. The equation of a line is 5x - 2y = 10. What is the slope of a line perpendicular to this line?

(a) -8
(b) -2/5
(c) 6
(d) 7

GENERAL AWARENESS

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Q76. Who was the first woman Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India?

(a) Kamala Das
(b) Debala Mitra
(c) Anna Chandy
(d) Chitra Ramkrishna

Q77. Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in June 2024?

(a) Revanth Reddy
(b) N. Chandrababu Naidu
(c) Mohan Yadav
(d) Vishnu Deo Sai

Q78. In February 2025, who launched a policy report titled 'Expanding Quality Higher Education through States and State Public Universities'?

(a) NITI Aayog
(b) Ministry of Education
(c) NGO Pratham
(d) Azad Foundation

Q79. Which ministry launched the Swavalambini initiative in March 2025 to promote women entrepreneurship in India?

(a) Ministry of Women and Child Development
(b) Ministry of Rural Development
(c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Q80. In India, which of the following is a report published under MoSPI?

I. Periodic Labour Force Survey

II. Monthly Infrastructure Performance Review Report

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Q81. The Sudasari Great Indian Bustard Breeding centre is in which of the following state?

(a) Rajasthan
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala
(d) Karnataka

Q82. Who is the author of a travel book ‘From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet’, which won the Thomas Cook Travel Book Award?

(a) Sarah Joseph
(b) Rohit Lal
(c) Kanchana Banerjee
(d) Vikram Seth

Q83. The ‘Vamsi’, a traditional instrument of Tamil Nadu, is a _____.

(a) Flute
(b) Drum
(c) Sarod
(d) Manjira

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Q84. 'Swang' dance is performed in which of the following Indian state of India?

(a) Goa
(b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Q85. In the context of Indian satellite, the INSAT is used for which of the following purpose?

I. Television broadcasting
II. Weather Forecasting

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Q86. Newton's third law of motion states that _____.

(a) For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction
(b) For every action, the reaction is opposite but greater in magnitude
(c) The rate of change of momentum of an object is proportional to the applied unbalanced force in the direction of force
(d) An object in motion remains in motion unless acted upon by a force

Q87. What is the formula for pressure?

(a) Pressure = force / area
(b) Pressure = force × area
(c) Pressure = area / force
(d) Pressure = (force × force) / area

Q88. The uncrewed Gaganyaan-G1 mission, scheduled for December 2025, will carry a female-looking half-humanoid robot to test human functions and onboard systems. What is the name of this robot?

(a) Manavi
(b) Vyommitra
(c) Bhumika
(d) Rokshak

Q89. In August 2025, which organisation received an order worth Rs. 62000 crores for 97 LCA Mk1A fighter jets from the Indian government?

(a) HAL
(b) AWE Indi
(c) DRDO
(d) AVANI

Q90. In 1722, Sawai Raja Jai Singh was given the governorship of which of the following regions?

(a) Bengal
(b) Awadh
(c) Agra
(d) Odisha

Q91. Which of the following tax are imposed on goods imported into and exported out of India?

(a) Excise duty
(b) Customs duty
(c) Wealth tax
(d) Estate duty

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Q92. The target of National Logistics Policy is to improve India's Logistics performance index ranking to among top 25 countries by _____.

(a) 2027
(b) 2030
(c) 2040
(d) 2047

Q93. In which year was the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy was launched in India?

(a) 1998
(b) 2002
(c) 1999
(d) 2000

Q94. An Indian state can be divided or its boundary altered by which of the following?

(a) The State Legislature
(b) Parliament
(c) President
(d) Supreme Court

Q95. Which of the following is NOT constitute the hinterland of Marmagao port?

(a) Karnataka
(b) Goa
(c) Southern Maharashtra
(d) Himachal Pradesh

Q96. What is a capital goods industry?

(a) Industry that deals in external commercial borrowings.
(b) Industry that exports food products.
(c) Industry that process raw agricultural product.
(d) Industry producing machines and tools.

Q97. In the context of trade policy tools, which of the following is considered as tariff measure?

I. Export taxes
II. Import taxes

(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II

Q98. As of February 2025, Scheduled Tribe (ST) individuals comprising ____ of the total population in India.

(a) 8.6%
(b) 5.5%
(c) 9.8%
(d) 12.2%

Q99. What is the process called when organisms acquire oxygen from outside the body to break down food sources?

(a) Respiration
(b) Digestion
(c) Photosynthesis
(d) Fermentation

Q100. The ‘Charak Samhita’ is a treatise on which of the following subjects?

(a) Medicine
(b) Astronomy
(c) Architecture

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(d) Mathematics

ANSWER KEY

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

SOLUTIONS

Q1. Answer: (b) is responsible of

The correct answer is '2' i.e. is responsible of.

Key Points

• The phrase "responsible of" is grammatically incorrect. The correct preposition to use with "responsible" is "for."

• The corrected phrase should be "is responsible for."

• It is important to use appropriate prepositions in formal writing to ensure clarity and accuracy.

Correct sentence: The new manager is responsible for the entire marketing campaign.

Additional Information

• Common Preposition Usage:

• Responsible for: Indicates accountability or duty. Example: She is responsible for managing the team.

• Responsible to: Indicates reporting to someone. Example: He is responsible to the CEO.

• Other Common Errors:

• Using "of" instead of "for" in phrases like "in charge of" or "responsible for."

• Mixing up prepositions, such as "interested in" being wrongly written as "interested of."

Q2. Answer: (c) against the clock

The correct answer is '3' i.e. against the clock.

Key Points

• The phrase "against the clock" is a commonly used idiom that means working under time pressure or with urgency to meet a deadline.

• In the given sentence, the phrase aligns perfectly with the context, as the team is described as working hard to finalize the report before the deadline.

• Let’s evaluate the other options:

• Option 1 - "under wraps": This phrase means keeping something secret or confidential, which doesn’t fit the context of the sentence.

• Option 2 - "around the corner": This phrase refers to something that is about to happen soon, but it doesn’t describe the urgency of the team’s work.

• Option 4 - "in high spirits": This phrase means being happy or cheerful, which doesn’t convey the sense of urgency described in the sentence.

Correct sentence: As the deadline approached, the team was working against the clock to finalize the report.

Additional Information

• Idiomatic Expressions:

• Against the clock: Working quickly to meet a deadline.

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• Under wraps: Keeping something secret or confidential.
• Around the corner: Something that is about to happen soon.
• In high spirits: Being cheerful or happy.

Q3. Answer: (c) Unlucky

The correct answer is '3' i.e. Unlucky.

Key Points

• The word "hapless" is used to describe someone or something that is unfortunate or unlucky.
• Among the given options:
• Fortunate means having good fortune or luck, which is the opposite of hapless.
• Lucky also means having good fortune, which is not a synonym of hapless.
• Unlucky directly matches the meaning of hapless, making it the correct synonym.
• Successful indicates achieving success, which again is not related to the meaning of hapless.
• Thus, the most appropriate synonym for "hapless" is Unlucky.

Correct Sentence: The synonym of "hapless" is unlucky.

Additional Information

• Synonyms are words that have similar meanings. They help in enhancing vocabulary and improving sentence construction.
• Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example:
• The antonym of hapless is fortunate or lucky.

Q4. Answer: (c) in stride

The correct answer is '3' i.e. in stride.

Key Points

• The phrase "in stride" is an idiom used to describe a calm and composed reaction to a challenging or difficult situation.
• In this context, the sentence mentions that the individual took the criticism positively and utilized it as a tool for self-improvement.
• Other options like "at face value," "with a grain of salt," or "out of context" do not convey the idea of responding constructively to criticism.

Correct sentence: She took the criticism in stride and used it to improve her performance.

Additional Information

• Idioms and their meanings:
• At face value: To accept something as it appears, without looking deeper.
• With a grain of salt: To view something skeptically or with caution.
• In stride: To handle something calmly and without being upset.
• Out of context: Misinterpreting something by removing it from its surrounding information.
• Using idioms appropriately enhances communication by adding depth and clarity to expressions.

Q5. Answer: (c) I saw a beautiful sunset last night.

The correct answer is '3' i.e. I saw a beautiful sunset last night.

Key Points

• The word "saw" in the sentence "He saw the car coming too late" is used as the past tense of the verb "see", which refers to the act of perceiving something with the eyes.
• Option 3, "I saw a beautiful sunset last night," uses "saw" with the same meaning as perceiving something visually.
• The other options (1, 2, and 4) use "saw" as a noun referring to a tool for cutting, which does not match the meaning of the word in the given sentence.

Correct sentence: "I saw a beautiful sunset last night".

Additional Information

• Homonyms: Words like "saw" can have different meanings depending on the context. In this case:
• As a verb: To perceive visually (e.g., "He saw the car").
• As a noun: A tool used for cutting (e.g., "She used a hand saw").
• Understanding context is essential to interpreting the correct meaning of a word in a sentence.

Q6. Answer: (b) It provides easy access to a wider selection of items from anywhere at any time

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

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• The passage explicitly identifies the primary benefit in the second sentence: "Accessibility is its main benefit; customers may explore and buy things from almost anywhere at any time, and there is frequently a greater selection than in physical stores."

• This captures the essence of convenience and variety that defines the modern e-commerce paradigm.

• Why other options are incorrect:

• Option 1: The text states the "inability to personally inspect things" is actually a drawback of the virtual nature of online shopping.

• Option 3: The passage mentions "competitive pricing" (often lower) due to reduced overhead, not higher prices.

• Option 4: The text notes that concerns over "shipping delays" are widespread, meaning shipping is very much a part of the process and not eliminated.

Therefore, the correct answer is 2.

Analytical Insight: For exams, watch out for "absolute" words like "eliminates" or "higher/lower." Authors usually provide a balanced view, and the correct answer will mirror the specific degree of benefit mentioned in the text.

Additional Information

• Unmatched ease: Level of convenience that cannot be equaled by other methods.

• Overhead: The regular and necessary costs of running a business, such as rent and utilities.

• Discontent: A lack of satisfaction or happiness.

• Virtual nature: Existing in a technological environment rather than a physical one.

Q7. Answer: (b) Competitive pricing due to lower overhead costs for online retailers

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The passage identifies competitive pricing as an important "lure" (attraction) for online shoppers.

• It explains the reason behind this: it is "made possible by internet retailers' reduced overhead." Since online stores don't have to pay for expensive physical storefronts or large in-person staff, they can pass those savings to the customer.

• Why other options are incorrect:

• Option 1: This is the opposite of what the text says. Physical stores have higher overhead, not online ones.

• Option 3: The passage highlights the "simplicity of comparing prices," which contradicts the idea of fixed prices with no comparison.

• Option 4: The text mentions the ability to compare prices from "several providers," implying that prices differ across platforms.

Therefore, the correct answer is 2.

Analytical Insight: In competitive exams, questions about "causality" (the reason something happens) are common. The text provides a clear cause (reduced overhead) for the effect (competitive pricing).

Additional Information

• Lures: Things that tempt or attract a person to do something.

• Overhead: General expenses of a business (rent, utilities, etc.) that are not directly tied to creating a product.

• Competitive Pricing: Setting the price of a product or service based on what the competition is charging.

• Virtual nature: Something that exists in code or online rather than in physical form.

Q8. Answer: (b) The inability to inspect products before purchasing

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The passage explicitly discusses the "drawbacks" resulting from the virtual nature of e-commerce.

• It states: "Delivery-related discontent may result from the inability to personally inspect things before purchase." This is a primary disadvantage because the consumer cannot verify the quality, size, or feel of a product until it arrives.

• Why other options are incorrect:

• Option 1: The text says there is frequently a "greater selection" online, not a lack of variety.

• Option 3: While the text mentions "unstated expenses" and environmental "effects of transportation," it does not explicitly state that shipping prices are higher than other costs; it emphasizes the uncertainty and delays.

• Option 4: "Faster delivery times" would be an advantage, not a drawback. Furthermore, the text mentions concerns over "shipping delays."

Therefore, the correct answer is 2.

Analytical Insight: In exams, questions about "drawbacks" often test your ability to distinguish between a factual disadvantage mentioned in the text and a general opinion. While shipping costs (Option 3) can be a drawback in real life, the text specifically emphasizes the inability to inspect items.

Additional Information

• Discontent: Dissatisfaction with one's circumstances.

• Virtual: Existing or occurring on computers or on the internet.

• Unstated expenses: Hidden costs that are not clearly mentioned upfront (e.g., hidden taxes or handling fees).

• Overhead: The regular costs of running a business, such as rent and insurance.

Q9. Answer: (b) Concerns over shipping delays

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The passage groups environmental concerns together with other logistics-related issues. It states: "Concerns over shipping delays, unstated expenses, and the effects of packaging and transportation on the environment are becoming more widespread."

• While "shipping delays" are primarily a logistical frustration, the text places them in the same list of growing concerns that include the environmental effects of packaging and transportation.

• Why other options are incorrect:

• Option 1: Online shopping generally reduces store visits; it does not increase them.

• Option 3: The passage focuses on the environmental impact of packaging and transportation for online orders, not fuel consumption of physical stores.

• Option 4: The text mentions that online shopping offers a "greater selection," which is the opposite of limited availability.

Therefore, the correct answer is 2.

Analytical Insight: In competitive exams, questions often ask you to identify a group of items mentioned together in the text. Even if "shipping delays" doesn't sound like an "environmental" issue, it is part of the specific list provided by the author regarding modern widespread concerns.

Additional Information

• Unstated expenses: Hidden costs like taxes or convenience fees not shown in the initial price.

• Discontent: Dissatisfaction or lack of contentment.

• Overhead: The ongoing costs of operating a business (rent, utilities, etc.).

• Individualised: Tailored to the specific needs or preferences of a person.

Q10. Answer: (b) Personalized customer service due to lack of human interaction

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• The passage concludes by discussing the social/service aspect of e-commerce. It states: "Additionally, the individualised customer service experience may be weakened by a lack of human interaction."

• In physical stores, customers often benefit from immediate, face-to-face assistance. Online shopping, while efficient, often replaces this with automated systems or delayed digital communication, which can feel less personal.

• Why other options are incorrect:

• Option 1: The text describes the "simplicity of comparing prices" as an "important lure" (an advantage), not a weakness.

• Option 3: The passage notes there is "frequently a greater selection" online, meaning variety is a strength.

• Option 4: Accessibility and the ability to buy from anywhere are listed as the "main benefit" of online purchasing.

Therefore, the correct answer is 2.

Analytical Insight: In exams, questions about "weaknesses" or "negatives" are often placed at the end of the passage. Look for transition words like "However," "Additionally," or "Conversely" to find these shifts in focus.

Additional Information

• Individualised: Tailored to satisfy the specific requirements of an individual.

• Lures: Qualities that attract or tempt one to do something.

• Overhead: Business costs not directly related to the production of goods (e.g., rent, utilities).

• Unmatched ease: A level of convenience that is superior to all others.

Q11. Answer: (c) Bureaucrat

The correct answer is '3' i.e. Bureaucrat.

Key Points

• The word "Bureaucrat" is derived from the French word "bureau" meaning desk or office, and the suffix "-crat" meaning ruler or member of a governing body.

• The correct spelling of the word is "Bureaucrat" (Option 3).

