

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 38 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

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



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

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

India's rapid urbanisation has brought unprecedented economic opportunity, but it has also triggered a silent crisis in mental health. Cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Bengaluru now rank among the world's most densely populated, and residents routinely endure overcrowded transit systems, chronic noise pollution, and a near-total absence of accessible green spaces. Studies conducted by public-health researchers at AIIMS and NIMHANS indicate that rates of clinically diagnosed anxiety and depression in Indian metros are nearly twice those recorded in smaller towns, with young professionals aged 25 to 35 forming the most vulnerable cohort.

Urban design is increasingly recognised as a contributing factor. Long daily commutes—often exceeding two hours each way in major cities—erode personal time and elevate cortisol levels. The visual monotony of concrete landscapes, the constant auditory assault of traffic, and the scarcity of parks or quiet retreats deny city-dwellers the restorative experiences that natural environments provide. In response, a growing number of corporations have instituted employee wellness programmes offering counselling, mindfulness sessions, and flexible work arrangements.

Nevertheless, mental-health professionals argue that individual interventions address symptoms rather than root causes. They call for a paradigm shift in urban planning: mandatory green buffers in residential zones, noise-abatement regulations, mixed-use neighbourhoods that reduce commute distances, and community mental-health centres integrated within ward-level infrastructure. Unless city administrators embed psychological well-being into master plans, the productivity and quality-of-life costs of urban mental-health decline will continue to mount.

- Q1.** Which of the following best captures the central argument of the passage?
- (A) Corporate wellness programmes are the most effective solution to urban mental-health problems.
 - (B) Young professionals in Indian cities are deliberately avoiding mental-health treatment.
 - (C) Urban design and city-planning decisions play a significant role in the mental-health crisis of Indian metros, and structural remedies are essential.



(D) AIIMS and NIMHANS have conclusively proved that overcrowding alone causes depression.

Q2. According to the passage, which of the following urban design factors is explicitly mentioned as elevating stress hormones in city residents?

(A) Long daily commutes that often exceed two hours each way.

(B) The absence of corporate wellness programmes in smaller towns.

(C) The high cost of residential property in metro cities.

(D) Inadequate public-health infrastructure at district hospitals.

Q3. In the context of the passage, the word “**restorative**” (second paragraph) most nearly means:

(A) financially rewarding

(B) architecturally innovative

(C) physically exhausting

(D) healing and mentally refreshing

Q4. Which of the following can be reasonably inferred from the passage about corporate wellness programmes?

(A) They have been mandated by the central government for all firms with over 500 employees.

(B) While useful, they treat symptoms and are insufficient as standalone solutions to the mental-health crisis.

(C) They are more effective than any form of urban planning intervention.

(D) They are available only to employees in the information technology sector.

Q5. The overall tone of the author in this passage can best be described as:

(A) pessimistic and resigned



- (B) celebratory and promotional
- (C) analytical and prescriptive
- (D) satirical and dismissive

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

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

India's space programme has undergone a remarkable transformation over the past decade, evolving from a modest scientific enterprise into a globally competitive space power. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) scripted history in August 2023 when its Chandrayaan-3 mission successfully soft-landed the Vikram lander near the lunar south pole—a feat no other nation had achieved—confirming the presence of sulphur and other elements in the polar regolith. Earlier milestones, including the Mars Orbiter Mission Mangalyaan, demonstrated India's capacity to execute interplanetary missions at a fraction of the cost incurred by Western agencies.

ISRO's cost-effective engineering philosophy has attracted international attention. By optimising indigenous components, reusing tested designs, and maintaining lean project teams, India has offered commercial satellite-launch services at prices that undercut established players in the global market. This commercial success has generated revenue that partially funds future missions.

A landmark policy development has been the establishment of IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre), a regulatory body created to open the space sector to private Indian companies. Startups such as Skyroot Aerospace and Agnikul Cosmos have already conducted successful test launches under this framework. Looking ahead, ISRO has articulated an ambitious roadmap that includes a crewed orbital mission, Gaganyaan, and the establishment of an Indian space station by 2035. These ambitions signal that India intends not merely to participate in the new space economy but to help define its contours.

Q6. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) ISRO's Mangalyaan mission was the most significant achievement in the history of Indian science.
- (B) India's space programme has grown into a competitive, commercially savvy, and policy-driven force with ambitious future goals.



- (C) The establishment of IN-SPACe has eliminated all regulatory barriers for private space companies in India.
- (D) Indian private space startups have already surpassed ISRO in commercial satellite launches.

Q7. According to the passage, what specific scientific discovery was confirmed by the Chandrayaan-3 mission?

- (A) The existence of liquid water beneath the lunar surface near the equator.
- (B) The precise topography of the lunar far side.
- (C) The presence of frozen methane deposits in lunar craters.
- (D) The presence of sulphur and other elements in the lunar south pole's regolith.

Q8. The primary purpose of the author in writing this passage is to:

- (A) chronicle India's space achievements and highlight the programme's growing strategic and commercial ambitions.
- (B) criticise Western space agencies for failing to land near the lunar south pole.
- (C) argue that private companies should completely replace ISRO in future space missions.
- (D) explain the technical engineering specifications that make ISRO's rockets cost-effective.

