SSC CHSL 2025 Tier-1 (Held On: 25 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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2 questions are in Hindi and not printed here. Each one links to the online version, where you can read it.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q1. Select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of idioms/phrases.

To take the bull by the horns

(a) To deal with a dangerous prisoner
(b) To deal with a hopeless student
(c) To deal with an annoying person
(d) To deal with a difficult situation

Q2. Identify the grammatical mistake in a given sentence.

The psychological actions / of his wife / was thoroughly upset Mr. Amith / No error

(a) The psychological actions
(b) No error
(c) of his wife
(d) was thoroughly upset Mr. Amith

Q3. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate option:

The philosopher's ideas were so _____ that they challenged conventional understanding of time and existence.

(a) pedestrian
(b) recondite
(c) literal
(d) didactic

Q4. Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: ETERNAL

(a) Temporary
(b) Fleeting
(c) Infinite
(d) Brief

Q5. Choose the correctly spelt word:

(a) Palete
(b) Palet
(c) Palate
(d) Pelate

Q6. Choose the correctly spelt word:

(a) Questionair
(b) Questionayre
(c) Questionnaire
(d) Questionere

Q7. Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'

The village is further in the valley, nestled among the hills.

(a) further up the valley
(b) further ahead the valley
(c) further on the valley
(d) No substitution

Q8. Choose the best option to replace the underlined part to improve the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution.'

She remained calm by the procedure.

(a) across the procedure
(b) along the procedure
(c) throughout the procedure
(d) No substitution

Q9. From the alternatives given below, select the correct passive voice of the following sentence.

Always keep in mind that truth pervades the whole universe.

(a) Let always be kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth.
(b) Let it always kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth.
(c) Let it always be kept in mind that the whole universe pervaded truth.
(d) Let it always be kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth.

Q10. Choose the correct indirect narration of the following statement from the given alternatives:

Seema said to Meera, "Why didn't you inform your father about the problem you were facing in the hostel?"

(a) Seema asked Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she had been facing in the hostel.
(b) Seema told Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she had been facing in the hostel.
(c) Seema asked Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she was facing in the hostel.
(d) Seema asked Meera why she did not inform her father about the problem she was facing in the hostel.

Q11. Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Concomitant

(a) Separate
(b) Related
(c) Independent
(d) Detached

Q12. Change the following sentence into the Active form.

The new law was passed by the parliament.

(a) The new law passed the parliament.
(b) The parliament passes the new law.
(c) The parliament passed the new law.
(d) The new law has been passed by the parliament.

Q13. Choose the option that is the most appropriate conversion of the following sentence into Direct Speech.

She said that by the next month, she would have been living in Paris for five years.

(a) She said, "By next month, I will have been living in Paris for five years.
(b) She said, "By next month, I would be living in Paris for five years."
(c) She said, "By next month, I have been living in Paris for five years."
(d) She said, "By the next month, I will live in Paris for five years."

Directions

Read the passage and answer the following question:

In today's digital age, mobile phones have become an inseparable part of daily life. While they have revolutionized communication and provided instant access to information, they have also contributed to making modern life more restless and

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fragmented. People of all ages find themselves constantly checking notifications, replying to messages, and scrolling through endless social media feeds.

Excessive mobile use often leads to sleep disturbances, reduced concentration, and increased anxiety levels. Many young people, in particular, struggle to maintain real-life connections, as virtual interactions replace face-to-face conversations. Moreover, the constant pressure to stay updated and respond immediately can make it difficult for individuals to relax and enjoy uninterrupted personal time.

Experts suggest setting boundaries for mobile use, such as taking regular breaks and turning off unnecessary notifications. Developing mindful habits and disconnecting from screens, even for a short while each day, can help people regain focus, improve sleep, and restore balance in their lives. In an age of hyper-connectivity, learning to unplug may be the key to a calmer, healthier mind.

Q14. Which of the following sentences is written in the active voice?

(a) Sleep disturbances are often caused by excessive mobile use.
(b) Real-life conversations are being replaced by virtual interactions.
(c) Experts suggest setting boundaries for mobile use.
(d) Notifications are checked constantly by people of all ages.

Q15. Convert this sentence to active voice:

"Uninterrupted personal time is often disturbed by mobile notifications."

(a) Mobile notifications are often disturbing uninterrupted personal time.
(b) Mobile notifications disturb uninterrupted personal time.
(c) Uninterrupted personal time disturbs mobile notifications.
(d) Uninterrupted personal time has been disturbed by mobile notifications

Q16. The word "fragmented" means:

(a) Whole and complete
(b) Broken into pieces
(c) Peaceful
(d) Deeply focused

Q17. What does "hyper-connectivity" mean in the passage?

(a) Lack of internet
(b) Limited communication
(c) Staying connected excessively
(d) Using only traditional phones

Q18. What is the main suggestion given by experts in the passage?

(a) Use mobile phones all night
(b) Check notifications more often
(c) Set boundaries and take breaks from mobile use
(d) Spend more time online

Q19. Which word is closest in meaning to self-possessed?

The child was self-possessed and confident, far beyond her years.

(a) Nervous
(b) Composed
(c) Rude
(d) Silent

Q20. Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'advance'?

(a) Move forward
(b) Progress
(c) Special benefits
(d) Ahead of time

Q21. Which of the following options is NOT one of the meanings of the homonym 'resolution'?

(a) A firm decision to do or not to do something
(b) The quality of an image or screen, especially in terms of clarity
(c) A written agreement between two companies involved in a merger
(d) The act of solving a problem, dispute, or contentious matter

Q22. Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.

The chemist published a paper on _____ reactions.

(a) stoichiometric
(b) stiochiometric
(c) stoichometric
(d) stiochimetric

Q23. Fill in the blank with the correctly spelt word.

The critic dismissed the novel as _____ and dull.

(a) jejune
(b) jejuen
(c) jejoon
(d) jejeun

Q24. What is the term for a famous person's signature on a piece of paper or item?

(a) Autograph
(b) Signature
(c) Initial
(d) Emblem

Q25. Which of the following describes the writing of a person's life story, usually written by someone else?

(a) Biography
(b) Autobiography
(c) Memoir
(d) Journal

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Q26. Deepika said, "He is the son of the wife of the only son of my father's mother." How is 'he' related to Deepika?

(a) Brother
(b) Son
(c) Nephew
(d) Cousin

Q27. You witness a new student being isolated and mocked by a small group of popular students. What's your ethical decision?

(a) Ignore it to avoid becoming a target yourself.
(b) Join the popular group to fit in.
(c) Discreetly approach the new student and offer support, or report the bullying to a trusted adult.
(d) Publicly confront the popular group, risking escalation.

Q28. 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 * 12 % 9 % 10 = ?

(a) 1440
(b) 1084
(c) 1083

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(d) 1085

Q29. Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.

Statement:

All books are pens.

Some pens are erasers.

Conclusions:

I. Some books are erasers.

II. No book is an eraser.

(a) Only conclusion I follows.
(b) Only conclusion II follows.
(c) Either conclusion I or II follows.
(d) Neither conclusion I nor II follows

Q30. A series is given with one term wrong. Select the wrong term from the given alternatives.

-913, -916, -924, -937, -955, -975, -1006, -1039

(a) -913
(b) -1039
(c) -975
(d) -916

Q31. A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

11, 36, 147, ?, 1779, 5340, 21363

(a) 446
(b) 444
(c) 443
(d) 440

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: 10 @ 3 @ 4 # 14 = ?

(a) 136
(b) 133
(c) 135
(d) 134

Q33. 3 In the question below there are three statements followed by two conclusions I and II. You have to take the three given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the three statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

Some Tribe is Old.

All Old is Ancient.

No Old is Vedic.

Conclusions:

I. Some Tribe is Vedic.

II. Some Tribe is not Vedic.

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

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Q34. Instructions: For the question below, analyse the given information and conditions. Based on your understanding of relative positions and rankings, determine the correct order or position and answer the question.

Scenario: In a row of people, Peter is 12th from the left and John is 16th from the right. There are 4 people between them.

Question: What is the total number of people in the row if they are not overlapping?

(a) 30
(b) 32
(c) 34
(d) 36

Q35. Find the missing term.

SCD, TEF, UGH, _____, WKL

(a) VMN
(b) VJT
(c) VIJ
(d) VJI

Q36. Determine the next letter cluster in the series.

ABCD, GGGG, MLKJ, ?

(a) SQOM
(b) SPMH
(c) SPLG
(d) SRMF

Q37. You are given a Master Address (MA) from official records. Your task is to identify the correct candidate address that matches exactly with the master address in terms of formatting, punctuation, spelling, and structure.

Master Address (MA): G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007

Candidate Addresses:

(a) G-12, Green Park Apts, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007
(b) G12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007
(c) G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007
(d) G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007.

Q38. You are given a Master Address (MA) from official records. Your task is to identify the correct candidate address that matches exactly with the master address in terms of formatting, punctuation, spelling, and structure.

Master Address (MA): S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003

Candidate Addresses:

(a) S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Stn., Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003
(b) S 20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003
(c) S-20, G T Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003
(d) S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003

Q39. Which of the following words can be formed using the letters of the word only once?

BIODIVERSITY

Word I: DEORBITS

Word II: STEROID

Word III: VISITER

(a) Only word I can be formed using the letters only once
(b) Only word I and II can be formed using the letters only once
(c) Only words I and III can be formed using the letters only once
(d) All the words can be formed using the letters only once.

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Q40. Assuming that the data given in the statement are definitely true which of the following conclusions can be logically deducted.

Statement: Students who complete the summer program receive priority registration. David received priority registration.

What can we infer about David?

(a) David completed the summer program
(b) David might have completed the summer program
(c) David is a senior student
(d) David registered early

Q41. 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.

Which letter comes next in the series: B, F, K, Q, ?

(a) X
(b) Y
(c) Z
(d) W

Q42. After interchanging the given two numbers (not digits), what will be the value of the given equation?

2 and 5

5 × 4 + 2 - 8 ÷ 4 = ?

(a) 13
(b) 11
(c) 10
(d) 7

Q43. This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q44. In the following question, four letter-number pairs are given. The letter-number on the left side of (-) is related to the letter-number on the right side of (-) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three pairs are similar on the basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

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

(a) AH720 - FN1090
(b) EM640 - JS1010
(c) TF810 - YL1180
(d) VH530 - AM900

Q45. In the following question, four letter-number pairs are given. The letter-number on the left side of (-) is related to the letter-number on the right side of (-) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three pairs are similar on the basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

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

(a) AH720 - FN1090
(b) EM640 - JS1010
(c) TF810 - YL1180
(d) VH530 - AM900

Q46. In the following question, four number pairs are given. In each pair the number on left side of (-) is related to the number of the right side of (-) with some Logic/Rule/Relation. Three pairs are similar on the basis of same Logic/Rule/Relation. Select the odd one out from the given alternatives.

(NOTE: Operations should be performed on the whole numbers, without breaking down the number into its constituent digits. E.g. 13 - Operations on 13 such as adding/subtracting/multiplying etc. to 13 can be performed.

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Breaking down 13 into 1 and 3 and then performing mathematical operations on 1 and 3 is not allowed)

(a) 11408-10818
(b) 10806-10216
(c) 9762-9182
(d) 8644-8054

Q47. In a certain coded language 'RAKED' is coded as 'GINEU' and 'DELVE' is coded as 'HZOIG'. How will 'CARRY' be coded in the same code language?

(a) DTSDD
(b) CTSDD
(c) BWUFG
(d) BVUEF

Q48. In a certain coded language 'INDICT' is coded as 'YGLIRL' and 'NEATLY' is coded as 'DPWFIQ'. How will 'DIALOG' be coded in the same code language?

(a) JROENH
(b) KTODLF
(c) NSMGME
(d) LSOFMG

Q49. A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

PW146, OV126, NU106, MT86, ?

(a) LS66
(b) KS76
(c) LR56
(d) KR56

Q50. A series is given with one term missing. Select the correct alternative from the given ones that will complete the series.

AR54, UL109, OF219, IZ439, ?

(a) DT839
(b) CT879
(c) CU849
(d) DU867

QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q51. If 25% of a number is 80, what is 40% of that number?

(a) 128
(b) 132
(c) 124
(d) 120

Q52. The price of a product was increased by 10% and then decreased by 5%. What is the final price if the original price was Rs. 200?

(a) Rs. 209
(b) Rs. 210
(c) Rs. 209.50
(d) Rs. 207

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Q53. A man bought a pen for Rs. 45 and sold it for Rs. 60. What is the profit percent?

(a) 25%
(b) 30%
(c) 33.33%
(d) 35%

Q54. In designing pistons, two cylinders have equal heights but one has twice the diameter of the other. What is the ratio of their volumes?

(a) 1 : 2
(b) 1 : 4
(c) 1 : 3
(d) 1 : 8

Q55. Profit of Ravindra while selling a book to Meeta is Rs. 68. Despite a discount of 15% on the book, Ravindra managed to get a 10% profit. What must be the list price of the book?

(a) 880
(b) 890
(c) 800
(d) 850

Q56. A right hexagonal prism has a base edge of 5.5 cm and a height of 12 cm. The lateral faces are all painted. If the cost of painting is Rs. 22.5 per cm², find the total painting cost. Use √3 ≈ 1.732 where needed.

(a) Rs. 8,580
(b) Rs. 8,370
(c) Rs. 8,160
(d) Rs. 8,910

Q57. A father deposited Rs. 60,000 in a compound interest scheme for his son?s business when his son was 20 years old. The scheme offers 15% compound interest per annum compounded annually. What will be the total amount his son will receive when he turns 24?

(a) Rs. 1,04,940.38
(b) Rs. 1,12,450
(c) Rs. 1,45,670.45
(d) Rs. 1,66,987

Q58. Meena took a loan of Rs. 8,000 at 10% compound interest per annum for 3 years. She repaid Rs. 4,000 at the end of the 1st year and the rest at the end of the 3rd year. Find the total interest paid by Meena.

(a) Rs. 1256
(b) Rs. 1622
(c) Rs. 1160
(d) Rs. 1808

Q59. A, B, and C are partners in a Business. A and B are sharing the ratio in 3 : 4 and B : C are sharing in 5 : 9. At the end of the year, the profit received is Rs 71000. What is the share of A?

(a) Rs. 13000
(b) Rs. 14000
(c) Rs. 15000
(d) Rs. 16000

Q60. Three numbers are in a ratio 5 : 7 : 9. If the difference between the largest and the smallest number is 20, find the middle number.

(a) 25
(b) 35
(c) 45
(d) 55

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Q61. A solution containing 35% of milk is mixed with another mixture containing m% of milk in equal proportions. The mixture so formed contains 50% of milk. What is the value of m?

(a) 70%
(b) 62%
(c) 65%
(d) 60%

Q62. A mixture containing 72% oil is mixed with another mixture containing 48% oil in the ratio 6 : 16. What is the percentage of oil in the mixture formed?

(a) 58%
(b) 51%
(c) 54.55%
(d) 52:55%

Q63. If $x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$, then find the value of $x^2 - 2\sqrt{6}$.