• Other options, such as "Beaurocrat", "Burocrat", and "Buroucrat", are misspelled versions of the word.

Correct sentence: Choose the correctly spelt word: Bureaucrat.

Additional Information

• Definition: A bureaucrat is an official in a government or administrative system, often associated with complex procedures and policies.

• Usage Example: The bureaucrat efficiently processed the paperwork for the new policy implementation.

• Tip for Correct Spelling: Remember the root word "bureau" and the suffix "-crat" to spell "Bureaucrat" correctly.

Q12. Answer: (c) Irresistible

The correct answer is '3' i.e. Irresistible.

Key Points

• The word "Irresistible" is correctly spelt and means something that is too attractive or tempting to be resisted.

• Option 1 (Iresistible) is incorrect as it misses an 'r'.

• Option 2 (Irresistable) is incorrect as it uses 'able' instead of 'ible'.

• Option 4 (Irresistble) is incorrect as it omits an 'i' from the middle.

Correct spelling: Irresistible

Additional Information

• Words ending in "-ible" typically have Latin roots and are often used to describe qualities or conditions, e.g., possible, terrible, visible.

• Words ending in "-able" are often derived from verbs and indicate capability, e.g., adaptable, remarkable, achievable.

Q13. Answer: (a) Very close and loyal

The correct answer is '1' i.e. Very close and loyal.

Key Points

• The idiom 'As thick as thieves' is used to describe a relationship where two or more people are extremely close and loyal to each other.

• This idiom originates from the idea of thieves working closely together, sharing secrets and trusting each other completely.

• Option 1, 'Very close and loyal,' is the correct meaning of the idiom.

Correct usage in a sentence: Ever since childhood, Jenny and Lisa have been as thick as thieves, sharing all their secrets.

Additional Information

• Incorrect options explained:

• Option 2: 'Very secretive' is incorrect because the idiom emphasizes closeness and loyalty, not secrecy.

• Option 3: 'Very sneaky' is incorrect as it misinterprets the context of the idiom.

• Option 4: 'Very quiet' is incorrect since the idiom does not imply silence.

• The idiom is often used to describe strong friendships or close relationships.

Q14. Answer: (b) Ornithologist

The correct answer is '2' i.e. Ornithologist.

Key Points

• An ornithologist is someone who studies birds, their behavior, and their habitats.

• The word is derived from the Greek words "ornis" (bird) and "logos" (study or discourse).

• Biologist is a broader term used for someone who studies living organisms, not specific to birds.

• Ecologist focuses on ecosystems and the interaction of living organisms with their environment.

• Zoologist is someone who studies animals in general.

Correct sentence: An ornithologist is a person who studies birds.

Additional Information

• The study of birds is called ornithology, and it is a branch of zoology.

• An ornithologist may study bird species, migration patterns, feeding habits, or even conservation efforts to protect endangered birds.

• Famous ornithologists include John James Audubon, known for his studies and illustrations of North American birds.

Q15. Answer: (a) Misery

The correct answer is '1' i.e. Misery.

Key Points

• The word felicity means intense happiness or bliss.

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• To find the antonym (opposite), we need to look for a word that represents the opposite of happiness or bliss.
• Let us evaluate the options:
• Option 1 - Misery: Misery means a state of great unhappiness or distress. This is the most appropriate antonym of felicity.
• Option 2 - Despair: Despair means a complete loss of hope, which is related to unhappiness but not the direct opposite of felicity.
• Option 3 - Sorrow: Sorrow refers to sadness, which is close but not as strong an antonym as misery.
• Option 4 - Anger: Anger refers to a strong feeling of annoyance or hostility, which is unrelated to the meaning of felicity.
Correct word: The most appropriate antonym of felicity is Misery.
Additional Information
• Synonyms of Felicity: Bliss, happiness, joy, delight.
• Antonyms of Felicity: Misery, unhappiness, anguish, distress.
• Always look for the closest match based on the intensity and meaning of the given word while solving antonym or synonym questions.

Q16. Answer: (d) Accept

The correct answer is '4' i.e. Accept.
Key Points
• The word repudiate means to reject, disown, or deny something, particularly in a formal or strong manner.
• To find the antonym (opposite meaning), we need to select a word that conveys the opposite of rejecting or denying.
• The word accept means to agree to, take on, or acknowledge something, which is the opposite of rejecting or denying.
• The other options - reject, disown, and deny - are synonyms of repudiate, not antonyms.
Correct Sentence: The most appropriate antonym of the word repudiate is accept.
Additional Information
• Synonyms of Repudiate: Reject, disown, deny, renounce.
• Antonyms of Repudiate: Accept, approve, embrace, acknowledge.

Q17. Answer: (a) Archive

The correct answer is '1' i.e. Archive.
Key Points
• An Archive refers to a place where records, historical documents, and other important information are stored and preserved for reference or research purposes.
• The other options are incorrect in this context:
• Library: A place where books and other materials are available for reading or borrowing, not specifically for storing records or documents.
• Storage: A general term for keeping items, but not specific to records or documents.
• Depository: A place where funds or valuables are stored, often in the context of banks or safes.
Correct sentence: A place where records and documents are stored is called an Archive.
Additional Information
• Archive: Used in contexts such as historical records, governmental documents, or institutional data preservation.
• Example: "The National Archives houses important historical documents of the country."

Q18. Answer: (a) Convene the emergency meeting at 10 AM without delay.

The correct answer is '1' i.e. Convene the emergency meeting at 10 AM without delay.
Key Points
• The given sentence is in the passive voice, where the subject is not performing the action but is instead receiving the action.
• The goal is to convert the sentence into the active voice, where the subject performs the action.
• The phrase "Let the emergency meeting be convened" in passive voice changes to "Convene the emergency meeting" in active voice.
• Option 1 accurately reflects the active voice construction.
Correct sentence: Convene the emergency meeting at 10 AM without delay.
Additional Information
• Passive voice structure: Object + be + past participle + (by subject).
• Active voice structure: Subject + verb + object.
• When converting from passive to active, identify the doer of the action (subject) and restructure the sentence accordingly.

Q19. Answer: (d) The company CEO announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline for that quarter, which was a gr...

The correct answer is '4' i.e. The company CEO announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline for that quarter, which was a great disappointment for all of them, but that they would have to work harder the next time.

Key Points

• The sentence is converted from direct to indirect speech, where the pronouns, tenses, and time references are adjusted accordingly.

• The direct speech "We will not be able" is changed to "they would not be able," as the reporting verb "announced" is in the past tense.

• "This quarter" is replaced with "that quarter" to reflect the shift in time reference.

• The indirect speech maintains the meaning of the original message while adhering to proper grammatical rules.

Correct sentence: The company CEO announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline for that quarter, which was a great disappointment for all of them, but that they would have to work harder the next time.

Additional Information

• Rules for changing direct speech to indirect speech:

• Change the pronouns according to the context.

• Adjust the tense of the verb if the reporting verb is in the past tense.

• Replace time and place references (e.g., "this" to "that," "here" to "there").

• Examples:

• Direct: She said, "I will go tomorrow."

• Indirect: She said that she would go the next day.

• Direct: He said, "We are working on the project."

• Indirect: He said that they were working on the project.

Q20. Answer: (b) believe

The correct answer is '2' i.e. believe.

Key Points

• The sentence states, "I am not one of these people who believes in rumours." The highlighted part is "believes," and the task is to replace it with the most suitable option.

• The subject of the relative clause ("who") is "people," which is plural. Therefore, the verb used in the clause should also agree with the plural subject.

• Out of the given options:

• Option 1: believer – This is a noun, and it does not fit grammatically in this context.

• Option 2: believe – This is a verb that agrees with the plural subject "people," making it the correct choice.

• Option 3: believing – This is the present participle form, which does not suit the sentence structure here.

• Option 4: to believe – This is the infinitive form, which is also incorrect in this context.

• Thus, the correct replacement is "believe."

Correct sentence: I am not one of these people who believe in rumours.

Additional Information

• In sentences with relative clauses, the verb in the clause should match the number (singular/plural) of the subject it refers to.

• For example:

• Singular subject: He is the kind of person who likes chocolate.

• Plural subject: They are the kind of people who like chocolate.

Q21. Answer: (a) should be able to maintain or improve profit margins

The correct answer is '1' i.e. should be able to maintain or improve profit margins.

Key Points

• The sentence is written in a formal and hypothetical context, describing a situation where organized sellers can manage their price-lines and pass on costs to customers.

• The highlighted part of the sentence needs to be grammatically correct, concise, and consistent with the tone of the sentence.

• Option 1 is correct because it uses proper subject-verb agreement and a plural form of "profit margins," which matches the plural subject "organized sellers."

• Other options fail due to grammatical errors or incorrect verb forms:

• Option 2: "maintains" is incorrect because it mismatches with the plural subject "sellers."

• Option 3: "improves" is incorrect for the same reason as Option 2.

• Option 4: "abled" is grammatically incorrect and not a valid word in this context.

Correct sentence: The organized sellers with the ability to control their price-lines, or pass on any increase in cost to customers, should be able to maintain or improve profit margins.

Additional Information

• Subject-Verb Agreement: Ensure that the verb matches the subject in number and tense.

• Clarity: Use concise and correct phrases to maintain the professional tone of the sentence.

• Common Errors:

• Using singular verbs for plural subjects or vice versa.

• Incorrect word forms, such as "abled" instead of "able."

Q22. Answer: (a) The assignments are being completed by the students.

The correct answer is '1' i.e. The assignments are being completed by the students.

Key Points

• The given sentence is in the present continuous tense (The students are completing their assignments).

• In passive voice transformation, the tense of the sentence must remain the same, and the object of the active sentence becomes the subject in the passive sentence.

• The passive voice structure for present continuous tense is: Object + is/are/am + being + past participle + by + subject.

• Here, the object is "the assignments", and the subject is "the students."

Correct sentence: The assignments are being completed by the students.

Additional Information

• Active Voice: The subject performs the action of the verb. (e.g., The students are completing their assignments.)

• Passive Voice: The object becomes the subject, and the action is performed on it. (e.g., The assignments are being completed by the students.)

• It is important to maintain the tense while transforming sentences between active and passive voice.

Q23. Answer: (c) The captain explained, "The ship has been sailing for three weeks, and we faced a severe storm last night."

The correct answer is '3' i.e. The captain explained, "The ship has been sailing for three weeks, and we faced a severe storm last night.".

Key Points

• The given sentence is in indirect speech, where the speaker reports what someone else said without quoting their exact words.

• To convert it into direct speech, the exact words of the speaker must be quoted, with proper tense and context preservation.

• In the indirect sentence: - "The ship had been sailing for three weeks" refers to a past perfect continuous action. - "They had faced a severe storm the previous night" also uses past perfect tense for a completed action.

• In direct speech, the tenses will remain the same to maintain the original meaning: - "The ship has been sailing for three weeks." - "We faced a severe storm last night." (Changing "they" to "we" and "the previous night" to "last night" for direct speech).

Correct sentence: The captain explained, "The ship has been sailing for three weeks, and we faced a severe storm last night.".

Additional Information

• Indirect Speech to Direct Speech Conversion Rules:

• Change pronouns appropriately (e.g., "they" → "we").

• Adjust time expressions (e.g., "the previous night" → "last night").

• Maintain the original tense of the sentence to preserve meaning.

• Tense Overview in Reported Speech:

• Past Perfect Continuous changed to Present Perfect Continuous in direct speech.

• Past Perfect is simplified to Past Simple for clarity in some contexts.

Q24. Answer: (c) Q, S, P, R

The correct answer is '3' i.e. Q, S, P, R.

Key Points

• The paragraph starts with sentence Q, which sets the context of the admiral giving orders and describing the strategy of blockading the enemy port.

• Next is sentence S, which elaborates on the details of the strategy (cutting off supplies and forcing a surrender).

• Sentence P follows, describing the unexpected storm that caught the fleet off guard.

• Finally, sentence R concludes, emphasizing the desperate struggle for survival caused by the storm.

Correct paragraph: Confident in their strategy to blockade the enemy port, the admiral gave the order for the ships to proceed. Without firing a shot, they were to cut off supplies and compel a surrender. But the fleet was caught off guard as a sudden, strong storm blew in from the sea. The conflict became a desperate struggle for survival due to the unanticipated weather.

Additional Information

• Logical flow: The sentences are arranged to maintain coherence and to narrate the events chronologically while ensuring grammatical correctness.

• Tip: Look for connecting ideas and cause-effect relationships between sentences when rearranging them.

Q25. Answer: (d) Q, S, P, R

The correct answer is '4' i.e. Q, S, P, R.

Key Points

• The sequence of the sentence parts should logically and sequentially describe the Roman Empire, its achievements, challenges, and eventual decline.

• Q: "The Roman Empire was the most powerful civilisation in history at its height" introduces the topic of the Roman Empire and its prominence.

• S: "Its vast network of roads, laws, and military outposts brought a period of peace and prosperity" explains the achievements and contributions of the Empire.

• P: "However, as the Empire grew, a series of internal and external pressures began to mount" transitions to the challenges faced by the Empire.

• R: "Its gradual decline was caused by a confluence of political corruption, military overstretch, and economic instability" concludes the paragraph by describing the reasons for its decline.

Correct sequence: Q, S, P, R.

Additional Information

• Logical Flow: When rearranging sentences, always ensure the introduction comes first, followed by supporting details, transitions, and conclusions.

• Transition Words: Words like "however" (in P) signal a shift in tone or topic and help in identifying proper placement.

• Chronology: Historical paragraphs often follow a timeline, moving from the Empire's peak (Q, S) to its challenges (P) and decline (R).

Q26. Answer: (a) EDODQFH

Here, each letter of the word is shifted 3 positions forward in the English alphabet.

H → K

A → D

R → U

M → P

O → R

N → Q

Y → B

Hence, the logic followed is: Each letter is replaced by the letter that is 3 positions ahead in the alphabet.

Now apply the same logic to BALANCE:

B → E

A → D

L → O

A → D

N → Q

C → F

E → H

Thus, BALANCE → EDODQFH

Hence, the correct answer is EDODQFH.

Q27. Answer: (a) QTZDIPMPHJDBM

Observe the pattern:

Each letter of the given word is replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet (+1 shift).

Example from the first word:

A → B

R → S

C → D

H → I

A → B

E → F

O → P

L → M

O → P

G → H

I → J

C → D

A → B

L → M

Hence, the logic followed is: Each letter is replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet.

Now apply the same logic to PSYCHOLOGICAL:

P → Q

S → T

Y → Z

C → D

H → I

O → P

L → M

O → P

G → H

I → J

C → D

A → B

L → M

Thus, PSYCHOLOGICAL → QTZDIPMPHJDBM

Hence, the correct answer is QTZDIPMPHJDBM.

Q28. Answer: (a) DIFNJTUSZ

Observe the pattern:

M → N

A → B

T → U

H → I

E → F

M → N

A → B

T → U

I → J

C → D

S → T

Similarly,

G → H

E → F

O → P

G → H

R → S

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A → B
P → Q
H → I
Y → Z
Hence, the logic followed is: Each letter is replaced by the next letter in the English alphabet (+1 shift).
Now apply the same logic to CHEMISTRY:
C → D
H → I
E → F
M → N
I → J
S → T
T → U
R → S
Y → Z
Thus, CHEMISTRY → DIFNJTUSZ
Hence, the correct answer is DIFNJTUSZ.