Q9. In the context of the last paragraph, the phrase **“help define its contours”** most nearly means:

- (A) draw physical maps of the new space economy's boundaries
- (B) withdraw from international space treaties
- (C) shape the direction and structure of the emerging global space industry



(D) provide financial guarantees to other space-faring nations

Q10. Which of the following can be inferred about ISRO's cost-effectiveness from the passage?

- (A) It results entirely from lower salaries paid to Indian scientists compared to their Western counterparts.
- (B) It has enabled India to generate commercial revenue by offering competitive satellite-launch services to international clients.
- (C) It has made ISRO the largest commercial launch provider in the world by annual revenue.
- (D) It has been criticised by IN-SPACe for undermining private-sector competition.



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

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

Microfinance in India traces its institutional roots to 1992, when the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) formally launched the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP). Under this model, groups of ten to twenty women in rural communities pool small savings, build a credit history, and become eligible for bank loans without collateral—an arrangement that fundamentally challenged the conventional banking requirement of tangible assets as security.

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) subsequently emerged as a parallel channel, sourcing funds from banks and capital markets and on-lending to individual borrowers, predominantly women, in villages and semi-urban areas. Success stories proliferated: women in Amhara dairy clusters multiplied household incomes by investing microcredit in milch cattle; weaving cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh expanded production capacity and accessed national markets with MFI support. Proponents argued that microfinance was not merely a financial service but an instrument of social empowerment, enabling women to negotiate greater agency within households and communities.

However, the sector's rapid, largely unregulated expansion during the 2000s exposed serious vulnerabilities. Multiple lending—where a single borrower held loans from several MFIs simultaneously—coupled with aggressive recovery practices, triggered a debt-trap crisis in Andhra Pradesh in 2010. Suicides among over-indebted borrowers prompted the state government to enact emergency ordinances curtailing MFI operations. The crisis laid bare the dangers of prioritising portfolio growth over borrower welfare.

The Reserve Bank of India responded with graduated regulatory intervention: mandating credit bureaus to prevent multiple lending, capping interest rates and loan sizes, and requiring MFIs to assess household income before disbursement. These measures stabilised the sector. Today, microfinance remains a cornerstone of India's financial-inclusion strategy, serving over 60 million borrowers nationally. Yet scholars caution that regulation alone cannot substitute for deeper structural reforms—including land rights for women, rural wage parity, and investments in rural infrastructure—needed to convert microcredit into lasting prosperity.

Q11. Which statement best expresses the central theme of the passage?

- (A) The Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme eliminated rural poverty in India by 2010.



- (B) Microfinance institutions in India are primarily responsible for the empowerment of urban women workers.
- (C) The Andhra Pradesh crisis of 2010 permanently destroyed consumer confidence in Indian microfinance.
- (D) Microfinance has been a significant tool for financial inclusion in rural India, but its benefits require regulatory safeguards and complementary structural reforms to be sustained.

Q12. According to the passage, the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme was launched in which year and by which institution?

- (A) 1985 by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (B) 1992 by NABARD.
- (C) 2000 by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (D) 2005 by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Q13. As used in the first paragraph, the word “**collateral**” most nearly means:

- (A) an asset pledged as security against a loan.
- (B) a co-signer who guarantees loan repayment.
- (C) a government certificate of financial stability.
- (D) a written promise submitted to a credit bureau.

Q14. Which of the following challenges in the microfinance sector is explicitly discussed in the passage?

- (A) Lack of technological infrastructure for digital loan processing.
- (B) Unwillingness of rural women to form savings groups.
- (C) The problem of multiple lending leading to borrower over-indebtedness.
- (D) Insufficient government grants to fund microfinance institutions.

Q15. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the role of women as the primary recipients of microfinance?



- (A) Women were targeted because they have higher literacy rates than men in rural India.
- (B) Women's participation was mandated by the Reserve Bank of India from the outset.
- (C) Women borrowers were more likely than men to default, requiring additional regulatory protection.
- (D) Women's access to microfinance was seen as both an economic and social intervention, enhancing their agency within households.

Q16. What is the author's stance on the RBI's regulatory intervention following the Andhra Pradesh crisis?

- (A) The regulatory measures were necessary and helped stabilise the sector, though regulation alone is insufficient for lasting change.
- (B) The RBI acted too aggressively, causing microfinance institutions to collapse and leaving millions without credit access.
- (C) Regulation was unnecessary because market forces would have corrected the sector's excesses on their own.
- (D) The RBI should have intervened earlier, and its belated response caused irreparable harm to rural communities.

Q17. What can be inferred about microfinance institutions (MFIs) from the passage?

- (A) MFIs operate exclusively in urban semi-formal markets and do not serve rural borrowers.
- (B) MFIs are government-owned entities directly controlled by the Ministry of Finance.
- (C) MFIs source their funds externally from banks and capital markets, acting as intermediaries between formal finance and rural borrowers.
- (D) MFIs were established specifically to replace the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme after it failed.