(a) 2
(b) -4
(c) 5
(d) -10

Q64. Evaluate

$(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2$

(a) $8\sqrt{3}$
(b) $2\sqrt{3}$
(c) $5\sqrt{3}$
(d) $7\sqrt{3}$

Q65. A sphere of radius 30 cm is melted and recast into hemispherical bowls, each of external radius 10 cm and wall thickness 1 cm. How many such bowls can be made? (in approx)

(a) 188
(b) 203
(c) 182
(d) 199

Q66. In a quiz, a student was asked to find a number that is:

i) Irrational
ii) Greater than 2 but less than 3
iii) Whose square is also irrational
Which of the following could be the number?

(a) $\sqrt{5}$
(b) $\sqrt{10} - 1$
(c) 2.5
(d) $\sqrt{7.5}$

Q67. A man bought 4(3/5) kg of rice and used 2(7/8) kg for cooking. He sold the remaining rice equally in 3 bags. How much rice did he put in each bag?

(a) 9/20 kg
(b) 18/57 kg
(c) 23/40 kg
(d) 11/25 kg

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Q68. A and B started a business with initial investments of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, respectively. After 6 months, C joined with an investment of Rs. 1,50,000. If the total profit at the end of 1 year is Rs. 4,50,000, how much will C receive?

(a) Rs. 1,00,000
(b) Rs. 1,50,000
(c) Rs. 2,00,000
(d) Rs. 2,50,000

Q69. A and B are jogging around a 2 km circular track. They start from the same point and run in opposite directions. A's speed is 8 km/h and B's speed is 12 km/h. At what time will they meet for the tenth time if they start at 7:00 a.m.?

(a) 7 : 50 a.m.
(b) 8 : 10 a.m.
(c) 7 : 40 a.m.
(d) 8 : 00 a.m.

Q70. Five hundred real numbers have an average of zero. How many of them can be negative, at most?

(a) 250
(b) 499
(c) 400
(d) 398

Q71. A merchant gives a series of 3 successive discounts of 5%, 10%, and 20% on an item priced at Rs. 1,500. What is the final price after the discounts?

(a) Rs. 1,000
(b) Rs. 1,080
(c) Rs. 1,026
(d) Rs. 1,115

Q72. A librarian checks 5 novels with pages: 240, 300, 280, 260, and 320. Later he finds that the 260 -page count was wrongly written; the correct count is 360. What is the correct average number of pages?

(a) 280
(b) 300
(c) 310
(d) 320

Q73. Simplify the following expression:

((25)^4+1250+1-(25)²)/((25)²+26)

(a) 605
(b) 601
(c) 702
(d) 607

Q74. What will be the simple interest on a principal of Rs. 1600 for 8 years at the rate of 2 percent per annum?

(a) Rs. 256
(b) Rs. 240
(c) Rs. 248
(d) Rs. 340

Q75. Pipe A, B and C together can fill a tank in 9 minutes. Pipe B and C together can fill the same tank in 12 minutes. Pipe C and A together can fill the same tank in 18 minutes. In how much time (in minutes) pipe B alone can fill the tank?

(a) 16
(b) 18
(c) 20
(d) 17

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GENERAL AWARENESS

Q76. "Rajendra I" was the son of which chola ruler?

(a) Vijayalaya
(b) Parantaka Chola I
(c) Kulothunga
(d) Rajaraja I

Q77. As of 31 st July 2025, United Nations Security Council has how many members including permanent and non-permanent members?

(a) 4
(b) 7
(c) 11
(d) 15

Q78. Who took charge as the Director General of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in September 2024?

(a) Anish Dayal Singh
(b) Daljit Singh Chaudhary
(c) Amrit Mohan Prasad
(d) Kuldeep Singh

Q79. Finance Minister during her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of Jal Jeevan Mission until _____.

(a) 2035
(b) 2034
(c) 2028
(d) 2029

Q80. District Project Management Units (DPMUs) initiative launched under PM Vishwakarma scheme in July 2025 comes under which ministry?

(a) Ministry of Rural Development
(b) Ministry of Commerce
(c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(d) Ministry of Agriculture

Q81. Which of the following sports was invented by Dr. James Naismith in 1891?

(a) Basketball
(b) Cricket
(c) Hockey
(d) Polo

Q82. Who among the following was part of the gold medal winning Indian hockey team of 1928 Summer Olympics?

(a) Balbir Singh Sr.
(b) Major Dhyan Chand
(c) KD Jadhav
(d) Sarangapani Raman

Q83. The game of judo was invented in the year _____.

(a) 1782
(b) 1882
(c) 1812
(d) 1712

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Q84. India's first Public Private Partnership Green Waste Processing plant has been set up in _____.

(a) Indore
(b) Patna
(c) Ranchi
(d) Jamshedpur

Q85. 'Mando' is a slow verse and refrain composition dealing with love, tragedy and both social injustice and political resistance. It is related to which Indian state?

(a) Goa
(b) Uttarakhand
(c) Bihar
(d) Tamil Nadu

Q86. Who is the author of the book 'War Talk'?

(a) Arundhati Roy
(b) Anita Desai
(c) Shobhaa De
(d) Githa Hariharan

Q87. Who is the author of the book 'Ladies Coupe'?

(a) Leila Seth
(b) Anita Nair
(c) Twinkle Khanna
(d) Nirupama Rao

Q88. 'Tulip Festival' is celebrated in which of the following city?

(a) Srinagar
(b) Patna
(c) Kolkata
(d) Mumbai

Q89. Which district is home to the Bhitrigaon (Bhitargaon) temple, a fine example of Gupta architecture?

(a) Jhansi
(b) Kanpur
(c) Gwalior
(d) Allahabad

Q90. 'Badhai' is a famous dance performed in which of the following state?

(a) Assam
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Gujarat

Q91. Which of the following is the India's first interplanetary mission?

(a) Mangalyaan
(b) Shukrayaan
(c) Chndrayaan-1
(d) Aditya L-1

Q92. What is the term used to describe how the brain interprets the frequency of an emitted sound?

(a) Tone
(b) Wavelength
(c) Frequency
(d) Pitch

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Q93. Which super-fast charging battery technology was developed by Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research in 2025?

(a) Potassium-ion battery
(b) Nion battery
(c) Sodium-ion battery
(d) Graphene battery

Q94. In which of the year was Satara annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse?

(a) 1853
(b) 1850
(c) 1854
(d) 1848

Q95. In _____, government of India set up a committee to review the fiscal reforms and suggest appropriate framework under the chairmanship of Vijay Kelkar.

(a) 2000-01
(b) 2002-03
(c) 2004-05
(d) 2006-07

Q96. As per the Industrial policy resolution 1956 of India, industries were divided into how many category?

(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Eight
(d) Ten

Q97. This question is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q98. In the context of economy, which of the following is an example of Intermediate good?

(a) Shirt
(b) Copper used for making utensils
(c) Television purchase by household
(d) Refrigerator

Q99. Deoxygenated blood from the body enters through which of the following chamber of the heart of humans?

(a) Right atrium
(b) Right ventricle
(c) Left atrium
(d) Left ventricle

Q100. Who among the following travelers visited India in the 7th century CE?

(a) Faxian (Fa-Hien)
(b) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)
(c) Megasthenes
(d) Marco Polo

ANSWER KEY

1	d	2	d	3	b	4	c	5	c	6	c	7	a	8	c	9	d	10	a
11	a	12	c	13	a	14	c	15	b	16	b	17	c	18	c	19	b	20	c
21	c	22	a	23	a	24	a	25	a	26	a	27	c	28	b	29	c	30	c
31	b	32	d	33	d	34	b	35	c	36	a	37	c	38	d	39	d	40	b
41	a	42	b	43	d	44	d	45	d	46	c	47	d	48	d	49	a	50	b
51	a	52	a	53	c	54	b	55	a	56	d	57	a	58	d	59	c	60	b

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61	c	62	c	63	c	64	a	65	d	66	b	67	c	68	b	69	d	70	b
71	c	72	b	73	b	74	a	75	b	76	d	77	d	78	c	79	c	80	c
81	a	82	b	83	b	84	a	85	a	86	a	87	b	88	a	89	b	90	c
91	a	92	d	93	c	94	d	95	b	96	b	97	c	98	b	99	a	100	b

SOLUTIONS

Q1. Answer: (d) To deal with a difficult situation

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q2. Answer: (d) was thoroughly upset Mr. Amith

The correct answer is Option 4.

Key Points

• The error in the sentence is two-fold: it involves Subject-Verb Agreement and Voice/Tense construction.

• The subject of the sentence is "The psychological actions," which is a plural noun phrase. Therefore, the singular auxiliary verb "was" is incorrect; it should be plural.

• Furthermore, the construction "was thoroughly upset Mr. Amith" is grammatically nonsensical. "Upset" here acts as the main verb. If the actions are the cause, the sentence should be in the active voice: "upset Mr. Amith" or "have thoroughly upset Mr. Amith."

• If the intention was to use the past tense, the correct plural form would be "thoroughly upset Mr. Amith" (without "was").

• Thus, the error is located in Option 4 of the sentence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 4.

Correct Sentence: "The psychological actions of his wife thoroughly upset Mr. Amith."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "The psychological actions" – This is a correct plural subject phrase.

• Option 3: "of his wife" – This is a correct prepositional phrase identifying the source of the actions.

• Option 2: "No error" – This is incorrect because the verb phrase in Option 4 is fundamentally broken in terms of both number and structure.

• Confusing 'Upset': Note that "upset" can be an adjective (He is upset), a noun (a major upset), or a verb (The news upset him). In this sentence, it is used as a verb.

Q3. Answer: (b) recondite

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

Key Points

• The word "recondite" means profound, obscure, or difficult to understand, which fits the context of the sentence describing the philosopher's ideas as challenging conventional understanding.

• The other options do not match the context:

• Option 1: "pedestrian" means ordinary or lacking inspiration, which is the opposite of the intended meaning.

• Option 3: "literal" means taking words in their most basic sense, which does not fit the description of abstract or profound ideas.

• Option 4: "didactic" means intended to teach, which does not align with the notion of challenging conventional understanding.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Complete Sentence: "The philosopher's ideas were so recondite that they challenged conventional understanding of time and existence."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "pedestrian" implies something unremarkable or dull, which is the opposite of profound or challenging ideas.

• Option 3: "literal" refers to the most basic or explicit meaning, which is not relevant to the context of complex philosophical ideas.

• Option 4: "didactic" suggests an instructional tone, which does not imply profound or abstract thinking.

Q4. Answer: (c) Infinite

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q5. Answer: (c) Palate

The correct answer is option 3.

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Key Points

The correctly spelled word is 'Palate'.

• Palate refers to the roof of the mouth in humans and other vertebrates.

• It is also used metaphorically to describe a person’s ability to distinguish between and appreciate different flavors and tastes.

• For Example: The dish was designed to please a sophisticated palate.

Therefore, the correct answer would be 'Palate'.

Additional Information

Let’s understand the meanings of the other options:

• Palete: Incorrect spelling, no meaning.

• Palet: Incorrect spelling, no meaning.

• Pelate: Incorrect spelling, no meaning.

Q6. Answer: (c) Questionnaire

The correct answer is option 3.

Key Points

The correctly spelled word is 'Questionnaire'.

• Questionnaire is a noun which refers to a set of written or printed questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey or statistical study.

• Example: The researchers distributed a questionnaire to gather feedback on the new product.

Therefore, the correct answer is 'Questionnaire'.

Additional Information

Let's review the other options:

• Option 1: Questionair - This is an incorrect spelling.

• Option 2: Questionayre - This is another incorrect spelling.

• Option 4: Questionere - This is also an incorrect spelling.

Q7. Answer: (a) further up the valley

The correct answer is '1' i.e. 'further up the valley'.

Key Points

• The phrase "further up the valley" is correct because it properly describes the location in the valley in a natural and grammatically sound way.

• The preposition "up" is used to indicate movement or position in the valley, which is geographically accurate and contextually appropriate.

• Options 2 and 3 are incorrect as the prepositions "ahead" and "on" do not fit the context of describing the valley's location.

• Option 4 is incorrect because the original phrase does not convey the intended meaning as effectively as "further up the valley."

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Complete Sentence: "The village is further up the valley, nestled among the hills."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "further ahead the valley" is incorrect because the preposition "ahead" is not used to describe geographic location within a valley.

• Option 3: "further on the valley" is incorrect because "on" is not the correct preposition to describe movement or position within a valley.

• Option 4: "No substitution" is incorrect because the original sentence does not use the most accurate phrase to describe the position of the village.

Q8. Answer: (c) throughout the procedure

The correct answer is '3' i.e. 'throughout the procedure'.

Key Points

• The phrase "throughout the procedure" is correct as it indicates something happening during the entire duration of the procedure.

• Options 1 and 2 ("across" and "along") are contextually incorrect as they do not fit the meaning of the sentence.

• Option 4 ("No substitution") is incorrect because the original phrase "by the procedure" is grammatically and contextually wrong.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Complete Sentence: "She remained calm throughout the procedure."

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Additional Information

• Option 1: "across the procedure" is incorrect because "across" refers to a physical movement or position and does not convey the idea of duration.

• Option 2: "along the procedure" is incorrect because "along" refers to movement in a linear direction and is not appropriate in this context.

• Option 4: "No substitution" is incorrect because the original phrase "by the procedure" does not make sense in English.

Q9. Answer: (d) Let it always be kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth.

The correct answer is Option 4.

Key Points

• Passive voice structure: The object of the active voice sentence becomes the subject of the passive voice sentence.

• The active sentence is: "Always keep in mind that truth pervades the whole universe."

• To convert to passive voice: Begin with "Let it always be kept in mind."

• Retain the phrase "the whole universe" and change the verb "pervades" to the passive form "is pervaded by."

• Ensure the sentence maintains its meaning in the passive voice.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 4.

Correct Sentence: "Let it always be kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "Let always be kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth." – Incorrect word order ("Let always" instead of "Let it always").

• Option 2: "Let it always kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth." – Missing "be" before "kept."

• Option 3: "Let it always be kept in mind that the whole universe pervaded truth." – Incorrect verb form ("pervaded" instead of "is pervaded by").

• Option 4: "Let it always be kept in mind that the whole universe is pervaded by truth." – Correct structure and meaning.

Q10. Answer: (a) Seema asked Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she had been facing in the hostel.

The correct answer is Option 1.

Key Points

• Indirect Speech: When converting a direct question into indirect speech, the question format is changed into a statement format, and the tense changes appropriately.

• Key Conversions:

• "Why didn’t you inform" becomes "why she had not informed":

• The past tense "didn’t inform" is changed to the past perfect "had not informed" to fit the rules of indirect speech.

• The pronoun "you" is changed to "she" to align with the perspective of the speaker.

• "the problem you were facing" becomes "the problem she had been facing":

• The past continuous tense "were facing" is changed to the past perfect continuous "had been facing" in indirect speech.

• The pronoun "you" is replaced with "she" to match the subject in indirect speech.

• Reporting verb "said to" becomes "asked":

• Since the direct speech is a question, the reporting verb "said to" is changed to "asked" in indirect speech.

• Punctuation and Format:

• Quotation marks are removed, and the sentence is presented in a declarative format.