Q29. Answer: (b) I and II follow

Analysis of Conclusions:
Conclusion I: Surveillance technology has both benefits and risks.
The statement mentions improvement in security (benefit) and privacy concerns (risk). Therefore, this conclusion follows.
Conclusion II: Public oversight and clear policies are needed to balance privacy and security.
The statement clearly says critics demand transparent policies and public oversight. Hence, this conclusion follows.
Conclusion III: Surveillance should be completely banned to protect individual freedom.
The statement only mentions concerns and demand for oversight, not a complete ban. Hence, this conclusion does not follow.
Hence, the correct answer is: Only Conclusions I and II follow.

Q30. Answer: (c) Focus on high-weightage and familiar topics

Situation:
A student has only 3 days left before an exam and half the syllabus is still incomplete.
Analysis of Options:
Watch motivational videos to calm nerves
This may reduce stress, but it does not directly help in completing the syllabus. Hence, it is not the most practical strategy.
Sleep less and cover all topics
Reducing sleep can harm concentration and efficiency, which may negatively affect exam performance.
Focus on high-weightage and familiar topics
This is a practical and effective strategy when time is limited. Prioritizing important and known topics can maximize marks within the available time.
Give up and skip the exam
This is not a reasonable response because the student still has time to prepare.
Hence, the correct answer is Focus on high-weightage and familiar topics.

Q31. Answer: (b) 2

Expression:
13 % 9 * 12 % 14
Replace the symbols:
13 − 9 + 12 − 14
Now solve according to BODMAS:
13 − 9 = 4
4 + 12 = 16
16 − 14 = 2
Hence, the correct answer is 2.

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Q32. Answer: (a) 117

Expression:

4 % 13 ? 9 $ 14

Replace the symbols:

4 − 13 + 9 × 14

Now apply BODMAS rule:

9 × 14 = 126

9 × 14 = 126 Substitute:

4 − 13 + 126

=> −9 + 126 = 117

Hence, the correct answer is 117.

Q33. Answer: (b) Offer to help them prioritize tasks and suggest they talk to HR or supervisor

Evaluation of Options:

1) Spread their issues as office gossip to get sympathy

This breaks trust and is unprofessional. Hence, it is not appropriate.

2) Offer to help them prioritize tasks and suggest they talk to HR or supervisor

This response shows empathy, support, and professionalism while guiding them toward the proper authority who can help.

3) Tell them to leave work at home

This response is insensitive and does not provide any support.

4) Ignore since it's not your concern

Ignoring the situation shows a lack of teamwork and empathy.

Hence, the correct answer is 2) Offer to help them prioritize tasks and suggest they talk to HR or supervisor.

Q34. Answer: (b) 7

Given:

Total number of children = 40

Position of Sita from the beginning = 15

Position of Rita from the end = 18

Formula Used:

Position from beginning = Total number − Position from end + 1

Children between two persons = Difference of positions − 1

Calculation:

Position of Rita from the beginning = 40 − 18 + 1 = 23

Position of Sita from the beginning = 15

Children between them = 23 − 15 − 1

= 8 − 1

= 7

Hence, the correct answer is 7.

Q35. Answer: (b) 17th

Given:

Total number of lamps = 25

Position of the lamp from the left = 9

Formula Used:

Position from right = Total number − Position from left + 1

Calculation:

Position from right = 25 − 9 + 1

= 16 + 1

= 17

Hence, the correct answer is 17th.

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Q36. Answer: (a) Only I follows

Analysis of Courses of Action:

Course of Action I: Install automated signaling systems at the crossing immediately.

This directly addresses the problem mentioned in the statement (lack of proper signaling). Hence, this course of action logically follows.

Course of Action II: Ban train services on that route.

This is an extreme step and does not logically solve the core problem. The issue can be resolved by improving the signaling system.

Hence, the correct answer is: Only Course of Action I follows.

Q37. Answer: (c) Both I and II are strong

Analysis of Arguments:

Argument I: Yes, it ensures better representation.

If voting is compulsory, more citizens will participate in elections, which can lead to broader and more representative results. Hence, this is a strong argument.

Argument II: No, people should have freedom of choice.

In a democratic system, individuals should have the freedom to decide whether to vote or not. Hence, this is also a strong argument.

Hence, the correct answer is: Both Argument I and Argument II are strong.

Q38. Answer: (a) Y

Here, the alphabetical positions are:

C = 3, G = 7, L = 12, R = 18

The pattern is +4, +5, +6.

So the next increase will be +7.

18 + 7 = 25, and the 25th letter is Y.

Hence, the correct answer is Y.

Q39. Answer: (b) E

Logic Followed:

Each letter moves 4 positions backward in the English alphabet.

U → Q (−4)

Q → M (−4)

M → I (−4)

Continuing the same pattern:

I → E (−4)

Hence, the correct answer is E.

Q40. Answer: (c) Improve the water supply

Situation:

A municipal council has a limited budget and must choose between repairing a bridge, building a park, improving water supply, or enhancing transportation. The town has recently faced water shortages.

Analysis:

Since the town is experiencing water shortages, the most logical and urgent action is to address the water supply problem, as it directly affects the daily needs and well-being of the people.

Hence, the correct answer is 3) Improve the water supply.

Q41. Answer: (d) MANTLE

Checking Options:

AGENT → A, G, E, N, T (all letters available) Yes

MEANT → M, E, A, N, T (all letters available) Yes

MANGE → M, A, N, G, E (all letters available) Yes

MANTLE → M, A, N, T, L, E (letter L is not present in MANAGEMENT) No

Hence, the correct answer is MANTLE.

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Q42. Answer: (a) Investigate by collecting evidence from both sides

Analysis of Options:

Investigate by collecting evidence from both sides

This is a fair and logical approach because HR should first understand the facts before taking any action.

Ignore to avoid conflict

Ignoring the issue may worsen workplace trust and morale.

Promote the claimant to appease

Promotion without proper investigation is not a justified solution.

Fire the colleague immediately

Taking such a drastic action without investigation is unfair.

Hence, the correct answer is 1) Investigate by collecting evidence from both sides.

Q43. Answer: (b) OP

Logic Followed:

Each letter moves 3 positions backward in the English alphabet.

U → S (−2)

V → T (−2)

Applying the same pattern:

Q → O (−2)

R → P (−2)

Hence, the correct answer is OP.

Q44. Answer: (b) OU

Logic Followed:

The second letter of the first pair becomes the first letter of the next pair, and the next vowel in sequence is added.

AE → EI

(E becomes the first letter, and the next vowel after E is I)

Applying the same logic:

IO → OU

(O becomes the first letter, and the next vowel after O is U)

Hence, the correct answer is OU.

Q45. Answer: (c) 128

Logic Followed:

The differences between consecutive numbers increase by 2 each time.

71 − 56 = 15

88 − 71 = 17

107 − 88 = 19

Next difference = 21

So,

107 + 21 = 128

Hence, the correct answer is 128.

Q46. Answer: (c) 124

Logic Followed:

The pattern follows $n^3 - 1$.

$1^3 - 1 = 0$

$2^3 - 1 = 7$

$3^3 - 1 = 26$

$4^3 - 1 = 63$

Next term:

$5^3 - 1 = 125 - 1 = 124$

Hence, the correct answer is 124.

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Q47. Answer: (a) 182

Find differences:

14 − 2 = 12

38 − 14 = 24

86 − 38 = 48

The differences are doubling each time:

12 × 2 = 24

24 × 2 = 48

48 × 2 = 96

Next difference = 96

Now add to the last term:

86 + 96 = 182

Hence, the correct answer is 182.

Q48. Answer: (d) 72 : 80

Logic Followed:

In most pairs, the second number is 9 more than the first number.

18 + 9 = 27 Yes

36 + 9 = 45 Yes

54 + 9 = 63 Yes

72 + 9 = 81 No (but given 80)

So, the fourth pair does not follow the pattern.

Hence, the correct answer is 72 : 80.

Q49. Answer: (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Logic Followed:

In dictionary order, words are arranged alphabetically by comparing letters one by one.

Circulation comes first because l comes before u in the fourth position.

Among the remaining words starting with Circum, compare the next letters:

Circumference (f)

Circumscribed (s + c)

Circumstance (s + t)

Circumstantial (s + t + i)

So the correct order is:

Circulation → Circumference → Circumscribed → Circumstance → Circumstantial

Hence, the correct order is:

Circulation, Circumference, Circumscribed, Circumstance, Circumstantial.

Q50. Answer: (a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Logic Followed:

All words start with M, so compare the next letters.

Memory (Me) comes before Method (Me but t after m).

Then Method.

Middle (Mi) comes after Me words.

Among Mo words: compare next letters

Modern (Mod)

Moment (Mom)

Monday (Mon)

Alphabetically: Modern < Moment < Monday.

So the correct dictionary order is:

Memory → Method → Middle → Modern → Moment → Monday

Hence, the correct order is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

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Q51. Answer: (b) Rs. 24,582

Given:

A capital = 80000

B capital = 60000

C capital = 40000

B increases capital by 25% after 6 months

C decreases capital by 10% after 6 months

Total profit = 120000

Formula Used:

Profit share prop. to Capital × Time

Calculation:

=> A investment for 12 months = 80000 × 12

=> A = 960000

=> B investment for first 6 months = 60000 × 6

=> B investment for next 6 months = (60000 × 125 ÷ 100) × 6

=> B = 360000 + 450000

=> B = 810000

=> C investment for first 6 months = 40000 × 6

=> C investment for next 6 months = (40000 × 90 ÷ 100) × 6

=> C = 240000 + 216000

=> C = 456000

=> Ratio A : B : C = 960000 : 810000 : 456000

=> Ratio = 320 : 270 : 152

=> Total ratio = 320 + 270 + 152

=> Total ratio = 742

=> C share = 120000 × 152 ÷ 742

=> C share = 18240000 ÷ 742

=> C share ≈ 24582.21

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 24582.

Q52. Answer: (c) 336/625

Given:

sin A = 7 ÷ 25

cos B = 24 ÷ 25

Formula Used:

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

sin A cos B + cos A sin B = sin(A + B)

Calculation:

=> cos A = √(1 − (7 ÷ 25)²)

=> cos A = √(1 − 49 ÷ 625)

=> cos A = √(576 ÷ 625)

=> cos A = 24 ÷ 25

=> sin B = √(1 − (24 ÷ 25)²)

=> sin B = √(1 − 576 ÷ 625)

=> sin B = √(49 ÷ 625)

=> sin B = 7 ÷ 25

=> sin A cos B + cos A sin B

=> (7 ÷ 25 × 24 ÷ 25) + (24 ÷ 25 × 7 ÷ 25)

=> 168 ÷ 625 + 168 ÷ 625

=> 336 ÷ 625

Therefore The correct answer is 336 ÷ 625.

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Q53. Answer: (a) Rs. 100 profit

Given:

First quantity = 50 kg

Cost price of first variety = 50 per kg

Second quantity = 30 kg

Cost price of second variety = 60 per kg

Selling price = 55 per kg

Formula Used:

Total cost price = Sum of (Quantity × Cost price)

Total selling price = Total quantity × Selling price per kg

Profit or Loss = Total selling price − Total cost price

Calculation:

=> Cost of first variety = 50 × 50

=> Cost = 2500

=> Cost of second variety = 30 × 60

=> Cost = 1800

=> Total cost price = 2500 + 1800

=> Total cost price = 4300

=> Total quantity = 50 + 30

=> Total quantity = 80 kg

=> Total selling price = 80 × 55

=> Total selling price = 4400

=> Profit = 4400 − 4300

=> Profit = 100

Therefore The correct answer is Profit of Rs. 100.

Q54. Answer: (a) 8:13

Shortcut Trick

Assume the third number is 100.

The first number (20% less than 100) = 80.

The second number (30% more than 100) = 130.

The required ratio = 80 : 130 = 8 : 13.

Therefore The correct answer is 8:13.

Alternate Method

Given:

Let the third number be x.

First number = x − (20/100) × x

Second number = x + (30/100) × x

Calculations:

=> First number = 0.8x

=> Second number = 1.3x

=> Ratio = First number : Second number

=> Ratio = 0.8x : 1.3x

=> Ratio = 8 : 13

Therefore The correct answer is 8:13.

Additional Information

Percentage to Fraction Conversion

To simplify calculations, convert percentages to fractions: 20% = 1/5 and 30% = 3/10. If the third number is 1, the first is 1 − 1/5 = 4/5 and the second is 1 + 3/10 = 13/10.

Base Value Selection

In problems where two values are compared to a common third value, always assume the third value to be 100 or a multiple of the denominators to avoid decimal calculations.

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Ratio Properties

The ratio a : b is the same as ka : kb for any non-zero constant k. Multiplying 0.8 : 1.3 by 10 removes the decimal to give 8 : 13.

Q55. Answer: (c) 46

Shortcut Trick

Net change in total sum = (4 × 5) + (4 × (−3)) = 20 − 12 = +8

Net change in average = Total change ÷ Total numbers = 8 ÷ 8 = +1

New Average = Old Average + Change = 45 + 1 = 46

Therefore The correct answer is 46.

Alternate Method

Given:

Total numbers = 8

Original Average = 45

Formula Used:

Total Sum = Average × Total Numbers

New Average = New Total Sum ÷ Total Numbers

Calculations:

=> Original Sum of 8 numbers = 8 × 45 = 360

=> Increase in first 4 numbers = 4 × 5 = 20

=> Decrease in last 4 numbers = 4 × 3 = 12

=> New Total Sum = 360 + 20 − 12 = 368

=> New Average = 368 ÷ 8 = 46

Therefore The correct answer is 46.

Additional Information

Basic Average Property

If a constant 'k' is added to or subtracted from every number in a set, the new average increases or decreases by 'k'.

Weighted Average

When two or more groups are combined, the new average is calculated as A_(avg) = (n1a1 + n2a2) ÷ (n1 + n2).

Sum Property

The total sum of observations is always the product of the average and the total number of observations (Sum = Avg × n).

Q56. Answer: (d) 35

Given:

First number = 2^4 × 3^2 × 5^3 × 7

Second number = 23 × 5 × 7 × 11

Formula used:

HCF = Product of common prime factors with the smallest powers

Calculation:

Prime factors of first number

=> 2^4, 3^2, 5^3, 7

Prime factors of second number

=> 23, 5, 7, 11

Common prime factors = 5 and 7

Smallest powers

=> 5^1, 7^1

=> HCF = 5 × 7

=> 35

Therefore HCF = 35.

Q57. Answer: (d) 54,000

Given:

Initial population = 40000

First year increase = 20%

Second year decrease = 10%
Third year increase = 25%
Formula Used:
New value after increase = Original value × (1 + Percentage ÷ 100)
New value after decrease = Original value × (1 − Percentage ÷ 100)
Calculation:
=> Population after first year = 40000 × (1 + 20 ÷ 100)
=> Population = 40000 × 1.20
=> Population = 48000
=> Population after second year = 48000 × (1 − 10 ÷ 100)
=> Population = 48000 × 0.90
=> Population = 43200
=> Population after third year = 43200 × (1 + 25 ÷ 100)
=> Population = 43200 × 1.25
=> Population = 54000
Therefore The correct answer is 54000.