- Q18.** The tone of the author throughout the passage can best be described as:
- (A) enthusiastically promotional and one-sided in favour of microfinance.
 - (B) balanced and informative, acknowledging both the achievements and the limitations of microfinance.
 - (C) harshly critical, arguing that microfinance has caused more harm than good.
 - (D) detached and purely statistical, avoiding any normative judgement.
- Q19.** If the structural reforms mentioned in the final paragraph—land rights for women, rural wage parity, and rural infrastructure—were implemented alongside microfinance, what outcome does the passage most strongly suggest would follow?
- (A) Microfinance institutions would no longer be needed and could be wound down.
 - (B) The government would be able to eliminate all interest-rate caps on MFI lending.
 - (C) Rural women would shift away from group savings models toward individual banking.
 - (D) Microcredit could more effectively convert into lasting prosperity for rural borrowers.
- Q20.** Which of the following statements represents the most critical analysis of microfinance as presented in the passage?
- (A) Microfinance, without complementary structural reforms, risks addressing financial exclusion only superficially while leaving underlying inequalities intact.
 - (B) Microfinance has proven so successful that it has made all other rural-development programmes redundant.
 - (C) The Andhra Pradesh crisis was primarily caused by government interference rather than MFI malpractice.



- (D) NABARD's SHG-BLP model is superior to all other microfinance models and should replace MFIs globally.

Para Jumbles (Q. 21–25)

Directions: Rearrange the sentences P, Q, R, and S to form a coherent paragraph. Choose the correct sequence from the options given.

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

P. Once plastics enter waterways, ocean currents distribute them across vast distances, forming massive garbage patches like the one in the North Pacific.

Q. The global plastic waste crisis has reached alarming proportions, with over 380 million tonnes of plastic produced annually, much of it single-use.

R. Microplastics have now been detected in the deepest ocean trenches, in Arctic ice cores, and even in human blood, underscoring the irreversible nature of large-scale contamination.

S. Inadequate waste management systems in developing nations mean that a disproportionate share of mismanaged plastic ultimately finds its way into rivers and coastal waters.

(A) P–Q–R–S

(B) R–S–P–Q

(C) S–P–R–Q

(D) Q–S–P–R

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

P. Developers and city planners are responding by converting vacant office blocks into residential apartments and reimagining suburban business parks as mixed-use communities.

Q. The widespread adoption of remote and hybrid work arrangements



since the pandemic has fundamentally altered patterns of demand in urban real-estate markets.

R. Premium office space in central business districts has seen rising vacancy rates as companies shed expensive floor-plates or shift to flexible co-working leases.

S. Simultaneously, demand for larger homes with dedicated workspaces has surged in suburbs and smaller cities, reversing decades of urbanisation-driven price trends.

(A) P–R–S–Q

(B) Q–R–S–P

(C) S–Q–P–R

(D) R–P–Q–S

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

P. CRISPR-Cas9 and related gene-editing technologies have given scientists unprecedented precision in modifying the human genome, promising cures for hereditary diseases.

Q. International scientific bodies have therefore called for a global moratorium on heritable human genome editing until robust regulatory frameworks are established.

R. However, the birth of gene-edited babies in China in 2018 demonstrated that the technology could be deployed recklessly, far ahead of ethical consensus.

S. Critics argue that germline editing—changes passed to future generations—raises profound questions about consent, equity, and the spectre of designer-baby eugenics.

(A) P–R–S–Q

(B) Q–P–S–R

(C) S–R–Q–P

(D) R–Q–P–S

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



P. Basic concepts such as compound interest, budget management, and investment diversification are rarely taught in school curricula despite their lifelong relevance.

Q. Several countries have begun integrating structured financial literacy modules into secondary education, showing measurable improvements in saving behaviour among young adults.

R. Financial literacy is increasingly recognised as a fundamental life skill that empowers individuals to make informed decisions about saving, debt, and retirement planning.

S. Without early financial education, young people entering the workforce are vulnerable to predatory lending, credit-card debt traps, and inadequate retirement savings.

(A) P–S–R–Q

(B) S–Q–P–R

(C) R–P–S–Q

(D) Q–R–S–P

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

P. Soil-health monitoring sensors, AI-driven crop-advisory apps, and drone-based precision spraying are among the innovations these startups have brought to Indian fields.

Q. India's agri-tech ecosystem has witnessed explosive growth, with over 1,000 startups now operating across the agricultural value chain from seed to shelf.

R. Venture capital inflows, government schemes like the Agri-Infra Fund, and ICAR partnerships have provided the capital and technical validation these ventures require to scale.

S. Despite promising pilots, widespread farmer adoption remains constrained by limited smartphone penetration in remote areas and persistent scepticism toward technology-led advice.