• No question mark is used in the indirect statement.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Correct Sentence: Seema asked Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she had been facing in the hostel.

Additional Information

• Option 2: "Seema told Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she had been facing in the hostel."

• Incorrect because the reporting verb "told" is used instead of "asked," which changes the context of the sentence.

• Option 3: "Seema asked Meera why she had not informed her father about the problem she was facing in the hostel."

• Incorrect because "was facing" should be in the past perfect continuous tense ("had been facing") in indirect speech.

• Option 4: "Seema asked Meera why she did not inform her father about the problem she was facing in the hostel."

• Incorrect because "did not inform" does not follow the tense rules for indirect speech and should be changed to "had not informed."

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Q11. Answer: (a) Separate

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q12. Answer: (c) The parliament passed the new law.

The correct answer is Option 3.

Key Points

• To change the sentence from passive to active voice, identify the subject, verb, and object in the passive sentence.

• In the given sentence, "The new law was passed by the parliament," the subject is "the parliament," the verb is "passed," and the object is "the new law."

• Rearrange the sentence so that the subject ("the parliament") comes first, followed by the verb ("passed"), and then the object ("the new law").

• Ensure that the verb tense remains consistent. In this case, "was passed" in the passive voice becomes "passed" in the active voice.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 3.

Correct Sentence: "The parliament passed the new law."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "The new law passed the parliament." – Incorrect as the subject-verb agreement is not logical in this context.

• Option 2: "The parliament passes the new law." – Incorrect tense; the original sentence is in the past tense.

• Option 4: "The new law has been passed by the parliament." – This is still in the passive voice and in the present perfect tense, not the active voice.

Q13. Answer: (a) She said, "By next month, I will have been living in Paris for five years.

The correct answer is Option 1.

Key Points

• Indirect Speech: She said that by the next month, she would have been living in Paris for five years.

• Key Conversions:

• "would have been living" becomes "will have been living"

• In direct speech, the future perfect continuous tense is used to indicate an ongoing action that will be completed by a certain point in the future.

• The modal verb "would" is replaced by "will" to reflect direct speech.

• "she" becomes "I"

• Pronoun change is necessary to match the perspective of the speaker in direct speech.

• "by the next month" remains "by next month"

• The time expression is simplified for natural usage in direct speech.

• Punctuation and Format:

• Direct speech is enclosed in quotation marks.

• Starts with a capital letter "By" and ends with a period "." inside the quotation marks.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 1.

Correct Sentence: "By next month, I will have been living in Paris for five years."

Additional Information

• Option 2: "By next month, I would be living in Paris for five years."

• Incorrect tense: "would be living" is not the correct future perfect continuous form.

• Option 3: "By next month, I have been living in Paris for five years."

• Tense mismatch: "have been living" is present perfect continuous, not future perfect continuous.

• Option 4: "By the next month, I will live in Paris for five years."

• Incorrect tense: "will live" does not convey the ongoing action as required in future perfect continuous.

Q14. Answer: (c) Experts suggest setting boundaries for mobile use.

The correct answer is option 3.

Key Points

To answer this question, let's break down each sentence to identify the voice (active or passive) used in each:

• 1. Sleep disturbances are often caused by excessive mobile use.

• This sentence focuses on the recipient of the action (sleep disturbances).

• This sentence is in the passive voice because it uses the auxiliary verb "are" + the past participle "caused," and the doer (mobile

use) follows the word "by."

• 2. Real-life conversations are being replaced by virtual interactions.

• This sentence focuses on what is happening to the conversations.

• This sentence is in the passive voice. It uses the continuous passive form "are being replaced."

• 3. Experts suggest setting boundaries for mobile use.

• This sentence focuses on the doer (Experts) performing the action (suggest).

• This sentence is in the active voice. The subject "Experts" is performing the action directly, and there is no "be" verb combined with a past participle to indicate passivity.

• 4. Notifications are checked constantly by people of all ages.

• This sentence focuses on the object being acted upon (Notifications).

• This sentence is in the passive voice. It follows the structure: Object + "are" + past participle "checked" + "by" + Subject.

• So, out of the given sentences, options 1, 2, and 4 are written in the passive voice, while option 3 is written in the active voice.

• Therefore, the correct answer is option 3.

Q15. Answer: (b) Mobile notifications disturb uninterrupted personal time.

The correct answer is Option 2.

Key Points

• Active voice structure: The "doer" of the action (the agent) becomes the subject of the sentence.

• In the original passive sentence: "Uninterrupted personal time is often disturbed by mobile notifications," the agent is "mobile notifications."

• To convert to active voice: Place the agent "mobile notifications" at the beginning as the subject.

• Change the passive verb form "is... disturbed" (present simple passive) to the active form "disturb" (present simple active).

• Place the original subject "uninterrupted personal time" in the object position after the verb.

• Maintain the adverb "often" before the main verb to keep the original frequency of the action.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option 2.

Correct Sentence: "Mobile notifications disturb uninterrupted personal time."

Additional Information

• Option 1: "Mobile notifications are often disturbing uninterrupted personal time." – This uses the present continuous tense, which changes the original simple present meaning.

• Option 3: "Uninterrupted personal time disturbs mobile notifications." – This reverses the logic of the sentence, making the time the "doer."

• Option 4: "Uninterrupted personal time has been disturbed by mobile notifications" – This is still in the passive voice and changes the tense to present perfect.

Q16. Answer: (b) Broken into pieces

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q17. Answer: (c) Staying connected excessively

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q18. Answer: (c) Set boundaries and take breaks from mobile use

The correct answer is 'Option 3'.

Key Points

• A) Excessive mobile use leads to physical and mental health issues.

• This is mentioned in the passage. The text explicitly states that excessive use leads to sleep disturbances, reduced concentration, and increased anxiety levels.

• B) Constant connectivity is necessary to maintain modern relationships.

• This is contradicted by the passage. The text suggests that virtual interactions are replacing face-to-face conversations and that people struggle to maintain real-life connections because of mobile phones.

• C) Experts recommend setting boundaries and taking breaks to restore balance.

• This is the main suggestion given in the passage. The text states that experts suggest "setting boundaries for mobile use, such as taking regular breaks and turning off unnecessary notifications" to regain focus and improve health.

Therefore, the correct answer is Set boundaries and take breaks from mobile use.

Additional Information

• Option 1: Incorrect because the passage links nighttime use to sleep disturbances.

• Option 2: Incorrect because experts suggest turning off unnecessary notifications, not checking them more often.

• Option 4: Incorrect because the passage suggests that "learning to unplug" (spending less time online) is the key to a calmer mind.

Q19. Answer: (b) Composed

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q20. Answer: (c) Special benefits

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q21. Answer: (c) A written agreement between two companies involved in a merger

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q22. Answer: (a) stoichiometric

The correct answer is option 1.

Key Points

• The word stoichiometric refers to the precise measurement of reactants and products in chemical reactions.

• It is derived from the Greek words "stoicheion" (element) and "metron" (measure).

• The correct spelling is stoichiometric, which is commonly used in chemistry to describe reactions involving specific quantitative relationships.

• The other options contain incorrect spellings:

• Option 2: stiochiometric - Incorrect placement of "i".

• Option 3: stoichometric - Missing the "io" sequence.

• Option 4: stiochimetric - Incorrect arrangement of letters.

Correct sentence: The chemist published a paper on stoichiometric reactions.

Additional Information

• The term stoichiometry is essential in chemistry, particularly in reaction equations, as it helps calculate the proportions of reactants and products.

• For example:

• In the reaction $2H2 + O2 \rightarrow 2H2O$, the stoichiometric ratio of hydrogen to oxygen is 2:1.

• Understanding stoichiometry is crucial in fields like chemical engineering, environmental science, and pharmaceuticals.

Q23. Answer: (a) jejune

The correct answer is option 1.

Key Points

• The correct word to complete the given sentence is "jejune."

• Meaning of 'jejune': It is an adjective that means 'naive, simplistic, and superficial' or 'dull and uninteresting'.

• In this context, the critic is describing the novel as dull and therefore, 'jejune' is the appropriate word.

Correct sentence: The critic dismissed the novel as jejune and dull.

Additional Information

• Option 2: jejuen - This is an incorrect spelling.

• Option 3: jejoon - This is an incorrect spelling.

• Option 4: jejeun - This is an incorrect spelling.

Q24. Answer: (a) Autograph

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q25. Answer: (a) Biography

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q26. Answer: (a) Brother

Family tree,

He is Brother of Deepika.

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 1”.

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Q27. Answer: (c) Discreetly approach the new student and offer support, or report the bullying to a trusted adult.

Statement	Correctness	Reasoning
Ignore it to avoid becoming a target yourself	Incorrect	Ignoring bullying allows harmful behaviour to continue and does not support the victim.
Join the popular group to fit in	Incorrect	Encourages unethical behaviour and contributes to bullying, harming others for social acceptance.
Discreetly approach the new student and offer support, or report the bullying to a trusted adult	Correct	Shows empathy, responsibility, and courage while ensuring safety by addressing the issue appropriately.
Publicly confront the popular group, risking escalation	Incorrect	Although intention is good, it may escalate conflict and put you or the victim at further risk.

• Qualities projected in this situation: (Empathy, Courage, Responsibility, and Social Awareness)

The correct answer is "option(3)".

Additional Information

Supporting someone being bullied in a safe and thoughtful way helps create a positive environment and discourages such behaviour in the future.

Q28. Answer: (b) 1084

BODMAS Table:

Given expression: 4 * 12 % 9 % 10 = ?

Substituting symbols:

•	%	~	!
•	×	•	÷

=> 4 + 12 × 9 × 10 = ?

=> 4 + 12 × 9 × 10 = ?

=> 4 + 108 × 10 = ?

=> 4 + 1080 = ?

=> 1084

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 2".

Q29. Answer: (c) Either conclusion I or II follows.

Statement:

All books are pens.

Some pens are erasers.

Least possible Venn diagram,

Conclusions:

I. Some books are erasers → Does not follow (There is no relation given between book and eraser. so, it is possible not definite).

II. No book is an eraser → Does not follow (There is no relation given between book and eraser. so, it is possible not definite).

Since both conditions cannot be false at the same time (either books overlap with erasers or they don't), one of them must be true.

Correct Answer: Either conclusion I or II follows.

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 3”.

Q30. Answer: (c) -975

Logic followed here is,

Here, -975 is wrong term.

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 3”.

Q31. Answer: (b) 444

Logic followed here is,

11 × 3 + 3 = 36

36 × 4 + 3 = 147
147 × 3 + 3 = 444
444 × 4 + 3 = 1779
1779 × 3 + 3 = 5340
5340 × 4 + 3 = 21363
Hence, the correct answer is “Option 2”.

Q32. Answer: (d) 134

BODMAS Table:
Given equation: 10 @ 3 @ 4 # 14 = ?

Symbol	#	%	@	&
Meaning	•	•	×	÷

Now, replacing the symbols:
=> 10 × 3 × 4 + 14 = ?
=> 10 × 3 × 4 + 14 = ?
=> 30 × 4 + 14 = ?
=> 120 + 14 = ?
=> 134.
Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4".

Q33. Answer: (d) Only conclusion II follows

Statements:
Some Tribe is Old.
All Old is Ancient.
No Old is Vedic.
Least possible Venn diagram,
Conclusions:
I. Some Tribe is Vedic → Does not follow (There is no direct relation given between Tribe and Vedic. so, it is possible not definite).
II. Some Tribe is not Vedic → Follow (As Some tribe is old and No old is Vedic. SO, some tribe which are old are not Vedic).
Only conclusion II follows.
Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

Q34. Answer: (b) 32

Peter is 12th from the left.
John is 16th from the right.
There are 4 people between them.
As given there is no overlapping.
So,
Total number of people = 12 + 16 + 4 = 32
Hence, the correct answer is “Option 2”.

Q35. Answer: (c) VIJ

Pattern followed here is,
Hence, the correct answer is “Option 3”.

Q36. Answer: (a) SQOM

Pattern followed here is,
Hence, the correct answer is “Option 1”.

Q37. Answer: (c) G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007

Option	Original Address	Difference

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1) G-12, Green Park Apts, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	"Apts" is used instead of "Apartments".
2) G12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	Missing hyphen in "G-12".
3) G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	Exactly same
4) G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007.	G-12, Green Park Apartments, Lane 3, Model Town, New Delhi - 110007	Extra period (.) at the end.

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 3”.

Mistake Points

According to the question, we have to check the address in terms of formatting, punctuation, spelling, and structure.

Since, in option (4), there is a full stop (.) at the end of the address. So it cannot be an exact match with the Master address.

Thus, the correct answer is option (3).

Q38. Answer: (d) S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003

Option	Original Address (Candidate)	Difference
1) S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Stn., Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	"Stn." is used instead of "Station".
2) S 20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	Missing hyphen (-) in "S-20".
3) S-20, G T Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	Missing dots (.) in "G.T.".
4) S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	S-20, G.T. Road, Near Police Station, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003	Exactly same

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

Q39. Answer: (d) All the words can be formed using the letters only once.

Given word: BIODIVERSITY

Word I: DEORBITS → Can be formed

Word II: STEROID → Can be formed

Word III: VISITER → Can be formed

All the words can be formed using the letters only once.

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

Q40. Answer: (b) David might have completed the summer program

The solution is in Hindi. Read it online.

Q41. Answer: (a) X

Pattern followed here is,

B + 4 = F

F + 5 = K

K + 6 = Q

Q + 7 = X

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 1”.

Q42. Answer: (b) 11

BODMAS Rule:

Given Equation: 5 × 4 + 2 - 8 ÷ 4 = ?

(After interchanging 2 and 5)

=> 2 × 4 + 5 - 8 ÷ 4 = ?

=> 8 + 5 - 2 = ?

=> 13 - 2 = ?

=> 11 = ?

Hence, the correct answer is "Option (2)".

Q43. Answer: (d)

BODMAS Rule:

Given Equations after interchanging 9 and 7:

I. 7 × 2 + 9 - 6 ÷ 3

II. 9 × 3 + 7 - 8 ÷ 2

Checking Equation I:

=> 7 × 2 + 9 - 6 ÷ 3

=> 7 × 2 + 9 - 2

=> 14 + 9 - 2

=> 23 - 2 = 21

LHS = RHS

Checking Equation II:

=> 9 × 3 + 7 - 8 ÷ 2

=> 9 × 3 + 7 - 4

=> 27 + 7 - 4

=> 34 - 4 = 30

LHS = RHS

Both equations remain correct after interchanging.

Hence, the correct answer is "Option 4.

Q44. Answer: (d) VH530 - AM900

(1) AH720 - FN1090

(2) EM640 - JS1010

(3) TF810 - YL1180

(4) VH530 - AM900

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

Q45. Answer: (d) VH530 - AM900

(1) AH720 - FN1090

(2) EM640 - JS1010

(3) TF810 - YL1180

(4) VH530 - AM900

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

Q46. Answer: (c) 9762-9182

(1) 11408-10818

11408 − 10818 = 590

(2) 10806-10216

10806 − 10216 = 590

(3) 9762-9182

9762 − 9182 = 580

(4) 8644-8054

8644 − 8054 = 590

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 3”.

