

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 10

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 (Questions 1–5)

India is home to roughly 18 percent of the world's population yet commands only about 4 percent of its fresh water. This stark arithmetic lies at the heart of a water crisis that is worsening with each passing decade. The Central Groundwater Board has reported that 25 of the country's 37 major aquifer systems are being extracted faster than they are recharged, meaning that generations of stored groundwater are being consumed at a pace the natural hydrological cycle cannot sustain.

Agriculture bears the largest share of responsibility: it consumes over 80 percent of India's fresh water, much of it through flood irrigation. The practice persists in large part because electricity for agricultural pumping is provided free or at near-zero cost in several states, removing any price signal that might encourage farmers to adopt more efficient methods such as drip or sprinkler irrigation. The result is a systematic over-extraction of groundwater that enriches current farmers at the expense of future generations.

Urban India faces its own version of the crisis. The spectre of a "day zero" scenario — in which a city exhausts its usable water supply — came disturbingly close to reality in Chennai in 2019, when four of the city's main reservoirs ran dry simultaneously. Demographers warn that similar scenarios loom for several other Indian cities within the next decade if current consumption and infrastructure trends persist.

At the international level, the Indus Waters Treaty with Pakistan — in force since 1960 — is under increasing strain. Climate change is reducing the glacial flows from the Himalayas that feed the Indus river system, shrinking the supply that both nations have long relied upon. Diplomatic tensions have periodically flared over water-sharing arrangements, and further reductions in glacial meltwater will intensify these pressures.

The Indian government has responded through the Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims to provide piped potable water to every rural household by 2024, and through various watershed restoration and aquifer recharge programmes. Yet structural solutions require rethinking the price signals that currently make water wasteful rather than precious. Micro-irrigation incentives, aquifer recharge levies, and crop-diversification support must all be part of an integrated response if India is to avoid a water future far grimmer than its present.



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

- (A) India's water crisis is entirely attributable to population growth, which has outpaced the expansion of water infrastructure and will continue to worsen regardless of policy interventions.
- (B) India faces an acute and worsening water crisis driven by aquifer over-extraction, inefficient agricultural use, and climate-induced supply reduction, requiring both technological and policy responses that treat water as a scarce and precious resource.
- (C) The Jal Jeevan Mission has effectively resolved India's rural water scarcity problem by ensuring that every village household now has access to piped, potable water.
- (D) India's primary water challenge is the Indus Waters Treaty, which prevents Indian states from utilising their full entitlement to river waters shared with Pakistan.

Q2. According to the passage, what does the Jal Jeevan Mission aim to achieve?

- (A) Provide piped potable water connections to every rural household in India.
- (B) Restore all 37 major aquifer systems to sustainable levels within a decade through large-scale artificial recharge programmes.
- (C) Reduce agricultural water consumption by 50 percent



through mandatory adoption of drip irrigation across all irrigated districts.

- (D) Renegotiate the Indus Waters Treaty to give India exclusive rights over the eastern rivers currently shared with Pakistan under the 1960 agreement.

Q3. As used in the passage, *aquifer* most nearly refers to:

- (A) a surface water reservoir created by damming a river, used to supply irrigation and drinking water to downstream areas
- (B) a government agency responsible for monitoring and regulating the extraction of groundwater from private and public wells
- (C) an underground layer of permeable rock or sediment that holds groundwater and from which water can be extracted through wells and bore-holes
- (D) a seasonal water body formed by monsoon rainfall that recharges rivers and wetlands but dries up in summer and cannot sustain year-round extraction

Q4. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The Indus Waters Treaty was the primary cause of India's current groundwater crisis, since it diverted water that would otherwise have recharged Indian aquifers.
- (B) Indian farmers voluntarily over-irrigate their fields be-



cause they prefer flood irrigation as a traditional cultural practice rather than because of any economic incentive to do so.

- (C) Chennai's near-day-zero water crisis of 2019 was caused solely by an unusually severe monsoon failure and is unlikely to recur in any other Indian city.
- (D) The combination of subsidised electricity for agricultural pumping and flood irrigation creates a price signal that actively incentivises over-extraction of groundwater, undermining conservation efforts.

Q5. The author's tone throughout the passage can best be described as:

- (A) alarmist and despairing, concluding that India's water crisis is so severe that no realistic policy intervention can prevent a catastrophic collapse of water supply.
- (B) urgent and policy-oriented, combining factual assessment of a serious crisis with a clear argument that a combination of technological, agricultural, and pricing reforms can address it.
- (C) detached and academic, presenting hydrological data without taking any position on the adequacy of India's current policy response.
- (D) cautiously optimistic, concluding that the Jal Jeevan Mission alone will be sufficient to resolve India's water scarcity challenges within the current decade.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 2 (Questions 6–10)

Indian classical music encompasses two great systems: Hindustani music, dominant in the north, and Carnatic music, practised primarily in the south. Both traditions trace their theoretical roots to the ancient *Natya Shastra*, a comprehensive Sanskrit treatise on the performing arts that articulates the philosophical and structural principles underlying Indian aesthetics. Despite their common origin, the two systems have evolved distinct repertoires, compositional forms, and performance conventions over centuries of independent development.

At the heart of both traditions lies the *raga* — a melodic framework built on a specific sequence of ascending and descending notes that defines the composition's mood, emotional character, and appropriate time or season for performance. No two ragas are identical in their combination of these elements, and a skilled musician's ability to explore and embellish a raga's unique melodic personality constitutes the essence of classical performance. Complementing the raga is the *tala*: the rhythmic cycle that structures the temporal flow of performance, within which improvisation and composition unfold. Within the Hindustani tradition, the *gharana* system has served as the primary vehicle of transmission. A *gharana* is a lineage-based tradition in which musical knowledge, style, and technique pass from guru to shishya — master to disciple — across generations, preserving distinctive stylistic identities within the broader tradition.

The mid-twentieth century witnessed Indian classical music's dramatic encounter with global audiences. Sitar virtuoso Ravi Shankar's celebrated collaborations with violinist Yehudi Menuhin and his friendship with Beatle George Harrison — who studied the sitar under Shankar and incorporated its sound into the music of one of the world's most influential bands — introduced Indian classical music to millions of Western listeners. Jazz giants John Coltrane and Miles Davis cited Indian music as a formative influence on their mo
xperiments; minimalist composer Philip
Glass incorporated raga structures into compositions that bridged



- Q6.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Hindustani music is inherently superior to Carnatic music because its *gharana* system has produced a richer tradition of internationally recognised virtuosos.
 - (B) The raga framework is so specific that Indian classical music is inaccessible to audiences unfamiliar with its modal and rhythmic conventions, limiting its global appeal.
 - (C) Ravi Shankar's collaborations in the 1960s were solely responsible for the global spread of Indian classical music, without which it would have remained unknown outside India.
 - (D) Indian classical music's distinctive framework of raga and tala has profoundly influenced global music genres while sustaining its own rich traditions, now navigating the twin challenges and opportunities of the digital age.
- Q7.** According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes the role of the *gharana* system?
- (A) It is a government-funded network of academies that provide formal music education to students who pass a standardised entrance examination.
 - (B) It refers to the system of royal patronage through which Mughal and Rajput courts historically supported classical musicians and their families.
 - (C) It is a tradition of lineage-based transmission in which



musical knowledge, style, and technique are passed from a master (guru) to disciples (shishya) across generations.

- (D) It is the name given to the system of tala cycles unique to Hindustani music, distinguishing it from the rhythmic framework of Carnatic performance.

Q8. As used in the passage, *raga* most nearly refers to:

- (A) a melodic framework in Indian classical music built on a specific set of ascending and descending notes that defines the composition's mood, emotional character, and appropriate time or season for performance.
- (B) the rhythmic cycle that governs the time structure of an Indian classical performance, analogous to the time signature in Western music.
- (C) a formal composition within the Carnatic tradition, typically performed at the opening of a concert to invoke auspiciousness and establish the musician's technical credentials.
- (D) the relationship between a guru and a shishya in the classical tradition, characterised by years of intensive one-on-one instruction and the unconditional transmission of the master's musical lineage.

Q9. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The digital democratisation of Indian classical music has



already made the gharana system obsolete, and it is no longer a functional means of transmitting musical knowledge.

- (B) The gharana system's survival depends on preserving close, sustained master-disciple relationships, which the digital age facilitates in some ways but threatens to replace with more superficial forms of musical exposure.
- (C) Jazz musicians such as John Coltrane explicitly adopted ragas wholesale into their compositions, making their work effectively a form of Hindustani classical music performed on Western instruments.
- (D) Philip Glass's minimalist compositions are now classified within the Indian classical tradition by musicologists, since they draw more heavily on raga structures than on the Western classical canon.

Q10. The primary purpose of the author in writing this passage is to:

- (A) argue that Indian classical music is endangered by globalisation and digital technology, and that urgent government intervention is needed to protect it.
- (B) demonstrate the superiority of Indian classical music's theoretical foundations over Western classical music through a comparison of raga and scale systems.
- (C) chronicle the specific compositions that Ravi Shankar created in collaboration with Western musicians, explaining



their musical innovation in technical terms.

- (D) provide an informative account of Indian classical music's distinctive traditions, its remarkable global influence across multiple genres, and the contemporary challenges of transmission in the digital age.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 3 (Questions 11–20)

In 1970, economist Milton Friedman published a landmark essay arguing that a corporation's sole social responsibility is to maximise returns for its shareholders within the constraints of the law. Any diversion of corporate resources to social or environmental causes, Friedman maintained, amounted to a misappropriation of shareholder funds — an act of taxation without consent imposed by corporate managers on the owners of capital. For several decades, Friedman's shareholder primacy doctrine dominated both business school curricula and corporate governance practice.

The challenge to this orthodoxy gained serious intellectual grounding through the work of R. Edward Freeman, whose stakeholder theory proposed that corporations owe duties not only to shareholders but to all parties who affect or are affected by their activities: employees, customers, suppliers, communities, and the natural environment. Stakeholder theory rejected the binary opposition between profit and purpose, arguing instead that corporations capable of managing their relationships with all stakeholders would outperform purely shareholder-focused rivals over meaningful time horizons.