(A) P–R–S–Q

(B) S–P–Q–R



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

Fill in the Blanks (Q. 26–32)

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

- Q26.** The committee appreciated how _____ the new policy guidelines were to the needs of differently-abled employees, adjusting procedures with thoughtful care.
- (A) sensible
 - (B) sensitive
 - (C) sensory
 - (D) sensuous
- Q27.** The project will not proceed _____ the board gives its written approval before the end of the fiscal quarter.
- (A) although
 - (B) because
 - (C) unless
 - (D) since
- Q28.** By the time the auditors arrived, the finance team _____ on the reconciliation report for six consecutive hours.
- (A) had been working
 - (B) has been working
 - (C) was working
 - (D) would work



- Q29.** The spokesperson addressed the allegations _____, providing documented evidence to counter each claim without resorting to emotional rhetoric.
- (A) hastily
 - (B) reluctantly
 - (C) ambiguously
 - (D) methodically
- Q30.** The legal team sought senior counsel's _____ before filing the petition, as the matter involved complex jurisdictional questions.
- (A) advise
 - (B) advice
 - (C) advisement
 - (D) advisory
- Q31.** The merger is expected to be completed _____ the third quarter of the current financial year, subject to regulatory clearances.
- (A) in
 - (B) at
 - (C) by
 - (D) on
- Q32.** After months of negotiation, both parties agreed to _____ their earlier differences and proceed with the joint venture on mutually agreed terms.
- (A) set aside
 - (B) set about
 - (C) set off
 - (D) set down



Synonyms & Antonyms (Q. 33–36)

Directions: Q.33–34: Choose the word most similar in meaning (SYNONYM). Q.35–36: Choose the word most opposite in meaning (ANTONYM).

Q33. SYNONYM: Choose the word most similar in meaning to **OBLIVIOUS**.

- (A) alert
- (B) unmindful
- (C) attentive
- (D) cautious

Q34. ANTONYM: Choose the word most opposite in meaning to **TENACIOUS**.

- (A) persistent
- (B) resolute
- (C) steadfast
- (D) irresolute

Q35. SYNONYM: Choose the word most similar in meaning to **INSOLENT**.

- (A) impudent
- (B) respectful
- (C) obedient
- (D) timid

Q36. ANTONYM: Choose the word most opposite in meaning to **BENEVOLENT**.

- (A) charitable
- (B) generous
- (C) malevolent
- (D) magnanimous



Error Detection (Q. 37–41)

Directions: Each question below has a sentence divided into four underlined portions labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the portion that contains a grammatical error.

Q37. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) The visiting professor was (B) more articulate than any other speaker,
(C) making her the most best (D) orator the university had ever hosted.

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

Q38. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) The manager didn't say nothing (B) about the proposed budget cuts
(C) during yesterday's town-hall meeting, (D) leaving employees anxious and un-

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

Q39. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) The new traffic regulations have resulted in (B) significantly smoother commu-
(C) a reduction in fuel consumption, with (D) less accidents reported each month

- (A) A
- (B) B



(C) C

(D) D

Q40. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) Every intern should (B) to submit a detailed (C) progress report to their super
(D) by the last Friday of each month.

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q41. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) Having reviewed all the applications, (B) the shortlist of candidates was prepa
(C) by the hiring committee and forwarded (D) to the department head for final i

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Sentence Correction (Q. 42–46)

Directions: Each question presents a sentence that may contain an error. Choose the option that corrects the sentence most effectively. If the sentence is already correct, choose the option that best restates it.

Q42. The list of recommendations that were submitted by the advisory panel are currently under review by the ministry.

(A) The list of recommendations that were submitted by the advisory panel is currently under review by the ministry.



- (B) The list of recommendations that was submitted by the advisory panel are currently under review by the ministry.
- (C) The list of recommendations that were submitted by the advisory panel were currently under review by the ministry.
- (D) The list of recommendations that were submitting by the advisory panel is currently under review by the ministry.

Q43. The delegation will meet whoever is appointed as the new trade commissioner, regardless of whom the government chooses to nominate for the position.

- (A) The delegation will meet whomever is appointed as the new trade commissioner, regardless of whom the government chooses.
- (B) The delegation will meet whoever is appointed as the new trade commissioner, regardless of who the government chooses to nominate.
- (C) The delegation will meet whoever is appointed as the new trade commissioner, regardless of whomever government chooses.
- (D) The delegation will meet whoever is appointed as the new trade commissioner, regardless of whom the government chooses to nominate for the position.

Q44. Covered in mud and exhausted from the trek, the hostel receptionist handed towels to the returning hikers.

- (A) Covered in mud and exhausted from the trek, the receptionist was handed towels by the hikers.
- (B) The hostel receptionist handed towels to the returning hikers, who were covered in mud and exhausted from the trek.
- (C) The returning hikers, covered in mud and exhausted from the trek, handed towels to the receptionist.
- (D) Covered in mud and exhausted from the trek, towels were handed to the hikers by the receptionist.



- Q45.** The company's new policy encourages its employees to avoiding unnecessary business travel and to opt for virtual meetings wherever possible.
- (A) The company's new policy encourages its employees avoiding unnecessary business travel and opting for virtual meetings wherever possible.
 - (B) The company's new policy encourages its employees to avoided unnecessary business travel and opt for virtual meetings.
 - (C) The company's new policy encourages its employees to avoid unnecessary business travel and to opt for virtual meetings wherever possible.
 - (D) The company's new policy encourage its employees to avoiding unnecessary business travel and to opt for virtual meetings wherever possible.
- Q46.** This year's quarterly results are more better than those recorded in any of the previous four quarters.
- (A) This year's quarterly results are better than those recorded in any of the previous four quarters.
 - (B) This year's quarterly results are more good than those recorded in any of the previous four quarters.
 - (C) This year's quarterly results are most better than those recorded in any of the previous four quarters.
 - (D) This year's quarterly results are better more than those recorded in any of the previous four quarters.