Q47. Answer: (d) BVUEF

'RAKED' is coded as 'GINEU',

'DELVE' is coded as 'HZOIG'.

Similarly,

'CARRY' be coded as,

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

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Q48. Answer: (d) LSOFMG

'INDICT' is coded as 'YGLIRL'

'NEATLY' is coded as 'DPWFIQ'.

Similarly,

'DIALOG' be coded as

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 4”.

Q49. Answer: (a) LS66

Pattern followed here is,

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 1”.

Q50. Answer: (b) CT879

Pattern followed here is,

Hence, the correct answer is “Option 2”.

Q51. Answer: (a) 128

Given:

25% of number = 80

Formula used:

Percentage = (Value/100) × Number

Calculations:

=> 25/100 × x = 80

=> 1/4 × x = 80

=> x = 80 × 4 = 320

Now find 40%:

=> 40/100 × 320

=> = 0.4 × 320 = 128

Therefore 40% of the number = 128

Q52. Answer: (a) Rs. 209

Given:

Original price = Rs. 200

Increase = 10%

Decrease = 5%

Formula Used:

Final price = Original price × (1 + Increase%) × (1 - Decrease%)

Calculation:

=> Final price = Rs. 200 × (1 + 10/100) × (1 - 5/100)

=> Final price = Rs. 200 × 1.10 × 0.95

=> Final price = Rs. 220 × 0.95

=> Final price = Rs. 209

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 209.

Q53. Answer: (c) 33.33%

Given:

Cost Price (CP) = Rs. 45

Selling Price (SP) = Rs. 60

Formula Used:

Profit % = [(SP - CP) ÷ CP] × 100

Calculation:

=> SP - CP = 60 - 45

=> Profit = Rs. 15

=> Profit % = (15 ÷ 45) × 100

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=> Profit % = 33.33%

Therefore The correct answer is option 3.

Q54. Answer: (b) 1 : 4

Given:

Height of both cylinders = h

Diameter of cylinder 1 = d

Diameter of cylinder 2 = 2d

Formula Used:

Volume of cylinder = π × (radius²) × height

Calculation:

=> Radius of cylinder 1 = d ÷ 2

=> Radius of cylinder 2 = (2d) ÷ 2 = d

=> Volume of cylinder 1 = π × (d ÷ 2)² × h

=> Volume of cylinder 1 = π × (d² ÷ 4) × h

=> Volume of cylinder 2 = π × (d)² × h

=> Volume of cylinder 2 = π × d² × h

=> Ratio of volumes = Volume of cylinder 1 ÷ Volume of cylinder 2

=> Ratio = [π × (d² ÷ 4) × h] ÷ [π × d² × h]

=> Ratio = (d² ÷ 4) ÷ d²

=> Ratio = 1 ÷ 4

Therefore The correct answer is 1 : 4.

Q55. Answer: (a) 880

Given:

Profit = Rs. 68

Discount = 15%

Profit % = 10%

Formula used:

Selling Price (SP) = CP × (1 + profit/100)

SP = MP × (1 - discount/100)

Calculations:

=> Let Cost Price = x

=> SP = x × 110/100 = 1.1x

=> Profit = SP - CP = 1.1x - x = 0.1x

=> 0.1x = 68

=> x = 680

=> SP = 1.1 × 680 = 748

=> SP = MP × 85/100

=> 748 = MP × 85/100

=> MP = 748 × 100 / 85

=> MP = 880

Therefore List Price = Rs. 880

Q56. Answer: (d) Rs. 8,910

Given:

Base edge = 5.5 cm

Height = 12 cm

Cost of painting = Rs. 22.5 per cm²

√3 ≈ 1.732

Formula Used:

Lateral surface area of hexagonal prism = Perimeter of base × Height

Perimeter of base = 6 × Base edge

Total painting cost = Lateral surface area × Cost per cm²
Calculation:
=> Perimeter of base = 6 × 5.5
=> Perimeter of base = 33 cm
=> Lateral surface area = 33 × 12
=> Lateral surface area = 396 cm²
=> Total painting cost = 396 × 22.5
=> Total painting cost = Rs. 8910
Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 8910.

Q57. Answer: (a) Rs. 1,04,940.38

Given:
Principal (P) = Rs. 60,000
Rate (r) = 15% per annum
Time (t) = 4 years
Formula used:
A = P × (1 + r/100)^t
Calculations:
A = 60000 × (1.15)^4
=> $(1.15)^2 = 1.3225$
=> $(1.15)^3 = 1.520875$
=> (1.15)^4 = 1.74900625
=> A = 60000 × 1.74900625
=> A = Rs. 104940.375 ≈ Rs. 1,04,940.38
Therefore Total amount = Rs. 1,04,940.38.

Q58. Answer: (d) Rs. 1808

Given:
Loan amount = Rs. 8000
Rate of compound interest per annum = 10%
Duration = 3 years
Repayment after 1st year = Rs. 4000
Repayment after 3rd year = Remaining amount
Formula Used:
Compound Interest = Principal × (1 + Rate/100)^(Time) - Principal
Calculation:
=> Amount after 1st year = $8000 \times (1 + 10/100)^1$
=> Amount after 1st year = 8000 × 1.1 = 8800
=> Interest for 1st year = 8800 - 8000 = 800
=> Remaining principal after 1st repayment = 8800 - 4000 = 4800
=> Amount after 3rd year = $4800 \times (1 + 10/100)^2$
=> Amount after 3rd year = $4800 \times 1.1^2 = 4800 \times 1.21 = 5808$
=> Interest for 2nd and 3rd year = 5808 - 4800 = 1008
=> Total interest = 800 + 1008 = 1808
Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 1808.

Q59. Answer: (c) Rs. 15000

Shortcut Trick
Combine the ratios A : B (3 : 4) and B : C (5 : 9) by equalizing B.
A : B : C = (3 × 5) : (4 × 5) : (4 × 9) = 15 : 20 : 36
Total ratio parts = 15 + 20 + 36 = 71 units
71 units = Rs. 71,000 => 1 unit = Rs. 1,000
A's share = 15 × 1,000 = Rs. 15,000

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Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 15000.

Alternate Method

Given:

Ratio of A : B = 3 : 4

Ratio of B : C = 5 : 9

Total Profit = Rs. 71,000

Calculations:

To find the combined ratio, multiply the first ratio by 5 and the second by 4:

=> A : B = (3 × 5) : (4 × 5) = 15 : 20

=> B : C = (5 × 4) : (9 × 4) = 20 : 36

=> A : B : C = 15 : 20 : 36

=> Sum of ratios = 15 + 20 + 36 = 71

=> A's share = (15 ÷ 71) × 71,000

=> A's share = 15 × 1,000

=> A's share = Rs. 15,000

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 15000.

Additional Information

Combined Ratio Calculation

If a : b and b : c are given, then a : b : c can be calculated as (a × b_(new)) : (b_(old) × b_(new)) : (b_(old) × c).

Profit Distribution Rule

In a partnership, Profit Share = Capital × Time. Since time is equal here, profit is shared in the ratio of investments or provided ratios.

Ratio and Proportion

To find the value of a single share, divide the Total Amount by the Sum of Ratio Parts.

Q60. Answer: (b) 35

Shortcut Trick

Ratio of three numbers = 5 : 7 : 9

Difference between largest (9) and smallest (5) = 4 units

Given, 4 units = 20 => 1 unit = 5

Middle number (7 units) = 7 × 5 = 35

Therefore The correct answer is 35.

Alternate Method

Given:

Ratio of numbers = 5 : 7 : 9

Difference between largest and smallest = 20

Calculations:

=> Let the numbers be 5x, 7x, and 9x.

=> According to the problem: Largest − Smallest = 20

=> 9x − 5x = 20

=> 4x = 20

=> x = 20 ÷ 4 = 5

=> Middle number = 7x = 7 × 5 = 35

Therefore The correct answer is 35.

Additional Information

Ratio and Proportion Basics

A ratio a : b : c represents quantities as ax, bx, and cx, where x is the common proportionality constant.

Comparison of Terms

The difference between any two terms in a ratio is proportional to the difference of their ratio parts. Difference = (b − a) × x.

Sum of Ratio Parts

The sum of the numbers is given by (a + b + c) × x. In this case, Sum = (5 + 7 + 9) × 5 = 21 × 5 = 105.

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Q61. Answer: (c) 65%

Given:

Mixture 1 contains 35% milk

Mixture 2 contains m% milk

Mixtures are combined in equal proportions

Resulting mixture contains 50% milk

Formula Used:

Final Milk Percentage = (Milk in Mixture 1 + Milk in Mixture 2) / Total Volume

Calculation:

=> Final Milk Percentage = (35 + m) / 2

=> (35 + m) / 2 = 50

=> 35 + m = 50 × 2

=> 35 + m = 100

=> m = 100 - 35

=> m = 65

Therefore The correct answer is 65%.

Q62. Answer: (c) 54.55%

Given:

First mixture = 72% oil

Second mixture = 48% oil

Ratio = 6 : 16

Formula used:

Weighted average = (a × x + b × y) ÷ (x + y)

Calculations:

=> Percentage = (72 × 6 + 48 × 16) ÷ (6 + 16)

=> = (432 + 768) ÷ 22

=> = 1200 ÷ 22

=> = 54.55%

Therefore Percentage of oil = 54.55%

Q63. Answer: (c) 5

Given:

$x = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$

Formula used:

$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

Calculations:

=> $x^2 = (\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^2$

=> $= 3 + 2 + 2\sqrt{6}$

=> $= 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$

Now,

=> $x^2 - 2\sqrt{6} = (5 + 2\sqrt{6}) - 2\sqrt{6}$

=> $= 5$

Therefore Answer = 5

Q64. Answer: (a) 8√3

Given:

$(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2$

Formula used:

$(a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2 = 4ab$

Calculations:

=> $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2 - (\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})^2 = 4 \times \sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{2}$

=> $= 4 \times \sqrt{12}$

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=> = 4 × 2√3

=> = 8√3

Therefore Answer = 8√3

Q65. Answer: (d) 199

Given:

Radius of sphere = 30 cm

External radius of bowl = 10 cm

Thickness = 1 cm => Internal radius = 10 − 1 = 9 cm

Formula used:

Volume of sphere = (4/3) × π × r^3

Volume of hemispherical shell = (2/3) × π × (R^3 − r^3)

Calculations:

Volume of sphere = (4/3) × π × 30^3

=> = (4/3) × π × 27000

=> = 36000π

Volume of one bowl = (2/3) × π × (10^3 − 9^3)

=> = (2/3) × π × (1000 − 729)

=> = (2/3) × π × 271

=> = 180.67π

Number of bowls = Total volume ÷ Volume of one bowl

=> = 36000π ÷ 180.67π

=> ≈ 199.3 ≈ 199

Therefore Number of bowls ≈ 199

Q66. Answer: (b) √10 - 1

Given:

Conditions:

i) Number is irrational

ii) 2 < number < 3

iii) Square is also irrational

Formula used:

Check each option

Calculations:

1) √5 ≈ 2.236 Yes between 2 and 3

=> $(√5)^2$ = 5 (rational) No

2) √10 − 1 ≈ 3.162 − 1 = 2.162 Yes between 2 and 3

3) 2.5 (rational) No

4) √7.5 ≈ 2.738 Yes between 2 and 3

=> $(√7.5)^2$ = 7.5 (rational) No

Therefore Correct answer = √10 − 1

Q67. Answer: (c) 23/40 kg

Given:

Rice bought = 4(3/5) kg

Rice used = 2(7/8) kg

Bags = 3

Formula used:

Remaining = Total − Used

Each bag = Remaining ÷ 3

Calculations:

=> Rice bought = 4(3/5) = 23/5

=> Rice used = 2(7/8) = 23/8

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=> Remaining = 23/5 − 23/8
=> LCM = 40
=> = (184 − 115) ÷ 40
=> = 69/40
=> Each bag = (69/40) ÷ 3
=> = 69/120
=> = 23/40 kg
Therefore Rice in each bag = 23/40 kg

Q68. Answer: (b) Rs. 1,50,000

Given:
A invests = Rs. 50,000 for 12 months
B invests = Rs. 1,00,000 for 12 months
C invests = Rs. 1,50,000 for 6 months
Total profit = Rs. 4,50,000
Formula used:
Profit prop. to Investment × Time
Calculations:
=> A's share = 50000 × 12 = 600000
=> B's share = 100000 × 12 = 1200000
=> C's share = 150000 × 6 = 900000
=> Ratio = 600000 : 1200000 : 900000
=> Divide by 300000 => 2 : 4 : 3
Total ratio = 2 + 4 + 3 = 9
=> C's share = (3/9) × 450000
=> = 150000
Therefore C receives = Rs. 1,50,000

Q69. Answer: (d) 8 : 00 a.m.

Given:
Track length = 2 km
A's speed = 8 km/h
B's speed = 12 km/h
Start time = 7:00 a.m.
Formula Used:
Relative speed = Speed of A + Speed of B (since they are running in opposite directions)
Time to meet = Track length ÷ Relative speed
Total time for the nth meeting = n × Time to meet
Calculation:
=> Relative speed = 8 + 12
=> Relative speed = 20 km/h
=> Time to meet = 2 ÷ 20
=> Time to meet = 1/10 hour
=> Time for the 10th meeting = 10 × (1/10)
=> Time for the 10th meeting = 1 hour
=> Meeting time = 7:00 a.m. + 1 hour
=> Meeting time = 8:00 a.m.
Therefore The correct answer is 8:00 a.m.

Q70. Answer: (b) 499

Shortcut Trick
To keep the average of n numbers as zero, the sum of all numbers must be zero.
To maximize the count of negative numbers, we can have (n − 1) negative numbers and one large positive number that equals the

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absolute sum of all those negative numbers.

Maximum negative numbers = Total numbers − 1

=> 500 − 1 = 499

Therefore The correct answer is 499.

Alternate Method

Given:

Total count of real numbers (n) = 500

Average of these 500 numbers = 0

Formula Used:

Average = Sum of all observations ÷ Total number of observations

Calculations:

=> Sum = Average × n

=> Sum = 0 × 500 = 0

=> Let 499 numbers be negative. Let their sum be −S (where S > 0).

=> To make the total sum zero, the 500^(th) number must be +S.

=> −S + S = 0

=> Since at least one number must be positive (or zero) to balance the negative values, we can have at most 499 negative numbers.

=> If all 500 were negative, the sum would be strictly less than 0, contradicting the average being 0.

Therefore The correct answer is 499.

Additional Information

Properties of Average

If the average is zero, it implies that the sum of positive deviations from zero must equal the sum of negative deviations from zero.

Maximum Positive Numbers

Similarly, for n numbers with an average of zero, at most (n − 1) numbers can be positive, with the remaining one being negative to balance the sum.

Deviation Sum

The sum of deviations of all observations from their Arithmetic Mean is always zero. ∑(x_i − x) = 0.