The *triple bottom line* framework — measuring corporate performance across financial profitability, social equity, and environmental sustainability — operationalised stakeholder thinking into a form amenable to corporate reporting and strategic planning. Simultaneously, India took a distinctive legislative step: Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 mandates that companies meeting specified thresholds of turnover, net worth, or net profit must spend at least 2 percent of their average net profit over the preceding three years on specified CSR activities. This statutory approach is globally unusual: most jurisdictions rely on voluntary disclosure frameworks rather than binding expenditure mandates.

Empirical evidence offers qualified support for the stakeholder view. Studies examining companies with strong environmental, social, and governance (ESG) records tend to find that they outperform 11 sector peers on long-term shareholder returns, suggesting that the



Q11. Which of the following most accurately represents the central argument of the passage?

- (A) Meaningful corporate social responsibility requires moving beyond statutory compliance and checkbox philanthropy toward the strategic integration of social and environmental goals into core business models — a shift supported by stakeholder theory, the triple bottom line framework, and the B Corp model.
- (B) India's Section 135 CSR mandate has been so successful that it has made voluntary CSR programmes unnecessary, since statutory compliance already drives all the social investment that Indian corporations need to make.
- (C) Milton Friedman's shareholder primacy doctrine remains the most intellectually robust framework for corporate governance, and stakeholder theory introduces irresolvable conflicts that undermine business performance.
- (D) B Corporations represent the only viable future for Indian business, and the government should mandate B Corp certification for all companies meeting the Section 135 threshold within five years.

Q12. According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes what Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 requires?

- (A) It requires all Indian companies, regardless of size, to publish an annual sustainability report disclosing their



environmental, social, and governance performance.

- (B) It mandates that Indian companies spend at least 5 percent of their average net profit on CSR activities and maintain a dedicated CSR board committee.
- (C) It requires companies meeting specified financial thresholds to spend at least 2 percent of their average net profit over the preceding three years on specified CSR activities.
- (D) It establishes a national CSR fund administered by the government, into which qualifying companies must deposit their mandatory CSR contribution for central allocation.

Q13. As used in the passage, the *triple bottom line* most nearly refers to:

- (A) a financial accounting standard that requires listed companies to publish three separate profit-and-loss statements — one for each of their primary business divisions
- (B) a stock-market metric that scores companies on three dimensions of financial performance: revenue growth, profit margin, and return on equity
- (C) a corporate governance framework that divides board responsibilities among three independent committees representing shareholders, employees, and creditors respectively
- (D) a business framework that measures corporate perfor-



mance across three dimensions — financial profitability, social equity, and environmental sustainability — arguing that long-term success requires excellence across all three

Q14. According to the passage, what position did Milton Friedman take on corporate responsibility?

- (A) Friedman argued that corporations have both a legal and a moral duty to invest a fixed proportion of profits in the communities from which they draw their labour and customers.
- (B) Friedman maintained that a corporation's sole responsibility is to maximise returns for its shareholders within the constraints of the law, and that diverting resources to social causes constitutes a misuse of shareholder funds.
- (C) Friedman proposed the triple bottom line as an alternative to pure profit maximisation, arguing that sustainable long-term returns require attention to social and environmental performance.
- (D) Friedman endorsed stakeholder theory in principle but argued that voluntary disclosure rather than statutory mandate was the appropriate mechanism for ensuring corporate accountability to non-shareholder stakeholders.

Q15. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?



- (A) If corporations treat CSR primarily as a compliance obligation — spending the statutory minimum on visible, easily-reported activities — they are unlikely to generate the structural social and environmental change that stakeholder theory envisions.
- (B) India's Section 135 mandate has caused Indian companies to outperform global peers on ESG metrics, because statutory obligation produces more consistent social investment than voluntary commitment.
- (C) B Corp certification is more commercially valuable than traditional corporate governance structures because consumers and investors now uniformly prefer certified B Corps over uncertified competitors.
- (D) Milton Friedman's shareholder primacy doctrine has been formally repudiated by the Indian judiciary, which has ruled that Indian company law embeds a stakeholder framework inconsistent with pure profit maximisation.

Q16. The author's stance on corporate social responsibility can best be described as:

- (A) hostile to statutory CSR mandates, arguing that government compulsion is inherently less effective than market-driven voluntary social investment.
- (B) agnostic, presenting the views of Friedman and Freeman as equally valid and declining to endorse any particular approach to corporate responsibility.



- (C) reform-oriented, arguing that genuine corporate responsibility requires strategic integration of social and environmental goals into the business model rather than compliance-driven, peripheral philanthropy.
- (D) radical, calling for the replacement of the shareholder-based corporate form with cooperative or stakeholder-owned structures as the only way to achieve meaningful corporate accountability.

Q17. Based on the passage, which of the following most logically follows regarding ESG investing?

- (A) ESG investing is primarily a marketing tool used by asset managers to attract capital from socially conscious investors without making substantive changes to their investment criteria.
- (B) Because ESG metrics are subjective and difficult to verify, they are unlikely to become a durable feature of mainstream investment analysis and will be replaced by simpler financial ratios.
- (C) ESG investing represents a direct application of Friedman's doctrine, since strong ESG performance ultimately translates into higher shareholder returns over the long run.
- (D) The finding that companies with strong CSR and ESG records tend to outperform peers on long-term returns suggests that stakeholder-oriented governance, far from conflicting with shareholder interests, may advance them



over meaningful time horizons.

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

- (A) polemical and confrontational, attacking Friedman's doctrine as morally bankrupt and the CSR compliance regime as a cynical pretence that protects corporate self-interest.
- (B) analytical and evidence-based, drawing on multiple theoretical frameworks and empirical findings to build a case for a more strategic, integrated approach to corporate social responsibility.
- (C) celebratory, endorsing India's Section 135 mandate as a global model that every country should adopt to achieve meaningful corporate accountability.
- (D) sceptical and dismissive, concluding that stakeholder theory and the B Corp model are impractical ideals that cannot survive contact with the competitive realities of global markets.

Q19. If the author were to propose one additional policy recommendation consistent with the passage's argument, which of the following would be most aligned?

- (A) A requirement that companies meeting the Section 135 threshold publish a mandatory integrated report disclosing not only their CSR expenditures but the measurable social and environmental outcomes those expenditures have achieved.



- (B) A legislative amendment raising the mandatory CSR spending threshold to 5 percent of average net profit, to ensure that Indian companies' social investment is proportionate to their profitability.
- (C) A statutory requirement that all Indian companies obtain B Corp certification within ten years as a condition of maintaining their listing on national stock exchanges.
- (D) A government-administered CSR fund into which all qualifying companies deposit their mandatory 2 percent allocation, with resources distributed by a central committee to pre-approved national priority projects.

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

- (A) the passage is factually incorrect in attributing the triple bottom line framework to stakeholder theory — in fact, it was developed by an environmental economist working in the field of ecological accounting, not business strategy.
- (B) Friedman's doctrine has already been formally abandoned by major institutional investors, making the passage's critique of shareholder primacy redundant and outdated.
- (C) mandating specific CSR expenditure levels, as Section 135 does, may produce perverse incentives — companies may favour high-visibility, easily-reported activities over genuinely impactful interventions that are harder to measure and communicate to regulators.



- (D) the passage contradicts itself by simultaneously endorsing statutory CSR mandates (Section 135) and criticising compliance-driven checkbox approaches, without acknowledging that statutory mandates inherently produce compliance behaviour.

Para Jumbles — Questions 21–25

Directions: In each question below, a set of sentences labelled P, Q, R, and S is given. Choose the option that arranges the sentences into the most coherent and logically sequenced paragraph.

- Q21.** **P.** Quantum computers harness the principles of superposition — allowing qubits to represent multiple states simultaneously — and entanglement — enabling instantaneous correlation between distant qubits — to perform calculations that classical computers would require millennia to complete.
- Q.** The most commercially significant near-term application is in cryptography: quantum computers capable of running Shor’s algorithm could break the RSA encryption that secures global financial and communications infrastructure, driving urgent investment in post-quantum cryptographic standards.
- R.** Practical quantum computers remain constrained by severe engineering challenges: maintaining qubits in a coherent quantum state requires temperatures near absolute zero, and error rates remain high enough that “quantum error correction” consumes most computational resources.
- S.** The United States, China, and the European Union are all investing heavily in quantum research, recognising that quantum advantage in computing, communications, and sensing could reshape the balance of scientific, economic, and military power.

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



(C) Q – P – S – R

(D) P – Q – R – S

Q22. P. Proposed solutions range from algorithmic transparency requirements and independent content moderation audits to structural interventions such as breaking up large platforms and introducing interoperability obligations.

Q. At the root of the problem is algorithmic curation: platforms optimise for engagement, and research consistently shows that emotionally charged, outrage-inducing content generates more interaction than nuanced reporting, creating a systematic bias toward partisan extremism.

R. Empirical studies now document a causal relationship between social media consumption and increased political polarisation, reduced trust in institutions, and greater susceptibility to health and political misinformation.

S. The filter bubble — a term coined by Eli Pariser to describe how personalisation algorithms cocoon users within self-confirming information environments — has emerged as one of the defining structural features of the contemporary information ecosystem.

(A) R – P – S – Q

(B) S – Q – R – P

(C) P – S – Q – R

(D) Q – R – P – S

Q23. P. Key sectors include sustainable fisheries, offshore wind and tidal energy, maritime transport, coastal tourism, deep-sea mining, and blue carbon sequestration through the restoration of mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes.

Q. The blue economy — defined by the World Bank as the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and ocean ecosystem health — has emerged as a strategic priority for coastal



nations seeking to balance development and conservation.

R. India's Blue Economy Policy draft identifies a potential contribution of over USD 1 trillion to the national economy by 2030 through the development of these sectors, with particular emphasis on deep-sea technology, desalination, and fisheries modernisation.

S. Realising these opportunities without repeating the overexploitation that has devastated terrestrial ecosystems requires integrated ocean governance, including marine spatial planning, science-based fisheries management, and binding international agreements under UNCLOS.

(A) Q – P – R – S

(B) P – S – Q – R

(C) S – R – P – Q

(D) R – Q – S – P

Q24. P. Farmers who adopt agroforestry systems typically face higher upfront investment and a waiting period of several years before tree crops generate income — barriers that require targeted financial support and knowledge-sharing through extension services.

Q. Government programmes that provide subsidies for tree planting, integrate agroforestry into agricultural credit schemes, and certify agroforestry products for premium markets can overcome these barriers and catalyse large-scale adoption.

