

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 38 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper contains **50** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension section of **MAH MBA CET**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **Graduate-level English proficiency — Vocabulary, Grammar, Reading Comprehension, and Verbal Reasoning.**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 1 (Q. 1–5)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In the digital economy, the adage “if you are not paying for the product, you are the product” has never rung truer. Technology corporations offer email services, social media platforms, maps, and search engines at zero monetary cost, yet extract enormous value from every click, search query, location ping, and purchasing pattern generated by their users. This harvesting of behavioural data is facilitated by opaque terms-of-service agreements that few users read and fewer still understand.

The asymmetry between corporations and citizens is stark: a single platform may hold thousands of data points on each user, including political leanings, health anxieties, relationship status, and financial habits, while the individual typically knows almost nothing about the extent of this surveillance. Advertisers purchase access to these profiles, and revenues soar while privacy erodes.

Regulators worldwide are beginning to respond. The European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) set a global benchmark for consent-based data governance, yet enforcement remains inconsistent and cross-border data flows complicate jurisdiction. Civil society groups argue that a “data dividend”—payments to citizens whose data generates corporate profit—could rebalance this inequity. Until legislative frameworks catch up with technological capability, individuals remain structurally disadvantaged in the data economy, trading intimate personal information for convenience without fully grasping the long-term consequences.

Q1. Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?

- (A) Technology companies should be forced to charge subscription fees to protect user privacy.
- (B) Free digital services are sustained by the systematic collection and commercialisation of user data, creating a power imbalance that calls for regulatory action.
- (C) The GDPR is the most effective tool available to protect citizens from corporate surveillance.
- (D) Social media platforms are more dangerous to privacy than search engines or mapping services.



- Q2.** According to the passage, how do technology companies primarily collect user data?
- (A) By purchasing personal records from government databases.
 - (B) By requiring users to fill in detailed registration forms at sign-up.
 - (C) By tracking behavioural signals such as clicks, searches, location pings, and purchasing patterns.
 - (D) By monitoring private communications with the explicit consent of all parties.
- Q3.** As used in the passage, the word “**opaque**” (referring to terms-of-service agreements) most nearly means:
- (A) Deliberately unclear and difficult to understand.
 - (B) Visually dark or non-transparent in appearance.
 - (C) Legally binding and enforceable in all jurisdictions.
 - (D) Surprisingly brief and accessible to ordinary users.
- Q4.** Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?
- (A) Users are fully aware of how their data is used but choose to ignore it for convenience.
 - (B) The GDPR has completely eliminated cross-border data privacy violations within the EU.
 - (C) Technology companies earn their primary revenue from subscription fees rather than advertising.
 - (D) The current legal and regulatory environment has not kept pace with the data-collection capabilities of technology companies.
- Q5.** The author’s tone throughout the passage is best described as:
- (A) Analytically critical, highlighting systemic inequity and the need for reform.



- (B) Enthusiastically supportive of the free digital economy and its benefits.
- (C) Pessimistic and resigned, suggesting that no solution is possible.
- (D) Sarcastically dismissive of users who fail to read privacy policies.

Reading Comprehension — Passage 2 (Q. 6–10)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's handloom sector is among the most ancient and culturally rich craft traditions in the world, providing livelihoods to approximately 35 lakh weavers across the country. Communities such as the Banarasi silk weavers of Varanasi, the ikat artisans of Pochampally in Telangana, and the chanderi weavers of Madhya Pradesh represent an intangible cultural heritage that took centuries to evolve.

Yet this heritage is under siege. Power-loom factories can produce fabric at a fraction of the cost and in far greater volumes, undercutting handloom weavers in the open market. Younger generations in weaving communities are increasingly migrating to cities in search of more reliable income, threatening the transmission of skills that cannot be learnt from a manual.

Government intervention has taken several forms. Geographical Indication (GI) tags have been awarded to products such as Banarasi silk and Pochampally ikat, legally protecting their authenticity and enabling premium pricing. The National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) provides financial assistance, modern equipment, and market-linkage support. Despite these measures, experts caution that policy support alone cannot substitute for consumer awareness and willingness to pay a fair price for handcrafted goods. The survival of India's weaving traditions ultimately depends on a cultural recommitment to valuing human skill over industrial efficiency.

Q6. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) GI tags and government schemes have successfully reversed the decline of India's handloom sector.
- (B) Power-loom technology is superior to handloom weaving in every measurable respect.
- (C) India's handloom traditions face serious economic and demographic



threats, and while government schemes offer some relief, cultural revaluation is ultimately essential.

- (D) The Banarasi silk industry is the most important handloom tradition in India and deserves the most protection.

Q7. The primary purpose of the author in writing this passage is to:

- (A) Argue that power-loom factories should be banned to protect artisan jobs.
- (B) Inform readers about the challenges facing handloom weavers and the insufficiency of existing solutions.
- (C) Celebrate the government's success in preserving India's weaving traditions through the NHDP.
- (D) Explain the technical differences between handloom and power-loom production methods.

Q8. According to the passage, what is one benefit of Geographical Indication (GI) tags for handloom products?

- (A) They provide weavers with direct cash subsidies from the central government.
- (B) They ban the import of similar machine-made textiles from other countries.
- (C) They allow weavers to set up factories under the NHDP umbrella scheme.
- (D) They legally protect the authenticity of the product and allow artisans to charge premium prices.

Q9. As used in the passage, the phrase “**intangible cultural heritage**” most nearly refers to:

- (A) Traditions, skills, and knowledge passed down through generations that cannot be physically touched or easily codified.
- (B) Artefacts and physical objects housed in museums for public display.



- (C) Legal intellectual-property rights registered under GI legislation.
- (D) Financial assets held by weaving cooperatives and artisan trusts.

Q10. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?

- (A) Young weavers are migrating to cities because they dislike the artistic nature of weaving.
- (B) The NHDP has been entirely ineffective and should be discontinued.
- (C) Even with government support, the long-term survival of handloom traditions requires consumers to actively choose handcrafted products over cheaper machine-made alternatives.
- (D) Chanderi weavers have benefited more from GI tags than Banarasi weavers.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 3 (Q. 11–20)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Indian agriculture, the backbone of rural livelihoods for more than half the country's population, is confronting an existential threat from accelerating climate change. Rising mean temperatures and increasingly erratic monsoon patterns are disrupting the predictable seasonal cycles upon which generations of farmers have depended. Studies project that without adaptive intervention, wheat yields in the Indo-Gangetic Plain could decline by up to 25 per cent by mid-century, while rice productivity across coastal regions faces additional pressure from salinity intrusion.

Adaptation strategies are emerging across the agricultural landscape. Drought-resistant and heat-tolerant seed varieties, developed through both conventional breeding and genetic modification, are being introduced to buffer crop losses. Micro-irrigation systems—drip and sprinkler technologies—significantly reduce water consumption while maintaining or improving yield stability. Crop diversification, shifting from water-intensive monocultures towards a portfolio of millets, pulses, and horticultural crops, further reduces systemic risk.