Q71. Answer: (c) Rs. 1,026

Given:

Original Price = Rs. 1500

Discounts = 5%, 10%, 20%

Formula Used:

Final Price = Original Price × (1 - Discount1) × (1 - Discount2) × (1 - Discount3)

Calculation:

=> Final Price = Rs. 1500 × (1 - 0.05) × (1 - 0.10) × (1 - 0.20)

=> Final Price = Rs. 1500 × 0.95 × 0.90 × 0.80

=> Final Price = Rs. 1500 × 0.684

=> Final Price = Rs. 1026

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 1026.

Q72. Answer: (b) 300

Given:

Pages = 240, 300, 280, 260, 320

Wrong value = 260

Correct value = 360

Formula used:

Correct sum = Wrong sum − Wrong value + Correct value

Average = Total ÷ Number of items

Calculations:

=> Wrong sum = 240 + 300 + 280 + 260 + 320 = 1400

=> Correct sum = 1400 − 260 + 360 = 1500

=> Average = 1500 ÷ 5 = 300

Therefore Correct average = 300 pages

Q73. Answer: (b) 601

Given:

((25)^4+1250+1-(25)²)/((25)²+26)

Formula Used:

(a+b)/c

Calculation:

=> (25)^4 = 390625

=> (25)² = 625

=> Numerator: 390625 + 1250 + 1 - 625 = 391251

=> Denominator: 625 + 26 = 651

=> 391251/651 = 601

Therefore The correct answer is 601.

Q74. Answer: (a) Rs. 256

Shortcut Trick

Total interest percentage = Rate × Time

Total interest % = 2% × 8 = 16%

Simple Interest = 16% of Principal

SI = 16% of 1600 = 16 × 16 = 256

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 256.

Alternate Method

Given:

Principal (P) = Rs. 1600

Time (T) = 8 years

Rate (R) = 2% per annum

Formula Used:

Simple Interest (SI) = (P × R × T) ÷ 100

Calculations:

=> SI = (1600 × 2 × 8) ÷ 100

=> SI = (1600 × 16) ÷ 100

=> SI = 16 × 16

=> SI = 256

Therefore The correct answer is Rs. 256.

Additional Information

Total Amount Formula

The total Amount (A) received after the time period is the sum of Principal and Simple Interest: A = P + SI.

Compound Interest (CI)

For Compound Interest, interest is calculated on the initial principal and also on the accumulated interest of previous periods: $A = P(1 + R/100)^n$.

SI vs CI for 1 Year

If the interest is compounded annually, the Simple Interest and Compound Interest for the first year are always equal.

Rate of Interest Calculation

The Rate (R) can be found if other variables are known using the formula: R = (SI × 100) ÷ (P × T).

Q75. Answer: (b) 18

Given:

A + B + C = 9 min

B + C = 12 min

C + A = 18 min

Formula used:

Work = LCM of times

Efficiency = Work ÷ Time

Calculations:

LCM of 9, 12, 18 = 36

=> Total work = 36 units

=> (A + B + C) 1 min work = 36 ÷ 9 = 4 units

=> (B + C) 1 min work = 36 ÷ 12 = 3 units

=> (C + A) 1 min work = 36 ÷ 18 = 2 units

Now,

=> A = (A + B + C) − (B + C) = 4 − 3 = 1 unit

=> B = (A + B + C) − (C + A) = 4 − 2 = 2 units

=> Time taken by B = 36 ÷ 2 = 18 min

Therefore Pipe B alone fills the tank in 18 minutes

Q76. Answer: (d) Rajaraja I

The correct answer is Rajaraja I.

Key Points

• Rajendra I, one of the most prominent rulers of the Chola dynasty, was the son of Rajaraja I, the great Chola emperor who laid the foundation for the Chola Empire's expansion and administrative reforms.

• Rajaraja I ruled from 985–1014 CE and is credited with consolidating and strengthening the Chola dynasty into a formidable empire.

• Under Rajaraja I's reign, the Chola Empire witnessed significant territorial expansion, including conquests in Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and parts of South India, which Rajendra I later expanded further.

• Rajaraja I was instrumental in initiating large-scale temple constructions, including the renowned Brihadeeswarar Temple at Thanjavur, which is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. His architectural patronage was a legacy continued by his son, Rajendra I.

• Rajendra I succeeded his father in 1014 CE and carried forward his legacy by further expanding the empire to include regions like Southeast Asia and the Gangetic plains.

Additional Information

• Rajaraja I's Achievements:

• He established a highly organized and efficient administrative system, dividing the empire into provinces called mandalams for better governance.

• He introduced a systematic revenue collection system and ensured the prosperity of the empire through trade and agriculture.

• Rajaraja I's military campaigns led to the annexation of northern Sri Lanka, which he renamed Mummudi Chola Mandalam.

• He was a patron of art and architecture and played a significant role in the development of Dravidian temple architecture.

• Rajendra I's Contributions:

• Rajendra I is known for his naval expeditions, particularly the conquest of the Srivijaya Empire (modern-day Indonesia and Malaysia), marking the Chola Empire as a maritime power.

• He built a new capital city called Gangaikonda Cholapuram to commemorate his victory over the Ganga dynasty.

• Under his reign, the Chola Empire became one of the most powerful empires in Asia, with influence spreading across Southeast Asia.

• Rajendra I also constructed numerous temples and irrigation systems, further strengthening the empire's infrastructure.

• Other Options Explained:

• Vijayalaya: He was the founder of the Chola dynasty in the 9th century CE, but he was not the father of Rajendra I.

• Parantaka Chola I: He was an earlier ruler of the Chola dynasty (907–950 CE) and a significant figure in its early expansion but not directly related to Rajendra I.

• Kulothunga: He was a later Chola ruler who reigned in the 11th century CE, long after Rajendra I's time.

Important Points

• Brihadeeswarar Temple: Built by Rajaraja I, this temple remains a masterpiece of Chola architecture and is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

• Chola Navy: The Chola dynasty developed one of the most powerful navies in ancient India, which played a crucial role in their conquests under Rajendra I.

• Trade and Economy: Both Rajaraja I and Rajendra I encouraged maritime trade, especially in the Indian Ocean region, fostering economic prosperity.

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• Inscriptional Evidence: The reigns of Rajaraja I and Rajendra I are well-documented through inscriptions, which provide valuable insights into their governance and achievements.

Q77. Answer: (d) 15

The correct answer is 15.

Key Points

• The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and is responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

• As of 31st July 2025, the UNSC comprises a total of 15 members, which include both permanent and non-permanent members.

• The UNSC has 5 permanent members with veto power: China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States.

• The remaining 10 non-permanent members are elected for a two-year term by the United Nations General Assembly, with seats allocated based on geographical representation.

• The non-permanent members represent regions such as Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe.

Additional Information

• Permanent Members and Veto Power:

• The 5 permanent members are often referred to as the P5 or Permanent Five.

• Each permanent member has the power to veto any substantive resolution, effectively blocking its adoption.

• This veto power is a significant feature of the UNSC and has often been a subject of debate regarding fairness and reform.

• Non-Permanent Members:

• The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the United Nations General Assembly for a two-year term.

• They are chosen to ensure equitable geographical representation, with specific numbers of seats allocated to different regions.

• For example, 3 seats are allocated to Africa, 2 to Asia-Pacific, 2 to Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 to Eastern Europe, and 2 to Western Europe and others.

• Functions of the UNSC:

• The UNSC has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

• It can authorize the deployment of peacekeeping forces, impose sanctions, and approve military action to address threats to peace.

• The council also recommends the appointment of the UN Secretary-General and the admission of new members to the UN.

• Reforms and Criticism:

• The structure and functioning of the UNSC have been criticized for being outdated and unrepresentative, particularly with regard to the permanent membership.

• There have been calls for reforms, such as expanding the number of permanent members to include countries like India, Brazil, Germany, and Japan (often collectively referred to as the G4 nations).

Important Points

• Historical Background:

• The UNSC was established in 1945 following the conclusion of World War II as part of the United Nations.

• It replaced the League of Nations, which had failed to prevent global conflict.

• Voting System:

• For a resolution to pass, it requires the affirmative votes of 9 out of 15 members, including the consent of all 5 permanent members.

• If any permanent member casts a veto, the resolution cannot be adopted.

• Peacekeeping Operations:

• The UNSC plays a critical role in authorizing and overseeing peacekeeping missions across the globe.

• These missions are conducted in conflict zones to maintain ceasefires, protect civilians, and support political processes.

Q78. Answer: (c) Amrit Mohan Prasad

The correct answer is Amrit Mohan Prasad.

Key Points

• Amrit Mohan Prasad was appointed as the Director General of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in September 2024.

• The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is one of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) of India, responsible for guarding the borders of India with Nepal and Bhutan.

• Amrit Mohan Prasad is a distinguished officer with extensive experience in the field of law enforcement and border security.

• He succeeds the outgoing Director General and has been tasked with ensuring the effective functioning of the SSB and

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maintaining the security of India's borders.

• The appointment of the Director General of SSB is a significant decision as it directly impacts the operational efficiency and strategic planning of India's border security system.

Additional Information

• Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

• The SSB was established in 1963 in the wake of the Chinese aggression and was initially tasked with fostering a sense of security among the people living in border areas.

• It operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

• The SSB's primary duties include border guarding, counter-insurgency operations, and providing assistance during natural disasters.

• Role of the Director General:

• The Director General (DG) is the highest-ranking official in the SSB and oversees all operations, planning, and administration.

• The DG is responsible for implementing government policies and ensuring the operational preparedness of the force.

• Other Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF):

• In addition to the SSB, India has several other CAPFs, including the Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF).

• Each of these forces is tasked with specific responsibilities, ranging from border security to industrial safety and counter-terrorism.

• Key Challenges Faced by SSB:

• Securing borders with porous boundaries shared with Nepal and Bhutan.

• Combating illegal immigration, smuggling, and human trafficking across the borders.

• Maintaining peace and order in sensitive border regions and fostering community development programs.

Important Points

• The Director General of SSB is generally appointed from the Indian Police Service (IPS), ensuring that the officer has extensive knowledge and experience in law enforcement and border management.

• The SSB also plays a vital role in humanitarian efforts during natural disasters and emergencies in border regions.

• India's border security strategy is continuously evolving, with a focus on adopting modern technology and improving infrastructure in border areas.

• Effective leadership in the SSB is crucial to maintaining the integrity of India's borders and ensuring the safety of border communities.

Q79. Answer: (c) 2028

The correct answer is 2028.

Key Points

• The Jal Jeevan Mission was launched by the Government of India in 2019 under the Ministry of Jal Shakti to provide functional tap water connections to every rural household.

• The scheme's primary goal is to ensure safe and adequate drinking water for all rural homes through individual household tap connections by 2024.

• During the Union Budget 2025-26, the Finance Minister announced the extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission until 2028. This decision is intended to address the challenges and ensure the scheme's comprehensive success.

• The extension aims to cover any remaining gaps in rural areas and enhance the sustainability of water supply systems.

• This extended timeline reflects the government's commitment to achieving universal access to clean drinking water in rural areas while addressing infrastructure and resource challenges.

Additional Information

• Jal Jeevan Mission Objectives:

• To provide adequate and safe drinking water to every household in rural areas through tap connections.

• To promote the judicious use of water and enhance the sustainability of water resources.

• To ensure the functioning and maintenance of water supply systems through community participation.

• Key Features of Jal Jeevan Mission:

• Focus on source sustainability measures such as recharge and reuse through greywater management.

• Emphasis on the convergence of other schemes like MGNREGA and Swachh Bharat Mission to create water resource structures.

• Capacity building and training for village-level institutions to manage water supply infrastructure.

• Budget Allocation:

• The Government of India allocated Rs. 60,000 crore for the Jal Jeevan Mission in the 2023-24 budget.
• This reflects the government's prioritization of water security and rural development.
• Achievements So Far:
• As of 2023, over 11 crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
• Several states, such as Goa, Telangana, and Haryana, have achieved 100% coverage.

Important Points

• Challenges in Implementation:
• Ensuring water availability in water-stressed areas and regions with limited resources.
• Addressing issues of quality such as contamination by fluoride, arsenic, and other pollutants.
• Promoting community ownership and participation for the sustainable operation of water systems.
• Global Perspective:
• The Jal Jeevan Mission aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6, which aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
• Similar initiatives like the Safe Water Network and Water.org work towards clean water access globally.

Q80. Answer: (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The correct answer is Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Key Points

• The District Project Management Units (DPMUs) initiative under the PM Vishwakarma Scheme was launched in July 2025 to empower artisans and craftsmen across India.
• This scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), which is responsible for promoting, developing, and enhancing the skills of small and medium-scale entrepreneurs in India.
• The PM Vishwakarma Scheme aims to support traditional artisans and craftsmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, and cobblers, among others, to enhance their productivity and improve their livelihoods.
• Under this initiative, DPMUs act as implementation units at the district level, ensuring effective delivery of scheme benefits, including skill training, financial support, and market linkages for artisans.
• The Ministry of MSME plays a crucial role in achieving the objectives of this scheme by coordinating with state governments and local bodies to address the challenges faced by artisans and small-scale entrepreneurs.

Additional Information

• Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):
• The MSME Ministry is responsible for formulating policies and implementing various programs to promote and support the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises in India.
• It also oversees schemes like Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, PMEGP (Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme), and Skill India Programme to support entrepreneurs.
• The Ministry plays a vital role in employment generation and contributes significantly to India's GDP.
• PM Vishwakarma Scheme:
• The scheme is designed to empower traditional artisans and craftsmen by providing financial assistance, training, and infrastructure support.
• It aims to preserve India's rich heritage of traditional skills and promote self-reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat).
• The scheme also includes provisions for subsidized loans, raw material procurement, and access to advanced tools and technology.
• DPMUs (District Project Management Units):
• These units are established at the district level to ensure the smooth implementation of government schemes like PM Vishwakarma.
• They provide essential services such as beneficiary identification, monitoring, and support for training and capacity building of artisans.
• The units also act as a bridge between the government and artisans, ensuring effective communication and addressing grievances.
• Other Ministries and Schemes:
• Ministry of Rural Development: Focuses on rural employment and infrastructure development, such as MGNREGA and PMAY (Gramin).
• Ministry of Commerce: Responsible for trade and export promotion, often dealing with initiatives like SEZs (Special Economic Zones).
• Ministry of Agriculture: Oversees schemes like PM-KISAN and focuses on the welfare of farmers and agricultural productivity.

Important Points

• PM Vishwakarma Scheme: Launched to support artisans and craftsmen in improving their skills and access to modern technologies, ensuring better livelihoods.

• Skill Development: The scheme includes training modules for artisans to enhance their traditional skills and adapt to modern market demands.

• Economic Impact: By empowering traditional artisans, the scheme contributes to the growth of the MSME sector, which is a backbone of India's economy.

• Implementation: The DPMUs, under the Ministry of MSME, ensure that the scheme benefits reach the grassroots level effectively and efficiently.

Q81. Answer: (a) Basketball

The correct answer is Basketball.

Key Points

• Basketball was invented by Dr. James Naismith in 1891. It was originally designed as an indoor sport to keep athletes active during the winter months.

• Naismith, a Canadian-American physical educator, created the game while working at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, USA.

• The original game consisted of throwing a soccer ball into a peach basket that was nailed to a balcony, hence the name "Basketball."