Q58. Answer: (b) 11:30 AM

Given:
Thief's speed = 20 km/h
Police car's speed = 30 km/h
Thief starts at 10:00 AM
Police car starts at 10:30 AM
Formula Used:
Distance = Speed × Time
Relative speed = Speed of police car - Speed of thief
Time = Distance ÷ Relative speed
Calculation:
=> Thief's head start time = 10:30 AM - 10:00 AM = 0.5 hours
=> Distance covered by thief in 0.5 hours = 20 × 0.5 = 10 km
=> Relative speed = 30 - 20 = 10 km/h
=> Time taken by police car to catch thief = 10 ÷ 10 = 1 hour
=> Police car catches thief at 10:30 AM + 1 hour = 11:30 AM
Therefore The correct answer is 11:30 AM.

Q59. Answer: (a) 15 days

Shortcut Trick
Total work = LCM(15, 30) = 30 units.
Efficiency of A = 2 and B = 1 (Combined = 3 units/day).
Work done by (A+B) in 5 days = 3 × 5 = 15 units.
Remaining work = 30 − 15 = 15 units.
Time for B to finish remaining work = 15 ÷ 1 = 15 days.
Therefore The correct answer is 15 days.
Alternate Method
Given: Time taken by A = 15 days and B = 30 days. They work together for 5 days.
Formula: Total Work = LCM of individual time; Efficiency = Total Work ÷ Time taken.

Person	Days	Total Work	Efficiency
A	15	30 (LCM)	30 ÷ 15 = 2
B	30	30 ÷ 30 = 1	

=> Combined efficiency of A + B = 2 + 1 = 3 units/day.
=> Work done by A and B together in 5 days = 5 × 3 = 15 units.

=> Remaining work = Total Work − Completed Work = 30 − 15 = 15 units.

=> Time taken by B to complete the remaining work = 15 ÷ 1 = 15 days.

Therefore The correct answer is 15 days.

Additional Information

Relation between Time and Efficiency

Time and efficiency are inversely proportional to each other. If the ratio of time taken is x:y, then the ratio of efficiency is y:x.

Pipes and Cisterns

The same LCM method applies to pipes, where filling pipes have positive efficiency and outlet/leakage pipes have negative efficiency.

Work and Wages

Wages are distributed among workers based on the ratio of the actual work done by each person.

Q60. Answer: (a) Rs. 1500

Given:

Selling price = 1800

Profit = 20%

Formula Used:

Selling price = Cost price × (1 + Profit ÷ 100)

Calculation:

=> 1800 = Cost price × (1 + 20 ÷ 100)

=> 1800 = Cost price × 1.20

=> Cost price = 1800 ÷ 1.20

=> Cost price = 1500

Therefore The correct answer is 1500.

Q61. Answer: (c) 32 years

Shortcut Trick

For Simple Interest, use the ratio: (n1 − 1) / T1 = (n2 − 1) / T2

Here, n1 = 2 (doubles), T1 = 8 years, and n2 = 5 (five times).

(2 − 1) / 8 = (5 − 1) / T2

1 / 8 = 4 / T2 => T2 = 4 × 8 = 32 years.

Therefore The correct answer is 32 years.

Alternate Method

Given: Sum doubles (A = 2P) in 8 years.

Formula: Simple Interest (SI) = (P × R × T) / 100

=> Case 1: SI1 = Amount − Principal = 2P − P = P

=> P = (P × R × 8) / 100 => R = 100 / 8 = 12.5%

=> Case 2: New Amount = 5P, so SI2 = 5P − P = 4P

=> 4P = (P × 12.5 × T2) / 100

=> 4 = (12.5 × T2) / 100

=> T2 = (4 × 100) / 12.5 = 400 / 12.5 = 32 years

Therefore The correct answer is 32 years.

Additional Information

Simple Interest Multiplier Rule

If a sum becomes n times in T years, the rate R is given by R = [(n − 1) × 100] / T.

Constant Interest Property

In Simple Interest, the interest earned for every equal interval of time remains the same.

Compound Interest Comparison

In Compound Interest, if a sum doubles in T years, it becomes n^k times in k × T years.

Q62. Answer: (a) 10%

Shortcut Trick

Investment Scheme A : Scheme B = 150 : 100 = 3 : 2

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Given Scheme A = Rs. 2,400 => 3 units = Rs. 2,400, so 2 units (Scheme B) = Rs. 1,600
Total SI = (2,400 × 4 × r/100) + (1,600 × 5 × (r+2)/100) = 1,920
96r + 80r + 160 = 1,920 => 176r = 1,760 => r = 10%
Therefore The correct answer is 10%.
Alternate Method
Given:
Investment in Scheme A (P_A) = Rs. 2,400
Time for Scheme A (T_A) = 4 years, Rate (R_A) = r%
Investment in Scheme B (P_B): P_A is 50% more than P_B => 2,400 = 1.5 × P_B
Time for Scheme B (T_B) = 5 years, Rate (R_B) = (r + 2)%
Total Simple Interest = Rs. 1,920
Formula Used: Simple Interest (SI) = (P × R × T) / 100
=> P_B = 2,400 / 1.5 = Rs. 1,600
=> SI_A = (2,400 × r × 4) / 100 = 96r
=> SI_B = (1,600 × (r + 2) × 5) / 100 = 80(r + 2) = 80r + 160
=> Total SI = SI_A + SI_B = 1,920
=> 96r + 80r + 160 = 1,920
=> 176r = 1,920 − 160
=> 176r = 1,760
=> r = 1,760 / 176 = 10
Therefore The correct answer is 10%.
Additional Information
Simple Interest (SI)
The interest is calculated only on the initial Principal amount for the entire duration. Formula: SI = (P × R × T) / 100.
Amount in SI
The total money accumulated after the time period. Amount = Principal + Simple Interest.
Effective Interest Rate
For Simple Interest, the total effective rate over T years is simply (R × T)% of the principal.

Q63. Answer: (b) 64

Given:
a + b + c = 12
ab + bc + ca = 40
Formula Used:
$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$
Calculation:
$=> (12)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2 \times 40$
$=> 144 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 80$
$=> a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 144 - 80$
$=> a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 64$
Therefore The correct answer is 64.

Q64. Answer: (d) 571536

Shortcut Trick
A perfect square never ends with the unit digits 2, 3, 7, or 8.
Checking the given options by their unit digits:
(1) 245982 ends in 2 (Eliminated) | (2) 496838 ends in 8 (Eliminated)
(3) 178343 ends in 3 (Eliminated) | (4) 571536 ends in 6 (Possible)
Therefore The correct answer is 571536.
Alternate Method
Given numbers: 245982, 496838, 178343, 571536.
Method Used: Unit digit verification and Digital Sum analysis (The sum of digits of a perfect square must be 1, 4, 7, or 9).

Analyze 571536:

=> Unit digit = 6. Property: If a square ends in 6, its tens digit must be odd.

=> Tens digit of 571536 is 3 (Odd), which satisfies the condition.

=> Digital sum of 571536 = 5 + 7 + 1 + 5 + 3 + 6 = 27.

=> Reduced digital sum = 2 + 7 = 9.

=> Since 9 is a valid digital sum for squares, 571536 is a potential perfect square ($756^2 = 571536$).

Therefore The correct answer is 571536.

Additional Information

Unit Digit Rule

A perfect square always ends in 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, or 9. It never ends in 2, 3, 7, or 8.

Digital Sum Rule

The sum of the digits of a perfect square (root digit) is always 1, 4, 7, or 9. For example, $12^2 = 144$ (1+4+4=9).

Last Two Digits Rule

The last two digits of any perfect square must be among the last two digits of the squares of numbers from 1 to 24.

Ending in 6 Rule

If a perfect square ends in 6, the digit in the tens place is always an odd number (e.g., 16, 36, 196, 256).

Q65. Answer: (c) 34%

Shortcut Trick

Ratio of the milk solutions = 4 : 6 = 2 : 3.

Net fat percentage = [(Ratio1 × Fat1) + (Ratio2 × Fat2)] ÷ Total Ratio parts.

Net fat percentage = [(2 × 25) + (3 × 40)] ÷ (2 + 3) = (50 + 120) ÷ 5 = 170 ÷ 5 = 34%.

Therefore The correct answer is 34%.

Alternate Method

Given:

Quantity of first solution = 4 liters with 25% fat.

Quantity of second solution = 6 liters with 40% fat.

Formula Used:

Total Fat Content = (Quantity1 × Fat %1) + (Quantity2 × Fat %2)

Final Fat Percentage = (Total Fat Content ÷ Total Quantity) × 100

=> Fat in 4 liters of solution = 4 × (25 ÷ 100) = 1.0 liter

=> Fat in 6 liters of solution = 6 × (40 ÷ 100) = 2.4 liters

=> Total quantity of final mixture = 4 + 6 = 10 liters

=> Total fat in final mixture = 1.0 + 2.4 = 3.4 liters

=> Final fat percentage = (3.4 ÷ 10) × 100 = 34%

Therefore The correct answer is 34%.

Additional Information

Rule of Alligation

It states that the ratio of the quantities is the inverse ratio of the differences from the mean: (Quantity1 ÷ Quantity2) = (C2 − M) ÷ (M − C1), where M is the mean value.

Weighted Average

The combined average of two or more groups can be calculated using A_(avg) = (n1a1 + n2a2 + ...) ÷ (n1 + n2 + ...).

Percentage Concentration

In mixture problems, concentration refers to the amount of solute (like fat or salt) present in the total volume of the solution.

Q66. Answer: (c) 72.8

Given:

Increase in radius = 20%

Formula Used:

Volume of sphere = $4\pi r^3 \div 3$

Volume prop. to r^3

Calculation:

=> New radius = r × (1 + 20 ÷ 100)
=> New radius = 1.2r
=> New volume prop. to $(1.2r)^3$
=> New volume prop. to $1.2^3 \times r^3$
=> New volume prop. to $1.728r^3$
=> Increase factor = 1.728 − 1
=> Increase factor = 0.728
=> Percentage increase = 0.728 × 100
=> Percentage increase = 72.8%
Therefore The correct answer is 72.8%.

Q67. Answer: (d) 2000/3π cm³

Given:
Total surface area of hemisphere = 300π
Formula Used:
Total surface area of hemisphere = $3\pi r^2$
Volume of hemisphere = $2\pi r^3 \div 3$
Calculation:
=> $3\pi r^2 = 300\pi$
=> $r^2 = 300\pi \div 3\pi$
=> $r^2 = 100$
=> $r = 10$
=> Volume = $2\pi \times 10^3 \div 3$
=> Volume = $2\pi \times 1000 \div 3$
=> Volume = $2000\pi \div 3$
Therefore The correct answer is $2000\pi \div 3$.

Q68. Answer: (a) 1/2, 0.55, 3/5, 0.625

Given:
1 ÷ 2
0.55
3 ÷ 5
0.625
Formula Used:
Fraction to decimal = Numerator ÷ Denominator
Calculation:
=> 1 ÷ 2 = 0.5
=> 3 ÷ 5 = 0.6
=> 0.5 < 0.55 < 0.6 < 0.625
=> 1 ÷ 2 < 0.55 < 3 ÷ 5 < 0.625
Therefore The correct answer is 1 ÷ 2, 0.55, 3 ÷ 5, 0.625.

Q69. Answer: (d) 75.4 cm

Given:
Area of the circle = 144π cm²
Formula Used:
Area of a circle = πr^2
Circumference of a circle = $2\pi r$
Calculation:
=> $\pi r^2 = 144\pi$
=> $r^2 = 144$
=> $r = \sqrt{144}$
=> r = 12 cm

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=> Circumference = 2πr
=> Circumference = 2π × 12
=> Circumference = 24π cm
=> Circumference ≈ 75.4 cm
Therefore The correct answer is 75.4 cm.

Q70. Answer: (d) 4

Given:
$27^3 \div 3^5 = 3^n$
Formula Used:
$a^m \div a^n = a^{(m-n)}$
$27 = 3^3$
Calculation:
=> $27^3 = (3^3)^3$
=> $27^3 = 3^9$
=> $3^9 \div 3^5$
=> $3^{(9-5)}$
=> 3^4
=> n = 4
Therefore The correct answer is 4.

Q71. Answer: (b) 1304

Given:
x − y = 8
xy = 5
Formula Used:
$x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$
$(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$
Calculation:
=> $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 8^2$
=> $x^2 + y^2 = 64 + 2 \times 5 = 74$
=> $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 74 + 5 = 79$
=> $x^3 - y^3 = 8 \times 79 = 632$
=> $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$
=> $(x + y)^2 = 74 + 10 = 84$
=> $8(x + y)^2 = 8 \times 84 = 672$
=> $x^3 - y^3 + 8(x + y)^2 = 632 + 672 = 1304$
Therefore The correct answer is 1304.

Q72. Answer: (d) (1 + 2sin (x)cos (x))/(1 + sin (x)cos (x))

Given:
$((\sin(x) + \cos(x))^2)/(1 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$
Formula Used:
$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$
$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$
Calculation:
=> $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2\sin x \cos x = 1 + 2\sin x \cos x$
=> $(1 + 2\sin x \cos x)/(1 + \sin x \cos x)$
Therefore The simplified form is $(1 + 2\sin(x)\cos(x))/(1 + \sin(x)\cos(x))$.

Q73. Answer: (b) 5/12

Given:
sin A = 5/13

Formula Used:

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

$\tan A = \sin A / \cos A$

Calculation:

$\Rightarrow \sin^2A = (5/13)^2 = 25/169$

$\Rightarrow \cos^2A = 1 - \sin^2A = 1 - 25/169 = 144/169$

$\Rightarrow \cos A = \sqrt{(144/169)} = 12/13$

$\Rightarrow \tan A = \sin A / \cos A = (5/13) \div (12/13)$

$\Rightarrow \tan A = 5/12$

Therefore The correct answer is 5/12.

Q74. Answer: (a) √3/2

Given:

$\tan A = 1/\sqrt{3}$

Formula Used:

$2 \sin A \cos A = \sin 2A$

$\tan 30° = 1/\sqrt{3}$

Calculation:

$\Rightarrow \tan A = 1/\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow A = 30°$

$\Rightarrow 2 \sin A \cos A = \sin 2A$

$\Rightarrow \sin (2 \times 30°) = \sin 60°$

$\Rightarrow \sin 60° = \sqrt{3}/2$

Therefore The correct answer is √3/2.

Q75. Answer: (b) -2/5

Given:

$5x - 2y = 10$

Formula Used:

Equation of line: $y = mx + c$

Slope of perpendicular line $= -1 \div m$

Calculation:

$\Rightarrow 5x - 2y = 10$

$\Rightarrow -2y = -5x + 10$

$\Rightarrow y = (5/2)x - 5$

$\Rightarrow$ Slope of given line $m = 5/2$

$\Rightarrow$ Slope of perpendicular line $= -1 \div (5/2)$

$\Rightarrow$ Slope $= -2/5$

Therefore The correct answer is −2/5.

Q76. Answer: (b) Debala Mitra

The correct answer is Debala Mitra.

Key Points

• Debala Mitra was the first woman Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), serving from 1981 to 1983.