R. Beyond productivity gains, agroforestry systems sequester significant quantities of carbon, improve water infiltration, reduce soil erosion, and provide habitat corridors for pollinators and wildlife — making them a rare intervention that simultaneously advances food security, climate resilience, and biodiversity.

S. Agroforestry — the deliberate integration of trees and shrubs with crops and livestock on the same land — has demonstrated in trials across South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa its capacity to increase farm income, improve soil health, and diversify nutrition.



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

Q25. P. India's Smart Cities Mission, launched in 2015, has produced notable successes in integrated command-and-control centres, intelligent traffic management, and digital citizen services in select pilot zones.

Q. True smart cities must therefore embed equity into their digital architecture from the design stage — ensuring that data governance protects citizen privacy, that connectivity investments reach underserved neighbourhoods, and that the benefits of intelligent infrastructure are distributed broadly rather than concentrated in already-privileged areas.

R. Critics, however, point out that smart city investments have disproportionately benefited affluent, centrally located zones, while peripheral settlements — home to the majority of urban residents in most Indian cities — remain underserved by both basic infrastructure and digital innovation.

S. The smart city concept holds that digital technology — sensors, real-time data analytics, connected infrastructure — can dramatically improve the efficiency, sustainability, and quality of life of urban environments.

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

Fill in the Blanks — Questions 26–32

Directions: Choose the word or phrase that best fills the blank in each sentence.



- Q26.** “The merger proposal faced considerable opposition from consumer groups and trade unions; _____, the regulatory authority approved it after the companies agreed to binding behavioural remedies.”
- (A) therefore
(B) consequently
(C) moreover
(D) nonetheless
- Q27.** “The combination of deforestation and concrete urban expansion is widely shown to _____ the severity of urban flooding by eliminating permeable surfaces that previously absorbed rainfall.”
- (A) mitigate
(B) alleviate
(C) exacerbate
(D) prevent
- Q28.** “The committee’s failure to publish its report on schedule resulted _____ significant uncertainty among investors about the regulatory outlook for the sector.”
- (A) in
(B) to
(C) from
(D) for
- Q29.** “The new manufacturing facility was commissioned only after _____ by the environmental regulator and issued with a no-objection certificate.”
- (A) to inspect
(B) being inspected



- (C) to be inspected
- (D) inspecting

Q30. “The Chief Executive Officer described the strategic pivot as _____ unprecedented opportunity to reposition the company in the sustainable-technology segment before competitors could consolidate their advantages.”

- (A) the
- (B) a
- (C) (no article needed)
- (D) an

Q31. “After the compliance failure, the board directed the management to _____ an independent internal review and report its findings within sixty days.”

- (A) initiate
- (B) delay
- (C) dismiss
- (D) prevent

Q32. “The two leading research institutions signed a memorandum of understanding to _____ a joint laboratory that would specialise in advanced materials research and commercialisation.”

- (A) make
- (B) draw up
- (C) establish
- (D) take on

Synonyms & Antonyms — Questions 33–36



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

- (A) Foolish
- (B) Wise
- (C) Impulsive
- (D) Timid

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

- (A) Stubborn
- (B) Inflexible
- (C) Adamant
- (D) Accommodating

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

- (A) Scarce
- (B) Mediocre
- (C) Productive
- (D) Reticent

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

- (A) Friendly
- (B) Hostile
- (C) Harmful
- (D) Antagonistic

Error Detection — Questions 37–41

Directions: Each sentence has four underlined parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a grammatical or usage error.



Q37. (A) Was awarded to (B) the candidate which (C) had demonstrated the most (D) compelling research proposal.

- (A) Was awarded to
- (B) the candidate which
- (C) had demonstrated the most
- (D) compelling research proposal.

Q38. The forensic team (A) had carefully examined (B) the crime scene, (C) collected a (D) and had drew a preliminary map of the incident.

- (A) had carefully examined
- (B) the crime scene,
- (C) collected all physical evidence,
- (D) and had drew a preliminary map of the incident.

Q39. (A) The advise (B) offered by the senior counsel (C) proved decisive in (D) shapir

- (A) The advise
- (B) offered by the senior counsel
- (C) proved decisive in
- (D) shaping the company's legal strategy.

Q40. The task force was (A) constituted (B) with a clear mandate to submit (C) its findings towards (D) the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

- (A) constituted
- (B) with a clear mandate to submit
- (C) its findings towards
- (D) the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

Q41. The visiting delegation (A) toured all three factories, (B) met the plant managers, (C) and reviewed the environmental compliance records, (D) and was thoroughly



- (A) toured all three factories,
- (B) met the plant managers,
- (C) and reviewed the environmental compliance records,
- (D) and was thoroughly inspect the safety protocols.

Sentence Correction — Questions 42–46

Directions: The sentence given may contain an error in grammar, usage, or structure. Choose the option that best corrects it. If the original sentence is correct, choose the option that reproduces it exactly.

Q42. *Original: “The revenue of Company A is significantly larger than Company B for the third consecutive quarter.”*

- (A) Company A’s revenue is significantly larger than those of Company B for the third consecutive quarter.
- (B) The revenue of Company A is significantly larger than that of Company B for the third consecutive quarter.
- (C) Company A has a revenue that is significantly larger comparing to Company B for the third consecutive quarter.
- (D) The revenues of Company A is significantly larger than those reported for Company B for the third consecutive quarter.

Q43. *Original: “The restructuring plan aims to reduce operational costs, to improve supply chain efficiency, and streamlining the procurement process.”*

- (A) The restructuring plan aims to reduce operational costs, to improve supply chain efficiency, and to streamline the procurement process.
- (B) The restructuring plan aims reducing operational costs, improving supply chain efficiency, and streamlining the procurement process.
- (C) The restructuring plan aims to reduce operational costs, improve supply chain efficiency, and streamlining the procurement process.



- (D) The restructuring plan aims to reduce operational costs, to improving supply chain efficiency, and to streamline the procurement process.

Q44. *Original: "After three rounds of negotiation, the final end result of the talks was a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement covering twelve major sectors."*

- (A) After three rounds of negotiation, the final outcome and end result of the talks was a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement covering twelve sectors.
- (B) After three rounds of negotiation, the final end result of the talks were a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement covering twelve major sectors.
- (C) After three rounds of negotiation, the end result that was final of the talks was a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement covering twelve major sectors.
- (D) After three rounds of negotiation, the result of the talks was a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement covering twelve major sectors.

Q45. *Original: "Reviewing the data carefully, several anomalies were detected in the quarterly report."*

- (A) Several anomalies were detected in the quarterly report, reviewing the data carefully.
- (B) Reviewing the data carefully, it detected several anomalies in the quarterly report.
- (C) Reviewing the data carefully, the auditors detected several anomalies in the quarterly report.
- (D) Having reviewed the data carefully, several anomalies in the quarterly report detected themselves.

Q46. *Original: "The committee have reached their decision and has published it*



in an official statement.”

- (A) The committee has reached their decision and have published it in an official statement.
- (B) The committee has reached its decision and has published it in an official statement.
- (C) The committee have reached its decision and have published it in an official statement.
- (D) The committee has reached their decision and have published their statement officially.

Para Completion — Questions 47–50

Directions: A paragraph is given with its concluding sentence missing. Choose the option that best completes the paragraph in terms of logic, coherence, and tone.

Q47. Research consistently shows that individuals with higher financial literacy make significantly better decisions about saving, borrowing, and investment, and exhibit measurably greater resilience to economic shocks. Yet in India, financial education remains concentrated among urban, formally educated populations, leaving rural households and informal-sector workers disproportionately vulnerable to predatory lending, mis-sold insurance products, and informal investment schemes that extract wealth rather than build it. _____

- (A) Closing this gap requires embedding financial literacy into school curricula from the primary level and reinforcing it through contextually relevant community programmes designed around the financial realities of rural and low-income households — building the competence where it is most needed, before consequential financial decisions are made.
- (B) The most efficient solution is therefore to mandate annual financial literacy tests for all citizens above the age of eighteen and issue



government-certified financial competency scores that determine access to formal credit.

- (C) Since urban populations already demonstrate adequate financial literacy, all public investment in financial education should be redirected exclusively to rural programmes, with urban financial literacy left to the private sector and commercial banks.
- (D) Financial literacy is of such fundamental economic importance that it should replace mathematics and language instruction as the primary focus of primary education, since long-run evidence confirms its superior returns at the individual and national level.

Q48. The explosive growth of e-commerce has placed extraordinary pressure on last-mile logistics infrastructure, compressing consumer delivery expectations from days to hours in many urban markets. Behind each delivered parcel lies a complex network of fulfilment centres, transit hubs, delivery vehicles, and — increasingly — gig-economy couriers working under intense time pressure with limited worker protections. The environmental footprint of this infrastructure — delivery vehicles idling in urban traffic, single-item cardboard packaging, and returns logistics — is rarely reflected in the price consumers pay. _____

- (A) E-commerce companies should therefore drastically reduce their product ranges to simplify logistics, making same-day delivery commercially viable for all items without the environmental costs that product variety currently imposes.
- (B) Since the environmental and social costs of e-commerce logistics are externalities that the market will not internalise voluntarily, the sector should be heavily taxed to discourage online purchasing and restore consumers to physical retail.
- (C) The environmental and social costs of e-commerce logistics are essentially trivial compared to the consumer welfare gains from lower prices and greater product variety, making further regulatory intervention unnecessary and economically counterproductive.



- (D) Sustainable last-mile logistics requires investment in urban micro-fulfilment centres, electrification of delivery fleets, and clear regulatory frameworks for gig-economy couriers — building supply chains that are fast and affordable without externalising their environmental and social costs onto communities and workers.

Q49. The mass adoption of remote and hybrid work since the pandemic has fundamentally renegotiated the employment relationship. Studies show that remote workers often report higher job satisfaction and reduced commute-related stress, but managers consistently identify concerns about collaboration quality, mentorship of junior staff, and the preservation of organisational culture in the absence of physical proximity. The productivity evidence is genuinely mixed: knowledge workers in deep-focus, independent roles frequently thrive remotely, while those whose work depends on high-bandwidth, real-time collaboration often do not. _____

- (A) The evidence clearly establishes that remote work always improves productivity, and organisations that mandate office attendance for knowledge workers are making a costly mistake that will result in talent loss.
- (B) Since the productivity evidence is mixed, organisations should leave work-location decisions entirely to individual employees, as any organisational policy will inevitably be suboptimal for some portion of the workforce.
- (C) The most effective organisations are designing hybrid models that deliberately protect deep-focus remote work while creating structured, purposeful in-person time for the collaboration, mentorship, and cultural transmission that physical proximity uniquely enables.
- (D) The future of work is fully remote, and organisations that invest in physical office space after the pandemic are allocating capital to a rapidly depreciating asset that will generate negative returns within a decade.