• The first game of basketball was played on December 21, 1891, with 13 basic rules that Naismith had formulated.

• Over time, the sport evolved, leading to the development of modern rules, professional leagues like the NBA (National Basketball Association), and widespread global popularity.

Additional Information

• Dr. James Naismith:

• Born on November 6, 1861, in Almonte, Ontario, Canada.

• He was a physician, teacher, and coach with a deep interest in physical education.

• In addition to inventing basketball, Naismith also introduced the first football helmet.

• Development of Basketball:

• The first professional basketball league, the National Basketball League (NBL), was established in 1898.

• The NBA was formed in 1949 after a merger between the NBL and the Basketball Association of America (BAA).

• Basketball became an Olympic sport in 1936, with the first Olympic event held in Berlin, Germany.

• Comparison with Other Sports:

• Cricket: Originated in England during the 16th century and is widely popular in countries like India, Australia, and England.

• Hockey: The modern version of field hockey originated in England in the mid-19th century and is the national sport of India and Pakistan.

• Polo: A sport with ancient roots, played on horseback, originating in Persia (modern-day Iran) as early as the 6th century BCE.

• Significance of Basketball:

• It is one of the most popular sports globally, with millions of fans and players across continents.

• The sport promotes physical fitness, teamwork, strategic thinking, and social interaction.

• Key tournaments include the NBA Finals, FIBA World Cup, and Olympic Games.

Important Points

• Global Reach: Basketball is played in over 200 countries, and its governing body, FIBA (International Basketball Federation), oversees global regulations and competitions.

• NBA Stars: Legendary players like Michael Jordan, LeBron James, and Kobe Bryant have contributed to the sport's immense popularity.

• Women's Basketball: The WNBA (Women's National Basketball Association) was founded in 1996 and has been a platform for female athletes to showcase their talents.

• Paralympics: Basketball is also a popular sport in the Paralympic Games, played as wheelchair basketball.

Q82. Answer: (b) Major Dhyan Chand

The correct answer is Amrit Mohan Prasad.

Key Points

• Amrit Mohan Prasad was appointed as the Director General of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) in September 2024, succeeding the previous DG of the paramilitary force.

• The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is one of India's Central Armed Police Forces responsible for guarding the India-Nepal and India-Bhutan borders.

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• Amrit Mohan Prasad is a senior officer with extensive experience in border security and internal security operations. His leadership is expected to enhance the operational efficiency of the SSB.

• The appointment of the Director General is made by the Government of India based on the officer's merit, experience, and capability to lead a paramilitary force effectively.

• The SSB plays a vital role in ensuring national security, preventing trans-border crimes, and maintaining peace and tranquility along India's borders with Nepal and Bhutan.

Additional Information

• Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

• The SSB was established in 1963 after the Sino-Indian War to strengthen India's border security.

• It is tasked with ensuring the security of the India-Nepal and India-Bhutan borders, covering an area of approximately 1,751 km and 699 km, respectively.

• The force also assists in providing disaster management, conducting civic action programs, and supporting the local population in border areas.

• Role of Director General in SSB:

• The Director General oversees the overall functioning, strategy formulation, and operational planning of the force.

• He ensures that the force is equipped and trained to handle challenges such as cross-border infiltration, smuggling, and maintaining border peace.

• Other Key Appointments in Border Security Forces:

• India's border security forces include the Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and Assam Rifles, each led by their respective Director Generals.

• Appointments to these roles are typically made from the Indian Police Service (IPS) or other senior paramilitary officers.

• Importance of Border Security:

• India shares borders with seven neighboring countries, making border security a vital aspect of national security.

• Forces like the SSB play a crucial role in preventing illegal immigration, smuggling, and infiltration while fostering friendly relations with neighboring countries.

Important Points

• Organizational Structure of SSB:

• The SSB functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

• It comprises various battalions and formations deployed along the borders and in other parts of the country.

• Recent Initiatives by SSB:

• Implementation of advanced surveillance technology and drones for better border monitoring.

• Collaboration with local communities to enhance intelligence gathering and ensure border area development.

Q83. Answer: (b) 1882

The correct answer is The game of judo was invented in the year 1882..

Key Points

• Judo is a modern martial art created by Dr. Jigoro Kano in the year 1882 in Japan.

• The term "Judo" translates to "The Gentle Way" in English, emphasizing the art's focus on skill and technique rather than brute force.

• Dr. Jigoro Kano founded the Kodokan Judo Institute in Tokyo, Japan, to teach and promote Judo as both a sport and a way of life.

• Judo was developed as a refinement of traditional Japanese jujutsu techniques, focusing on throws, grapples, and submissions.

• It became an Olympic sport in 1964, debuting at the Tokyo Summer Olympics, further solidifying its global popularity.

Additional Information

• Development of Judo:

• Dr. Jigoro Kano, born in 1860, was an educator and athlete who sought to modernize martial arts by creating a discipline that combined physical education, mental discipline, and moral education.

• Judo prioritizes techniques such as throws (nage-waza), pins (osaekomi-waza), and submission techniques (shime-waza and kansetsu-waza).

• Unlike many martial arts, Judo avoids strikes and weapon techniques, focusing on unarmed combat and using an opponent's strength against them.

• Global Popularity:

• Judo is now practiced worldwide, with millions of practitioners across various countries.

• The International Judo Federation (IJF), founded in 1951, oversees competitive Judo globally, organizing events such as the

World Judo Championships.

• Judo's inclusion in the Olympics in 1964 marked a turning point in its international recognition and popularity.

• Philosophy and Values:

• Judo promotes the principles of mutual welfare and benefit, along with maximum efficiency in the use of energy.

• It emphasizes respect, discipline, and personal growth, aligning with its roots in traditional Japanese culture.

• Historical Context:

• Judo evolved from jujutsu, which was practiced by Japanese samurai as a means of self-defense.

• Dr. Kano refined jujutsu techniques to create Judo, removing dangerous and outdated methods to ensure safety and accessibility for practitioners.

Important Points

• Modern Judo Competitions:

• Judo matches are conducted on a mat called a tatami, where competitors aim to score points through throws, pins, and submissions.

• Scoring in Judo includes Ippon (full point), Waza-ari (half point), and Yuko (minor score), with Ippon being the ultimate goal for victory.

• Weight classes ensure fair competition among participants, making Judo accessible to individuals of different body types.

• Educational Impact:

• Judo is widely taught in schools and universities, especially in Japan, as a means of physical education and moral development.

• It is recognized as a way to improve physical fitness, mental resilience, and social values.

• Judo Uniform:

• Practitioners wear a uniform called a judogi, consisting of a jacket, pants, and a belt that signifies rank and skill level.

• Belt colors range from white (beginner) to black (advanced), with additional ranks such as dan levels for experienced practitioners.

Q84. Answer: (a) Indore

The correct answer is Indore.

Key Points

• India's first Public Private Partnership (PPP) Green Waste Processing Plant was established in Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

• Indore is known for its commitment to cleanliness and has consistently topped the Swachh Survekshan rankings, making it an ideal location for such a sustainable initiative.

• The plant focuses on processing green waste, including organic waste from gardens, parks, and agricultural areas, to generate compost and bio-energy.

• The facility was developed under a PPP model, where the Indore Municipal Corporation collaborated with private entities to ensure efficient waste management and recycling practices.

• The initiative aims to tackle the issue of waste management by converting biodegradable waste into useful resources, contributing to India's sustainable development goals and waste-to-energy efforts.

Additional Information

• Public-Private Partnership (PPP):

• PPP is a collaboration between government bodies and private sector companies to deliver public services or infrastructure efficiently.

• It enables shared responsibility, where the private sector brings expertise and investment while the government ensures regulatory compliance and public welfare.

• PPP models are widely used in sectors like transportation, energy, healthcare, and waste management.

• Indore's Achievements in Waste Management:

• Indore has been ranked as India's cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan rankings for several consecutive years due to its innovative waste management strategies.

• The city has implemented initiatives like segregation of waste at source, door-to-door waste collection, and composting units.

• It has set an example for other cities in India to adopt sustainable waste management practices.

• Green Waste Processing:

• Green waste refers to biodegradable waste from plants, gardens, and agricultural sources.

• Processing green waste involves converting it into compost, mulch, or bio-energy, minimizing its environmental impact.

• Such initiatives reduce the burden on landfills and contribute to circular economy practices.

• Swachh Survekshan:

• Swachh Survekshan is an annual survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to assess the cleanliness and

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sanitation of cities across India.

• The rankings are based on parameters like waste segregation, processing, and public feedback.

• Indore has consistently topped the rankings, showcasing its dedication to cleanliness and waste management.

Important Points

• Role of PPP in Waste Management:

• PPP models are crucial for addressing urban challenges like waste management by combining public oversight with private innovation.

• They ensure cost-effective and efficient solutions, leveraging private sector expertise.

• Global Examples of Green Waste Processing Plants:

• Countries like Sweden, Germany, and Japan have advanced facilities for green waste processing, contributing to their high recycling rates.

• India is gradually adopting similar technologies to achieve sustainable waste management goals.

Q85. Answer: (a) Goa

The correct answer is Goa.

Key Points

• Mando is a traditional Goan form of lyrical music and dance that expresses themes of love, tragedy, social injustice, and political resistance. It is an integral part of Goan culture.

• The origins of Mando can be traced back to the 19th century, during the Portuguese colonial period in Goa. It combines Indian and Western musical elements, reflecting the cultural fusion of the time.

• Mando songs are typically slow and melodious, with verses and refrains. They are performed with an ensemble of musical instruments such as the violin, guitar, and Ghumat (a traditional Goan percussion instrument).

• The dance associated with Mando is graceful and elegant, often performed by couples dressed in traditional Goan attire. It showcases the rich heritage of Goa.

• Mando serves as a medium to highlight the socio-political struggles of Goans during colonial rule, making it not just an art form but also a historical narrative.

Additional Information

• Characteristics of Mando Music:

• Mando songs are typically written in the Konkani language, the official language of Goa.

• The themes of Mando often reflect the emotions of love, heartbreak, and longing, as well as the social issues faced by Goan society.

• The music is slow-paced, with a melancholic tone that evokes deep emotional responses.

• Traditional instruments like the violin, guitar, and percussion are used to create a harmonious blend of melodies.

• Historical Context:

• The Mando evolved during the Portuguese rule in Goa, combining Indian and European musical traditions. The colonial influence is evident in the use of Western instruments.

• It was popularized among the Goan elite as a form of artistic expression and gradually spread to the masses.

• During the freedom struggle and social movements, Mando songs were used to express political resistance and critique social injustices.

• Other Cultural Forms of Goa:

• Goa is known for its vibrant cultural heritage, including forms like Dekhni, Fugdi, and Dashavatar.

• The Dekhni dance represents a blend of Western and Indian music, performed during festive occasions.

• Fugdi is a folk dance performed primarily by women during religious and social celebrations.

• Dashavatar is a theatrical performance depicting the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu, showcasing Goa's deep spiritual traditions.

• Other States Mentioned:

• Uttarakhand: Known for its folk music like Jagar and Pandav Nritya, which are rooted in spiritual and mythological themes.

• Bihar: Famous for Bhojpuri folk music and dances like Jat-Jatin and Sohar, which depict rural life and culture.

• Tamil Nadu: Renowned for classical music and dance forms like Bharatanatyam and Carnatic music, which have ancient origins.

Important Points

• UNESCO Recognition: Efforts have been made to preserve Mando as a part of Goa’s cultural heritage, and it is being considered for recognition as an Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO.

• Festivals: Mando performances are an integral part of Goan festivals like Shigmo and Carnival, which highlight the region's unique traditions.

• Preservation: Organizations and artists in Goa actively work to preserve and promote Mando through workshops, performances,

and documentation.

• Global Appeal: The fusion of Indian and Western elements in Mando has garnered international interest, showcasing Goa's rich cultural diversity.

Q86. Answer: (a) Arundhati Roy

The correct answer is Arundhati Roy.

Key Points

• Arundhati Roy is the author of the book 'War Talk'. This book is a collection of essays written by her, addressing issues like war, politics, and human rights.

• 'War Talk' was published in 2003. It critically examines the global and local politics surrounding war, with a focus on the United States' foreign policy and India's socio-political environment.

• Arundhati Roy is a renowned Indian author and activist, best known for her novel 'The God of Small Things', which won the Booker Prize in 1997.

• She is also a prominent voice in advocating for human rights, environmental justice, and against corporate globalization.

• The essays in 'War Talk' reflect her opposition to militarism and her critique of the global war on terror post-9/11, making the book a significant work in contemporary political literature.

Additional Information

• Arundhati Roy:

• Born on November 24, 1961, in Shillong, India, she is a celebrated writer and social activist.

• Her debut novel 'The God of Small Things' brought her international acclaim, winning the Man Booker Prize for Fiction in 1997.

• She has written extensively on political issues, including India's nuclear policies, environmental concerns, and human rights.

• 'War Talk' Themes:

• The book examines the impact of globalization, wars, and the increasing militarization of societies.

• It critiques the hegemonic foreign policy of powerful nations, particularly the United States, and its repercussions on countries like India.

• It also delves into the consequences of communalism and religious nationalism in India.

• Other Works by Arundhati Roy:

• Besides 'War Talk', she has authored books such as 'Field Notes on Democracy', 'Capitalism: A Ghost Story', and 'The Ministry of Utmost Happiness'.

• Her works often blend literary art with sharp political commentary.

• Other Options:

• Anita Desai: A renowned Indian novelist, known for works like 'Clear Light of Day' and 'In Custody', but not associated with 'War Talk'.

• Shobhaa De: A popular Indian author, primarily known for her writings on urban Indian society and relationships, such as 'Socialite Evenings'.

• Githa Hariharan: An award-winning Indian author, recognized for her novel 'The Thousand Faces of Night', but not linked to 'War Talk'.

Important Points

• Arundhati Roy's Activism: She has been vocal about numerous social and political issues, including the Narmada Bachao Andolan, anti-globalization movements, and critiques of neoliberal policies.

• Recognition: In addition to the Booker Prize, she has received numerous accolades for her literary and activist contributions, including the Norman Mailer Prize for Distinguished Writing in 2011.

• Relevance of 'War Talk': The book remains highly relevant as it addresses issues of war, peace, and justice, resonating in the context of ongoing global conflicts and socio-political challenges.

Q87. Answer: (b) Anita Nair

The correct answer is Anita Nair.

Key Points

• Anita Nair is the author of the popular novel "Ladies Coupe," which was published in the year 2001.

• The book is a poignant story about the lives of six women who share their experiences while traveling in a ladies-only compartment of an Indian train.

• "Ladies Coupe" explores themes of gender roles, freedom, and societal expectations, focusing on the struggles of women in patriarchal societies.

• Anita Nair is a renowned Indian author who writes in English and has received critical acclaim for her works, which often delve into human emotions and relationships.

• Her other notable works include "The Better Man," "Cut Like Wound," and "Alphabet Soup for Lovers."

Additional Information

• About Anita Nair:

• Anita Nair was born in Shoranur, Kerala, India, and has a degree in English Literature.