Government programmes have sought to cushion the impact. PM-KISAN delivers direct income support of Rs 6,000 per year to eligible smallholder families, while PM Fasal Bima Yojana provides affordable crop insurance against weather-induced losses. Nevertheless, structural vulnerabilities persist. Approximately 86 per cent of Indian farmers operate on holdings smaller than two hectares, limiting their capacity to invest in expensive adaptive technologies without subsidised credit or grants.

The imperative is clear: India must transition towards climate-smart agriculture—an integrated approach combining resilient varieties, resource-efficient technologies, and robust safety nets—if it is to sustain food security in a warming world. Piecemeal, reactive policy will not suffice; only a systemic, anticipatory framework can protect the millions whose food, income, and identity are inseparable from the land.

Q11. Which of the following best states the central argument of the passage?

- (A) Climate change will inevitably destroy Indian agriculture and no policy can prevent this.
- (B) Indian agriculture faces serious climate-driven threats that can be mitigated only through an integrated strategy of adaptation measures, government support, and systemic policy reform.



- (C) The PM-KISAN and PM Fasal Bima Yojana programmes are sufficient to protect Indian farmers from all climate-related losses.
- (D) Genetic modification of crops is the single most important solution to climate change risks in Indian farming.

Q12. According to the passage, which of the following is cited as an adaptation strategy to combat climate-related crop loss?

- (A) Introduction of drought-resistant seed varieties and micro-irrigation technologies.
- (B) Relocating farming communities from rural areas to urban centres.
- (C) Increasing dependence on water-intensive monocultures for export revenue.
- (D) Phasing out crop insurance in favour of direct cash transfers.

Q13. As used in the passage, the word “**erratic**” (describing monsoon patterns) most nearly means:

- (A) Consistently heavy and flooding.
- (B) Gradually weakening over several decades.
- (C) Geographically confined to specific coastal regions.
- (D) Unpredictable and irregular, departing from expected patterns.

Q14. According to the passage, what does PM Fasal Bima Yojana provide to farmers?

- (A) Free distribution of drought-resistant seeds developed through genetic modification.
- (B) A direct annual income transfer of Rs 6,000 to every smallholder family.
- (C) Affordable crop insurance coverage against weather-induced agricultural losses.
- (D) Subsidised micro-irrigation equipment through empanelled equipment vendors.



- Q15.** Which inference about the economic situation of smallholder farmers is best supported by the passage?
- (A) Smallholder farmers earn sufficient income from their land to independently finance all adaptation technologies.
 - (B) Because most Indian farmers hold less than two hectares, they lack the financial capacity to adopt costly adaptive measures without external support.
 - (C) The majority of Indian farmers have successfully transitioned to millets and pulses without any government assistance.
 - (D) Smallholder farmers are less vulnerable to climate change than large commercial agricultural enterprises.
- Q16.** Which of the following best describes the author's stance towards current government agricultural policy?
- (A) Unconditionally supportive: the author believes existing programmes are fully adequate.
 - (B) Indifferent: the author presents facts without expressing any evaluative view.
 - (C) Hostile: the author argues that government programmes actively harm farmers.
 - (D) Critically constructive: the author acknowledges policy efforts but argues they are insufficient and must be replaced by a more systemic approach.
- Q17.** What can be inferred about smallholder farmers from the information provided in the passage?
- (A) They represent the majority of Indian farmers and are disproportionately exposed to climate risk due to limited land holdings and constrained investment capacity.
 - (B) They have largely abandoned traditional crops in favour of high-value horticultural produce.



- (C) They benefit more from PM Fasal Bima Yojana than from PM-KISAN because their landholdings are small.
- (D) They are primarily located in coastal regions and face the specific risk of salinity intrusion.

Q18. The overall tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) Celebratory of India's agricultural resilience and capacity for self-renewal.
- (B) Alarmist and catastrophist, suggesting imminent and irreversible agricultural collapse.
- (C) Urgently prescriptive, acknowledging current threats while advocating for structured, forward-looking reform.
- (D) Neutral and purely descriptive, offering no recommendation or evaluative comment.

Q19. If the author's central argument is accepted, which of the following policy actions would most logically follow?

- (A) Withdrawing all existing agricultural subsidies to encourage market-driven adaptation.
- (B) Designing a comprehensive, long-term national policy that combines resilient crop research, subsidised adaptive technology, and expanded financial safety nets for smallholder farmers.
- (C) Restricting crop insurance only to farmers who voluntarily adopt genetically modified varieties.
- (D) Transferring all agricultural policy responsibility from the central government to individual state governments.

Q20. A critic of the passage's argument might most reasonably point out that:

- (A) The author overestimates the importance of agriculture to India's rural economy.



- (B) Micro-irrigation is already universally available to all Indian farmers at no cost.
- (C) The passage ignores the positive role of international aid agencies in supporting Indian farmers.
- (D) The passage does not sufficiently address the implementation challenges—such as bureaucratic delays and elite capture—that could undermine even a well-designed climate-smart agricultural policy.

Para Jumbles (Q. 21–25)

Q21. Choose the correct sequence to form a coherent paragraph:

P. Schools that embed digital literacy into their core curriculum equip students with tools to evaluate online information critically rather than absorb it passively.

Q. Without such skills, young people are vulnerable to misinformation, algorithmic manipulation, and online scams that can have real-world consequences.

R. Policymakers must therefore treat digital literacy not as an elective enrichment activity but as a foundational competency on par with reading and arithmetic.

S. In an era when nearly all knowledge is mediated through screens, the ability to navigate digital environments safely is as essential as any traditional academic skill.

- (A) P–Q–R–S
- (B) S–P–Q–R
- (C) Q–S–P–R
- (D) R–P–S–Q

Q22. Choose the correct sequence to form a coherent paragraph:

P. Urban planners now recognise that increasing tree canopy cover is one of the most cost-effective interventions to counteract this effect and im-



prove city liveability.

Q. Cities typically experience temperatures several degrees higher than surrounding rural areas, a phenomenon known as the urban heat island effect.

R. Trees provide shade, release moisture through transpiration, and absorb carbon dioxide, making them powerful natural air-conditioning systems.

S. Despite the clear evidence, many municipalities continue to prioritise road expansion over green infrastructure, removing trees to widen streets.

(A) Q–P–R–S

(B) R–Q–P–S

(C) P–Q–S–R

(D) S–R–P–Q

Q23. Choose the correct sequence to form a coherent paragraph:

P. Rural electrification schemes powered by solar microgrids have demonstrated that off-grid communities need not wait for expensive transmission-line extensions.

Q. The falling cost of photovoltaic panels has made solar energy the most economical source of new electricity generation in many parts of India.

R. Challenges remain, however, including battery storage limitations, maintenance skill deficits in remote villages, and inconsistent government subsidy policies.

S. A coordinated national strategy, combining subsidised hardware, trained local technicians, and stable financing mechanisms, is therefore essential to unlock solar energy's full potential in rural India.

(A) Q–R–P–S

(B) P–Q–R–S

(C) R–S–Q–P

(D) Q–P–R–S



Q24. Choose the correct sequence to form a coherent paragraph:

P. Habitat destruction driven by agricultural expansion, urban sprawl, and deforestation remains the single largest driver of species extinction worldwide.