Q50. Scope 3 emissions — the greenhouse gases produced by a company’s supply chain and the end-use of its products — typically account for 70 to 90 percent of a large corporation’s total carbon footprint, yet they are the category over which companies have the least direct control. Measuring them requires granular data from suppliers who may lack the capacity or incentive to provide it; reducing them requires influencing business decisions made by independent firms across multiple tiers of a global value chain. _____

- (A) Companies should therefore focus exclusively on their own operational emissions — scope 1 and scope 2 — since these are the only categories over which they have direct control, and scope 3 estimates are too uncertain to support reliable target-setting.
- (B) Meaningful progress on scope 3 emissions requires treating the supply chain not as a source of inputs to be optimised for cost, but as a network of partners in a shared decarbonisation agenda — supported by transparent measurement frameworks, collaborative science-based targets, and, where necessary, financial incentives or procurement conditions that reward cleaner production.
- (C) Since scope 3 emissions are produced by third-party suppliers, legal and regulatory liability for these emissions should rest with those suppliers, not with the companies that report them — removing the incentive for corporations to claim credit for supply chain reductions they did not directly achieve.
- (D) The most effective mechanism for scope 3 reduction is a universal border carbon adjustment that imposes a tax on all imported goods proportional to their embedded emissions, automatically incentivising exporters worldwide to decarbonise without requiring bilateral corporate negotiations.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — RC / Central Idea (Passage 1 — India's Water Crisis): A “central idea” question asks which option best captures the overall argument of the entire passage, not just one detail or paragraph.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's scope: The passage covers: the 18%/4% population-to-freshwater imbalance, aquifer over-extraction, agricultural inefficiency driven by subsidised electricity, urban day-zero risks (Chennai 2019), the Indus Waters Treaty under climate stress, the Jal Jeevan Mission, and a call for integrated price-signal reforms.

Step 2 — Match scope to options: Option (B) encapsulates aquifer over-extraction + agricultural inefficiency + climate-induced supply reduction + the need for both technological and policy responses treating water as a scarce resource — a comprehensive match for the passage's argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not attribute the crisis “entirely” to population growth; it identifies multiple drivers and explicitly discusses policy solutions.
- Option B: Correct.
- Option C: The passage states the Jal Jeevan Mission “aims to” provide piped water by 2024 — it has not been resolved; the passage remains crisis-focused.
- Option D: The Indus Waters Treaty is one element mentioned; the passage does not frame it as India's “primary” water challenge.

Final Answer: Option (B) — India's water crisis is multi-causal and requires integrated policy reform treating water as precious. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 1**



Q2.

Solution

Concept — RC / Direct Recall (Passage 1 — Jal Jeevan Mission): This is a direct-reference question; the answer is stated explicitly in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: The passage states: “The Indian government has responded through the Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims to provide piped potable water to every rural household by 2024.”

Step 2 — Match to option: Option (A) reproduces this precisely: “Provide piped potable water connections to every rural household in India.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — directly stated.
- Option B: Aquifer restoration to sustainable levels is not the Mission’s stated goal; the passage mentions aquifer recharge as a separate solution category.
- Option C: A 50% reduction target for agricultural water through mandatory drip irrigation is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: Renegotiating the Indus Waters Treaty is not an objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Final Answer: Option (A) — the Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide piped potable water to every rural household. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 2**

Q3.

Solution

Concept — RC / Vocabulary in Context (Passage 1 — “aquifer”): The passage uses “aquifer” in the context of groundwater systems that are being extracted faster than they are recharged.

Step 1 — Contextual clues from the passage: “25 of the country’s 37 major aquifer systems are being extracted faster than they are recharged” — this implies aquifers store extractable water underground and depend on a recharge process.

Step 2 — Match definition to options: Option (C) — “an underground layer of permeable rock or sediment that holds groundwater and from which water can be extracted through wells and bore-holes” — perfectly matches the hydrological meaning of aquifer and the contextual clues.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Describes a surface reservoir behind a dam — aquifers are underground, not surface structures.
- Option B: Describes a regulatory agency — aquifer is a physical geological feature, not an institution.
- Option C: Correct.
- Option D: Describes a seasonal surface water body — aquifers are perennial underground formations, not seasonal surface pools.

Final Answer: Option (C) — an underground permeable layer holding groundwater extractable via wells. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 3**

Q4.

Solution

Concept — RC / Inference (Passage 1 — price signals and over-extraction):

An inference question requires drawing a conclusion that is strongly supported by the passage but not explicitly stated as a direct conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify relevant passage text: The passage says flood irrigation “persists in large part because electricity for agricultural pumping is provided free or at near-zero cost in several states, removing any price signal that might encourage farmers to adopt more efficient methods.” It also calls for “rethinking the price signals that currently make water wasteful rather than precious.”

Step 2 — Apply logical reasoning: If free electricity removes the price signal that would discourage over-extraction, then subsidised electricity + flood irrigation together create an incentive structure that makes over-extraction economically rational for individual farmers — precisely what Option (D) states.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage presents the Indus Waters Treaty as a separate international challenge; it is not described as the cause of groundwater depletion.
- Option B: The passage explicitly attributes flood irrigation’s persistence to the economic incentive of free electricity, not to cultural preference.
- Option C: The passage says “similar scenarios loom for several other Indian cities” — it does not restrict the risk to Chennai or attribute the 2019 crisis solely to monsoon failure.



- Option D: Correct — the inference directly follows from the passage’s analysis of price signals.

Final Answer: Option (D) — subsidised electricity actively incentivises groundwater over-extraction, undermining conservation. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 4**

Q5.

Solution

Concept — RC / Author’s Tone (Passage 1): Tone questions require identifying the emotional and rhetorical register the author adopts across the full passage.

Step 1 — Identify tonal markers: The passage presents data urgently (“worsening with each passing decade,” “generations of stored groundwater are being consumed”) but consistently follows crisis description with policy prescriptions (Jal Jeevan Mission, micro-irrigation incentives, aquifer recharge, price reform). The closing sentence calls for an “integrated response” — solution-oriented, not despairing.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) — “urgent and policy-oriented, combining factual assessment of a serious crisis with a clear argument that a combination of technological, agricultural, and pricing reforms can address it” — accurately captures both the urgency and the constructive prescriptive dimension.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage is not despairing; it outlines multiple viable solutions and calls for integrated action.
- Option B: Correct.
- Option C: The passage takes clear positions on policy adequacy and reform needs — it is not “detached and academic.”
- Option D: The passage does not conclude that the Jal Jeevan Mission “alone” will resolve the crisis; it calls for broader structural reform.

Final Answer: Option (B) — urgent and policy-oriented, crisis-aware but solution-focused. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 5**



Q6.

Solution

Concept — RC / Main Idea (Passage 2 — Indian Classical Music): A main idea question requires identifying the option that captures the passage's full scope without overstating or understating any element.

Step 1 — Outline the passage's scope: The passage covers: (i) Hindustani and Carnatic traditions rooted in the Natya Shastra; (ii) raga and tala as distinctive frameworks; (iii) the gharana system; (iv) global influence on jazz, minimalism, and pop; (v) digital age challenges to tradition.

Step 2 — Match to Option (D): Option (D) captures all five elements: "distinctive framework of raga and tala has profoundly influenced global music genres while sustaining its own rich traditions, now navigating the twin challenges and opportunities of the digital age."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage makes no claim of Hindustani superiority over Carnatic music.
- Option B: The passage documents Indian classical music's extensive global reach, directly contradicting any claim of inaccessibility limiting appeal.
- Option C: The passage credits multiple global artists and genres, not exclusively Ravi Shankar's collaborations.
- Option D: Correct.

Final Answer: Option (D) — raga and tala's global influence, rich traditions, and digital-age navigation. ⇒ D

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — RC / Direct Recall (Passage 2 — gharana system): The passage defines the gharana system explicitly.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: "A gharana is a lineage-based tradition in which musical knowledge, style, and technique pass from guru to shishya — master to disciple — across generations, preserving distinctive stylistic identities within the broader tradition."

Step 2 — Match to Option (C): Option (C) restates this precisely: "a tradition of



lineage-based transmission in which musical knowledge, style, and technique are passed from a master (guru) to disciples (shishya) across generations.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not describe the gharana as a government-funded academy or examination system.
- Option B: Royal patronage is not mentioned in connection with the gharana system’s definition.
- Option C: Correct.
- Option D: Gharana refers to a lineage of masters and disciples, not to a tala system.

Final Answer: Option (C) — the gharana is a lineage-based guru-to-shishya transmission tradition. ⇒

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 7**

Q8.

Solution

Concept — RC / Vocabulary in Context (Passage 2 — “raga”): The passage defines raga explicitly in its second paragraph.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: “a melodic framework built on a specific sequence of ascending and descending notes that defines the composition’s mood, emotional character, and appropriate time or season for performance.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (A): Option (A) reproduces this definition accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — matches the passage’s explicit definition.
- Option B: This describes tala (the rhythmic cycle), not raga (the melodic framework).
- Option C: A “formal Carnatic composition at the opening of a concert” describes a different concept (varnam or alapana) — not how the passage defines raga.
- Option D: This describes the guru-shishya relationship, not raga.

Final Answer: Option (A) — a melodic framework of ascending/descending notes defining mood, character, and season. ⇒

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 8**



Q9.

Solution

Concept — RC / Inference (Passage 2 — digital age and gharana): The inference must be strongly supported by the passage without going beyond what the passage says.

Step 1 — Relevant passage text: “The same technology that widens the audience may also shallow the encounter: the sustained, disciplined relationship between guru and shishya that forms the backbone of the classical tradition is difficult to replicate through a screen, and the risk of a more superficial engagement with a profound art form is real.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (B): Option (B) states: “The gharana system’s survival depends on preserving close, sustained master-disciple relationships, which the digital age facilitates in some ways but threatens to replace with more superficial forms of musical exposure.” This captures both the facilitation (democratised access to recordings) and the threat (shallow replication of the guru-shishya bond).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says the gharana system is “difficult to replicate through a screen” — it does not declare it already obsolete.
- Option B: Correct.
- Option C: The passage says Coltrane and Davis were “influenced by” Indian music; it does not claim they adopted ragas wholesale or that their work is classified as Hindustani music.
- Option D: The passage mentions Glass incorporating raga structures into minimalist composition; it does not suggest his work is classified within the Indian classical tradition.