• She was a renowned archaeologist and a distinguished scholar in Buddhist studies.

• During her tenure as Director-General, Mitra conducted significant archaeological excavations and conservation projects, including the protection of Buddhist monuments and sites such as Sanchi, Ajanta, and Ellora.

• Her work emphasized the preservation of India's cultural heritage and contributed to the global recognition of Indian archaeological sites.

• Mitra was widely respected for her scholarly contributions, including her academic publications on Buddhist art and architecture.

Additional Information

• Archaeological Survey of India (ASI):

• The Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham, who is regarded as the "Father of Indian Archaeology."

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• It functions under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India, and is responsible for the archaeological research, conservation, and protection of cultural monuments in India.

• ASI oversees the maintenance of more than 3,600 protected monuments, including sites of historical importance like the Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, and Khajuraho temples.

• The organization plays a significant role in UNESCO World Heritage Site conservation projects in India.

• Buddhist Art and Architecture:

• Buddhist architecture in India includes stupas, rock-cut caves, and monasteries, with prominent examples being Sanchi Stupa, Ajanta, and Ellora caves.

• The Sanchi Stupa, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is one of the oldest stone structures in India and a significant monument of Buddhism.

• Rock-cut caves such as Ajanta and Ellora are famous for their intricate paintings, sculptures, and carvings.

• These sites reflect the evolution of Buddhist art from the Mauryan period to the Gupta era.

• Other Prominent Archaeologists in India:

• Alexander Cunningham: Founder of ASI and notable for his surveys of Buddhist sites.

• R.E.M. Wheeler: Known for introducing scientific excavation techniques in Indian archaeology.

• John Marshall: Played a crucial role in the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization.

• Amalananda Ghosh: Worked extensively on the Harappan Civilization.

• Women in Indian Archaeology:

• Debala Mitra was a trailblazer and served as an inspiration for women in archaeology.

• Her contributions paved the way for greater representation of women in archaeological research and cultural heritage conservation.

• She demonstrated that women could lead significant institutions like ASI and contribute to the preservation of India’s rich history.

Important Points

• Director-General of ASI: The position of Director-General is the highest-ranking official in the ASI, responsible for shaping policies and overseeing archaeological projects across India.

• UNESCO World Heritage Sites: India is home to 40 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, many of which are managed and conserved by ASI.

• Conservation Techniques: ASI employs advanced techniques for monument preservation, including chemical treatment and structural restoration.

• Legislation: The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 governs the conservation of monuments in India.

• Historical Importance: ASI’s efforts ensure that India’s rich cultural heritage is preserved for future generations while promoting tourism and education.

Q77. Answer: (b) N. Chandrababu Naidu

The correct answer is N. Chandrababu Naidu.

Key Points

• N. Chandrababu Naidu is a prominent Indian politician and the President of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP), which was founded by his father-in-law Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (NTR).

• He has served as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh multiple times, first assuming office in 1995 and leading the state through various terms with a focus on economic growth and technological development.

• Under his leadership, Andhra Pradesh saw significant growth in the IT sector, earning him the title of the "IT Visionary of India." His efforts transformed Hyderabad into a global IT hub, with the establishment of major tech parks like Cyberabad and HITEC City.

• In the 2024 Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly elections, his party, the TDP, secured a majority, leading to his swearing-in as the Chief Minister of the state in June 2024.

• Naidu is known for his administrative expertise and focus on development projects, including improving infrastructure, agriculture, and governance systems in Andhra Pradesh.

Additional Information

• N. Chandrababu Naidu's Political Career:

• He became the youngest assembly member and a minister at the age of 28 in the Congress government of Andhra Pradesh in 1978.

• In 1983, he joined the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) and became a key player in its organizational structure.

• He served as the Leader of the Opposition in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly during multiple terms when TDP lost power.

• Achievements as Chief Minister:

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• Naidu's tenure is noted for his focus on economic reforms, making Andhra Pradesh a business-friendly state.

• He introduced various welfare schemes, including programs aimed at improving agriculture and irrigation, such as the Pattiseema Lift Irrigation Project.

• He played a pivotal role in the division of Andhra Pradesh and oversaw the development of the new state capital, Amaravati.

• Telugu Desam Party (TDP):

• The TDP was established in 1982 by NTR to represent the interests of the Telugu-speaking people.

• It has been a major political party in Andhra Pradesh, with its ideology based on regionalism, development, and welfare.

• Other Candidates in the Question:

• Revanth Reddy: A prominent Congress leader from Telangana, not Andhra Pradesh, making this option incorrect.

• Mohan Yadav: A BJP leader from Madhya Pradesh, unrelated to Andhra Pradesh politics.

• Vishnu Deo Sai: A BJP leader from Chhattisgarh, also unrelated to Andhra Pradesh politics.

Important Points

• Economic Vision: Naidu's policies focused on digital governance, e-governance initiatives like e-Seva, and promoting IT and software exports.

• Challenges Faced: His tenure saw challenges, including public dissatisfaction with agricultural reforms and the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.

• Recognition: He has received several awards, including the IT Indian of the Millennium by India Today and recognition as South Asian of the Year by the Time Asia Magazine in 1999.

Q78. Answer: (a) NITI Aayog

The correct answer is NITI Aayog.

Key Points

• NITI Aayog is a premier policy think tank of the Government of India, established in 2015 to replace the Planning Commission.

• On February 2025, NITI Aayog launched a policy report titled 'Expanding Quality Higher Education through States and State Public Universities'. This report aimed to improve the quality and accessibility of higher education in India.

• The report emphasized the role of state governments and state public universities in transforming the higher education landscape by addressing challenges such as funding, governance, and infrastructure.

• NITI Aayog’s initiative aligns with its mandate to foster cooperative federalism and provide strategic policy guidance to states for sustainable development.

• The report highlights the importance of empowering state universities to cater to the needs of diverse populations and enhance their contribution to India’s economic and social progress.

Additional Information

• NITI Aayog:

• Established on January 1, 2015, it replaced the Planning Commission to better align with contemporary economic realities.

• Its primary objectives include fostering cooperative federalism, formulating long-term policies, and promoting sustainable development.

• NITI Aayog plays a pivotal role in strategizing and implementing initiatives such as Digital India, Atal Innovation Mission, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

• Higher Education in India:

• India has one of the largest higher education systems globally, with over 1,000 universities and 40,000 colleges.

• State universities and colleges cater to a significant portion of students, especially from rural and economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

• Challenges include insufficient funding, lack of infrastructure, and governance issues.

• Policy interventions like the above-mentioned report aim to address these gaps and improve the overall quality of education.

• Relevant Government Policies:

• National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: Focuses on universalizing education, improving governance, and promoting multidisciplinary learning.

• Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA): Aims to provide strategic funding to state higher education institutions for infrastructure development and quality enhancement.

• Study in India Initiative: Promotes India as a global education hub and aims to attract international students.

• Importance of State Public Universities:

• State universities account for a large proportion of higher education enrollments, providing education at affordable costs.

• They play a critical role in regional development and cater to diverse linguistic and cultural groups.

• Strengthening state universities is vital for achieving equitable access to quality education across India.

Important Points

• NITI Aayog's Role in Education:

• Acts as a think tank for the central and state governments, providing evidence-based recommendations.

• Focuses on innovation, technology integration, and partnerships to strengthen India's education system.

• Collaborates with international organizations and experts to bring global best practices to India.

• Emphasizes data-driven policy formulation to address challenges such as access, equity, and quality.

• Significance of Reports like 'Expanding Quality Higher Education':

• Provides actionable insights for policymakers to address systemic issues in higher education.

• Serves as a roadmap for improving governance, infrastructure, and funding mechanisms in state universities.

• Encourages public-private partnerships and innovative solutions to enhance educational outcomes.

Q79. Answer: (d) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

The correct answer is Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

Key Points

• The Swavalambini initiative was launched in March 2025 by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to promote women entrepreneurship across India.

• The initiative focuses on empowering women by providing access to skill development programs, mentorship, and financial support to enhance their participation in entrepreneurial activities.

• It aims to create an enabling ecosystem for women entrepreneurs through partnerships with financial institutions, industry bodies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

• The program emphasizes capacity building among women through specialized courses, workshops, and training programs tailored to their needs.

• Under this initiative, the government seeks to address barriers such as lack of access to credit, technology, and market linkages, which have historically limited women's entrepreneurial potential.

Additional Information

• Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:

• Established in 2014, this ministry is responsible for coordinating skill development efforts across India.

• It oversees initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), which aims to provide short-term skill training to youth.

• The ministry collaborates with industry leaders to align skill development programs with market needs and to promote entrepreneurship.

• It aims to bridge the gap between workforce requirements and skill availability through focused programs and policies.

• Women Entrepreneurship in India:

• Women entrepreneurs account for approximately 14% of total entrepreneurs in India, according to government data.

• They face challenges such as limited access to funding, societal norms, and inadequate networking opportunities.

• Government initiatives like Stand-Up India and Mahila E-Haat aim to support women entrepreneurs by providing funding and market access.

• Promoting women entrepreneurship is critical for achieving inclusive economic growth and gender equality in the workforce.

• Skill Development Programs for Women:

• Various programs have been launched to enhance women's skills, such as the National Skill Development Mission and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

• These programs emphasize hands-on training, digital literacy, and sector-specific skills, such as textiles, handicrafts, and IT services.

• Special focus is given to rural women to boost their participation in economic activities through self-employment opportunities.

• Economic Impact of Women Entrepreneurs:

• Encouraging women in entrepreneurship contributes significantly to GDP growth and employment generation.

• Studies indicate that closing the gender gap in entrepreneurship could increase India's GDP by 27%.

• Women entrepreneurs bring diverse perspectives and innovative approaches to business, fostering economic resilience and sustainability.

Important Points

• Stand-Up India Scheme:

• Launched in 2016, this scheme provides loans ranging from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 1 crore for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs.

• It aims to promote entrepreneurship by facilitating access to bank loans for greenfield projects.

• Mahila E-Haat:

• An online marketing platform launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to support women entrepreneurs.
• It showcases products made by women to enable direct consumer purchase, enhancing their market reach.
• MUDRA Scheme:
• This scheme provides financial assistance to micro and small enterprises, including women-led businesses.
• It offers loans under three categories: Shishu, Kishore, and Tarun, depending on the funding needs.
• National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:
• Introduced in 2015, this policy emphasizes the development of entrepreneurial skills and fostering innovation.
• It encourages women's participation in skill development programs and entrepreneurial ventures.

Q80. Answer: (c) Both I and II

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):
• The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is an initiative introduced by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in 2017.
• It aims to provide reliable estimates of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) for both rural and urban areas.
• PLFS is released annually and quarterly to ensure the availability of continuous employment-related statistics in India. Statement I is correct.
• Monthly Infrastructure Performance Review Report:
• The Monthly Infrastructure Performance Review Report is another publication under MoSPI.
• It provides a monthly overview of the performance of infrastructure sectors in India, such as railways, roads, ports, civil aviation, and telecommunications.
• The report is aimed at tracking the progress of infrastructure projects and identifying bottlenecks in implementation. Statement II is correct.
• Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI):
• MoSPI is the nodal agency for statistical activities in India and is responsible for conducting surveys and releasing reports on various socio-economic indicators.
• It ensures data transparency, reliability, and accessibility for policymakers and researchers.

Additional Information

• Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):
• The PLFS includes data on employment trends across various sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, and services.
• The survey provides a detailed analysis of employment by age group, education level, and gender.
• It also focuses on informal employment, which constitutes a significant portion of India's workforce.
• Estimates are provided for both rural and urban areas, offering a comprehensive picture of India's labour market.
• Monthly Infrastructure Performance Review Report:
• This report is essential for assessing the growth and challenges in infrastructure development.
• It highlights key metrics such as project completion rates, budget utilization, and delays.
• It supports government initiatives like Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat by identifying critical areas for intervention.
• Focus is also given to sustainability and environmental impact in infrastructure projects.
• Role of MoSPI:
• MoSPI oversees major surveys, including the Annual Survey of Industries, Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, and Economic Census.
• It collaborates with other government departments and international organizations to ensure data consistency and comparability.
• MoSPI also plays a key role in monitoring progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Important Points

• Importance of Labour Market Data:
• Labour market data is critical for addressing unemployment and underemployment issues in India.
• It helps in designing and implementing schemes like MGNREGA and Skill India.
• Accurate statistics enable evidence-based policymaking to boost economic growth and reduce poverty.
• Infrastructure Development in India:
• Infrastructure is a key driver of economic growth, contributing to sectors like transportation, energy, and communication.
• Government programs like Bharatmala and SagarMala aim to enhance connectivity and trade efficiency.

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• The Monthly Infrastructure Report aids in tracking the success of such initiatives and ensuring timely completion of projects.

Q81. Answer: (a) Rajasthan

The correct answer is Rajasthan.

Key Points

• The Sudasari Great Indian Bustard Breeding Centre is located in the state of Rajasthan, specifically within the Desert National Park near Jaisalmer.

• Rajasthan is home to the largest population of the Great Indian Bustard, a critically endangered bird species native to the Indian subcontinent.

• The breeding center was established as part of the Conservation Breeding Programme under the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) to protect and increase the dwindling population of the species.

• The Great Indian Bustard is primarily found in arid and semi-arid grasslands, which are abundant in Rajasthan, making it the ideal location for conservation efforts.

• The breeding center also focuses on habitat restoration and public awareness campaigns to minimize threats like habitat destruction, poaching, and infrastructure development.

Additional Information

• Great Indian Bustard:

• The Great Indian Bustard (Ardeotis nigriceps) is one of the heaviest flying birds, with a height of up to 1 meter and a weight ranging from 8–15 kilograms.

• It is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List due to habitat loss, hunting, and human disturbances.

• The bird is culturally significant and has been declared the State Bird of Rajasthan.

• Its population is estimated to be fewer than 150 individuals, primarily concentrated in Rajasthan.

• Desert National Park:

• Located in the Thar Desert near Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, the Desert National Park spans an area of 3162 square kilometers.

• It is one of the primary habitats of the Great Indian Bustard and includes sandy dunes, rocky terrain, and salt lakes.

• Several conservation programs for the Great Indian Bustard are carried out here under the guidance of the Wildlife Institute of India and the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change.

• Conservation Efforts:

• India launched the Species Recovery Programme under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, focusing on critically endangered species like the Great Indian Bustard.

• The breeding center at Sudasari focuses on captive breeding, habitat restoration, and community engagement to reduce anthropogenic pressures.

• The government has also implemented eco-sensitive zones around Desert National Park to limit infrastructure development.

• Threats to the Great Indian Bustard:

• Major threats include habitat loss due to agricultural expansion, industrialization, and urbanization.

• Collisions with power lines in their habitat areas have been identified as a significant cause of mortality.

• Conservation efforts are hindered by a lack of public awareness and community participation.

Important Points

• Habitat Restoration: Grassland habitats are being restored to ensure the survival of the Great Indian Bustard, with efforts to reduce human disturbances like grazing and farming.

• Captive Breeding Programme: The Sudasari Breeding Centre has successfully bred and released bustards into the wild to increase their population.

• Public Awareness: The government conducts campaigns to educate local communities on the importance of conserving the Great Indian Bustard and its habitat.