Q. Climate change compounds this crisis by altering temperature regimes and precipitation patterns faster than most species can adapt through natural selection.

R. Biodiversity loss is accelerating at a rate unprecedented in human history, with scientists estimating that species are disappearing at up to one thousand times the natural background extinction rate.

S. Addressing biodiversity collapse therefore demands simultaneous action on both land-use governance and greenhouse gas emissions—a dual challenge that no country has yet mastered.

(A) P–Q–R–S

(B) R–P–Q–S

(C) Q–R–S–P

(D) S–P–R–Q

Q25. Choose the correct sequence to form a coherent paragraph:

P. Critics, however, warn that the business model depends on hyperlocal dark stores and large gig workforces operating under precarious employment conditions.

Q. Quick-commerce platforms, promising grocery and essential-goods delivery within ten to thirty minutes, have reshaped urban consumer expectations in India's metro cities.

R. Regulators are beginning to scrutinise these platforms for labour-law compliance, predatory pricing, and their impact on traditional neighbourhood retail stores.

S. Whether quick-commerce proves to be a sustainable business model or another venture-capital-fuelled bubble remains an open question that only market consolidation will answer.

(A) P–Q–R–S



- (B) R–P–S–Q
- (C) Q–P–R–S
- (D) S–Q–R–P

Fill in the Blanks (Q. 26–32)

Q26. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The mediator facilitated a dialogue _____ the representatives of five rival factions, eventually securing a ceasefire agreement.

- (A) among
- (B) between
- (C) amid
- (D) within

Q27. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The board of directors strongly recommended _____ the merger proposal before committing to any capital expenditure.

- (A) to review
- (B) to have reviewed
- (C) review
- (D) reviewing

Q28. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The project was delivered on schedule _____ the team had to contend with unexpected supply-chain disruptions throughout the quarter.

- (A) so
- (B) even though
- (C) therefore



(D) in addition to

Q29. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The marketing department was asked to _____ a presentation to the prospective investors before the funding round closed.

- (A) do
- (B) give
- (C) make
- (D) take

Q30. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

By the time the auditors arrived, the finance team _____ all the discrepancies in the quarterly accounts.

- (A) had already reconciled
- (B) has already reconciled
- (C) was already reconciling
- (D) reconciled already

Q31. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The two phenomena, though superficially similar, are _____ processes that require entirely separate analytical frameworks.

- (A) discreet
- (B) discrete
- (C) discredit
- (D) discreetly

Q32. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

After months of negotiation, the two companies finally decided to _____ their differences and proceed with the joint venture.



- (A) sort away
- (B) look past
- (C) throw over
- (D) bury the hatchet on

Synonyms & Antonyms (Q. 33–36)

Q33. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **ZEALOUS**.

- (A) Indifferent
- (B) Lethargic
- (C) Fervent
- (D) Cautious

Q34. Choose the word most nearly *opposite* in meaning to **RETICENT**.

- (A) Garrulous
- (B) Reserved
- (C) Taciturn
- (D) Bashful

Q35. Choose the word most similar in meaning to **PELLUCID**.

- (A) Murky
- (B) Turbid
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Lucid

Q36. Choose the word most nearly *opposite* in meaning to **EPHEMERAL**.

- (A) Fleeting
- (B) Enduring



- (C) Momentary
- (D) Transitory

Error Detection (Q. 37–41)

Q37. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) The committee have decided to (B) postpone the annual conference (C) until further notice is (D) issued by the chairperson.

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D

Q38. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

She (A) had submitted the application (B) before the deadline but (C) discovers yesterday that the portal (D) had rejected her entry.

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D

Q39. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

Each of the research scholars (A) is required to submit (B) their thesis within (C) six months of (D) completing the fieldwork.

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D



Q40. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

The acclaimed author (A) was praised by critics (B) for her nuanced portrayal (C) of post-colonial identity (D) in her debut novel which released last spring.

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q41. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) A honest politician who (B) prioritises public welfare (C) over personal gain is (D) a rare phenomenon in contemporary democratic politics.

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Sentence Correction (Q. 42–46)

Q42. Select the option that best corrects the following sentence:

“Having completed the report, the printer was immediately used to take out copies.”

(A) Having completed the report, copies were immediately taken out by the printer.

(B) The report having been completed, the printer was immediately used to take out copies.

(C) Having completed the report, the team immediately used the printer to take out copies.



- (D) Having completed the report, immediately copies were taken out on the printer.

Q43. Select the option that best corrects the following sentence:

“The CEO is known for her strategic vision, her ability to motivate staff, and she communicates effectively with investors.”

- (A) The CEO is known for her strategic vision, her ability to motivate staff, and effectively communicating to investors.
- (B) The CEO is known for her strategic vision, her ability to motivate staff, and her effective communication with investors.
- (C) The CEO is known for strategic vision, motivating staff’s ability, and she communicates effectively with investors.
- (D) The CEO is known for her strategic vision, her ability to motivate staff, and investors are communicated with effectively by her.

Q44. Select the option that correctly expresses the following idea as a Type-2 conditional sentence:

“I do not have a car, so I cannot drive you to the airport.”

- (A) If I will have a car, I can drive you to the airport.
- (B) If I had had a car, I would have driven you to the airport.
- (C) Unless I have a car, I cannot drive you to the airport.
- (D) If I had a car, I would drive you to the airport.

Q45. Select the correctly converted reported speech for:

Direct: The manager said, “We will announce the results tomorrow.”

- (A) The manager said that they would announce the results the following day.
- (B) The manager said that they will announce the results tomorrow.
- (C) The manager said that we would announce the results the following day.



- (D) The manager told that they would announce the results the next morning.

Q46. Select the option that removes the redundancy from the following sentence:

“The new innovation introduced by the start-up was completely unique and had never been seen before in the past.”

- (A) The new innovation introduced was completely unique and had never been seen in the past.
- (B) The innovation introduced by the start-up was completely unique and novel and had never been seen before.
- (C) The innovation introduced by the start-up was unique and had never been seen before.
- (D) The start-up’s new and unique innovation had never before been seen previously in the past.

Para Completion (Q. 47–50)

Q47. Read the following paragraph and choose the sentence that best completes it:

A brand’s reputation is among its most valuable intangible assets, often more difficult to build than physical infrastructure and far easier to destroy. In an era of social media virality, a single customer-service failure can trigger a wave of negative publicity that reaches millions within hours. Companies that treat reputation management as an afterthought—focusing only on advertising rather than on the consistent quality of every customer interaction—

- (A) are well-positioned to capitalise on social media trends and expand their market share rapidly.



- (B) discover too late that the trust deficit created by one public failure can take years of sustained effort to repair.
- (C) should invest in sophisticated artificial intelligence tools to monitor customer sentiment in real time.
- (D) typically outperform competitors in the long run because of their lower operational costs.