Final Answer: Option (B) — digital access facilitates exposure but risks replacing the sustained guru-shishya relationship. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 9**



Q10.

Solution

Concept — RC / Primary Purpose (Passage 2): The primary purpose question asks why the author wrote the passage — the overall communicative intent.

Step 1 — Assess the passage's intent: The passage is informative and comprehensive: it describes the two systems and their origins, explains the distinctive concepts of raga, tala, and gharana, documents global influence across jazz, minimalism, and contemporary fusion, and discusses digital-age opportunities and threats. It does not advocate for government intervention or make comparative superiority claims.

Step 2 — Match to Option (D): Option (D) — “provide an informative account of Indian classical music's distinctive traditions, its remarkable global influence across multiple genres, and the contemporary challenges of transmission in the digital age” — perfectly encapsulates the passage's scope and intent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not call for government intervention; it notes risks but does not advocate policy action.
- Option B: No superiority comparison between Indian and Western classical music is made.
- Option C: The passage does not chronicle specific compositions; it discusses broader influences and collaborations.
- Option D: Correct.

Final Answer: Option (D) — inform about traditions, global influence, and digital-age challenges. ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — RC / Central Argument (Passage 3 — CSR and Stakeholder Theory): The central argument is the main claim the passage builds and defends across all its paragraphs.

Step 1 — Trace the passage's argumentative arc: Friedman's doctrine (shareholder primacy) → Freeman's stakeholder theory as a challenge → triple bottom line as operationalisation → Section 135 as statutory approach → ESG evidence



supporting stakeholder view → critique of compliance-driven CSR → strategic CSR and B Corps → conclusion: genuine CSR requires voluntary integration beyond compliance.

Step 2 — Match to Option (A): Option (A) captures the full arc: moving beyond statutory compliance toward strategic integration, supported by stakeholder theory, triple bottom line, and B Corp.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct.
- Option B: The passage explicitly criticises compliance-driven CSR as producing “peripheral benefits rather than structural change” — it does not endorse Section 135 as sufficient.
- Option C: The passage presents Friedman’s doctrine as the dominant historical view that has been substantially challenged by both theory and empirical evidence.
- Option D: The passage presents B Corps as a model worth noting, not as the only viable future, and does not advocate mandatory B Corp certification.

Final Answer: Option (A) — meaningful CSR demands strategic integration beyond compliance. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 11**

Q12.

Solution

Concept — RC / Direct Recall (Passage 3 — Section 135 details): The passage states the Section 135 requirements explicitly.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 mandates that companies meeting specified thresholds of turnover, net worth, or net profit must spend at least 2 percent of their average net profit over the preceding three years on specified CSR activities.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (C): Option (C) accurately states: “companies meeting specified financial thresholds to spend at least 2 percent of their average net profit over the preceding three years on specified CSR activities.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: All companies regardless of size — incorrect; thresholds apply.



- Option B: The threshold is 2 percent, not 5 percent; the passage does not mention a mandatory CSR board committee.
- Option C: Correct.
- Option D: A government-administered central fund is not described; companies manage their own CSR expenditure.

Final Answer: Option (C) — 2% of average net profit over three years for threshold-meeting companies. ⇒

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q 12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — RC / Vocabulary in Context (Passage 3 — “triple bottom line”): The passage explains the triple bottom line framework directly.

Step 1 — Locate the definition: “The triple bottom line framework — measuring corporate performance across financial profitability, social equity, and environmental sustainability.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (D): Option (D) states: “a business framework that measures corporate performance across three dimensions — financial profitability, social equity, and environmental sustainability — arguing that long-term success requires excellence across all three.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Describes a financial accounting standard with three P&L statements — unrelated to the concept.
- Option B: Describes a stock-market financial metric — the triple bottom line includes non-financial (social and environmental) dimensions.
- Option C: Describes a board committee structure — not the meaning of the triple bottom line.
- Option D: Correct.

Final Answer: Option (D) — a business framework measuring performance across profit, people, and planet. ⇒

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 13



Q14.

Solution

Concept — RC / Direct Recall (Passage 3 — Friedman’s doctrine): The passage states Friedman’s position explicitly in its opening paragraph.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: “Milton Friedman published a landmark essay arguing that a corporation’s sole social responsibility is to maximise returns for its shareholders within the constraints of the law. Any diversion of corporate resources to social or environmental causes, Friedman maintained, amounted to a misappropriation of shareholder funds.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (B): Option (B) captures both elements: maximise shareholder returns within the law, and diverting resources to social causes constitutes misuse.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Friedman opposed, not supported, mandatory community investment by corporations.
- Option B: Correct.
- Option C: The triple bottom line is attributed to stakeholder theory, not Friedman — Friedman explicitly rejected non-shareholder obligations.
- Option D: Friedman did not endorse stakeholder theory in principle; he opposed it as a misuse of shareholder funds.

Final Answer: Option (B) — corporations must maximise shareholder returns; social diversions misuse shareholder funds. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 14**

Q15.

Solution

Concept — RC / Inference (Passage 3 — compliance-only CSR): This inference follows from the passage’s critique of compliance-driven CSR.

Step 1 — Relevant passage text: “critics note that compliance-driven CSR — companies mechanically fulfilling their statutory 2 percent obligation through visible, easily-reported philanthropic activities — produces peripheral benefits rather than structural change.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (A): If compliance-driven CSR produces only peripheral benefits, it follows that companies treating CSR as a compliance tick-box will



not generate the structural change that stakeholder theory envisions. Option (A) states this inference precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct.
- Option B: The passage does not claim Section 135 has caused Indian companies to outperform global peers on ESG; the ESG finding is presented as a general empirical trend, not an India-specific outcome of the mandate.
- Option C: The passage does not state that consumers and investors “uniformly” prefer B Corps; it describes B Corp as a model for multi-stakeholder accountability.
- Option D: The passage does not mention any judicial ruling repudiating Friedman’s doctrine in Indian courts.

Final Answer: Option (A) — compliance-only CSR cannot generate the structural change stakeholder theory envisions. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 15**

Q16.

Solution

Concept — RC / Author’s Stance (Passage 3): Author’s stance requires identifying the position the author implicitly or explicitly endorses throughout the passage.

Step 1 — Identify the author’s evaluative language: The passage describes compliance-driven CSR as producing “peripheral benefits rather than structural change.” It endorses “strategic CSR” and the B Corp model. Its conclusion calls for “voluntary integration of social and environmental goals into the business model itself,” treating sustainability as “a source of long-term value.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (C): Option (C) — “reform-oriented, arguing that genuine corporate responsibility requires strategic integration of social and environmental goals into the business model rather than compliance-driven, peripheral philanthropy” — matches the author’s prescriptive thrust.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author is not hostile to statutory mandates — Section 135 is presented as a globally unusual and notable legislative step.
- Option B: The author is not agnostic — the conclusion clearly endorses



strategic CSR over Friedman's framework.

- Option C: Correct.
- Option D: The author does not call for abolishing the shareholder corporate form; the B Corp model works within the corporate structure.

Final Answer: Option (C) — reform-oriented, advocating strategic integration over checkbox philanthropy. ⇒

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 16**

Q17.

Solution

Concept — RC / Logical Follow-Through (Passage 3 — ESG investing): This question asks what logically follows from the passage's claims about ESG performance and shareholder returns.

Step 1 — Relevant passage claim: “Studies examining companies with strong environmental, social, and governance (ESG) records tend to find that they outperform sector peers on long-term shareholder returns, suggesting that the perceived trade-off between social responsibility and financial performance may be less acute than Friedman's framework implied.”

Step 2 — Match to Option (D): Option (D) states: “The finding that companies with strong CSR and ESG records tend to outperform peers on long-term returns suggests that stakeholder-oriented governance, far from conflicting with shareholder interests, may advance them over meaningful time horizons.” This is the direct logical extension of the passage's empirical claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage presents ESG performance as empirically correlated with returns — there is no basis for characterising ESG investing as merely a marketing tool.
- Option B: The passage treats ESG evidence as supporting stakeholder theory — it does not suggest ESG metrics will fade from investment analysis.
- Option C: This mischaracterises Friedman's doctrine; Friedman opposed CSR, so Option (C) incorrectly labels ESG outperformance as a “direct application” of his framework.
- Option D: Correct.

Final Answer: Option (D) — stakeholder governance may advance shareholder interests rather than conflict with them. ⇒



Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 17

Q18.

Solution

Concept — RC / Overall Tone (Passage 3): Tone reflects both the emotional register and the rhetorical approach the author adopts.

Step 1 — Identify tonal markers: The passage presents Friedman’s doctrine, Freeman’s counter-argument, empirical ESG evidence, the Section 135 mandate, the concept of strategic CSR, and the B Corp model — all in a measured, evidence-driven manner. It does not attack or celebrate; it builds a reasoned case.

Step 2 — Match to Option (B): Option (B) — “analytical and evidence-based, drawing on multiple theoretical frameworks and empirical findings to build a case for a more strategic, integrated approach” — matches the passage’s method and register.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage is not polemical or confrontational; it presents Friedman’s position fairly before challenging it.
- Option B: Correct.
- Option C: The passage does not celebrate Section 135 as a global model to be universally adopted.
- Option D: The passage endorses stakeholder theory and B Corps as viable models — it is not sceptical or dismissive of them.

Final Answer: Option (B) — analytical and evidence-based, building a case for strategic integrated CSR. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — RC / Application / Extension (Passage 3 — additional policy recommendation): The question asks which recommendation is most consistent with the passage’s central argument about outcomes-focused, strategic CSR.

Step 1 — Identify the passage’s core policy concern: The passage criticises compliance-driven CSR for producing “peripheral benefits rather than structural



change.” Strategic CSR requires aligning social investment with business capabilities. The implicit gap is that mandatory spending (Section 135) does not ensure measurable social impact.