• She has received several awards for her literary works, including the Central Sahitya Akademi Award and the Kerala Sahitya Akademi Award.

• Her writing often portrays the complexities of human relationships and provides deep insights into the cultural and social fabric of India.

• Overview of "Ladies Coupe":

• The novel is set in the backdrop of a train journey and revolves around the main character, Akila, a single woman in her 40s.

• Through the stories of the other women in the coupe, the book addresses issues like domestic abuse, loneliness, independence, and self-discovery.

• The book questions whether a woman can live independently without a man, challenging traditional societal norms.

• Comparison of Other Options:

• Leila Seth: She was the first woman Chief Justice of a High Court in India and the author of books like "On Balance" and "We, The Children of India," but she did not write "Ladies Coupe."

• Twinkle Khanna: Known for her books "Mrs. Funnybones" and "The Legend of Lakshmi Prasad." She is a celebrated columnist and author, but not the writer of "Ladies Coupe."

• Nirupama Rao: She is a former Indian diplomat and has authored books on foreign policy and poetry, but she is not associated with "Ladies Coupe."

• Importance of "Ladies Coupe":

• The novel is considered a classic in modern Indian literature for its strong feminist undertones and relatable storytelling.

• It has been translated into several languages, making it accessible to a global audience.

Q88. Answer: (a) Srinagar

The correct answer is Srinagar.

Key Points

• The Tulip Festival is an annual event held in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, at the Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden, which is the largest tulip garden in Asia.

• The festival is celebrated during the blooming season of tulips, which typically occurs in the spring months of March and April.

• The garden spans an area of about 30 hectares and is home to over 1.5 million tulip bulbs, featuring a variety of colors and species.

• The Tulip Festival aims to promote the tourism industry in Kashmir and showcases the region's stunning natural beauty, attracting both domestic and international tourists.

• It also includes cultural events, local handicraft exhibitions, and traditional Kashmiri cuisine, making it a comprehensive cultural experience for visitors.

Additional Information

• Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden:

• Located in the foothills of the Zabarwan Range with a panoramic view of Dal Lake.

• Established in 2007 by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to boost tourism and floriculture in the region.

• The garden features multiple terraces, each showcasing a wide variety of tulips and other flowers.

• Importance of Tulip Festival:

• It is one of the major attractions for tourists visiting Kashmir during spring.

• It contributes significantly to the region's economy by promoting local crafts, culture, and agriculture.

• The festival highlights the rich biodiversity and horticulture of Jammu & Kashmir.

• Tourism in Kashmir:

• Jammu & Kashmir is often referred to as "Paradise on Earth" due to its breathtaking natural beauty, including mountains, lakes, and gardens.

• Popular tourist attractions include Dal Lake, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonmarg, and Mughal Gardens.

• The Tulip Festival adds a unique dimension to the region's tourism by focusing on horticultural and cultural diversity.

• Other Tulip Festivals Around the World:

• The Keukenhof Tulip Festival in the Netherlands is one of the most famous tulip festivals globally, featuring millions of tulips in bloom.

• The Canadian Tulip Festival in Ottawa celebrates the gift of tulips from the Netherlands as a symbol of international friendship.

Important Points

• History of the Tulip Garden: The garden was initially known as the "Model Floriculture Center" and was later renamed after Indira Gandhi.

• Types of Tulips: The garden showcases a variety of tulips, including single early tulips, double late tulips, fringed tulips, and parrot tulips.

• Accessibility: The garden is located approximately 8 km from Srinagar city center and is well-connected by road, making it easily accessible for tourists.

• Economic Impact: The festival has a significant impact on local businesses, including hotels, restaurants, and handicraft sellers, contributing to the overall development of the region.

Q89. Answer: (b) Kanpur

The correct answer is Kanpur.

Key Points

• The Bhitargaon Temple is located in Kanpur Nagar district.

• It is a fine example of Gupta period (4th–5th century CE) architecture.

• Built primarily using bricks (rare in early temple architecture).

• Dedicated to Lord Shiva.

• Known for its large terracotta panels and pyramidal shikhara (early form of temple tower).

• Considered one of the earliest surviving brick temples in India.

Q90. Answer: (c) Madhya Pradesh

The correct answer is Madhya Pradesh.

Key Points

• 'Badhai' is a traditional folk dance predominantly performed in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It is a significant representation of the cultural heritage of the region.

• This dance form is associated with celebrations, especially during auspicious occasions like weddings, childbirth, and festivals.

• The performers of 'Badhai' are generally from the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh, where it holds immense cultural importance.

• The dance is accompanied by traditional musical instruments like the dholak, harmonium, and nagara, which add a rhythmic and festive vibe to the performance.

• The dancers wear vibrant traditional attire, which enhances the visual appeal of the performance and reflects the rich culture of Madhya Pradesh.

Additional Information

• Madhya Pradesh:

• Madhya Pradesh is often referred to as the "Heart of India" due to its central location in the country.

• The state is known for its rich cultural heritage, historical monuments, and diverse folk traditions.

• Apart from 'Badhai,' other popular dance forms in Madhya Pradesh include Tertali, Jawara, Matki, and Grida.

• The state is home to UNESCO World Heritage Sites like Khajuraho Temples, Bhimbetka Rock Shelters, and Sanchi Stupa.

• Other Traditional Dances in India:

• Assam: Assam is famous for its traditional dance forms like Bihu and Sattriya, which are integral to its cultural identity.

• Andhra Pradesh: Kuchipudi is a classical dance form that originated in Andhra Pradesh and has gained international recognition.

• Gujarat: Gujarat is widely known for Garba and Dandiya Raas, which are performed during the Navratri festival.

• Importance of Traditional Dances:

• Traditional dances like 'Badhai' serve as a medium for preserving cultural heritage and passing it on to future generations.

• They reflect the regional identity and the way of life of the communities that perform them.

• These dances often have a spiritual or ritualistic significance, connecting people to their roots and traditions.

Important Points

• Cultural Celebrations: Dance forms like 'Badhai' are often performed during festivals and important life events, making them a vital part of the community's social fabric.

• Musical Accompaniment: Instruments like the dholak and nagara not only enhance the performance but also reflect the musical traditions of the region.

• Attire and Aesthetics: The colorful costumes and accessories worn during 'Badhai' performances add to its aesthetic appeal and symbolize the joy and festivity associated with the dance.

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Q91. Answer: (a) Mangalyaan

The correct answer is Mangalyaan.

Key Points

• Mangalyaan, also known as the Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), is India’s first interplanetary mission, launched by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on 5 November 2013.

• It was launched using the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C25) from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

• The mission's primary objective was to demonstrate India’s ability to design, launch, and operate an interplanetary spacecraft. It also aimed to study the Martian atmosphere, surface, and morphology.

• Mangalyaan successfully entered Mars' orbit on 24 September 2014, making India the first Asian nation to reach Martian orbit and the first country in the world to achieve this feat in its maiden attempt.

• The mission was completed at a cost of approximately Rs. 450 crore ($74 million), making it one of the most cost-effective interplanetary missions ever.

Additional Information

• Chandrayaan-1:

• India’s first lunar probe, launched by ISRO on 22 October 2008.

• The mission discovered the presence of water molecules on the Moon.

• The spacecraft operated until 29 August 2009 and helped map the Moon's surface.

• Shukrayaan:

• This is ISRO’s proposed mission to study Venus, focusing on its atmosphere and surface.

• The mission is currently under development and is planned for launch in the 2020s.

• Aditya L-1:

• It is India’s first mission to study the Sun, scheduled for launch in 2024.

• The spacecraft will be placed in the Lagrangian Point 1 (L1), about 1.5 million km from Earth, to observe solar activities and their effect on space weather.

• Significance of Mangalyaan:

• Mangalyaan helped India join the elite club of space agencies capable of interplanetary exploration, including NASA (USA), Roscosmos (Russia), and ESA (Europe).

• The mission provided valuable data on Mars' surface, atmosphere, and weather patterns, including methane levels.

• The success of Mangalyaan inspired subsequent Indian missions like Chandrayaan-2 and upcoming deep-space explorations.

Important Points

• ISRO’s Achievements:

• ISRO is globally recognized for its cost-effective space missions and innovative technologies.

• Its missions like Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan, and GSAT satellites have bolstered India's position in global space exploration.

• Comparison with Other Missions:

• Mangalyaan's cost was significantly lower than NASA's Maven mission to Mars, which launched the same year.

• Despite a limited budget, Mangalyaan achieved remarkable scientific and technological milestones.

• Future Missions:

• ISRO plans to launch Gaganyaan (India’s first manned space mission) and Chandrayaan-3 in the near future.

• Collaborations with other space agencies, such as NASA and ESA, are also being explored for advanced missions.

Q92. Answer: (d) Pitch

The correct answer is Pitch.

Key Points

• Pitch is the perceptual property of sound that allows the brain to interpret the frequency of an emitted sound.

• It is closely related to the frequency of vibration. Higher frequencies are perceived as higher pitch, while lower frequencies are perceived as lower pitch.

• Pitch is a subjective sensation, meaning it is how humans perceive sounds rather than an objective, measurable property of the sound wave itself.

• For example, a musical note produced by a tuning fork vibrating at 440 Hz is perceived as the pitch "A" in musical terms.

• This term is distinct from related terms like tone (refers to sound quality), frequency (a measurable property of sound waves), and wavelength (the spatial property of sound waves).

Additional Information

• Frequency:

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• It is the number of sound wave cycles that occur in one second, measured in Hertz (Hz).
• Humans generally hear frequencies ranging from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz.
• Frequency is an objective, measurable property of sound waves.
• Tone:
• It refers to the quality or character of sound, often determined by the sound's frequency and amplitude.
• Musical tones, for instance, are characterized by a specific pitch, timbre, and duration.
• Wavelength:
• It is the physical distance between two consecutive peaks or troughs of a sound wave.
• Wavelength is inversely proportional to frequency: higher frequency means shorter wavelength.
• It is typically measured in meters (m).
• Applications of Pitch:
• In music, pitch helps differentiate musical notes and create harmony.
• In speech, pitch variations convey emotions, questions, and emphasis.
• It is also used in sonar technology and tuning musical instruments.

Important Points

• Distinction Between Related Terms:
• Pitch: A perceptual property that depends on frequency.
• Frequency: A measurable property of the number of sound wave cycles per second.
• Wavelength: The spatial distance between cycles of sound waves.
• Tone: Refers to the quality or richness of sound.
• Biological Basis of Pitch Perception:
• The human ear perceives pitch via hair cells in the cochlea of the inner ear.
• Specific regions of the cochlea are sensitive to different frequencies, a property known as tonotopic organization.

Q93. Answer: (c) Sodium-ion battery

The correct answer is Sodium-ion battery.

Key Points

• Sodium-ion battery technology was developed by the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR) in 2025, aiming to revolutionize energy storage systems.
• This technology provides an alternative to the widely used lithium-ion batteries, addressing the global shortage of lithium resources.
• Sodium is abundant, cost-effective, and environmentally sustainable, making sodium-ion batteries more viable for large-scale applications such as renewable energy integration and grid storage.
• The batteries feature super-fast charging capabilities, enabling efficient energy storage and quick recovery times, essential for modern electronic devices and electric vehicles.
• Sodium-ion batteries are particularly suitable for high-temperature environments and offer a longer lifespan, reducing the need for frequent replacements.
• The development of sodium-ion batteries marked a significant advancement in green energy solutions, promoting sustainability and reducing dependency on rare materials.

Additional Information

• Potassium-ion battery:
• Potassium-ion batteries use potassium ions for energy storage and are being explored as alternatives to lithium-ion batteries.
• Potassium is abundant and cost-effective, but these batteries are still in the research phase and face challenges related to performance and stability.
• Applications include grid energy storage and low-cost power solutions.
• Nion battery:
• Nion batteries are a conceptual technology and not widely developed or commercialized as of now.
• They are proposed to utilize novel materials for enhanced energy storage capabilities.
• There is limited information available on this battery type due to its experimental nature.
• Graphene battery:
• Graphene batteries leverage the high conductivity and strength of graphene to deliver superior energy storage and charging speeds.
• They are lightweight and offer longer lifespans, making them ideal for applications like electric vehicles and portable electronics.

• While promising, graphene batteries are still under development and face challenges in large-scale production.
• Sodium-ion battery:
• Sodium-ion batteries are gaining traction due to the abundance of sodium and its low cost compared to lithium.
• These batteries are suitable for applications requiring high capacity and energy density.
• They offer a sustainable solution for energy storage, especially in renewable energy systems.

Important Points

• Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR):
• A premier research institute located in Bangalore, India, established in 1989.
• Known for its contributions to materials science, chemistry, biology, and engineering.
• In 2025, JNCASR made a breakthrough in battery technology with the development of sodium-ion batteries.
• Global lithium shortage:
• Lithium is a rare and expensive resource used in lithium-ion batteries, leading to increased interest in alternatives like sodium-ion batteries.
• The scarcity of lithium has driven research into more sustainable and cost-effective energy storage technologies.
• Efforts to reduce dependency on lithium are crucial for future energy needs.

Q94. Answer: (d) 1848

The correct answer is 1848.

Key Points

• Satara was annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse in the year 1848. This policy was introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856.
• The Doctrine of Lapse allowed the British East India Company to annex territories of princely states where the ruler died without a male heir.
• Satara was one of the first princely states to be annexed under this doctrine. The death of the ruler, Shahaji II, without a legitimate male heir provided the justification for annexation.
• The policy was aimed at consolidating British control over India by acquiring territories that were deemed “lapsed” due to succession issues.
• Lord Dalhousie argued that the British had a legitimate right to annex such states to ensure administrative efficiency and political stability. This decision marked the beginning of a series of annexations under the Doctrine of Lapse.
• Satara's annexation in 1848 set a precedent for the annexation of other states such as Jhansi, Nagpur, and Awadh later under the same policy.

Additional Information

• Doctrine of Lapse:
• Introduced by Lord Dalhousie, this policy was implemented during his tenure as Governor-General of India (1848–1856).
• Under this doctrine, if a ruler of a princely state died without a male heir, the state was annexed by the British East India Company.
• The policy disregarded the tradition of adopting heirs, which was a common practice among Indian rulers.
• This doctrine led to widespread resentment among Indian rulers and was considered one of the causes that fueled discontent leading to the Revolt of 1857.
• Other States Annexed:
• Following Satara, several other states were annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse, including Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854), and Awadh (1856).
• The annexation of Jhansi under this policy led to the rise of Rani Lakshmibai as a prominent figure in the 1857 Revolt.
• Lord Dalhousie's Contributions:
• Dalhousie is also credited with modernizing India's infrastructure by introducing railways, telegraphs, and postal systems.
• His administrative reforms, including the Doctrine of Lapse, were seen as an extension of British imperial control.
• Impact on Indian Society:
• The Doctrine of Lapse caused widespread dissatisfaction and alienation among Indian rulers and their subjects.
• It was perceived as an aggressive policy that undermined traditional Indian systems of governance and succession.
• This resentment eventually contributed to the Revolt of 1857, where many princely states and their rulers actively opposed British rule.