Q48. Read the following paragraph and choose the sentence that best completes it:

Supply chain resilience has moved from a niche operational concern to a boardroom priority in the aftermath of pandemic-induced disruptions. Companies that had optimised purely for cost efficiency—relying on single-source suppliers and minimal inventory buffers—found themselves unable to fulfil orders when geopolitical shocks or logistics bottlenecks emerged. The lesson for corporate strategists is that

- (A) reducing the number of suppliers is always the most cost-effective strategy for large corporations.
- (B) outsourcing all manufacturing to low-cost regions eliminates most supply chain vulnerabilities.
- (C) the lowest-cost supply chain is invariably the most efficient one over a full business cycle.
- (D) cost efficiency must be balanced against redundancy and geographic diversification to achieve genuine supply chain resilience.

Q49. Read the following paragraph and choose the sentence that best completes it:

Employee well-being has emerged as a central metric of organisational health, moving beyond perks such as free lunches or gym memberships to encompass psychological safety, flexible work arrangements, and equitable career progression. Research consistently shows that employees who feel genuinely valued and supported demonstrate higher productivity, lower at-



trition rates, and greater creative output. Forward-thinking organisations are therefore

- (A) embedding well-being into their core HR strategy, recognising it as a driver of sustainable business performance rather than a discretionary expense.
- (B) reducing investments in training and development to redirect budgets towards physical office infrastructure.
- (C) mandating longer working hours to maximise output during periods of economic uncertainty.
- (D) outsourcing their employee wellness programmes to third-party vendors to minimise internal administrative burden.

Q50. Read the following paragraph and choose the sentence that best completes it:

The rise of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investing reflects a fundamental shift in how institutional investors evaluate long-term risk. Investors increasingly recognise that companies with poor environmental records, weak governance structures, or exploitative labour practices are exposed to regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and stranded-asset risk that ultimately destroy shareholder value. The implication for corporate management is that

- (A) ESG criteria are a passing trend that will lose relevance once macroeconomic conditions stabilise.
- (B) maximising short-term quarterly profits remains the primary obligation of corporate management to shareholders.
- (C) integrating ESG principles into core business strategy is no longer optional but a prerequisite for sustained access to capital and long-term competitive viability.
- (D) only companies in the energy and extractive industries need to seriously engage with ESG considerations.



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea encompasses the entire passage, not a single paragraph. It must capture both the problem (data harvesting) and the implication (power imbalance and need for regulation).

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage covers: (i) free services funded by data, (ii) the asymmetry between corporations and users, (iii) regulatory responses and their limitations.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B combines all three threads accurately. No other option spans the full argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage never argues for subscription fees; that is a specific proposal not endorsed by the author.
- Option C: The author describes GDPR as a benchmark but notes its enforcement is inconsistent—far from calling it the most effective tool.
- Option D: The passage does not rank different service types by danger; it discusses all digital services collectively.

Final Answer: Free digital services extract user data, creating a structural imbalance requiring regulatory reform ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: Detail questions require locating the exact phrase in the passage that answers the question.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states companies “extract enormous value from every click, search query, location ping, and purchasing pattern generated by their users.”

Step 2 — Apply: This maps directly to Option C—behavioural signals.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Government databases are not mentioned; this is an invention.



- Option B: Detailed registration forms are not cited as a data-collection mechanism in the passage.
- Option D: The passage implies covert tracking, not explicit consent for communication monitoring.

Final Answer: Data is collected via clicks, searches, location pings, and purchasing patterns ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context / Word Meaning: “Opaque” is used figuratively. The passage says terms-of-service agreements are opaque—“few users read and fewer still understand” them.

Step 1 — Analyse: The context makes clear these agreements are hard to understand, not literally dark-coloured or brief.

Step 2 — Apply: Option A—“deliberately unclear and difficult to understand”—matches the figurative use precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The literal meaning (non-transparent to light) is irrelevant in this figurative context.
- Option C: The passage does not describe these agreements as enforceable; it implies they are used to obscure data practices.
- Option D: “Brief and accessible” is the opposite of what the passage conveys.

Final Answer: Opaque here means deliberately unclear and difficult to understand ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 3](#)



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: An inference must be logically supported by the passage but not necessarily stated explicitly.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states that “legislative frameworks” need to “catch up with technological capability,” implying a current gap between law and technology.

Step 2 — Apply: Option D captures this inference precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says users neither read nor understand agreements, so they are not fully aware; Option A contradicts the passage.
- Option B: The passage notes that GDPR enforcement is inconsistent and jurisdiction is complicated—so it has not eliminated violations.
- Option C: The passage explicitly states companies earn revenue by selling access to user profiles to advertisers, not from subscriptions.

Final Answer: Regulatory frameworks have not kept pace with data-collection technology ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author’s Tone: Tone is determined by word choice and evaluative statements throughout the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The author uses phrases like “privacy erodes,” “structurally disadvantaged,” and advocates a “data dividend”—all indicating concern and a call for change.

Step 2 — Apply: This is analytical (examining the problem systematically) and critical (finding fault with the status quo) while advocating reform. Option A matches.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author does not celebrate the free digital economy; they critique its effects.



- Option C: The author proposes solutions (GDPR, data dividend), so the tone is not resigned.
- Option D: There is no sarcasm directed at users; the author sympathises with their structural disadvantage.

Final Answer: Analytically critical, highlighting systemic inequity and the need for reform ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea must cover threats, government response, and the author's conclusion about cultural revaluation.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage describes: (i) rich traditions, (ii) power-loom competition and demographic decline, (iii) GI tags and NHDP as partial measures, (iv) cultural recommitment as essential.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C covers all four threads accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says “experts caution that policy support alone cannot substitute for consumer awareness”—GI tags and NHDP have not reversed decline.
- Option B: The passage never claims power-loom are superior in every respect; it notes cost and volume advantages only.
- Option D: Banarasi silk is one example; the passage does not argue it deserves the most protection.

Final Answer: Handloom traditions face serious threats; cultural revaluation is ultimately essential ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author's Purpose: Purpose relates to why the author wrote the passage, distinguishing inform, persuade, describe, or analyse.

Step 1 — Analyse: The author presents the crisis, describes measures, and concludes they are insufficient—informing the reader while offering a critical assessment.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B—informing about challenges and the insufficiency of solutions—best captures this dual purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author never calls for banning power-loom factories; this is an extreme position not expressed.
- Option C: The passage explicitly cautions that policy has not succeeded—so celebrating government success is incorrect.
- Option D: Technical differences between handloom and power-loom are not explained in the passage.

Final Answer: To inform about challenges and the insufficiency of existing solutions ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: The passage states GI tags legally protect authenticity and enable “premium pricing.”

Step 1 — Analyse: Locate the GI tag sentence: “legally protecting their authenticity and enabling premium pricing.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option D mirrors this language exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Direct cash subsidies are associated with NHDP, not GI tags.
- Option B: GI tags do not ban imports; they are a legal designation of origin.
- Option C: Factories under NHDP is not how GI tags function; this conflates two separate policy instruments.



Final Answer: GI tags legally protect authenticity and allow premium pricing ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context / Phrase Meaning: “Intangible cultural heritage” is a UNESCO term referring to living traditions, practices, and knowledge rather than physical objects.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage uses it to describe weaving skills “that took centuries to evolve” and “cannot be learnt from a manual,” emphasising non-physical, transmitted knowledge.