• International Recognition: The Great Indian Bustard was highlighted in the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) COP-13, hosted by India in 2020, to garner global support for its conservation.

Q82. Answer: (d) Vikram Seth

The correct answer is Vikram Seth.

Key Points

• Vikram Seth is the author of the travel book titled "From Heaven Lake: Travels Through Sinkiang and Tibet."

• The book is a memoir of Seth’s journey through Sinkiang (Xinjiang) and Tibet, which he undertook while studying at Nanjing University in China.

• It won the prestigious Thomas Cook Travel Book Award, which is awarded to outstanding travel literature.

• This book provides deep insights into the culture, traditions, and landscapes of the regions Seth traversed, making it a

masterpiece in travel writing.

• Vikram Seth is also well-known for his versatility as a writer, having authored other famous works such as "A Suitable Boy" and "The Golden Gate."

Additional Information

• About Vikram Seth:

• Born on 20 June 1952, in Kolkata, India, Vikram Seth is one of India's most celebrated writers.

• He has written novels, poetry, and travelogues that have earned him both national and international acclaim.

• Seth's writing style is characterized by its lyrical prose, deep characterizations, and vivid descriptions.

• About the Book "From Heaven Lake":

• The book is based on a journey that Seth undertook in the 1980s while he was a student in China.

• It showcases his experiences traveling across remote landscapes of Sinkiang and Tibet, often relying on hitchhiking and local transportation.

• Seth's narrative captures the intricate details of the geography, people, and political issues of the regions.

• The book is highly praised for its blend of travel writing, cultural observation, and personal reflection.

• Thomas Cook Travel Book Award:

• The Thomas Cook Travel Book Award was established in 1980 to recognize excellence in travel literature.

• It was awarded annually until 2004, when it was discontinued.

• This award celebrated authors who captured the essence of travel and exploration through their writing.

• Other Works of Vikram Seth:

• "A Suitable Boy": A widely acclaimed novel known for its detailed portrayal of post-independence India.

• "The Golden Gate": A novel written in verse, set in the United States, exploring the lives and relationships of young professionals.

• "An Equal Music": A novel about love and music, revolving around a violinist and his personal journey.

Important Points

• Travel Writing as a Genre:

• Travel writing combines elements of narrative, observation, and personal reflection to depict journeys and explorations.

• It often includes descriptions of landscapes, cultures, and people, offering readers a glimpse into unfamiliar places.

• Renowned travel writers apart from Vikram Seth include Paul Theroux, Bill Bryson, and Elizabeth Gilbert.

• Historical Context of the Book:

• The journey described in "From Heaven Lake" occurred during a period when China's socio-political landscape was undergoing significant changes.

• The book provides valuable insights into China's remote regions, which were not commonly explored by travelers at the time.

• Significance of the Title:

• The title "From Heaven Lake" refers to a stunning lake in Sinkiang (Xinjiang), symbolizing the beauty and mystique of the region.

• The title also reflects the spiritual and transformative aspects of Seth's journey.

Q83. Answer: (a) Flute

The correct answer is Flute.

Key Points

• The 'Vamsi' is a traditional instrument of Tamil Nadu, which refers to a type of flute.

• In the context of Indian classical music, the flute is an important wind instrument and is often associated with Lord Krishna in Indian mythology.

• The Vamsi, as used in Tamil Nadu, is traditionally made of bamboo, which gives it a distinct sound compared to modern metal flutes.

• The instrument is widely used in Carnatic music, a classical music tradition of Southern India, and it plays an essential role in devotional and folk music.

• The flute is known for its melodious, soothing tones, and its simplicity in construction allows it to produce a wide range of notes and expressions, making it versatile across different musical genres.

Additional Information

• Flute in Indian Tradition:

• The flute is one of the oldest known wind instruments and has been used in various forms across the world, including India.

• In Indian mythology, the flute is closely associated with Lord Krishna, who is often depicted playing the instrument, symbolizing divine music and spirituality.

• There are two prominent types of flutes in Indian music: the Bansuri (North Indian) and the Venu (South Indian), both made of bamboo.

• Construction of the Vamsi:

• The Vamsi is typically made from high-quality bamboo with uniform thickness and a smooth surface.

• It has six or eight holes that are carefully drilled to allow the musician to produce different notes by covering or uncovering the holes.

• The size and placement of the holes determine the scale of the flute.

• Role in Carnatic Music:

• The Vamsi is integral to Carnatic music, where it is used to play intricate melodies and ragas.

• It is often used in devotional music performances, temple rituals, and classical concerts.

• The tonal quality of the Vamsi complements the other instruments in Carnatic ensembles, such as the violin, veena, and mridangam.

• Other Traditional Instruments of Tamil Nadu:

• In addition to the Vamsi, Tamil Nadu is known for other traditional instruments like the Thavil (a percussion instrument), Nadaswaram (a wind instrument), and Veena (a string instrument).

• These instruments are deeply rooted in the cultural and religious practices of the region.

Important Points

• Difference Between Bansuri and Vamsi:

• The Bansuri is primarily used in North Indian Hindustani music, while the Vamsi is specific to South Indian Carnatic music.

• The playing techniques and tonal structures of the two flutes differ due to the distinct musical traditions they belong to.

• Global Recognition:

• The Indian flute, including the Vamsi, has gained international recognition for its unique sound and is often used in world music and fusion genres.

• Renowned flautists like Hariprasad Chaurasia have played a significant role in popularizing the Indian bamboo flute on a global scale.

Q84. Answer: (d) Uttar Pradesh

The correct answer is Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points

• Swang Dance: Swang is a traditional folk dance-drama form primarily performed in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is a combination of song, dance, and storytelling.

• Origin: Swang originated as a form of entertainment in northern India, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. It uses humor and dramatic elements to narrate stories from mythology, history, and folklore.

• Performance Style: The performers use exaggerated makeup and costumes and enact roles with dialogues interspersed with music and dance. The style is vibrant and engaging, meant to appeal to rural audiences.

• Themes: The dance-drama often focuses on social issues, moral values, and cultural traditions. It serves as a medium to educate and entertain simultaneously.

• Language: The performance is often conducted in regional dialects such as Braj, Awadhi, or Hindi, making it accessible to the local population.

Additional Information

• Other Folk Dances of Uttar Pradesh:

• Raslila: A traditional dance-drama that depicts the life of Lord Krishna, performed mainly in the Braj region.

• Charkula: A unique dance form where women balance large multi-tiered lamps on their heads while dancing.

• Kajri: A monsoon folk music and dance form popular in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh.

• Nautanki: A dramatic musical performance combining storytelling, humor, and satire.

• Swang in Haryana: Although Swang is most famously associated with Uttar Pradesh, it is also performed in Haryana, where it shares similarities but varies slightly in terms of style and themes.

• Significance of Swang: It is a medium to preserve cultural heritage and promote regional identity. Performances often mirror societal values and challenges.

• Comparison with Other States: While states like Goa, Kerala, and Karnataka have rich dance traditions, Swang is not performed in these regions. These states are known for dances like Yakshagana (Karnataka), Mohiniyattam (Kerala), and Fugdi (Goa).

Important Points

• Preservation Efforts: Swang is considered a fading art form due to modernization and changing cultural preferences. Efforts are being made to preserve it through cultural festivals, workshops, and government initiatives.

• Role in Education: Folk performances like Swang are used to educate rural audiences about social issues such as gender

equality, environmental conservation, and literacy.

• Accessibility: Swang performances are usually held during village fairs and festivals, making them accessible to large audiences.

• Historical Context: Swang has evolved over centuries, blending influences from mythology, religious texts, and local traditions.

Q85. Answer: (c) Both I and II

The correct answer is Option 3: Both I and II.

Key Points

• INSAT (Indian National Satellite System) is a series of multipurpose geostationary satellites commissioned by India to serve multiple roles, including telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology, and disaster warning.

• Statement I: Television Broadcasting: INSAT satellites are widely used for television broadcasting in India. They provide relay facilities for Doordarshan (India's national broadcaster) and private television channels, ensuring coverage across the nation. Hence, statement I is correct.

• Statement II: Weather Forecasting: INSAT satellites are equipped with meteorological payloads that help in weather forecasting, monitoring cyclones, and providing data for climate research. They play a crucial role in disaster management and early warning systems. Hence, statement II is correct.

• The INSAT system has been operational since the early 1980s and has been continuously upgraded to meet the growing demand for communication and weather services in India.

• INSAT satellites serve dual purposes: They support television broadcasting and weather forecasting, among other applications. Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Additional Information

• INSAT Series Overview:

• The INSAT series was launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) starting with INSAT-1A in 1982.

• It is one of the largest domestic communication systems in the Asia-Pacific region.

• INSAT satellites provide services for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology, and search and rescue operations.

• Meteorological Applications:

• INSAT satellites have payloads such as Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) and CCD cameras for weather monitoring and forecasting.

• They help track cyclones, monitor rainfall, and assess the state of vegetation and snow cover.

• These satellites provide crucial data to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for accurate weather predictions.

• Television Broadcasting:

• INSAT satellites facilitate the transmission of television signals, enabling nationwide coverage.

• They are instrumental in reaching remote areas, ensuring access to educational programs, news, and entertainment.

• Doordarshan and several private broadcasters rely on INSAT for signal relay.

• Key Contributions of INSAT:

• INSAT supports emergency communication during disasters such as earthquakes and floods.

• They play a critical role in search and rescue operations by relaying distress signals.

• INSAT satellites are also used for telemedicine and distance education services.

Important Points

• INSAT Series Evolution:

• INSAT-1 series faced operational challenges, leading to the development of the more advanced INSAT-2 series.

• INSAT-3 and INSAT-4 series introduced newer technologies to enhance communication and meteorological capabilities.

• Global Collaboration: INSAT satellites work in coordination with international agencies for disaster management and climate research.

• Future Developments: ISRO continues to upgrade the INSAT series, incorporating advanced payloads for higher resolution imaging, enhanced communication, and navigation services.

Q86. Answer: (a) For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction

The correct answer is For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Key Points

• Newton's Third Law of Motion states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This implies that forces always occur in pairs, known as action-reaction force pairs.

• When an object exerts a force on another object, the second object exerts an equal force in the opposite direction on the first object. For example: When you push against a wall, the wall pushes back with an equal force.

• The forces in the action-reaction pair act on different objects and never cancel each other. This is because they are equal in magnitude but opposite in direction.

• This principle applies to all interactions, such as gravitational, electromagnetic, and contact forces. It is a fundamental concept in classical mechanics.

• This law is responsible for phenomena like the recoil of a gun when fired or the propulsion of a rocket. Hence, the correct statement is provided in option 1.

Additional Information

• Explanation of Incorrect Options:

• Option 2: "For every action, the reaction is opposite but greater in magnitude" is incorrect because Newton's Third Law specifically states the reaction force is equal in magnitude to the action force.

• Option 3: "The rate of change of momentum of an object is proportional to the applied unbalanced force in the direction of force" refers to Newton's Second Law of Motion, not the third law.

• Option 4: "An object in motion remains in motion unless acted upon by a force" refers to Newton's First Law of Motion, also known as the Law of Inertia.

• Applications of Newton's Third Law:

• Rocket Propulsion: A rocket expels gas downwards, and as a reaction, it is propelled upwards.

• Swimming: A swimmer pushes water backward with their hands and legs, and the water pushes them forward.

• Walking: When we push the ground backward with our feet, the ground pushes us forward.

• Historical Context: Newton's laws of motion were formulated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687 and were published in his book, Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.

• Real-World Examples:

• Recoil of a Gun: When a bullet is fired, the gun experiences a backward force (recoil) due to the forward force exerted on the bullet.

• Bird Flight: Birds push air downward with their wings, and the air pushes them upward, allowing them to fly.

Important Points

• Newton's Laws of Motion:

• First Law: Describes inertia, stating that an object at rest will remain at rest and an object in motion will remain in motion unless acted upon by an external force.

• Second Law: Establishes the relationship between force, mass, and acceleration. It is mathematically expressed as F = ma.

• Third Law: States that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

• Conservation of Momentum: Newton's Third Law is closely related to the principle of conservation of momentum, which states that the total momentum in a closed system remains constant.

• Universal Applicability: Newton's Third Law is universally applicable and forms the basis for various engineering and physical sciences, including aerospace, mechanics, and robotics.

Q87. Answer: (a) Pressure = force / area

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The correct answer is Pressure = force / area.

Key Points

• Pressure is defined as the amount of force exerted per unit area. Mathematically, it is given by the formula: Pressure = Force / Area.

• The unit of pressure in the SI system is the pascal (Pa), where 1 Pa = 1 N/m^2 (Newton per square meter).

• The formula indicates that for the same force, the pressure increases if the area decreases, and vice versa.

• This principle is widely used in real-world applications, such as in hydraulics, engineering, and fluid mechanics.

• The correct formula matches the definition of pressure as a physical quantity, verifying the accuracy of the answer.

Additional Information

• Explanation of the Formula:

• Force (F): It is the push or pull exerted on an object, measured in newtons (N).

• Area (A): It is the surface area over which the force is applied, measured in square meters (m^2).

• Using the formula Pressure = Force / Area, we can calculate the pressure exerted by a force distributed over an area.

• Units of Pressure:

• The pascal (Pa) is the standard SI unit, commonly used in scientific calculations.

• Other units of pressure include atmosphere (atm), bar, and millimeters of mercury (mmHg).

• Practical Applications:

• Hydraulics: Pressure is a key principle in hydraulic systems, where fluids are used to transmit force.

• Medical Field: Blood pressure is a critical health indicator measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg).

• Engineering: The design of dams, airplanes, and bridges relies heavily on calculations involving pressure.
• Related Concepts:
• Pressure in Fluids: Fluid pressure increases with depth due to the weight of the fluid above.
• Atmospheric Pressure: The pressure exerted by Earth's atmosphere, approximately 101.3 kPa at sea level.

Important Points

• Option Analysis:
• Option 1: "Pressure = force / area" is correct as it aligns with the scientific definition of pressure.
• Option 2: "Pressure = force × area" is incorrect, as multiplying force and area does not define pressure.
• Option 3: "Pressure = area / force" is incorrect, as it misrepresents the relationship between force, area, and pressure.
• Option 4: "Pressure = (force × force) / area" is incorrect, as the equation is not meaningful in the context of pressure.
• Historical Context:
• The concept of pressure was formalized by Blaise Pascal, a French mathematician and physicist, in the 17th century.
• The pascal (Pa) is named after him to honor his contributions to fluid mechanics and pressure studies.

Q88. Answer: (b) Vyommitra

The correct answer is Vyommitra.

Key Points

• Vyommitra is a female-looking half-humanoid robot developed by ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation). It is designed to simulate human-like functions and assist in space missions.
• The robot will be sent onboard the uncrewed Gaganyaan-G1 mission, which is scheduled for December 2025. This mission serves as a precursor to the crewed Gaganyaan missions.
• Vyommitra's functions include operating onboard systems, conducting experiments, and providing feedback on the space environment. It will help assess the performance of life support systems and crew interfaces.
• It has been designed to mimic human gestures, such as speaking, recognizing humans, and responding to questions. This will help test the functionality of the Gaganyaan spacecraft in conditions similar to those faced by astronauts.
• The deployment of Vyommitra in the Gaganyaan mission demonstrates India's progress in space exploration and its capability to conduct human-centric missions in the future.