Step 2 — Match to Option (A): Option (A) — a mandatory integrated report disclosing measurable social and environmental outcomes, not just expenditures — directly addresses the compliance-vs-impact gap. It operationalises the passage’s call for genuine rather than checkbox CSR.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct.
- Option B: Raising the spending threshold from 2% to 5% would intensify the compliance problem (more checkbox spending) without addressing the structural impact gap the passage critiques.
- Option C: Mandatory B Corp certification would be an overly radical structural intervention beyond what the passage’s argument requires.
- Option D: A government-administered central fund would remove corporate agency over CSR design — inconsistent with the passage’s emphasis on strategic alignment with core business capabilities.

Final Answer: Option (A) — mandatory outcome-disclosure reports to close the compliance-vs-impact gap. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 19**

Q20.

Solution

Concept — RC / Critical Evaluation (Passage 3 — critic’s counterpoint): This question asks which critique is most plausible and would directly challenge the passage’s argument.

Step 1 — Identify a genuine tension in the passage’s argument: The passage endorses Section 135 (a statutory spending mandate) while simultaneously criticising “compliance-driven CSR.” A critic could argue that statutory mandates structurally produce compliance behaviour — making the two positions internally inconsistent.

Step 2 — Match to Option (C): Option (C) identifies a specific perverse incentive that statutory mandates create: favouring high-visibility, easily-reported activities over impactful but harder-to-measure interventions. This is a substantive, evidence-grounded critique consistent with the existing literature on statutory



CSR mandates.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This claims the passage is factually wrong about the triple bottom line's origins — but even if the origin attribution were debated, it would not undermine the passage's core argument about strategic CSR.
- Option B: Major institutional investors have not formally abandoned Friedman's doctrine as a legal or governance matter — and even if they had, it would not negate the passage's argument.
- Option C: Correct — this identifies a structural tension within the passage's own framework.
- Option D: Option (D) overstates the internal contradiction; the passage endorses Section 135 as a baseline while arguing for going beyond it — these are complementary positions, not a direct contradiction.

Final Answer: Option (C) — statutory mandates may incentivise high-visibility spending over genuinely impactful interventions. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 20**

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing (Quantum Computing): Para jumbles require identifying the most coherent logical and rhetorical flow among the sentences.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Sentence P introduces the core principles of quantum computing (superposition and entanglement) and their computational power — this is the natural starting point for a paragraph about quantum computers.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- P: Introduces quantum computing's capabilities (general principles).
- Q: Immediately narrows to the most commercially significant application — cryptography — which flows naturally from the capability described in P.
- R: Pivots to current engineering constraints (temperatures near absolute zero, error rates) — logical follow-up after establishing what quantum computers can do, to then describe what limits them today.
- S: Zooms out to geopolitical investment race, which is the logical consequence of both Q (the strategic importance of cryptography) and R (the race



to overcome engineering constraints).

Sequence: P – Q – R – S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (R–S–P–Q): Starting with constraints before explaining what quantum computers do is incoherent.
- Option B (S–P–R–Q): Starting with geopolitical investment before explaining the technology is unclear.
- Option C (Q–P–S–R): Cryptography application before explaining quantum principles reverses the logical order.
- Option D (P–Q–R–S): Correct.

Final Answer: Option (D) — P – Q – R – S. ⇒ D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing (Social Media and Polarisation): Identify which sentence introduces the key concept, which develops it, which provides evidence, and which proposes solutions.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Sentence S introduces the foundational concept — the “filter bubble” (coined by Eli Pariser) — as a structural feature of the information ecosystem. This is the conceptual anchor for the paragraph.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- S: Introduces the filter bubble concept.
- Q: Explains the root mechanism — algorithmic curation optimising for engagement and outrage-inducing content — which explains why filter bubbles cause polarisation.
- R: Cites empirical evidence documenting the causal relationship between social media and polarisation, reduced institutional trust, and misinformation susceptibility.
- P: Proposes solutions, which logically follows after the problem has been introduced (S), mechanistically explained (Q), and empirically documented (R).

Sequence: S – Q – R – P.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (R–P–S–Q): Presenting solutions (P) before the root mechanism (Q) is premature.
- Option B (S–Q–R–P): Correct.
- Option C (P–S–Q–R): Solutions before concepts and evidence is illogical.
- Option D (Q–R–P–S): Ending with the conceptual definition (S) after solutions is incoherent.

Final Answer: Option (B) — S – Q – R – P. $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing (Blue Economy): Identify the definitional opening, sector enumeration, national application, and governance conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Sentence Q defines the blue economy (World Bank definition) and frames it as a strategic priority — a classic topic sentence that introduces the concept before any specifics.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- Q: Defines the blue economy and establishes its strategic importance.
- P: Lists the key sectors within the blue economy — directly expands on what Q introduced.
- R: Applies the blue economy concept to India specifically, citing the national policy and economic projections — moves from global definition to national context.
- S: Addresses the governance challenges for realising these opportunities sustainably — the logical conclusion: given the promise (Q, P, R), how do we avoid repeating overexploitation?

Sequence: Q – P – R – S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Q–P–R–S): Correct.
- Option B (P–S–Q–R): Listing sectors before defining the concept is incoherent.



- Option C (S–R–P–Q): Starting with governance warnings before any introduction or context is confusing.
- Option D (R–Q–S–P): India-specific application before the definition is logically backwards.

Final Answer: Option (A) — Q – P – R – S. $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q 23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing (Agroforestry and Food Security): Identify introduction, expanded benefits, barriers, and solutions.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Sentence S introduces agroforestry (definition and proven benefits in trials) — the natural topic sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- S: Introduces agroforestry and its demonstrated productivity and nutritional benefits.
- R: Expands benefits beyond productivity — carbon sequestration, water infiltration, biodiversity — reinforcing and broadening the case for agroforestry introduced in S.
- P: Pivots to the barriers (upfront investment, delayed income) that prevent adoption despite the benefits established in S and R.
- Q: Proposes government programmes to overcome the barriers identified in P — the logical policy response to the challenges of P.

Sequence: S – R – P – Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–Q–S–R): Discussing barriers and solutions before introducing the concept is incoherent.
- Option B (R–S–Q–P): Solutions before barriers is illogical.
- Option C (S–R–P–Q): Correct.
- Option D (Q–P–R–S): Government programmes before barriers and before the concept is incoherent.

Final Answer: Option (C) — S – R – P – Q. $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q 24



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing (Smart Cities and Equity): Identify concept introduction, positive evidence, critical counterpoint, and normative conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Sentence S introduces the smart city concept and its promise — the definitional topic sentence for the paragraph.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- S: Introduces the smart city concept and its transformative potential.
- P: Presents India's Smart Cities Mission and its concrete successes — substantiates S with real-world evidence.
- R: Introduces the critical counterpoint — disproportionate benefits for affluent zones, peripheral settlements underserved — logical contrast following P's positive account.
- Q: Draws the normative conclusion: smart cities must embed equity from the design stage — the "therefore" statement that follows from R's critique.

Sequence: S – P – R – Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (R–S–Q–P): Starting with critique before introducing the concept is confusing.
- Option B (S–P–R–Q): Correct.
- Option C (Q–R–S–P): The normative conclusion before the evidence and concept it responds to is incoherent.
- Option D (P–Q–S–R): Presenting India-specific success and a normative conclusion before the concept definition is illogical.

Final Answer: Option (B) — S – P – R – Q. ⇒ B

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 25**



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Discourse Connective (Contrast): The blank connects two clauses with a contrast: opposition from consumer groups and unions vs. the regulatory authority approving the merger.

Step 1 — Identify the relationship: The first clause states significant opposition; the second states approval. This is a concessive/contrastive relationship — the approval happened despite the opposition.

Step 2 — Select the correct connective: “Nonetheless” signals that something occurred in spite of what came before — precisely the concessive relationship needed here.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (therefore): Implies the approval was a result of the opposition — logically incorrect.
- Option B (consequently): Also implies causation from opposition to approval — incorrect.
- Option C (moreover): Signals addition, not contrast — does not fit a situation where approval follows opposition.
- Option D (nonetheless): Correct — signals contrast and concession.

Final Answer: Option (D) — “nonetheless” signals the concessive relationship between opposition and approval. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 26**

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Vocabulary (Intensify/Worsen): The blank requires a verb meaning to make worse or more severe.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: “Deforestation and concrete expansion __ the severity of urban flooding by eliminating permeable surfaces.” The logic is: removing absorbent surfaces makes flooding worse/more severe.

Step 2 — Select the correct word: “Exacerbate” means to make a problem or situation worse — the exact meaning required.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (mitigate): Means to lessen or reduce — the opposite of what the sentence requires.
- Option B (alleviate): Also means to lessen — opposite in meaning.
- Option C (exacerbate): Correct — to make worse or more severe.
- Option D (prevent): The sentence does not say deforestation prevents flooding; it makes it worse.

Final Answer: Option (C) — “exacerbate” means to worsen or intensify. ⇒ C

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Preposition (“result in”): The blank requires the correct preposition to complete the phrasal verb “resulted ____ significant uncertainty.”

Step 1 — Apply collocational knowledge: The standard English collocation is “result in” when describing a consequence or outcome that followed from an event. “The failure resulted in uncertainty” is grammatically and idiomatically correct.

Step 2 — Eliminate other options:

- Option A (in): Correct — “resulted in” = caused/led to.
- Option B (to): “Resulted to” is not a standard English construction.
- Option C (from): “Resulted from” would mean the uncertainty caused the failure — reversing the causal direction.
- Option D (for): “Resulted for” is not grammatically standard.

Final Answer: Option (A) — “resulted in” is the correct prepositional collocation.

⇒ A

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Gerund vs. Infinitive (Passive Form After Preposition): The blank follows the preposition “after,” which requires a gerund (verb + -ing). Since the subject (facility) is the object of inspection, a passive gerund is needed.

Step 1 — Identify the grammatical requirement: After a preposition (“after”), English requires a gerund. Since the facility was inspected (not doing the inspecting), the passive gerund form “being inspected” is correct.

Step 2 — Verify Option (B): “was commissioned only after being inspected by the environmental regulator” — grammatically correct, semantically accurate (passive: the regulator inspects the facility).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (to inspect): An infinitive cannot follow a preposition — also active voice implies the facility does the inspecting.
- Option B (being inspected): Correct.
- Option C (to be inspected): A passive infinitive cannot follow a preposition.
- Option D (inspecting): Active gerund implies the facility is doing the inspecting — semantically incorrect.