Step 2 — Apply: Option A—traditions, skills, and knowledge passed down through generations—matches this precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Museum artefacts are tangible heritage, the opposite of the term.
- Option C: GI rights are legal instruments, not the same as intangible cultural heritage.
- Option D: Financial assets are tangible and institutional, not cultural heritage.

Final Answer: Traditions, skills, and knowledge passed across generations ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: The passage concludes that “survival ultimately depends on a cultural recommitment to valuing human skill over industrial efficiency.”

Step 1 — Analyse: This implies that even with government schemes, consumer choice is the deciding factor.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C captures this inference: consumers must actively choose handcrafted products.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage attributes migration to economic reasons (unreliable income), not dislike of artistic work.
- Option B: The passage discusses NHDP as a positive measure, not arguing for discontinuation.
- Option D: The passage does not compare GI tag benefits across different weaving communities.

Final Answer: Government support alone is insufficient; consumer choice is ultimately decisive ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Central Argument: The central argument must integrate threats, adaptive strategies, policy responses, and the author's call for systemic change.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage covers: climate threats to crops, adaptation technologies, government programmes, smallholder vulnerability, and the imperative for “climate-smart agriculture.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option B integrates all these elements—serious threats, integrated strategy, and systemic reform.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author advocates solutions, not inevitability; the tone is not fatalistic.
- Option C: The passage explicitly says current programmes are insufficient and “structural vulnerabilities persist.”
- Option D: Genetic modification is one tool among several; the author does not privilege it above all others.

Final Answer: Climate threats require an integrated strategy of adaptation, support, and systemic reform ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 11](#)



Q12.

Solution**Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail (Adaptation Strategy):**

The passage lists drought-resistant seeds, micro-irrigation, and crop diversification as adaptation strategies.

Step 1 — Analyse: Locate the adaptation paragraph: “Drought-resistant and heat-tolerant seed varieties... Micro-irrigation systems...”

Step 2 — Apply: Option A precisely names both drought-resistant seeds and micro-irrigation from the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Relocating farming communities is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C: The passage advocates moving away from water-intensive monocultures, not increasing reliance on them.
- Option D: The passage promotes crop insurance (PM Fasal Bima Yojana); phasing it out is never suggested.

Final Answer: Drought-resistant seeds and micro-irrigation are cited adaptation strategies ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context / Word Meaning: “Erratic” means unpredictable, irregular, or inconsistent—the opposite of stable or predictable.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage pairs “erratic” with “disrupting the predictable seasonal cycles,” confirming unpredictability is the intended meaning.

Step 2 — Apply: Option D—“unpredictable and irregular, departing from expected patterns”—is the accurate contextual meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Consistently heavy” describes flooding rains, a specific type not implied by erratic.
- Option B: Gradual weakening describes a trend, not erratic behaviour.



- Option C: Geographic confinement is unrelated to the predictability dimension captured by “erratic.”

Final Answer: Erratic means unpredictable and irregular, departing from expected patterns ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail (Government Policy): PM Fasal Bima Yojana and PM-KISAN are described separately in the passage with distinct benefits.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states: “PM Fasal Bima Yojana provides affordable crop insurance against weather-induced losses.” PM-KISAN is the direct income transfer scheme.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C correctly describes PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Seed distribution is an adaptation strategy, not a function of PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- Option B: Rs 6,000 annual transfer describes PM-KISAN, not PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- Option D: Subsidised equipment is not attributed to PM Fasal Bima Yojana in the passage.

Final Answer: PM Fasal Bima Yojana provides affordable crop insurance against weather-induced losses ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference on Economic Impact: The passage states 86% of farmers hold less than 2 hectares, “limiting their capacity to invest in expensive adaptive technologies without subsidised credit or grants.”

Step 1 — Analyse: Small land holdings imply limited income and savings, creating a financial constraint for technology adoption.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B directly mirrors the passage’s reasoning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says they lack capacity to independently finance technology—the opposite of Option A.
- Option C: The passage recommends crop diversification but does not claim most farmers have already transitioned without help.
- Option D: The passage indicates smallholders are more, not less, vulnerable due to limited resources.

Final Answer: Small holdings limit financial capacity to adopt adaptive measures without external support ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author’s Stance: The author acknowledges PM-KISAN and PM Fasal Bima Yojana but states “structural vulnerabilities persist” and that “piecemeal, reactive policy will not suffice.”

Step 1 — Analyse: The author is neither hostile nor unconditionally supportive; they recognise efforts while arguing they are inadequate.

Step 2 — Apply: Option D—critically constructive—captures this nuanced stance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author explicitly states current programmes are not sufficient—not fully adequate.
- Option B: The author makes clear evaluative judgements (“piecemeal policy will not suffice”); the stance is not indifferent.



- Option C: The author does not argue programmes harm farmers; they argue they are insufficient.

Final Answer: Critically constructive—acknowledges policy efforts but argues for a more systemic approach ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference about Smallholder Farmers:

The passage provides two data points: 86% of farmers hold less than 2 hectares, and this limits investment capacity.

Step 1 — Analyse: 86% means they are the majority. Limited land and constrained investment = disproportionate climate exposure.

Step 2 — Apply: Option A integrates both facts and their implication correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage recommends diversification as a strategy to adopt, not one already achieved.
- Option C: The passage does not compare benefits received from the two schemes by farm size.
- Option D: Salinity intrusion affects coastal regions but the passage does not locate smallholders exclusively there.

Final Answer: Smallholders are the majority and disproportionately exposed due to limited holdings and investment capacity ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author's Tone: Tone integrates urgency, prescription, and acknowledgement of complexity without fatalism.

Step 1 — Analyse: “The imperative is clear”; “only a systemic, anticipatory framework can protect...”—these signal urgency and prescription. The passage also acknowledges current government efforts, showing balance.



Step 2 — Apply: Option C—urgently prescriptive with a forward-looking reform orientation—is the best fit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not celebrate resilience; it identifies persistent vulnerabilities.
- Option B: Catastrophist/alarmist would imply hopelessness; the author proposes solutions.
- Option D: The author makes explicit recommendations (“piecemeal policy will not suffice”)—not neutral or purely descriptive.

Final Answer: Urgently prescriptive, advocating structured forward-looking reform ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Logical Extension: A logical extension follows from the author’s explicit argument without introducing ideas the author would reject.

Step 1 — Analyse: The author argues for “climate-smart agriculture—an integrated approach combining resilient varieties, resource-efficient technologies, and robust safety nets.” The author rejects “piecemeal, reactive policy.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option B—a comprehensive, long-term national policy combining all these elements—is the logical policy action following from the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Withdrawing subsidies contradicts the author’s call for robust safety nets.
- Option C: Restricting insurance to GM adopters is a conditional measure; the author advocates universal safety nets.
- Option D: The author calls for national-level systemic action, not devolution that may fragment the response.

Final Answer: A comprehensive, long-term integrated policy is the logical extension of the author’s argument ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Critical Analysis: A critical question asks what the passage fails to address or what would weaken its argument.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage prescribes a well-designed policy but does not discuss implementation barriers such as bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, or elite capture—common real-world obstacles.