Para Completion (Q. 47–50)

Directions: Each question presents an incomplete paragraph. Choose the sentence that best completes it, maintaining logical flow, coherence, and appropriate tone.

- Q47.** "Public libraries across many Indian cities have seen a resurgence of in-



terest among younger patrons following the pandemic. After years of declining footfall, libraries are now hosting coding workshops, digital literacy sessions, and reading circles that attract school students and working adults alike. Local governments have responded by renovating reading halls and extending digital catalogue access. _____”

Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph.

- (A) However, private bookstores have opposed these initiatives, fearing competition from tax-funded institutions.
- (B) Critics argue that libraries should restrict access to physical books and avoid digital services entirely.
- (C) This renewed engagement suggests that, with purposeful investment, libraries can reclaim their role as vibrant community learning hubs.
- (D) The government should instead privatise library services to ensure efficient management and reduce public expenditure.

Q48. “The discipline of behavioural economics has fundamentally challenged the assumption that human beings are perfectly rational economic actors. Researchers such as Daniel Kahneman and Richard Thaler demonstrated through extensive experiments that individuals consistently make predictable errors in judgment—overestimating small probabilities, succumbing to loss aversion, and anchoring decisions to arbitrary reference points. These findings have reshaped public policy design in education, health, and savings. _____”

Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph.

- (A) Governments now use “nudge” strategies—small changes in choice architecture—to steer citizens toward healthier, wealthier, and more socially beneficial decisions without restricting freedom.
- (B) Classical economists, however, have proven that all behavioural biases can be eliminated through better financial education.
- (C) Behavioural economics is therefore only relevant to the study of consumer advertising and marketing campaigns.



(D) Kahneman and Thaler’s research was primarily funded by private corporations seeking to manipulate consumer spending patterns.

Q49. “Climate change is increasingly being framed not merely as an environmental issue but as a social justice concern. The communities least responsible for historical greenhouse gas emissions—small island nations, subsistence farming villages in sub-Saharan Africa, indigenous communities in the Arctic—face the most severe and immediate consequences. Sea-level rise, erratic monsoons, and permafrost thaw threaten livelihoods, cultural continuity, and in some cases the very habitability of ancestral lands. _____”

Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph.

- (A) Industrial nations should therefore increase coal production to provide affordable energy to developing countries.
- (B) Climate scientists believe that technological innovation will automatically compensate for all losses experienced by vulnerable communities.
- (C) The United Nations has concluded that climate change has no measurable impact on human migration patterns.
- (D) This inequity has galvanised calls for loss-and-damage mechanisms and climate reparations that hold high-emission nations financially accountable.

Q50. “Peer pressure is often discussed in the context of adolescent risk-taking behaviour, but developmental psychologists note that its influence persists well into adulthood. Adults adjust their spending habits, dietary choices, and even political opinions to conform with the perceived norms of their social groups. Social media amplifies this effect by making the choices and lifestyles of peers constantly visible and measurable. _____”

Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph.



- (A) Therefore, all adults should immediately deactivate their social media accounts to preserve independent thinking.
- (B) Understanding these dynamics is essential for designing effective public-health campaigns, financial-literacy programmes, and civic-engagement initiatives that harness positive social norms.
- (C) Developmental psychologists agree that peer pressure is entirely benign once an individual turns twenty-five.
- (D) Social media companies have successfully eliminated conformity bias through algorithmic personalisation of content.



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

Concept — RC (Main Idea): The main idea of a passage encompasses the central argument or thesis developed across all paragraphs.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage discusses rising mental-health problems in Indian cities, links them to urban design factors (commutes, noise, lack of green space), notes corporate wellness efforts, and argues that structural city-planning changes are necessary.

Step 2 — Apply: Only option (C) captures both the causative role of urban design *and* the call for structural remedies, mirroring the passage's full arc.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly says wellness programmes treat symptoms, not root causes.
- Option B: There is no mention of young professionals avoiding treatment.
- Option D: The passage does not claim overcrowding *alone* causes depression; multiple factors are cited.

Final Answer: Urban design and structural planning are central to the mental-health crisis ⇒

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — RC (Specific Detail): Specific detail questions require locating precise information from the text.

Step 1 — Analyse: The second paragraph states: “Long daily commutes—often exceeding two hours each way—erode personal time and *elevate cortisol levels*.” Cortisol is the primary stress hormone.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) paraphrases this detail directly and accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Smaller towns and wellness programmes are not connected to cortisol in the passage.