Additional Information

• Gaganyaan Mission:
• Gaganyaan is India’s first human spaceflight program initiated by ISRO. It aims to send astronauts into space and return them safely to Earth.
• The mission will consist of three phases: two uncrewed flights (including Gaganyaan-G1) and one crewed flight. The crewed mission is planned after the successful completion of uncrewed missions.
• Gaganyaan will help establish technologies for future interplanetary missions and space exploration programs.
• ISRO's Humanoid Development:
• Vyommitra is part of ISRO's initiative to develop advanced robotics for space missions. It reflects India's technological advancements in the field of artificial intelligence and robotics.
• The humanoid is equipped with sensors, cameras, and voice recognition systems to simulate human-like behavior.
• It plays a critical role in assessing the spacecraft’s readiness for crewed missions.
• Applications of Humanoids in Space:
• Humanoids help test life support systems, crew interfaces, and safety protocols in space missions.
• They can conduct experiments, provide feedback, and assist in real-time problem-solving during space operations.
• Examples of humanoid robots in space include NASA’s Robonaut and Russia’s FEDOR.
• Other Robots in Space Exploration:
• Robonaut (NASA): A humanoid robot designed to work alongside astronauts on the International Space Station (ISS).
• FEDOR (Russia): A humanoid robot developed for space missions, capable of performing complex tasks like driving and using tools.
• CIMON (ESA): A floating AI assistant used by astronauts aboard the ISS for scientific tasks and communications.

Important Points

• ISRO’s Vision: Gaganyaan and Vyommitra represent ISRO’s vision to establish India as a major player in human space exploration.
• Significance: The success of Vyommitra and uncrewed missions will pave the way for India’s first crewed spaceflight, demonstrating self-reliance in advanced space technologies.
• Future Goals: ISRO plans to leverage technologies developed in Gaganyaan for interplanetary missions such as Chandrayaan

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and Mars exploration programs.

• Global Collaboration: The program showcases India’s ability to collaborate with international space agencies and align with global space exploration initiatives.

Q89. Answer: (a) HAL

The correct answer is HAL.

Key Points

• Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is a premier aerospace and defense company in India, established in 1940.

• In August 2025, HAL received a significant order worth Rs. 62,000 crores from the Indian government for the production of 97 LCA Mk1A fighter jets.

• The LCA Mk1A (Light Combat Aircraft) Tejas is an indigenously designed and developed fighter aircraft aimed at enhancing India's defense capabilities.

• This order is part of India's efforts to promote self-reliance in defense manufacturing under the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

• HAL is headquartered in Bangalore, Karnataka, and has been a critical player in developing India's defense and aerospace infrastructure.

Additional Information

• HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited):

• Founded in 1940, HAL is one of the oldest and largest aerospace and defense manufacturers in the world.

• It is involved in the design, development, and production of aircraft, helicopters, engines, avionics, and other defense-related equipment.

• HAL has played a key role in India's defense projects, including the LCA Tejas, Dhruv helicopters, and Sukhoi aircraft assembly.

• LCA Mk1A Fighter Jets:

• The LCA Tejas Mk1A is a fourth-generation, single-engine, multi-role aircraft developed by India.

• Features include enhanced avionics, better radar systems, electronic warfare capabilities, and reduced maintenance requirements.

• It is designed for air-to-air combat, ground attacks, and reconnaissance missions.

• The production of the Mk1A variant supports India's goal of reducing reliance on foreign defense imports and promoting indigenous manufacturing.

• Atmanirbhar Bharat Initiative:

• Launched by the Government of India in 2020, the initiative aims to make India self-reliant across various sectors, including defense manufacturing.

• Under this program, India emphasizes indigenous development and procurement of defense equipment.

• The HAL order for LCA Mk1A jets aligns with this vision of boosting domestic production capabilities.

• Other Organizations:

• DRDO (Defense Research and Development Organization): Responsible for research and development in defense technologies but does not manufacture aircraft.

• AWE India: Not involved in aircraft production; focuses on other engineering applications.

• AVANI: A less prominent player in defense manufacturing compared to HAL.

Important Points

• Historical Significance of HAL:

• HAL has contributed to several landmark projects, including the assembly of Sukhoi Su-30MKI aircraft and the development of Dhruv helicopters.

• Its collaboration with ISRO on space-related projects highlights its versatility beyond defense manufacturing.

• Strategic Importance of LCA Tejas:

• The Tejas program showcases India's ability to design and produce advanced fighter aircraft indigenously.

• It reduces dependency on foreign suppliers and enhances India's defense preparedness.

Q90. Answer: (c) Agra

The correct answer is Agra.

Key Points

• Sawai Raja Jai Singh was a prominent ruler of the Amber Kingdom (later Jaipur) in the 18th century. He was known for his administrative acumen, military prowess, and significant contributions to astronomy and architecture.

• In 1722, Sawai Raja Jai Singh was appointed as the governor of Agra by the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. This position was a mark of trust and recognition of his capabilities.

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• The region of Agra was a vital part of the Mughal Empire due to its historical significance, administrative importance, and strategic location.

• Jai Singh's governorship of Agra allowed him to exert considerable influence in northern India and enhance his stature among the regional rulers.

• While serving as the governor of Agra, Jai Singh continued to focus on his scientific and architectural pursuits, which included the construction of several Jantar Mantars (astronomical observatories).

Additional Information

• Historical Significance of Agra:

• Agra was the capital of the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan before the capital shifted to Delhi.

• The city is home to several iconic architectural marvels, including the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri.

• Agra's strategic location along the Yamuna River made it an important administrative and trade hub during the Mughal era.

• Contributions of Sawai Raja Jai Singh:

• Jai Singh was a celebrated astronomer and mathematician who built five astronomical observatories across India, known as Jantar Mantars.

• He redesigned the city of Jaipur in Rajasthan, which is considered one of the earliest planned cities in India, with a unique blend of Vedic and modern architecture.

• Jai Singh's contributions to science and urban planning earned him widespread acclaim and a lasting legacy.

• Other Governorships:

• During the Mughal period, regional governors or Subedars were appointed to oversee the administration, law, and revenue collection of specific provinces.

• Sawai Raja Jai Singh also served as the governor of Malwa earlier in his career, further showcasing his administrative capabilities.

• Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah:

• Muhammad Shah ruled from 1719 to 1748 and is known for his efforts to stabilize the declining Mughal Empire.

• He relied on loyal and capable governors like Jai Singh to maintain order and strengthen the empire's hold over key regions.

Important Points

• Governorship of Agra: Agra was a significant assignment for any governor, as it was one of the most prominent provinces in the Mughal Empire.

• Jai Singh’s Legacy: Beyond his administrative roles, Jai Singh’s legacy is defined by his contributions to astronomy and urban planning.

• Subedar System: Under the Mughal administrative structure, governors like Jai Singh were responsible for maintaining law and order, collecting revenue, and overseeing the welfare of their provinces.

Q91. Answer: (b) Customs duty

The correct answer is Customs Duty.

Key Points

• Customs Duty is a tax imposed on goods that are imported into or exported out of a country, including India.

• It is governed by the Customs Act, 1962 in India, which provides the legal framework for levying customs duties.

• The primary objective of Customs Duty is to ensure that imports and exports comply with national regulations, safeguard domestic industries, and generate revenue for the government.

• Customs Duty is divided into various categories, including Basic Customs Duty (BCD), Countervailing Duty (CVD), and Anti-Dumping Duty, depending on the nature and purpose of the tax.

• It helps regulate the flow of goods across international borders, protects local industries from unfair competition, and manages trade balances effectively.

Additional Information

• Excise Duty:

• Excise Duty is a tax imposed on goods manufactured within the country.

• It is governed by the Central Excise Act, 1944.

• Unlike Customs Duty, Excise Duty is not applicable to imports or exports but is levied on domestic manufacturing.

• Excise Duty was subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime in July 2017.

• Wealth Tax:

• Wealth Tax was a direct tax on the net wealth of an individual, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), or company.

• This tax was abolished in India from Assessment Year 2016-17 onwards.

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• Wealth Tax was unrelated to import or export duties and focused on property ownership.
• Estate Duty:
• Estate Duty was a tax levied on the property passed on after the death of an individual.
• It was abolished in India in 1985.
• This tax did not involve import or export of goods and was focused on inheritance.
• Types of Customs Duties:
• Basic Customs Duty (BCD): Levied on imported goods as a percentage of their value.
• Countervailing Duty (CVD): Imposed to offset subsidies provided by the exporting country.
• Anti-Dumping Duty: Charged to prevent dumping of goods at unfairly low prices.
• Safeguard Duty: Applied to protect domestic industries from a surge in imports.

Important Points

• Customs Act, 1962: Provides the regulatory framework for Customs Duty in India.
• Tariff Rates: Specified in the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, which determines the applicable rates on various goods.
• Trade Facilitation: Customs Duty plays a critical role in ensuring international trade compliance and fair competition.
• Revenue Generation: Customs Duty is a significant source of revenue for the government.

Q92. Answer: (b) 2030

The correct answer is 2030.

Key Points

• The National Logistics Policy was launched by the Government of India on 17th September 2022 to enhance the efficiency of the logistics sector in the country.
• The primary objective of the policy is to improve India's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) ranking to be among the top 25 countries by the year 2030.
• The LPI is a benchmarking tool created by the World Bank to measure the logistics performance of countries based on factors like customs, infrastructure, international shipments, logistics competence, tracking, and timeliness.
• The policy focuses on reducing the logistics cost in India, which is currently estimated to be around 13-14% of GDP, significantly higher compared to developed countries, where it is around 8-10% of GDP.
• The policy aims to create a robust logistics ecosystem by integrating technology, digital platforms, and skill development, along with infrastructure expansion and better supply chain management.

Additional Information

• Logistics Performance Index (LPI):
• The LPI is a tool developed by the World Bank that ranks countries based on their logistics performance.
• The LPI scores countries on six components: customs, infrastructure, international shipments, logistics competence, tracking and tracing, and timeliness.
• India ranked 44th in the LPI 2018, and the National Logistics Policy envisions improving this rank substantially by 2030.
• Significance of National Logistics Policy:
• The policy aims to enhance trade competitiveness by reducing logistics costs and improving the efficiency of supply chains.
• It focuses on multi-modal transport, integrating road, rail, air, and waterways to create seamless connectivity.
• The policy promotes the use of digitization and emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and data analytics to optimize logistics processes.
• Current Logistics Challenges in India:
• High logistics costs, which are a significant burden on industries and export competitiveness.
• Fragmented and unorganized logistics sector, leading to inefficiencies in supply chain management.
• Insufficient infrastructure and lack of integration between different modes of transport.
• Steps Taken by the Government:
• Implementation of the PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan to bring synergy among different infrastructure sectors.
• Development of Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs) to enhance rail connectivity and reduce transportation time.
• Promotion of Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) to improve the integration of various modes of transport.

Important Points

• PM Gati Shakti:
• It is a multi-modal connectivity project launched in October 2021 to enable integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure projects.
• The initiative aims to bring together 16 ministries for seamless coordination and faster project execution.

• Key Goals of the National Logistics Policy:

• Reduce logistics costs as a percentage of GDP to single digits.

• Increase the efficiency of the logistics sector by addressing issues like delayed shipments and fragmented operations.

• Promote investments in infrastructure, technology, and skill development.

Q93. Answer: (d) 2000

The correct answer is 2000.

Key Points

• Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy in India was introduced in the year 2000 to promote trade, investment, and economic growth.

• SEZs are areas within a country that are subject to distinct economic regulations compared to other regions, aimed at increasing industrial output, exports, and job creation.

• The Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India formulated the SEZ policy to provide an internationally competitive environment for businesses.

• The SEZ policy was designed to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), simplify procedures, and facilitate infrastructure development.

• India's SEZs are governed under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, which provides the legal framework for their establishment and operation.

Additional Information

• Features of SEZs:

• SEZs are exempted from custom duties, excise duties, and other taxes, making them attractive for businesses.

• They offer streamlined approval processes, including single-window clearance for setting up industries.

• SEZs have modern infrastructure facilities like power supply, transportation, and communication networks.

• Objectives of SEZ Policy:

• Encourage export-oriented manufacturing and services.

• Boost employment opportunities and enhance economic activity.

• Facilitate the development of world-class infrastructure to support industries.

• Examples of SEZs in India:

• Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (Maharashtra).

• Chennai SEZ (Tamil Nadu).

• Visakhapatnam SEZ (Andhra Pradesh).

• Global Context of SEZs:

• SEZs are widely adopted globally, with countries like China and Singapore leveraging them for economic growth.

• China's Shenzhen SEZ is one of the most successful examples, contributing significantly to the country's exports and GDP.

Important Points

• Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:

• The Act provides a comprehensive framework for the establishment, operation, and management of SEZs in India.

• It simplifies the laws and procedures related to taxation, customs, and labor within SEZs.

• The Act ensures transparency and predictability in SEZ operations, attracting both domestic and foreign investments.

• Performance of SEZs in India:

• SEZs have contributed significantly to India's export growth, with sectors like IT, pharmaceuticals, and electronics performing well.

• As of 2023, there are over 250 operational SEZs in India.

• Challenges Faced by SEZs:

• SEZs have faced issues like land acquisition, bureaucratic delays, and competition from other regions.

• Global economic fluctuations and policy changes have also impacted their performance.

Q94. Answer: (b) Parliament

The correct answer is Parliament.

Key Points

• Article 3 of the Constitution of India grants the Parliament of India the exclusive authority to create new states, alter state boundaries, or change the name of an existing state.

• The process involves introducing a bill in Parliament for the reorganization or alteration of states. The President's recommendation is mandatory before introducing such a bill. The state legislature's opinion is sought but does not carry binding

authority.

• Parliament can reorganize states by separating territories, merging existing states, or annexing territories to a particular state. This ensures flexibility in addressing administrative needs or sociopolitical changes.

• Historical examples: The formation of states like Jharkhand (2000), Telangana (2014), and Chhattisgarh (2000) showcases Parliament's pivotal role in state reorganization.

• The Supreme Court does not play a direct role in altering state boundaries. Similarly, the State Legislature lacks authority to independently reorganize or create new states. Hence, the correct answer is Parliament.

Additional Information

• Article 3 of the Constitution:

• Article 3 provides a framework for the reorganization of states. It allows Parliament to create new states, alter boundaries, and rename states based on administrative, geographical, or socio-political needs.

• Before introducing a bill for state reorganization, it is necessary to obtain the President's recommendation. The opinion of the concerned state's legislature is sought, but Parliament has the final authority.

• Historical Examples of State Reorganization:

• 1956: The States Reorganization Act was passed, creating states based on linguistic lines such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.

• 2000: Three new states — Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand — were formed to address specific sociopolitical demands.

• 2014: Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh to meet long-standing demands for statehood.

• Role of the President:

• The President of India must recommend a bill for state reorganization before its introduction in Parliament.

• The President refers the bill to the concerned state legislature for its opinion, but Parliament holds the final decision-making authority.

• State Legislature and Supreme Court:

• The State Legislature can provide its opinion on reorganization but lacks authority to independently alter state boundaries or create new states.

• The Supreme Court does not have direct jurisdiction to reorganize states but can review disputes arising from state reorganization acts.