Step 2 — Apply: Option D identifies this gap—implementation challenges that could undermine even sound policy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author explicitly acknowledges agriculture's importance to rural livelihoods—not overestimated.
- Option B: The passage discusses micro-irrigation as a technology to be adopted, implying it is not yet universally available.
- Option C: International aid is outside the passage's scope, but this is not the most incisive critical point; implementation failures are a more direct concern.

Final Answer: The passage does not address implementation challenges that could undermine well-designed policy ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Coherent Sequence: Identify the opening sentence (broad context), develop logically, and close with a recommendation or conclusion.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q introduces the threat (vulnerable without skills). S provides the broad context (digital age). P gives the solution (schools embedding digital literacy). R delivers the policy recommendation (treat as foundational). Logical order: Q opens with the problem → S provides the overarching context → P gives the institutional solution → R concludes with the policy imperative.

Step 2 — Apply: Sequence Q–S–P–R = Option C.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (P–Q–R–S): Jumps to solution before establishing the problem context; S dangling at end.
- Option B (S–P–Q–R): Places the broad digital-age context before the vulnerability—plausible but P then jumps to solution before Q names the specific threat, creating a logical gap.
- Option D (R–P–S–Q): Starts with the policy recommendation before establishing any problem—illogical.

Final Answer: Q–S–P–R is the most coherent sequence ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Coherent Sequence: Define the phenomenon, introduce the solution, explain how it works, then note the gap between evidence and practice.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q defines the urban heat island effect. P introduces tree cover as a solution. R explains the mechanism (shade, transpiration, CO₂ absorption). S notes the contradiction (municipalities still remove trees).

Step 2 — Apply: Sequence Q–P–R–S = Option A.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (R–Q–P–S): Opens with the mechanism before defining the problem—the reader lacks context for why tree properties matter.
- Option C (P–Q–S–R): Places the solution before defining the problem; R explaining tree mechanisms is marooned after the contradiction.
- Option D (S–R–P–Q): Starts with the contradiction before the problem is established—disorienting for the reader.

Final Answer: Q–P–R–S is the most coherent sequence ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Coherent Sequence: Establish the enabling trend, present the rural application, acknowledge challenges, then conclude with the systemic solution.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q states the enabling trend (falling panel costs). P presents the rural application (microgrids). R acknowledges challenges. S calls for a coordinated strategy.

Step 2 — Apply: Q–P–R–S = Option D.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Q–R–P–S): Places challenges before the rural application example, disrupting the problem-solution flow.
- Option B (P–Q–R–S): Opens with the rural application before establishing the enabling economic context.
- Option C (R–S–Q–P): Starts with challenges and solution before establishing context—logically inverted.

Final Answer: Q–P–R–S is the most coherent sequence $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Coherent Sequence: State the scale of crisis, identify the primary cause, add a compounding factor, then conclude with the dual policy challenge.

Step 1 — Analyse: R states the scale of the crisis (biodiversity loss rate). P names the primary driver (habitat destruction). Q adds the compounding factor (climate change). S draws the policy conclusion requiring dual action.

Step 2 — Apply: R–P–Q–S = Option B.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–Q–R–S): Opens with a cause before establishing the scale of the crisis—weaker rhetorical structure.
- Option C (Q–R–S–P): Places climate change before the primary habitat destruction driver, and the conclusion arrives too early.



- Option D (S–P–R–Q): Starts with the conclusion before the problem is described—logically backwards.

Final Answer: R–P–Q–S is the most coherent sequence ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Coherent Sequence: Introduce the phenomenon, raise concerns, note regulatory response, then pose the open question.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q introduces quick-commerce platforms and their promise. P raises the first concern (dark stores, gig workers). R states regulatory response. S poses the open sustainability question.

Step 2 — Apply: Q–P–R–S = Option C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–Q–R–S): Opens with concerns before introducing what quick-commerce is—the reader lacks context.
- Option B (R–P–S–Q): Regulation appears before the reader knows what is being regulated.
- Option D (S–Q–R–P): Opens with the open question before any context is established.

Final Answer: Q–P–R–S is the most coherent sequence ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Preposition Usage: “Between” is used for two parties; “among” is used for three or more.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence involves “representatives of five rival factions”—five or more parties.

Step 2 — Apply: “Among” is the correct preposition for three or more entities. Option A is correct.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (between): Grammatically incorrect for five parties; “between” applies to exactly two.
- Option C (amid): “Amid” means in the middle of a situation or crowd, not used for facilitated dialogue between parties.
- Option D (within): “Within” implies interior location or limits, inappropriate here.

Final Answer: “Among” is correct for five or more parties ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Verb Form (Gerund vs. Infinitive): After “recommend,” English grammar requires the gerund form (verb + -ing), not the infinitive.

Step 1 — Analyse: Verbs like suggest, recommend, avoid, consider, and propose are followed by gerunds in standard British/Indian English usage.

Step 2 — Apply: “Recommended reviewing” (gerund) is correct. Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (to review): Infinitive after “recommend” is non-standard in formal written English.
- Option B (to have reviewed): Perfect infinitive after “recommend” is grammatically awkward and non-standard.
- Option C (review): Bare infinitive without preposition is ungrammatical here.

Final Answer: “Reviewing” (gerund) is required after “recommended” ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 27](#)



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Conjunction Choice: The sentence expresses contrast—positive outcome (delivered on schedule) despite an obstacle (supply-chain disruptions).

Step 1 — Analyse: A concessive conjunction is needed to show contrast. “Even though” introduces a concession.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B (even though) correctly signals the contrast between delivery success and supply-chain difficulty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (so): “So” signals result, not contrast—logically wrong here.
- Option C (therefore): Causal/consequential conjunction; implies disruptions caused the on-schedule delivery, which is illogical.
- Option D (in addition to): Additive phrase, not a conjunction for contrast; also grammatically incompatible with the clause structure.

Final Answer: “Even though” correctly expresses the concessive contrast ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Collocation (Verb + Noun Combination): The correct collocation with “presentation” uses the verb “make.”

Step 1 — Analyse: Fixed English collocations: make a presentation, do homework, give a speech, take a break. “Make a presentation” is the standard business English collocation.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C (make) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (do): “Do a presentation” is informal and non-standard in business contexts.
- Option B (give): “Give a presentation” is also acceptable colloquially; however, in formal business English, “make a presentation” is the established collocation in Indian MBA examination conventions. In this question, Option C (make) is the designated correct answer.



- Option D (take): “Take a presentation” is not a recognised English collocation.

Final Answer: “Make a presentation” is the correct business English collocation
⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Past Perfect Tense: “By the time + simple past” requires the past perfect (had + past participle) for the action completed earlier.

Step 1 — Analyse: The reconciliation was completed before the auditors arrived. The earlier action uses past perfect; the later action (auditors arrived) uses simple past.

Step 2 — Apply: “Had already reconciled” = past perfect. Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (has already reconciled): Present perfect is incorrect when the reference point is a past event (auditors arriving).
- Option C (was already reconciling): Past continuous implies the action was in progress when auditors arrived—the passage implies completion before their arrival.
- Option D (reconciled already): Simple past without “had” does not express the correct sequence; “already” placement is also awkward.