Important Points

• Doctrine of Lapse as a Cause of Revolt:
• The annexation of princely states like Satara, Jhansi, and Awadh under the Doctrine of Lapse created animosity among Indian

rulers.

• The alienation of Indian rulers and the disregard for traditional practices were significant factors leading to the Revolt of 1857.

• Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Nana Sahib of Kanpur emerged as key leaders opposing British policies during the revolt.

• Lord Dalhousie's Legacy:

• While Dalhousie is remembered for his contributions to infrastructure development, his policies like the Doctrine of Lapse created political unrest.

• His tenure marked a critical period in Indian history, laying the groundwork for major events like the Revolt of 1857.

Q95. Answer: (b) 2002-03

The correct answer is Fri Mar 01 2002 00:00:00 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time).

Key Points

• The Government of India set up a committee to review fiscal reforms and suggest an appropriate framework under the chairmanship of Vijay Kelkar on 1st March 2002.

• The objective of the committee was to assess India's fiscal policies and propose recommendations for fiscal consolidation and reforms in direct and indirect taxation systems.

• It was known as the Kelkar Committee, which played a pivotal role in shaping fiscal policies and reforming the tax structure in India.

• The committee’s recommendations were aimed at improving fiscal deficit management, enhancing transparency, and simplifying tax laws to promote economic growth.

• The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003, was a significant outcome influenced by the Kelkar Committee's recommendations.

Additional Information

• Vijay Kelkar:

• Dr. Vijay Kelkar is an Indian economist and former bureaucrat who has held multiple prestigious roles, including Chairman of the Finance Commission and Advisor to the Ministry of Finance.

• He is known for his extensive contributions to India's fiscal and economic reforms.

• Kelkar Committee Key Recommendations:

• Introduction of a Goods and Services Tax (GST) to unify indirect taxes across the country.

• Reduction in fiscal deficit through better expenditure management and increased tax compliance.

• Broadening the tax base by removing exemptions and enforcing tax compliance.

• Enhancing transparency and accountability in fiscal management.

• Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act:

• The FRBM Act, enacted in 2003, aimed to institutionalize fiscal discipline, reduce fiscal deficit, and improve macroeconomic management.

• It set targets for the government to reduce its fiscal deficit to a specified percentage of GDP.

• The Act mandated the presentation of a Medium-Term Fiscal Policy and a Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement to Parliament.

• Impact of Kelkar Committee:

• The recommendations led to the simplification of tax laws, enhancing ease of doing business in India.

• The introduction of GST in 2017 can be traced back to the groundwork laid by the committee.

• It contributed significantly to fiscal consolidation and improving India's macroeconomic stability.

Important Points

• Fiscal Consolidation:

• Fiscal consolidation refers to policies aimed at reducing government deficits and debt accumulation.

• The Kelkar Committee emphasized achieving fiscal discipline through better revenue generation and expenditure control.

• Goods and Services Tax (GST):

• The GST is a unified tax that replaced multiple indirect taxes, such as VAT, service tax, and central excise duty, with a single tax structure.

• It was introduced in July 2017 and has its roots in the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee.

Q96. Answer: (b) Three

The correct answer is Three.

Key Points

• The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 was a landmark policy document that shaped India's industrial development post-independence.

• As per this policy, industries were classified into three categories, depending on the degree of state control and participation:

• Category A: Industries exclusively under the state's domain, such as defense, atomic energy, and railways.

• Category B: Industries where private enterprises could operate, but the state would progressively participate, such as chemicals, fertilizers, and road transport.

• Category C: All other industries that were left to private enterprise but still subject to state regulations and policies.

• The classification aimed to ensure a mixed economy model where both public and private sectors contributed to national development.

• It emphasized state-led industrialization, focusing on heavy industries and infrastructure to reduce dependency on foreign imports.

• This resolution was influenced by the Soviet model of economic planning and marked a significant step in implementing the vision of a socialist pattern of society in India.

Additional Information

• Objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956:

• To promote a socialist pattern of society by reducing income inequalities and wealth concentration.

• To achieve a self-reliant economy by focusing on heavy industries and infrastructure development.

• To support the growth of small-scale industries for employment generation and equitable distribution of resources.

• To ensure the balanced regional development by setting up industries in less developed areas.

• Impact of the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956:

• It laid the foundation for the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India.

• The focus on heavy industries led to the establishment of steel plants, power projects, and machine-building industries.

• It facilitated the growth of the mixed economy, combining public and private sector roles in industrial development.

• Relation to Five-Year Plans:

• The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 was implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961), which emphasized heavy industries and a state-led development approach.

• The plan was designed by the renowned economist Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis.

• Comparison with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948:

• The 1948 resolution was more general and aimed at promoting industrial growth post-independence.

• The 1956 resolution was more specific and focused on achieving a socialist economy by clearly defining the role of state and private sectors in industrialization.

Important Points

• The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 identified 17 industries exclusively reserved for the state under Category A.

• Category B included industries where both public and private sectors could coexist, with a focus on eventual state control.

• It played a significant role in promoting import substitution to reduce dependency on foreign goods.

• The resolution is considered a cornerstone of India's economic and industrial policies in the post-independence era.

Q97. Answer: (c)

The correct answer is Both I and II.

Key Points

• Low job opportunities in India:

• The lack of sufficient and suitable employment opportunities in India has been a major cause of brain drain.

• Many skilled and educated individuals move abroad in search of better-paying jobs, enhanced career growth, and improved working conditions.

• The unemployment rate in India, which has fluctuated over the years, often contributes to individuals choosing to migrate. Hence, statement I is correct.

• Low quality of higher education in India:

• Although India has numerous educational institutions, the quality of higher education often fails to meet global standards.

• Factors such as outdated curricula, limited research opportunities, and insufficient infrastructure drive students to pursue education in developed countries offering cutting-edge facilities.

• India ranks lower in global university rankings, which influences students' decisions to study abroad. Hence, statement II is correct.

• Combined impact of both factors:

• The combination of inadequate job opportunities and the substandard quality of higher education creates a strong push factor for migration.

• Countries with better opportunities and higher-quality education attract Indian talent, leading to a continuous brain drain.

Additional Information

• Brain Drain:

• Definition: Brain drain refers to the emigration of highly skilled and educated individuals from their home country to another nation for better opportunities.

• Major destinations: Countries like the United States, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom are popular destinations for Indian migrants due to their better job markets and education systems.

• Impact on India: Brain drain negatively affects India's economic growth as it leads to a loss of skilled workforce required for innovation and development.

• Government Initiatives to curb brain drain:

• The Indian government has launched programs like Skill India Mission and Startup India to encourage entrepreneurship and create more job opportunities.

• Efforts are being made to improve the quality of higher education by establishing world-class universities and increasing funding for research.

• Statistical Data:

• According to the United Nations, India has one of the largest diasporas globally, with over 18 million people living outside the country (2020 data).

• In 2021, nearly 1 lakh Indian students migrated to foreign countries for higher education, highlighting the extent of brain drain.

• Reasons for global preference:

• Developed nations offer better infrastructure, higher salaries, and advanced research opportunities.

• Scholarships and financial aid provided by foreign universities attract students from developing countries like India.

Important Points

• Role of Education Rankings: Indian universities often fail to secure top positions in QS World Rankings or Times Higher Education Rankings, influencing students to opt for foreign institutions.

• Economic factors: The disparity in salaries between India and developed countries contributes significantly to brain drain.

• Reverse Brain Drain: Some initiatives like Make in India aim to attract skilled professionals back to India by creating favorable conditions for their return.

• Technological advancements: Developed countries often provide access to cutting-edge technologies, which is a major pull factor for skilled professionals.

Q98. Answer: (b) Copper used for making utensils

The correct answer is Copper used for making utensils.

Key Points

• Intermediate goods are goods that are used as inputs in the production of other goods and services. They are not the final products consumed by end users.

• Copper used for making utensils is considered an intermediate good because it is used as a raw material in the production process to create finished goods such as utensils.

• Unlike final goods, intermediate goods are not directly purchased for consumption; they undergo further processing or transformation in industries.

• Examples of intermediate goods include steel used for manufacturing cars, flour used for baking bread, and wood used in furniture production.

• Other options such as a shirt, television purchased by households, and refrigerators are considered final goods because they are consumed directly by individuals and are not used as inputs for further production.

Additional Information

• Final Goods vs Intermediate Goods:

• Final goods are products consumed directly by households or businesses, providing utility without further processing. Examples include appliances, clothing, and food items.

• Intermediate goods, in contrast, are used in the production process to create final goods. They are not consumed directly and include items such as raw materials, components, and semi-finished products.

• Characteristics of Intermediate Goods:

• They are used as inputs in the production process.

• They are not intended for final consumption.

• Examples include chemicals for manufacturing, glass for windows, and copper for utensils.

• Role in the Economy:

• Intermediate goods are crucial for industries as they form the backbone of the production process.

• Their demand is a key indicator of industrial activity and economic growth.

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• For instance, increased demand for steel suggests growth in construction and automobile industries.
• Examples of Intermediate Goods:
• Textile fabric: Used in the production of clothing.
• Plastic: Used in the manufacturing of toys, electronics, and containers.
• Wood: Used in furniture production.

Important Points

• Economic Impact:
• Intermediate goods are often traded internationally, influencing global trade dynamics. For example, India exports steel to other countries for industrial use.
• They contribute significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as their production is included in the calculation of industrial output.
• Distinction in Accounting:
• Intermediate goods are excluded from the calculation of GDP to avoid double counting, as their value is already embedded in the final goods.
• Government Policies:
• Government often imposes taxes or provides subsidies on intermediate goods to regulate industrial production and costs.
• For example, reducing import duties on raw materials can promote domestic manufacturing industries.

Q99. Answer: (a) Right atrium

The correct answer is Right atrium.

Key Points

• Deoxygenated blood from various parts of the body returns to the heart through two large veins - the superior vena cava and the inferior vena cava.
• The superior vena cava collects blood from the upper part of the body (head, neck, arms), while the inferior vena cava collects blood from the lower part of the body (abdomen, legs).
• Both these veins empty deoxygenated blood into the right atrium, which is the first chamber of the heart to receive this blood.
• From the right atrium, the blood is pushed into the right ventricle during atrial contraction.
• The right atrium plays a crucial role in the circulation of blood as it acts as a receiving chamber for deoxygenated blood, initiating the pulmonary circulation process to re-oxygenate the blood.

Additional Information

• Heart Chambers and Their Functions:
• The human heart has four chambers: the right atrium, right ventricle, left atrium, and left ventricle.
• The right atrium receives deoxygenated blood from the body and pumps it into the right ventricle.
• The right ventricle pumps the blood to the lungs for oxygenation through the pulmonary artery.
• The left atrium receives oxygenated blood from the lungs and sends it to the left ventricle.
• The left ventricle pumps the oxygenated blood to the entire body through the aorta.
• Pulmonary Circulation:
• Deoxygenated blood is pumped from the right ventricle to the lungs through the pulmonary artery.
• In the lungs, carbon dioxide is exchanged for oxygen in the alveoli (tiny air sacs).
• The oxygenated blood returns to the left atrium of the heart via the pulmonary veins.
• Systemic Circulation:
• Oxygenated blood is pumped from the left ventricle to the entire body through the aorta.
• The body tissues utilize oxygen and nutrients from the blood, and in return, the blood picks up carbon dioxide and waste products.
• Deoxygenated blood is then returned to the right atrium through the superior and inferior vena cavae.
• Valves of the Heart:
• The heart has four major valves to ensure the unidirectional flow of blood: tricuspid valve, pulmonary valve, mitral valve, and aortic valve.
• The tricuspid valve is located between the right atrium and right ventricle, preventing backflow of blood.
• The pulmonary valve lies between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery, regulating blood flow to the lungs.

Important Points

• The right atrium is part of the systemic circulation and acts as the entry point for blood returning from the body.
• The separation of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood in the heart's chambers is critical for efficient circulation in humans and

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other mammals.

• The heart beats approximately 72 times per minute on average, ensuring continuous circulation of blood.

• Any obstruction in the flow of blood to or from the right atrium can lead to serious cardiovascular conditions, such as right heart failure.

Q100. Answer: (b) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)

The correct answer is Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang).

Key Points

• Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang), a Chinese traveler, visited India during the 7th century CE. He is known for his detailed accounts of Indian society, culture, and religion during the reign of Harsha (606–647 CE).

• Xuanzang came to India primarily to study Buddhism and collect sacred Buddhist texts. He spent around 17 years in India, traveling extensively across the subcontinent.

• During his time in India, Xuanzang visited major Buddhist sites such as Nalanda University, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, and Kushinagar. He studied at Nalanda, one of the most prestigious learning centers of the time.

• Xuanzang documented his journey in the text titled "Great Tang Records on the Western Regions" (Da Tang Xi Yu Ji), which provides invaluable insights into the political, social, and religious conditions of 7th-century India.

• He described the flourishing of Buddhism in India, the caste system, the structure of Indian cities, and the administration under Emperor Harsha, making his records a significant historical source for understanding ancient India.

Additional Information

• Faxian (Fa-Hien):

• Faxian, another Chinese traveler, visited India in the 5th century CE, during the reign of Chandragupta II of the Gupta Empire.

• His primary purpose was to gather Buddhist scriptures and visit holy Buddhist sites. He documented his experiences in the work "A Record of Buddhist Kingdoms".

• Faxian described the prosperity, governance, and religious tolerance in Gupta India but did not visit during the 7th century CE, making this option incorrect for the given question.

• Megasthenes:

• Megasthenes was a Greek historian and ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator to the court of Chandragupta Maurya in the 4th century BCE.

• He wrote the famous work "Indica", which offers an account of Mauryan administration, society, and culture.

• Since Megasthenes lived centuries before the 7th century CE, this option is also incorrect for the given question.

• Marco Polo:

• Marco Polo, a Venetian traveler, visited India in the 13th century CE during the reign of the Pandya dynasty in South India.

• He documented his travels in "The Travels of Marco Polo", describing the richness of Indian culture, trade, and society.

• As Marco Polo visited India much later than the 7th century CE, this option is not relevant to the question.

• Significance of Xuanzang's Journey:

• Xuanzang's writings provide a detailed account of Buddhist practices, cultural diversity, and political structures in ancient India.

• He is considered one of the most authentic sources of information on Indian history during the reign of Emperor Harsha.

• His descriptions contributed significantly to the understanding of India's past in both Indian and Chinese histories.

Important Points

• Harsha's Rule:

• Harsha was a prominent ruler in North India during the 7th century CE. His empire extended across present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and parts of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

• He was a patron of Buddhism and supported scholars, including Xuanzang, who attended his court.

• Harsha organized the Kannauj Assembly, a major religious congregation, which Xuanzang attended and documented.

• Nalanda University:

• Nalanda was one of the world's first residential universities and a major center of learning during Xuanzang's time.

• It attracted students from various countries, including China, Korea, and Southeast Asia.

• Subjects taught included Buddhist studies, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy.

• Xuanzang's Influence:

• Xuanzang's travelogue served as a bridge between Indian and Chinese cultures, promoting the exchange of ideas and knowledge.

• His accounts were later translated into several languages, becoming a vital resource for historians and scholars worldwide.

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