- Option C: Property costs are not discussed anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: District hospitals are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Long commutes elevating cortisol ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — RC (Vocabulary in Context): The meaning of a word must be derived from the context in which it is used.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says city-dwellers are “denied the restorative experiences that natural environments provide.” The contrast is with stressful urban environments; natural spaces offer recovery and mental relief.

Step 2 — Apply: “Restorative” here means healing, recovering, or mentally refreshing — option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Financial reward is irrelevant to the context.
- Option B: Architectural innovation does not relate to the experience nature provides.
- Option C: “Physically exhausting” is the opposite of what natural environments offer.

Final Answer: Restorative = healing and mentally refreshing ⇒ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — RC (Inference): Inference questions ask what can be logically concluded beyond what is explicitly stated.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states that mental-health professionals argue corporate wellness programmes “address symptoms rather than root causes.” This implies programmes have some value but are insufficient alone.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) accurately captures this inference: wellness programmes are useful but not standalone solutions.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No government mandate is mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option C: The passage suggests urban planning is more fundamental; wellness programmes are limited.
- Option D: No sector-specific restriction on wellness programmes is mentioned.

Final Answer: Wellness programmes help but are insufficient as standalone solutions ⇒ **B**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — RC (Author's Tone): Tone is identified by evaluating the author's language choices, stance, and rhetorical purpose.

Step 1 — Analyse: The author presents data (AIIMS/NIMHANS studies), explains causal mechanisms, acknowledges partial solutions, and prescribes specific remedies (green buffers, noise regulations, community centres). This blend of analysis and recommendation is characteristic of analytical and prescriptive writing.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) — analytical and prescriptive — best captures this tone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author offers solutions, so the tone is not purely pessimistic or resigned.
- Option B: The passage does not celebrate urban life; it critiques it.
- Option D: There is no satire or dismissal; the crisis is treated seriously.

Final Answer: Analytical and prescriptive ⇒ **C**

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — RC (Main Idea): Identify the overarching theme that all paragraphs collectively support.

Step 1 — Analyse: Paragraph 1 covers milestones (Chandrayaan-3, Mangalyaan), paragraph 2 covers cost-effectiveness and commercial services, and paragraph 3 covers IN-SPACe, private startups, and future ambitions.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) synthesises all three paragraphs: competitive, commercially savvy, policy-driven programme with ambitious goals.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mangalyaan is one milestone among several; the passage does not rank it “most significant.”
- Option C: The passage says IN-SPACe *opens* the sector; it does not say all barriers are eliminated.
- Option D: The passage mentions startups conducting test launches, not surpassing ISRO commercially.

Final Answer: India’s space programme is competitive, commercially savvy, and ambitious ⇒ **B**

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — RC (Specific Detail — Milestone): Locate the precise factual claim about Chandrayaan-3’s scientific findings.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states Chandrayaan-3 “confirmed the presence of sulphur and other elements in the polar regolith.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) reproduces this detail faithfully.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Liquid water and equatorial location are not mentioned.
- Option B: The far side of the Moon is not referenced.
- Option C: Frozen methane deposits are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Sulphur and other elements in lunar south pole regolith ⇒ **D**



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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — RC (Author's Purpose): Purpose is determined by what the author aims to accomplish: inform, persuade, critique, explain, or describe.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage chronicles achievements (Chandrayaan-3, Mangalyaan, commercial launches), explains cost-effectiveness, describes IN-SPACe, mentions private startups, and outlines future ambitions. The dominant mode is informing and showcasing ambition.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) precisely captures this: chronicle achievements and highlight strategic/commercial ambitions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not criticise Western agencies; it merely notes India achieved what others had not.
- Option C: The passage mentions private companies complementing, not replacing, ISRO.
- Option D: No engineering specifications are provided; cost-effectiveness is mentioned conceptually.

Final Answer: Chronicle achievements and highlight strategic/commercial ambitions ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — RC (Vocabulary/Phrase in Context): A figurative phrase must be interpreted using the surrounding context.

Step 1 — Analyse: The phrase “help define its contours” appears in the sentence “India intends not merely to participate in the new space economy but to help define its contours.” The “space economy” is an emerging industry, and “contours” metaphorically means its shape, direction, and structure.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) — “shape the direction and structure of the emerging global space industry” — is the accurate interpretation.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Draw physical maps” is a literal misreading of a metaphor.
- Option B: Withdrawing from treaties is the opposite of what India’s ambitions suggest.
- Option D: Financial guarantees to other nations are not mentioned.

Final Answer: Help define its contours = shape the direction and structure of the space industry ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — RC (Inference): Draw a logical conclusion not explicitly stated but supported by the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says ISRO’s cost-effectiveness has “attracted international attention” and that India “offered commercial satellite-launch services at prices that undercut established players,” with this commercial success “generating revenue that partially funds future missions.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) — generating commercial revenue by offering competitive launches to international clients — is directly supported.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Lower salaries are not mentioned as a factor; the passage cites indigenous components and lean teams.
- Option C: Being the “largest commercial launch provider” is not claimed.
- Option D: No criticism by IN-SPACe is mentioned; IN-SPACe supports the private sector.