Final Answer: “Had already reconciled” (past perfect) is correct ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Vocabulary (Discreet vs. Discrete): “Discreet” means careful and tactful; “discrete” means individually separate and distinct.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence describes two phenomena that are “separately analysed” and “entirely separate analytical frameworks”—the meaning required is “separately distinct.”



Step 2 — Apply: “Discrete” (individually distinct, separate) fits perfectly. Option B is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (discreet): Means tactful or careful about revealing information—unrelated to the scientific/analytical context here.
- Option C (discredit): A verb meaning to damage the reputation of—completely wrong in this context.
- Option D (discreetly): An adverb; the sentence requires an adjective to modify “processes.”

Final Answer: “Discrete” means individually separate and distinct—the correct adjective here ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Idiomatic Phrase: The context describes companies resolving long-standing disputes to proceed with collaboration—requiring an idiom meaning to settle differences permanently.

Step 1 — Analyse: “Bury the hatchet” is the established English idiom meaning to end a conflict and make peace. The preposition “on” connects it to the noun phrase “differences.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option D (bury the hatchet on) is the correct idiomatic choice.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (sort away): Not a recognised English idiom for resolving conflict.
- Option B (look past): Means to overlook or ignore—not quite the same as fully resolving and making peace.
- Option C (throw over): Means to abandon someone or something—the opposite of reconciliation.

Final Answer: “Bury the hatchet” is the correct idiom for settling differences ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 32](#)



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Synonym: ZEALOUS means intensely enthusiastic and dedicated to a cause.

Step 1 — Analyse: Related words: ardent, fervent, passionate, avid, enthusiastic.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C—Fervent—is the closest synonym, sharing the sense of intense, passionate dedication.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Indifferent): Means lacking interest or concern—the antonym of zealous.
- Option B (Lethargic): Means lacking energy or enthusiasm—also an antonym.
- Option D (Cautious): Means careful and avoiding risk—does not capture the passion or intensity of zealous.

Final Answer: ZEALOUS $\approx$ Fervent (intense passionate dedication) $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Antonym: RETICENT means unwilling to speak freely, reserved, or restrained in speech.

Step 1 — Analyse: The antonym should mean the opposite—talkative, outspoken, or communicative.

Step 2 — Apply: Option A—Garrulous—means excessively talkative, making it the precise antonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Reserved): Is a near-synonym of reticent, not an antonym.
- Option C (Taciturn): Also means habitually silent—a synonym, not an antonym.
- Option D (Bashful): Means shy and easily embarrassed—closer to a synonym of reticent than an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of RETICENT = Garrulous (excessively talkative) $\Rightarrow$ **A**



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Synonym: PELLUCID means transparently clear, easy to understand, or allowing light to pass through without distortion.

Step 1 — Analyse: PELLUCID shares its root with “pellucidum” (Latin: clear). Synonyms include lucid, clear, transparent, limpid.

Step 2 — Apply: Option D—Lucid—is the correct synonym, meaning clear and easily understood.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Murky): Means dark and unclear—the antonym of pellucid.
- Option B (Turbid): Means cloudy or opaque—also an antonym.
- Option C (Ambiguous): Means open to multiple interpretations—contrary to pellucid’s meaning of clear understanding.

Final Answer: PELLUCID $\approx$ Lucid (transparently clear) $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Antonym: EPHEMERAL means lasting for a very short time, transitory, or short-lived.

Step 1 — Analyse: The antonym must mean long-lasting or permanent. Candidates: enduring, permanent, perennial, lasting.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B—Enduring—means lasting over a long period, making it the precise antonym of ephemeral.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Fleeting): Is a synonym of ephemeral (brief, passing).
- Option C (Momentary): Also a synonym—lasting only a moment.
- Option D (Transitory): Means temporary or short-lived—another synonym of ephemeral.



Final Answer: Antonym of EPHEMERAL = Enduring (lasting over time) ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Subject-Verb Agreement: “The committee” is a collective noun. In standard Indian/British English, collective nouns are treated as singular and take a singular verb.

Step 1 — Analyse: “The committee have decided” uses a plural verb “have” with a singular collective noun—this is the error. The correct form is “The committee has decided.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion A. Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (postpone): Correctly used as an infinitive after “decided to.”
- Option C (until further): Correct idiomatic phrase in “until further notice.”
- Option D (issued by): Correct passive construction and preposition.

Final Answer: “Have” should be “has”—subject-verb agreement error in portion A ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Tense Consistency: All actions in a narrative set in the past should use consistent past tenses.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence uses “had submitted” (past perfect) and “had rejected” (past perfect)—both correct for past sequence. However, “discovers” is present tense, inconsistent with the past-tense narrative. It should be “discovered.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion C (“discovers” should be “discovered”). Option C is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (had submitted): Correct past perfect for the earlier completed



action.

- Option B (before the deadline): Correct prepositional phrase.
- Option D (had rejected): Correct past perfect for the portal's prior action.

Final Answer: “Discovers” (present) is the tense error—should be “discovered” ⇒

C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement: “Each” is singular and takes a singular pronoun (his/her/his or her), not the plural “their” in formal written English.

Step 1 — Analyse: “Each of the research scholars is required to submit their thesis”—“their” is plural; the antecedent “each” is singular. The formal correct form is “his or her thesis” or, in modern usage, simply restructuring.

Step 2 — Apply: The disagreement is in portion B (“their” with singular “each”). Option B is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (is required): Correct singular verb agreement with “each.”
- Option C (six months): Correct noun phrase in the time expression.
- Option D (completing): Correct gerund after “of.”

Final Answer: “Their” disagrees with singular “each”—the error is in portion B ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Wrong Preposition / Incomplete Construction: “Which released last spring” uses a missing preposition; the correct form is “which was released last spring” (passive) or “which released in spring” (intransitive, but “release” in this context is transitive, requiring passive).

Step 1 — Analyse: Portion D contains “in her debut novel which released last



spring.” The verb “released” is used intransitively, but in standard formal English, books/films are “released” transitively (publishers release them). Correct: “which was released last spring.” The passive auxiliary “was” is missing from the portion identified as D.

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion D. Option D is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (was praised): Correct passive construction.
- Option B (for her nuanced): Correct preposition “for” with “praised.”
- Option C (of post-colonial): Correct prepositional phrase modifying “portrayal.”

Final Answer: “Released” should be “was released”—passive auxiliary missing in portion D ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Article Misuse (A vs. An): The article “an” is used before words beginning with a vowel sound; “a” before consonant sounds.

Step 1 — Analyse: “A honest” in portion A is incorrect. “Honest” begins with a silent ‘h,’ making the initial sound a vowel sound (/ɒ/). The correct article is “an honest.”

Step 2 — Apply: The article error is in portion A. Option A is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (prioritises): Correct third-person singular present form.
- Option C (over personal): Correct preposition in the collocation “prioritises X over Y.”
- Option D (a rare): “Rare” begins with a consonant sound /r/—“a rare” is correct.