Final Answer: Option (B) — “being inspected” is the correct passive gerund after the preposition “after.” ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 29**

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Article Usage (“an” before vowel sound): The blank requires the correct indefinite article before “unprecedented.”

Step 1 — Apply the article rule: The rule in English is: use “an” before words beginning with a vowel *sound*. The word “unprecedented” begins with the vowel sound /ʌ/ (as in “un-”), so “an” is required.

Step 2 — Eliminate other options:

- Option A (the): Definite article — would imply a specific, previously identified opportunity, which is not the meaning here.



- Option B (a): Incorrect before a vowel sound; “a unprecedented” violates standard article usage.
- Option C (no article): Omitting the article is grammatically incorrect with a singular countable noun (“opportunity”).
- Option D (an): Correct — “an unprecedented opportunity.”

Final Answer: Option (D) — “an” is required before the vowel sound /ʌ/ in “unprecedented.” ⇒ D

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 30**

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Contextually Appropriate Verb (Formal Register): The blank requires a verb that fits the formal corporate governance context of directing management to begin a review.

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: “The board directed the management to ____ an independent internal review.” The board is telling management to begin/start a review process. In formal business English, “initiate” is the appropriate word for beginning a formal process or review.

Step 2 — Eliminate other options:

- Option A (initiate): Correct — to initiate a review = to formally begin it.
- Option B (delay): Opposite of what directing to act means; boards direct action, not postponement.
- Option C (dismiss): To dismiss a review means to cancel or reject it — opposite of the intended meaning.
- Option D (prevent): To prevent a review is to stop it from happening — opposite of directing management to conduct one.

Final Answer: Option (A) — “initiate” means to formally begin a process, appropriate in this corporate governance context. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 31**



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Precise Verb Choice (Institutional/Formal Context): The blank requires the most precise verb for creating a new institutional entity (a joint laboratory).

Step 1 — Contextual analysis: “Signed a memorandum of understanding to ____ a joint laboratory.” The sentence describes two institutions formally agreeing to bring a new lab into existence. “Establish” is the standard formal verb for creating or founding an institution.

Step 2 — Eliminate other options:

- Option A (make): Too informal and vague for the creation of a formal research institution.
- Option B (draw up): Means to draft or write a document, not to create a physical or organisational entity.
- Option C (establish): Correct — to establish a laboratory means to found/create it, appropriate for formal institutional agreements.
- Option D (take on): Means to undertake a task or challenge — does not convey the creation of a new institution.

Final Answer: Option (C) — “establish” is the precise formal verb for founding a new institution. ⇒

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 32**

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Synonym / Vocabulary (SAGACIOUS): “Sagacious” is an adjective derived from Latin *sagax*, meaning having keen mental discernment.

Step 1 — Define the target word: SAGACIOUS = having or showing keen mental discernment and good judgement; wise.

Step 2 — Match to Option (B): Option (B) “Wise” is the direct synonym — sagacious means wise, shrewd, and perceptive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Foolish): Antonym — the opposite of sagacious.
- Option B (Wise): Correct.



- Option C (Impulsive): Means acting without thought — antithetical to sagacious, which implies deliberate, considered judgement.
- Option D (Timid): Refers to lack of courage — unrelated to sagacious.

Final Answer: Option (B) — SAGACIOUS means wise, perceptive, and discerning.

⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q 33

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym / Vocabulary (INTRANSIGENT): “Intransigent” means unwilling to change one’s views or to agree; uncompromising.

Step 1 — Define the target word: INTRANSIGENT = refusing to moderate a position; stubbornly uncompromising.

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must mean willing to compromise or adapt. “Accommodating” means willing to adjust to the needs or wishes of others — the direct opposite of intransigent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Stubborn): Synonym of intransigent, not an antonym.
- Option B (Inflexible): Also a synonym — means unwilling to change.
- Option C (Adamant): Another synonym — means refusing to be persuaded.
- Option D (Accommodating): Correct — antonym, meaning willing to compromise and adapt.

Final Answer: Option (D) — ACCOMMODATING is the antonym of INTRANSIGENT. ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q 34



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Synonym / Vocabulary (PROLIFIC): “Prolific” means producing many works, results, or offspring; highly productive.

Step 1 — Define the target word: PROLIFIC = producing much output; abundantly fruitful or productive.

Step 2 — Match to Option (C): Option (C) “Productive” is the closest synonym — both words convey high output or yield.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Scarce): Means rare or insufficient in supply — antonym.
- Option B (Mediocre): Means of only average quality — unrelated to the quantity/productivity meaning of prolific.
- Option C (Productive): Correct — synonymous with prolific (generating much output).
- Option D (Reticent): Means reluctant to speak — completely unrelated.

Final Answer: Option (C) — PROLIFIC means highly productive or generating abundant output. ⇒

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 35**

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Antonym / Vocabulary (INIMICAL): “Inimical” means tending to obstruct or harm; hostile.

Step 1 — Define the target word: INIMICAL = unfriendly; hostile; harmful; adverse to one’s interests.

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must convey goodwill, support, or positive disposition. “Friendly” is the direct antonym of “hostile/inimical.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Friendly): Correct — direct antonym of inimical (hostile/unfriendly).
- Option B (Hostile): Synonym of inimical, not an antonym.
- Option C (Harmful): Synonym — inimical things are harmful to one’s interests.



- Option D (Antagonistic): Synonym — means actively hostile or opposing.

Final Answer: Option (A) — FRIENDLY is the antonym of INIMICAL (hostile/harmful). ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 36**

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Relative Pronoun (“which” vs. “who” for persons): In English, “who” is used as the relative pronoun for people; “which” is used for things, animals, or concepts.

Step 1 — Identify the error: The sentence reads “the candidate which had demonstrated” — here “which” refers to a person (candidate), which is grammatically incorrect.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: “Candidate” is a person, so the correct relative pronoun is “who”: “the candidate who had demonstrated.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part (A) “Was awarded to”: Correct passive verb construction for describing award bestowal.
- Part (B) “the candidate which”: Error — “which” should be “who” for a person.
- Part (C) “had demonstrated the most”: Correct past perfect verb; superlative “most” correctly modifies.
- Part (D) “compelling research proposal”: Correct noun phrase.

Final Answer: Option (B) — “the candidate which” is incorrect; it should be “the candidate who.” ⇒ B

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 37**



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Irregular Past Participle (“draw” → “drawn”): “Draw” is an irregular verb. Its past tense is “drew” and its past participle is “drawn.” The past participle is required after the auxiliary “had.”

Step 1 — Identify the error: “had drew” uses the simple past form “drew” instead of the past participle “drawn” required with the auxiliary “had.”

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Past perfect = had + past participle. The past participle of “draw” is “drawn,” not “drew.” Correct: “had drawn a preliminary map.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part (A) “had carefully examined”: Correct past perfect with past participle “examined.”
- Part (B) “the crime scene,”: Correct noun phrase, object of the verb.
- Part (C) “collected all physical evidence,”: Correct past tense verb in a parallel list.
- Part (D) “and had drew a preliminary map”: Error — “drew” should be “drawn.”

Final Answer: Option (D) — “had drew” is incorrect; it should be “had drawn” (past participle). ⇒ D

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 38**

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Noun-Verb Confusion (“advice” vs. “advise”): “Advice” is a noun; “advise” is a verb. The sentence requires the noun form.

Step 1 — Identify the error: “The advise offered by the senior counsel” — in this sentence, a noun is needed after the definite article “The” (“The [noun] offered”). The noun form is “advice,” not the verb “advise.”

Step 2 — Apply the rule: After the definite article “The,” a noun must follow. “Advice” (noun) is correct; “advise” (verb) is incorrect here.

Why other parts are correct:

- Part (A) “The advise”: Error — should be “The advice” (noun, not verb).



- Part (B) “offered by the senior counsel”: Correct participial phrase modifying the subject.
- Part (C) “proved decisive in”: Correct verb phrase with prepositional connection.
- Part (D) “shaping the company’s legal strategy”: Correct gerund phrase.

Final Answer: Option (A) — “advise” (verb) should be “advice” (noun). ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 39**

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Preposition Usage (“towards” vs. “to” in formal reporting contexts): In formal English, when submitting a report or findings to an authority, the correct preposition is “to,” not “towards.”

Step 1 — Identify the error: “a clear mandate to submit its findings towards the Cabinet Committee” — “towards” implies direction or movement in space; in the context of formal submission to an authority, “to” is the correct preposition.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: “Submit findings to [authority]” is the standard formal construction. “Towards” is used for physical direction or figurative movement in a direction (“working towards a goal”), not for formal submission to a recipient.

Why other parts are correct:

- Part (A) “constituted”: Correct passive past participle (the task force was constituted).
- Part (B) “with a clear mandate to submit”: Correct infinitive construction.
- Part (C) “its findings towards”: Error — “towards” should be “to.”
- Part (D) “the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs”: Correct noun phrase.

Final Answer: Option (C) — “towards” should be “to” in the context of formal submission. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 40**



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Parallel Structure and Verb Form (“was thoroughly inspect” non-parallel): All verbs in a co-ordinated list must maintain parallel grammatical form.

Step 1 — Identify the error: The sentence lists three past-tense verbs in parallel: “toured,” “met,” “reviewed.” The fourth element “was thoroughly inspect” breaks parallelism: (a) it incorrectly adds the auxiliary “was” (making it non-parallel with the simple past verbs), and (b) uses the base form “inspect” instead of the past tense “inspected.”

Step 2 — Apply the rule: For parallelism, the fourth element should be “thoroughly inspected” — simple past, parallel with “toured,” “met,” and “reviewed.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part (A) “toured all three factories,”: Correct simple past.
- Part (B) “met the plant managers,”: Correct simple past.
- Part (C) “and reviewed the environmental compliance records,”: Correct simple past.
- Part (D) “and was thoroughly inspect the safety protocols”: Error — should be “and thoroughly inspected the safety protocols.”

Final Answer: Option (D) — “was thoroughly inspect” should be “thoroughly inspected” (parallel simple past). ⇒ D

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 41**

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Faulty Comparison (Comparing Unlike Things): When comparing one noun to another, the compared elements must be of the same type. “The revenue of Company A” must be compared to “the revenue of Company B,” not to “Company B” itself.

Step 1 — Identify the error in the original: “The revenue of Company A is significantly larger than Company B” — this compares revenue (an abstract financial figure) to Company B (a corporate entity) — a faulty, unlike comparison.