Important Points

• Constitutional Provisions:

• Article 2: Parliament can admit new territories into the Union of India.

• Article 4: Any law under Articles 2 and 3 is not considered an amendment to the Constitution under Article 368.

• Challenges in State Reorganization:

• State reorganization often leads to disputes over resources, geographical boundaries, and administrative control.

• Example: The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in 2014 led to disputes over water-sharing agreements and capital city allocation.

• Modern Implications:

• State reorganization is crucial for addressing administrative inefficiencies and ensuring balanced regional development.

• It is also significant for responding to cultural, linguistic, and political demands, ensuring harmony within the Union.

Q95. Answer: (d) Himachal Pradesh

The correct answer is Himachal Pradesh.

Key Points

• Marmagao Port, located in Goa, is one of the major ports in India. It plays a significant role in the export of iron ore and other minerals.

• The hinterland of Marmagao port includes regions that are geographically closer and economically linked, primarily for the transportation of goods such as minerals and raw materials.

• The primary regions that constitute the hinterland of Marmagao port are:

• Karnataka: This state contributes significantly to the export of iron ore and is part of the port’s hinterland.

• Goa: Being the home state of Marmagao port, it naturally forms a crucial part of its hinterland.

• Southern Maharashtra: Certain regions in southern Maharashtra are economically linked to Marmagao port for the transportation of goods.

• Himachal Pradesh, however, is geographically located far away from Marmagao port and does not have any significant economic or logistical connection to the port. Hence, Himachal Pradesh is NOT part of the hinterland of Marmagao port.

• Ports typically serve nearby regions due to logistical and economic factors, making distant states like Himachal Pradesh

irrelevant to Marmagao port's operations.

Additional Information

• Marmagao Port:

• It is located in the state of Goa and is one of India's oldest ports.

• The port is primarily used for the export of iron ore, which is mined in Goa and Karnataka.

• It also handles imports and exports of other bulk commodities like coal and petroleum products.

• Hinterland:

• The term refers to the area served by a port for the transportation of goods to and from the port.

• Hinterlands are economically and geographically linked to the port for trade purposes.

• Proximity to the port is a key factor in determining a region's inclusion in its hinterland.

• Karnataka:

• This state is one of the largest producers of iron ore in India and relies on Marmagao port for export activities.

• Prominent mining areas in Karnataka include Ballari and Chitradurga.

• Southern Maharashtra:

• Regions in southern Maharashtra, such as Kolhapur, are economically linked to Marmagao port.

• The connectivity is primarily due to the movement of goods such as agricultural produce and minerals.

• Himachal Pradesh:

• Located in the northern part of India, Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous state with no significant economic connection to ports in western India like Marmagao.

• The state's primary industries include tourism, horticulture, and hydropower, which do not utilize Marmagao port for transportation.

Important Points

• Key Characteristics of Marmagao Port:

• It is an important natural harbor situated along the Arabian Sea.

• The port is equipped to handle bulk cargo, especially iron ore, which constitutes the majority of its exports.

• Infrastructural developments at the port have further enhanced its capacity to handle large vessels.

• Other Major Ports in India:

• Kandla Port: Located in Gujarat, it is one of the busiest ports in India.

• Chennai Port: A major port in southern India handling diverse cargo.

• Haldia Port: Located in West Bengal, it primarily serves the eastern hinterland of India.

• Hinterland-Dependent Industries:

• Ports like Marmagao are critical for industries such as mining and agriculture, which rely on efficient transportation for exports.

• Proximity to a port reduces transportation costs, enhancing trade efficiency.

Q96. Answer: (d) Industry producing machines and tools.

The correct answer is Industry producing machines and tools.

Key Points

• Capital goods industry is one that produces machinery, tools, equipment, and other goods used in the production of other goods and services.

• This industry is a key driver of the economy, as it supports other industries by providing the tools and machinery required for manufacturing processes.

• Examples of capital goods include machine tools, industrial machinery, heavy equipment, robotics, and construction machinery.

• The capital goods industry does not produce consumer goods directly but instead focuses on creating goods that assist in manufacturing consumer products.

• In countries like India, the capital goods sector is considered a strategic sector and is vital for industrial growth and infrastructure development.

Additional Information

• Characteristics of the Capital Goods Industry:

• Produces durable goods that are used in the production process of other industries.

• Involves high levels of investment and technology.

• Acts as a backbone for industries like automobiles, construction, aerospace, and defense.

• Importance of the Capital Goods Industry:

• Boosts industrialization by providing the machinery and tools necessary for production.

• Generates employment in sectors like manufacturing, engineering, and research and development.
• Contributes to improving the global competitiveness of a country's industrial sector.
• Key Examples of Capital Goods:
• Machines: CNC machines, lathes, and milling machines used in manufacturing.
• Tools: Industrial-grade hammers, drills, and precision tools.
• Equipment: Construction cranes, forklifts, and conveyor belts.
• Difference Between Capital Goods and Consumer Goods:
• Capital goods: Used in the production of goods and services (e.g., industrial machinery).
• Consumer goods: End products consumed directly by individuals (e.g., clothing, electronics).

Important Points

• Option 1: Industry dealing in external commercial borrowings is not related to the capital goods sector. It focuses on financial transactions and loans from foreign sources.
• Option 2: Industry exporting food products is part of the agriculture and processed foods sector, not capital goods.
• Option 3: Industry processing raw agricultural products is part of the agribusiness or food processing industry, unrelated to capital goods.
• Option 4: Industry producing machines and tools is the correct answer, as it aligns with the definition of the capital goods industry.
• Option 5: No valid fifth option is provided in this case.

Q97. Answer: (c) Both I and II

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• Tariff measures in trade policies are tools used by governments to regulate international trade by applying taxes or duties on imports and exports.
• Export taxes (Statement I): These are taxes imposed on goods leaving a country. They are used to restrict exports, control prices in the domestic market, or generate revenue. This statement is correct.
• Import taxes (Statement II): These are duties levied on goods entering a country. They aim to protect domestic industries by increasing the cost of imported goods or to generate revenue for the government. This statement is correct.
• Both export taxes and import taxes are considered tariff measures because they involve the application of financial charges on cross-border trade activities.
• Non-tariff measures, by contrast, include quotas, licensing requirements, and standards but do not involve direct taxes or duties. Hence, only Statements I and II qualify as tariff measures.

Additional Information

• Definition of Tariff Measures:
• Tariff measures involve taxes imposed on goods during international trade, typically at the border, to regulate trade flows.
• These include both customs duties on imports and export duties on specific goods.
• Purpose of Tariff Measures:
• Revenue generation: Governments use tariffs to collect revenue from international trade.
• Protection of domestic industries: Import tariffs make foreign goods more expensive, encouraging consumers to buy domestic products.
• Trade balance regulation: Export and import tariffs can influence the trade balance by controlling the volume of exports and imports.
• Examples of Tariff Measures:
• Import tariffs: India imposes a basic customs duty on the import of goods like electronics and automobiles.
• Export tariffs: China occasionally imposes export duties on rare earth metals to manage domestic supply and prices.
• Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs):
• Unlike tariffs, NTMs do not involve financial charges but include quotas, embargoes, licensing requirements, and technical standards.
• For example, the European Union imposes strict environmental and safety standards as NTMs for imported goods.

Important Points

• World Trade Organization (WTO) Rules:
• The WTO regulates tariff measures under its General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
• It encourages member countries to reduce tariffs to promote free and fair trade globally.
• Tariff Escalation:

• This refers to the practice of imposing higher tariffs on processed goods compared to raw materials. This discourages processing in exporting countries and promotes it in importing countries.

• India's Tariff Policy:

• India uses both import and export tariffs to regulate trade and protect its industries. For example, it imposes high import duties on agricultural products to protect domestic farmers.

• In 2021, India introduced export taxes on iron ore to ensure domestic supply for its steel industry.

Q98. Answer: (a) 8.6%

The correct answer is 0.086.

Key Points

• Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population in India: As of February 2025, individuals from Scheduled Tribes (ST) constitute about 8.6% (0.086) of India's total population. This figure is derived from the latest population data and census reports.

• Census Data: The Census of India 2011 reported that Scheduled Tribes made up 8.6% of the total population. Projections for 2025 have maintained this percentage, considering demographic trends.

• Geographical Concentration: Scheduled Tribes primarily reside in regions such as Northeast India, central India, and parts of southern and western India. States like Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan have significant ST populations.

• Constitutional Recognition: Scheduled Tribes are recognized under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution. This recognition enables the government to provide these communities with special protections and development schemes.

• Government Initiatives: Various programs, such as the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, have been implemented to improve the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes, focusing on education, healthcare, and employment generation.

Additional Information

• Scheduled Tribes Definition: Scheduled Tribes are identified as communities that are socially and economically disadvantaged. They have unique cultural and social practices that distinguish them from the broader population.

• Demographic Distribution: According to the Census 2011, the total number of Scheduled Tribes in India was approximately 10.45 crore. The population growth rate among STs has been consistent with national averages.

• Major ST Communities: Prominent Scheduled Tribes include the Santhals, Bhils, Gonds, Oraons, Nagas, Mizos, and Khasi. Each community has its own distinct language, customs, and traditions.

• Tribal Areas: Specific regions, known as "Scheduled Areas", have been designated under the Indian Constitution to safeguard the rights and autonomy of Scheduled Tribes. These areas are governed under Fifth and Sixth Schedules.

• Legislative Framework: The Indian government has enacted laws such as the Forest Rights Act (2006) and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 to protect the land and cultural rights of Scheduled Tribes.

Important Points

• Educational Initiatives: The Indian government has introduced programs like the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme and the establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools to improve literacy and education among ST communities.

• Economic Development: Livelihood initiatives such as the Van Dhan Vikas Kendra aim to enhance the income of tribal communities through the sustainable use of forest resources.

• Health Disparities: Despite progress, Scheduled Tribes face challenges in accessing healthcare. Government schemes like Ayushman Bharat and targeted tribal health programs aim to bridge these gaps.

• Political Representation: Reserved seats in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies ensure political representation for Scheduled Tribes, empowering them to voice their concerns in governance.

Q99. Answer: (a) Respiration

The correct answer is Respiration.

Key Points

• Respiration is the biological process by which organisms acquire oxygen from their surroundings to break down food molecules and release energy. This energy is used for various cellular functions.

• Oxygen is essential for the process of aerobic respiration, where glucose or other organic molecules are oxidized to produce ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate), the energy currency of cells.

• During respiration, the breakdown of food molecules (mainly glucose) occurs in the mitochondria of cells, releasing carbon dioxide and water as by-products.

• Respiration can be categorized into aerobic respiration (requires oxygen) and anaerobic respiration (occurs without oxygen).

• This process is crucial for the survival of most living organisms, including humans, animals, and plants, as it provides the necessary energy for maintaining life processes.

• Hence, the correct answer is Respiration.

Additional Information

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• Aerobic Respiration:
• Occurs in the presence of oxygen.
• The complete breakdown of glucose into carbon dioxide and water releases a significant amount of energy.
• The chemical equation is: $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + Energy$.
• This type of respiration is more efficient and produces approximately 36-38 ATP molecules per glucose molecule.
• Anaerobic Respiration:
• Occurs in the absence of oxygen.
• It involves the partial breakdown of glucose into products like lactic acid (in animals) or ethanol and carbon dioxide (in yeast).
• This process produces less energy, yielding only 2 ATP molecules per glucose molecule.
• Anaerobic respiration is common in microorganisms and occurs in human muscles during intense exercise when oxygen supply is limited.
• Digestion:
• Digestion is the process of breaking down food into simpler molecules that can be absorbed by the body. It does not involve oxygen acquisition or energy production.
• It primarily occurs in the digestive system and involves enzymes such as amylase, lipase, and protease.
• Hence, digestion is not related to the process mentioned in the question.
• Photosynthesis:
• Photosynthesis is a process used by plants, algae, and some bacteria to convert light energy into chemical energy stored in glucose.
• It occurs in the presence of sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water, producing oxygen as a by-product.
• The chemical equation is: $6CO_2 + 6H_2O + Light\ Energy \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$.
• Hence, photosynthesis is not the correct answer.
• Fermentation:
• Fermentation is a type of anaerobic respiration that occurs in yeast and some bacteria, producing ethanol and carbon dioxide.
• It is used in industries for making alcoholic beverages and bread.
• Since fermentation does not involve acquiring oxygen from outside, it is not the correct answer.

Important Points

• Cellular Respiration: Cellular respiration consists of three main stages: Glycolysis, Krebs Cycle, and Electron Transport Chain, where most ATP is generated.
• Energy Utilization: The energy produced during respiration is used for essential processes like growth, reproduction, repair, and maintaining homeostasis in organisms.
• Oxygen Role: Oxygen acts as the final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration, enabling the release of large amounts of energy stored in glucose.
• Comparison: Aerobic respiration is more efficient than anaerobic respiration, as it produces more ATP per molecule of glucose.
• Mitochondria: Known as the powerhouse of the cell, mitochondria are the site of aerobic respiration and ATP synthesis in eukaryotic cells.

Q100. Answer: (a) Medicine

The correct answer is Medicine.

Key Points

• Charak Samhita is one of the foundational texts of Ayurveda, the traditional Indian system of medicine.
• This ancient treatise was compiled by Acharya Charaka around the 2nd century BCE.
• The text focuses on internal medicine (Kaya Chikitsa) and provides a detailed understanding of physiology, diagnosis, and treatment of various diseases.
• It emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balance between the three doshas: Vata, Pitta, and Kapha, for ensuring good health.
• The Charak Samhita is divided into eight sections or "Sthanas," such as Sutra Sthana, Nidana Sthana, and Chikitsa Sthana, each addressing different aspects of healthcare and treatment methods.

Additional Information

• Key Themes of Charak Samhita:
• The text outlines a holistic approach to health, emphasizing physical, mental, and spiritual well-being.
• It introduces the concept of Agni (digestive fire) as a critical factor in health, with improper digestion leading to disease.
• Preventive medicine is a significant focus, with guidelines on diet, lifestyle, and seasonal routines to maintain health.
• Other Subjects in Ayurveda:

• Sushruta Samhita: Focuses on surgery (Shalya Tantra) and is another foundational text of Ayurveda.

• Ashtanga Hridaya: A comprehensive text combining the teachings of Charaka and Sushruta, focusing on all aspects of Ayurveda.

• Important Contributions of Charaka:

• Charaka defined the qualities of an ideal physician and the importance of ethical medical practice.

• He also introduced the concept of Rasayana therapy (rejuvenation) for delaying aging and enhancing immunity.

• Other Options Explained:

• Astronomy: Ancient Indian texts like the Surya Siddhanta focus on astronomy, not Charak Samhita.

• Architecture: The Vastu Shastra deals with architecture and construction, unrelated to Charak Samhita.

• Mathematics: Texts like Aryabhatiya and Brahmasphutasiddhanta focus on mathematics in ancient India.

Important Points

• The Charak Samhita is considered a cornerstone of Ayurvedic medicine and has influenced traditional medicine globally.

• It is widely studied not only in India but also in countries like Sri Lanka and Tibet, where traditional medicine thrives.

• The text is still relevant today for its emphasis on holistic health and preventive care.

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