Final Answer: “A honest” should be “an honest”—article error in portion A ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 41](#)



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Dangling Modifier: A participial phrase at the start of a sentence must refer to the subject of the main clause. If it does not, it is a dangling modifier.

Step 1 — Analyse: “Having completed the report” implies the actor completed the report. In the original sentence, the subject of the main clause is “the printer”—a printer cannot complete a report. The participial phrase is therefore dangling.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C correctly makes “the team” the subject of the main clause—the team completed the report, and the team used the printer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Copies” becomes the subject—copies cannot complete a report; still a dangling modifier.
- Option B: The absolute phrase construction “The report having been completed” removes the dangling modifier but changes the stylistic emphasis and is more awkward than Option C.
- Option D: “Immediately copies were taken” is a passive construction with awkward word order; the participial phrase still dangles.

Final Answer: Option C correctly anchors the participial phrase to the logical actor (the team) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Parallel Structure: Items in a list must be grammatically parallel—using the same grammatical form.

Step 1 — Analyse: The original has three items: “her strategic vision” (noun phrase), “her ability to motivate staff” (noun phrase), “she communicates effectively” (clause)—the third breaks parallelism.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B has three parallel noun phrases: “her strategic vision,” “her ability to motivate staff,” “her effective communication with investors.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Effectively communicating to investors” (gerund phrase) is not



parallel with the two noun phrases starting with “her.”

- Option C: “Motivating staff’s ability” is an awkward genitive construction that distorts the meaning.
- Option D: “Investors are communicated with effectively by her” is a passive clause that breaks parallelism.

Final Answer: Option B achieves full parallelism with three “her + noun phrase” items ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Conditional Sentences (Type 2): A Type-2 conditional expresses a hypothetical present or future situation: “If + past simple, would + base verb.”

Step 1 — Analyse: The speaker currently does not have a car (hypothetical present). Type-2 structure: “If I had a car (past simple), I would drive you (would + base verb).”

Step 2 — Apply: Option D uses exactly this structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (If I will have): Uses future tense in the if-clause—grammatically incorrect for any conditional type.
- Option B (If I had had + would have driven): This is a Type-3 conditional (hypothetical past), not Type-2.
- Option C (Unless I have): Uses present simple with “unless,” making it a Type-1 conditional (real present), not Type-2.

Final Answer: “If I had a car, I would drive you”—Type-2 conditional structure ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 44](#)



Q45.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Reported Speech: Converting direct to indirect speech requires: pronoun shift, tense backshift, and time expression change (“tomorrow” → “the following day”).

Step 1 — Analyse: “We will announce” (future) → “they would announce” (conditional). “Tomorrow” → “the following day.” “Said” remains “said” (no “to” object, so not “told”).

Step 2 — Apply: Option A applies all three transformations correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Retains “will” (no tense backshift) and “tomorrow” (no time shift)—both errors.
- Option C: Uses “we would announce” keeping the original first-person pronoun—pronoun shift to third person is required.
- Option D: “Told that” requires an indirect object (e.g., “told us that”); “told that” without an object is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: Option A correctly applies tense backshift, pronoun shift, and time adverb change ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 45](#)

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Redundancy: Effective writing eliminates redundant words that repeat the same idea.

Step 1 — Analyse: Original errors: (1) “new innovation”—innovation is inherently new; (2) “completely unique”—unique is absolute and cannot be modified by “completely”; (3) “never been seen before in the past”—“before” and “in the past” are redundant together.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C retains “innovation,” “unique,” and “had never been seen before”—each used once without redundancy—and removes all three problems.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Retains “new innovation” (redundant) and “in the past” alongside



“never been seen.”

- Option B: Adds “novel” alongside “unique” (both mean new)—introduces new redundancy.
- Option D: Retains “new,” “unique,” “before,” and “previously in the past”—multiplies redundancy.

Final Answer: Option C removes all redundancy cleanly ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 46](#)

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The completing sentence must follow logically from the paragraph’s argument about reputational risk in the social media era.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph warns companies that treat reputation management as an afterthought. The logical completion is the negative consequence they face—a warning about delayed recovery.

Step 2 — Apply: Option B—discovering that a trust deficit takes years to repair—directly completes the causal chain: neglect → public failure → years of damage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicts the paragraph’s warning; it implies a positive outcome for companies that neglect reputation.
- Option C: Pivots to an AI tools recommendation, which does not logically conclude the established argument.
- Option D: Claims cost-based competitive advantage—contradicts the paragraph’s premise that neglect is harmful.

Final Answer: Option B logically completes the consequence of reputational neglect ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 47](#)



Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The paragraph critiques pure cost-efficiency optimisation in supply chains; the lesson must balance cost with resilience.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph describes companies that optimised for cost and failed when disruptions hit. The lesson must be about balancing cost with redundancy and diversification.

Step 2 — Apply: Option D—cost efficiency must be balanced against redundancy and geographic diversification—is the direct, logical conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicts the lesson; the paragraph criticises single-source reliance, not multiple suppliers.
- Option B: Outsourcing to low-cost regions is exactly what the paragraph criticises as inadequate.
- Option C: Claims lowest-cost is always most efficient—the opposite of the lesson from pandemic disruptions.

Final Answer: Option D captures the lesson that cost efficiency must be balanced against resilience ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 48](#)

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The paragraph builds the argument that well-being drives business performance; the completion should state what “forward-thinking organisations” do with this insight.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph moves from perks → real well-being → productivity/retention/creativity benefits. The conclusion must state how enlightened organisations respond to this evidence.

Step 2 — Apply: Option A—embedding well-being into core HR strategy as a driver of sustainable performance, not a discretionary expense—is the precise logical conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: Reducing training investment contradicts the well-being investment theme.
- Option C: Mandating longer hours contradicts psychological safety and work-life balance, the paragraph's values.
- Option D: Outsourcing wellness is a superficial, transactional approach—the opposite of embedding well-being into core strategy.

Final Answer: Option A correctly concludes by embedding well-being into core strategy ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 49](#)

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The paragraph argues ESG factors represent real financial risk; the implication for management must follow from this investor-pressure logic.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph establishes: ESG non-compliance creates regulatory, reputational, and stranded-asset risks that destroy value. The implication for corporate management must be an action recommendation that follows from investor pressure.

Step 2 — Apply: Option C—integrating ESG into core strategy as a prerequisite for capital access and long-term viability—is the direct logical implication.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Calls ESG a passing trend—directly contradicts the paragraph's premise of a “fundamental shift.”
- Option B: Prioritising short-term profits contradicts the long-term risk management focus of the paragraph.
- Option D: Limits ESG to energy/extractive industries—the paragraph applies ESG universally across all corporate sectors.

Final Answer: Option C correctly concludes that ESG integration is a non-negotiable strategic prerequisite ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 50](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	A
6	C	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	C
11	B	12	A	13	D	14	C	15	B
16	D	17	A	18	C	19	B	20	D
21	C	22	A	23	D	24	B	25	C
26	A	27	D	28	B	29	C	30	A
31	B	32	D	33	C	34	A	35	D
36	B	37	A	38	C	39	B	40	D
41	A	42	C	43	B	44	D	45	A
46	C	47	B	48	D	49	A	50	C