Step 2 — Apply the correction (Option B): “The revenue of Company A is significantly larger than *that of* Company B” — “that” is a pronoun substituting for “the



revenue,” making the comparison between revenue and revenue (like with like).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Uses “those” (plural pronoun) for a singular noun (revenue); also retains the faulty comparison structure.
- Option B: Correct — “that of” creates a proper like-with-like comparison.
- Option C: “comparing to” is non-standard; correct usage is “compared to” or “larger than.”
- Option D: “revenues . . . is” has subject-verb agreement error (plural revenues require “are”).

Final Answer: Option (B) — “larger than that of Company B” corrects the faulty comparison. ⇒ B

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Parallel Structure with Infinitives: When a sentence uses “aims to [verb]” and lists multiple actions, all listed verbs must be in the same grammatical form.

Step 1 — Identify the error in the original: “aims to reduce . . . , to improve . . . , and streamlining” — the first two items use “to + infinitive,” but the third uses a gerund (“streamlining”). This breaks parallel structure.

Step 2 — Apply the correction (Option A): “aims to reduce . . . , to improve . . . , and to streamline” — all three items now use “to + infinitive,” achieving perfect parallelism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — three parallel infinitives.
- Option B: Uses gerunds (reducing, improving, streamlining) after “aims” — “aims reducing” is not standard English; “aims to” + infinitive is the correct construction.
- Option C: Mixed forms (infinitive + infinitive + gerund) — same error as the original.
- Option D: “to improving” is incorrect — the infinitive requires the base form, not the gerund (“to improve,” not “to improving”).

Final Answer: Option (A) — “to reduce . . . , to improve . . . , and to streamline”



maintains perfect parallel infinitive structure. $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 43**

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Redundancy (“final end result”): “Final” and “end result” are both redundant with each other: a “result” is already an end, and “final” means last/conclusive. The three words together (“final end result”) are triply redundant.

Step 1 — Identify the redundancy: “The final end result” uses three words that all mean the same thing in this context. One word suffices: “result” alone conveys the completed outcome of negotiation.

Step 2 — Apply the correction (Option D): “the result of the talks was a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement” — concise, grammatically correct, and semantically complete.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “final outcome and end result” doubles the redundancy by adding “outcome” alongside “end result.”
- Option B: Retains the redundancy and introduces a subject-verb agreement error: “the final end result . . . were” (singular subject requires “was”).
- Option C: “the end result that was final” is awkward, circumlocutory, and retains the redundancy.
- Option D: Correct — removes all redundancy.

Final Answer: Option (D) — “the result” removes all redundancy from “the final end result.” $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 44**



Q45.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Dangling Modifier: A participial phrase at the start of a sentence (“Reviewing the data carefully”) must modify the subject of the main clause. If the subject of the main clause is not the one performing the action of the participle, the modifier is “dangling.”

Step 1 — Identify the error in the original: “Reviewing the data carefully, several anomalies were detected” — the participial phrase implies that “several anomalies” were reviewing the data, which is logically impossible. The anomalies cannot review data; a person or team does.

Step 2 — Apply the correction (Option C): “Reviewing the data carefully, the auditors detected several anomalies” — now “the auditors” is the subject of the main clause and is logically the entity reviewing the data. The modifier correctly modifies “the auditors.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Moves the participle to the end but does not introduce a proper subject — “anomalies” still cannot review data.
- Option B: “it detected” introduces an ambiguous and non-standard pronoun subject; “it” lacks a clear antecedent.
- Option C: Correct — the auditors are the logical reviewers.
- Option D: “anomalies detected themselves” is absurd; things cannot detect themselves.

Final Answer: Option (C) — “the auditors” is the correct subject to resolve the dangling modifier. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 45**

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Subject-Verb Agreement and Pronoun Consistency with Collective Noun: “Committee” is a collective noun. In formal Indian/British English, it is typically treated as singular. The sentence mixes singular and plural verb forms and pronoun references.

Step 1 — Identify the errors in the original: “The committee have reached their decision and has published it” — “have” (plural) and “has” (singular) are



inconsistently used with the same subject. “Their” (plural pronoun) also conflicts with any singular treatment.

Step 2 — Apply consistent singular treatment (Option B): “The committee has reached its decision and has published it in an official statement” — singular “has” and neutral singular pronoun “its” are consistently applied throughout.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “has reached their decision and have published” — mixes singular verb (has) with plural pronoun (their) and plural verb (have).
- Option B: Correct — consistent singular treatment throughout.
- Option C: “have reached its decision and have published it” — plural verbs with singular pronoun “its” is internally inconsistent.
- Option D: “has reached their decision and have published their statement” — mixes singular verb (has) with plural pronoun (their) and plural verb (have).

Final Answer: Option (B) — consistent singular treatment: “has reached its decision and has published it.” ⇒ B

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 46**

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical and Tonal Coherence (Financial Literacy): The concluding sentence must (a) follow logically from the problem identified in the paragraph and (b) match the paragraph’s constructive, policy-oriented tone.

Step 1 — Identify what the paragraph establishes: The paragraph identifies two facts: (i) financial literacy dramatically improves financial decision-making; (ii) in India, financial education is concentrated in urban, educated populations, leaving rural and informal-sector workers vulnerable to predatory products. The gap demands a solution that reaches rural and low-income populations.

Step 2 — Match to Option (A): Option (A) proposes embedding financial literacy in primary school curricula and community programmes designed for rural and low-income realities. This directly addresses the identified gap (rural/informal-sector vulnerability) with a proportionate, constructive solution.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Correct — targeted, proportionate, and logically responsive to the identified gap.
- Option B: Mandatory tests and competency scores are punitive and would not address the root cause (lack of education); also inconsistent with the paragraph's constructive tone.
- Option C: The paragraph does not establish that urban populations have “adequate” literacy — this assumption is not supported, and redirecting all urban investment is unjustified.
- Option D: Replacing mathematics and language instruction is an extreme non-sequitur not supported by any claim in the paragraph.

Final Answer: Option (A) — embed literacy in primary curricula and community programmes to reach rural and low-income populations. ⇒ A

Answer: (A) **Go Back to Q 47**

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Coherence (E-Commerce Logistics):

The paragraph ends by noting that environmental and social costs are rarely reflected in consumer prices. The concluding sentence must address this externalisation problem constructively.

Step 1 — Identify what the paragraph establishes: (i) E-commerce has compressed delivery expectations to hours; (ii) behind each parcel is a complex, pressure-intensive gig-economy logistics chain; (iii) environmental costs (idling vehicles, packaging, returns) are externalised — consumers do not pay for them.

Step 2 — Match to Option (D): Option (D) proposes: urban micro-fulfilment centres + electrification of delivery fleets + regulatory frameworks for gig couriers — building “supply chains that are fast and affordable without externalising their environmental and social costs.” This directly addresses all three problems identified in the paragraph.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Reducing product ranges would harm consumer choice and is not logically connected to the cost-externalisation problem.
- Option B: Heavy taxation to discourage online purchasing is an extreme, punitive response inconsistent with the paragraph's analytical (not polemical) tone.



- Option C: Claiming the costs are “trivial” directly contradicts the paragraph’s concern about unpriced environmental and social costs.
- Option D: Correct — specific, constructive, and directly responsive to the paragraph’s identified problems.

Final Answer: Option (D) — micro-fulfilment, fleet electrification, and gig-worker regulation address the externalisation problem. ⇒ D

Answer: (D) **Go Back to Q 48**

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Balanced Logical Conclusion (Hybrid Work):

The paragraph carefully presents both the benefits (remote satisfaction, less commute stress) and the concerns (collaboration, mentorship, culture) of remote work, and notes that productivity evidence is “genuinely mixed.” The conclusion must honour this balanced, nuanced analysis.

Step 1 — Identify what the paragraph establishes: The evidence is mixed: some workers thrive remotely; others do not. Neither fully remote nor fully in-office is universally optimal. The conclusion must synthesise this into a practical, nuanced recommendation.

Step 2 — Match to Option (C): Option (C) proposes that effective organisations design hybrid models that protect deep-focus remote work AND create structured in-person time for collaboration, mentorship, and culture — a synthesis that honours both sets of evidence presented in the paragraph.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Claims evidence “clearly establishes” remote work always improves productivity — directly contradicted by the paragraph’s statement that evidence is “genuinely mixed.”
- Option B: Leaving decisions entirely to individuals ignores the organisational concerns (culture, mentorship) identified in the paragraph.
- Option C: Correct — balanced, evidence-consistent, and constructive.
- Option D: Claims the future is “fully remote” — contradicted by the mixed evidence and managers’ concerns about collaboration and mentorship.

Final Answer: Option (C) — hybrid models protecting both deep-focus remote work and structured in-person collaboration. ⇒ C

Answer: (C) **Go Back to Q 49**



Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical and Tonal Coherence (Scope 3 Emissions): The paragraph establishes that scope 3 emissions are the largest and least controllable share of a corporation's footprint, and that measuring and reducing them requires influencing independent suppliers across multiple tiers. The conclusion must address this multi-stakeholder, systemic challenge constructively.

Step 1 — Identify what the paragraph establishes: (i) Scope 3 = 70–90% of total footprint; (ii) companies have least direct control over them; (iii) measuring requires supplier data; (iv) reducing requires influencing independent firms across multiple supply chain tiers.

Step 2 — Match to Option (B): Option (B) proposes treating the supply chain as “a network of partners in a shared decarbonisation agenda” — with transparent measurement frameworks, collaborative science-based targets, and financial incentives or procurement conditions. This addresses all four challenges: measurement (transparent frameworks), reduction (collaborative targets), and supplier influence (financial incentives/procurement conditions).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Focusing exclusively on scope 1 and 2 — ignoring scope 3 (70–90% of the footprint) — would leave the vast majority of emissions unaddressed; directly contradicted by the paragraph's emphasis on scope 3 importance.
- Option B: Correct.
- Option C: Shifting legal liability to suppliers does not solve the measurement or reduction problem, and contradicts the paragraph's focus on corporate responsibility for the total footprint.
- Option D: A border carbon adjustment is a useful policy tool but addresses only imported goods and does not solve the internal supply-chain partnership and measurement challenges the paragraph identifies.

Final Answer: Option (B) — treat supply chain as decarbonisation partners with transparent frameworks, collaborative targets, and procurement incentives. ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) **Go Back to Q 50**



Answer Key

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