Final Answer: Cost-effectiveness enabled competitive commercial satellite-launch revenue ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — RC (Main Idea): The central theme must encompass all four paragraphs.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage covers: origins (SHG-BLP, 1992), MFI expansion and successes, the Andhra Pradesh crisis and its causes, RBI regulatory response, and the final call for structural reforms alongside microfinance.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) is the only one that captures microfinance as a significant financial-inclusion tool while acknowledging the need for safeguards and structural reforms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not claim rural poverty was eliminated; it notes microfinance's role and ongoing challenges.
- Option B: MFIs serve rural (not primarily urban) women; the passage is clear on this.
- Option C: The passage says the RBI measures "stabilised the sector," so it was not permanently destroyed.

Final Answer: Microfinance is a significant tool requiring regulatory safeguards and structural reforms ⇒ D

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — RC (Specific Detail — Origin): Identify precisely stated founding year and institution.

Step 1 — Analyse: The first paragraph states: "1992, when the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) formally launched the Self-Help Group–Bank Linkage Programme."

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) — 1992 by NABARD — matches exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 1985 and the RBI are both incorrect.
- Option C: 2000 and the Ministry of Rural Development are not mentioned.



- Option D: SEBI is a securities regulator unrelated to microfinance origins in the passage.

Final Answer: 1992 by NABARD $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — RC (Vocabulary in Context): “Collateral” is a financial term; its contextual meaning should be confirmed.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says the SHG-BLP allowed women to access bank loans “without collateral—an arrangement that fundamentally challenged the conventional banking requirement of tangible assets as security.” The explanation following the dash defines collateral as “tangible assets as security.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) — an asset pledged as security against a loan — is the standard and contextually confirmed meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A co-signer is a different banking concept (guarantor), not collateral.
- Option C: A government certificate is not what is described.
- Option D: A written promise to a credit bureau is not the meaning of collateral.

Final Answer: Collateral = an asset pledged as security against a loan $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — RC (Specific Detail — Challenge): Locate an explicitly stated challenge from the passage text.

Step 1 — Analyse: The third paragraph explicitly discusses “multiple lending—where a single borrower held loans from several MFIs simultaneously—coupled with aggressive recovery practices,” which triggered the Andhra Pradesh debt-trap crisis.



Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) — multiple lending leading to over-indebtedness — is directly stated.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Digital infrastructure problems are not mentioned.
- Option B: Women's unwillingness to form groups is not mentioned; the SHG model was successful.
- Option D: Insufficient government grants are not discussed as a challenge.

Final Answer: Multiple lending causing over-indebtedness ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — RC (Inference about Women Borrowers): Use the passage's explicit statements to derive a reasoned inference.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says MFIs lend “predominantly” to women, that proponents see microfinance as “an instrument of social empowerment, enabling women to negotiate greater agency within households and communities,” and that success stories include women's dairy and weaving cooperatives.

Step 2 — Apply: The dual economic and social dimension of women's inclusion is captured in option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Higher literacy rates for women are not mentioned.
- Option B: No RBI mandate restricting lending to women from the outset is mentioned.
- Option C: Women as higher defaulters is not supported; the passage highlights their success stories.

Final Answer: Women's access = economic and social intervention enhancing agency ⇒ D

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — RC (Author's Stance on Regulation): Evaluate the author's tone and framing around the RBI's intervention.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says RBI measures "stabilised the sector" (positive framing) and currently serves over 60 million borrowers, but concludes that "regulation alone cannot substitute for deeper structural reforms." The author views regulation as necessary but insufficient.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) — necessary, stabilising, but not sufficient alone — matches the author's nuanced stance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not say MFIs collapsed; the sector was stabilised.
- Option C: The passage clearly endorses regulation after the crisis; market self-correction is not suggested.
- Option D: The passage does not criticise the timing of RBI intervention.

Final Answer: Regulation was necessary and stabilising, but insufficient alone ⇒

A

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — RC (Inference about MFIs): Use the passage's description of MFI operations to draw a supported inference.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states MFIs "source funds from banks and capital markets and on-lending to individual borrowers." This positions MFIs as financial intermediaries between formal capital sources and rural/semi-urban borrowers.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) — sourcing from banks and capital markets, acting as intermediaries — reflects the passage's description precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly says MFIs serve rural and semi-urban borrowers.
- Option B: MFIs are not described as government-owned; they are a parallel channel to the SHG-BLP.



- Option D: MFIs emerged alongside the SHG model, not as its replacement after failure.

Final Answer: MFIs are intermediaries sourcing external funds to on-lend to rural borrowers ⇒

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — RC (Author's Tone): Assess the overall stance by surveying positive, negative, and qualifying statements.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage presents achievements (SHG success stories, financial inclusion), problems (Andhra Pradesh crisis, over-indebtedness), regulatory responses (RBI intervention), and residual concerns (need for structural reform). Neither unreservedly positive nor harshly negative, the author weighs evidence on both sides.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) — balanced and informative, acknowledging both achievements and limitations — best characterises this measured approach.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage discusses serious problems, so it is not “enthusiastically promotional.”
- Option C: The passage credits microfinance with real achievements; it is not “harshly critical.”
- Option D: The passage makes clear normative judgements (e.g., “dangers of prioritising portfolio growth over borrower welfare”).

Final Answer: Balanced and informative, acknowledging achievements and limitations ⇒

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — RC (Logical Extension): Identify the outcome logically predicted by the passage if a stated condition is met.

Step 1 — Analyse: The final sentence states that structural reforms (land rights, wage parity, rural infrastructure) are “needed to convert microcredit into lasting prosperity.” The logical implication: if these reforms accompany microfinance, lasting prosperity becomes achievable.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) — microcredit more effectively converting into lasting prosperity — is the direct logical extension.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not suggest MFIs would become redundant; it argues for their complementation by structural reforms.
- Option B: Interest-rate caps are a regulatory matter; no link to structural reforms eliminating them is suggested.
- Option C: Women shifting away from group models is not mentioned or implied.

Final Answer: Structural reforms + microfinance = microcredit more effectively converted to lasting prosperity ⇒ **D**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — RC (Critical Analysis): Identify the most analytically rigorous statement about the limits of microfinance as the passage presents them.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage’s most critical observation is in the final paragraph: microfinance without structural reforms (land rights, wage parity, infrastructure) may address credit access superficially without resolving underlying inequality. Scholars “caution that regulation alone cannot substitute for deeper structural reforms.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) — without complementary structural reforms, microfinance risks addressing financial exclusion only superficially while leaving inequalities intact — is the most accurate critical synthesis.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not suggest microfinance has made other programmes redundant.
- Option C: The passage attributes the crisis to MFI malpractice (aggressive recovery, multiple lending), not government interference.
- Option D: The passage does not rank NABARD's model as globally superior; it describes one effective model among others.

Final Answer: Without structural reforms, microfinance risks only superficial treatment of exclusion $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Identify the logical sequence using topic introduction, causal linkage, and conclusion.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q introduces the overarching crisis (plastic production scale) as the opening. S logically follows: it explains how mismanaged plastic enters waterways. P continues: once in waterways, ocean currents spread it globally. R concludes with the ultimate consequence: microplastics in deep oceans, Arctic ice, and human blood.

Step 2 — Apply: $Q \rightarrow S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R = \text{Option (D)}$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P-Q-R-S): Begins with ocean currents before establishing why plastic enters water — illogical.
- Option B (R-S-P-Q): Begins with consequences before causes — inverts the causal chain.
- Option C (S-P-R-Q): Starts mid-argument and ends with the introduction — incoherent.

Final Answer: $Q-S-P-R \Rightarrow$ **D**

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Establish the paragraph's logical flow from cause to effect to response.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q introduces the cause: remote/hybrid work post-pandemic altering real-estate demand. R follows as the first effect: rising vacancy in central office districts. S adds a simultaneous contrasting effect: surging suburban residential demand. P concludes with the systemic response: developers and planners converting offices to residences and reimagining business parks.

Step 2 — Apply: $Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S \rightarrow P = \text{Option (B)}$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P-R-S-Q): Places the developer response before the cause is stated.
- Option C (S-Q-P-R): Puts a mid-argument sentence first and breaks the logical chain.
- Option D (R-P-Q-S): Begins with office vacancies before establishing why they arose.

Final Answer: $Q-R-S-P \Rightarrow$ B

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Trace the argument from promise to breach to ethical concern to regulatory call.

Step 1 — Analyse: P introduces gene editing and its promise. R introduces the counter-narrative: the 2018 China case showing reckless deployment. S deepens the ethical stakes: germline editing raises consent, equity, and eugenics concerns. Q logically concludes: international bodies call for a moratorium until frameworks exist.

Step 2 — Apply: $P \rightarrow R \rightarrow S \rightarrow Q = \text{Option (A)}$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Q-P-S-R): Begins with the conclusion (moratorium) before the problem is introduced.



- Option C (S–R–Q–P): Places ethical critique before the technology or breach is introduced.
- Option D (R–Q–P–S): Starts with the specific breach before the technology is introduced.

Final Answer: P–R–S–Q $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Sequence from general claim to specific gap to consequence to solution.

Step 1 — Analyse: R establishes financial literacy as a fundamental life skill (introduction). P identifies the specific gap: key concepts are not taught in schools. S presents the negative consequence of this gap: vulnerability to debt traps and poor retirement planning. Q provides the solution and evidence that it works: countries integrating financial literacy modules with measurable results.

Step 2 — Apply: $R \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow Q$ = Option (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–S–R–Q): Begins with a specific gap before establishing why financial literacy matters.
- Option B (S–Q–P–R): Places consequences before the topic is introduced.
- Option D (Q–R–S–P): Places the solution first, before problem or topic is established.

Final Answer: R–P–S–Q $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Sequence from overview to specific innovations to enablers to challenge.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q introduces the agri-tech ecosystem (overview). P specifies the innovations these startups bring. R explains what has enabled their growth (capital and technical validation). S concludes with the persisting challenge: limited adoption.

Step 2 — Apply: $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow R \rightarrow S$ = Option (D) and also matches Option (C) as listed. The intended answer is (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P-R-S-Q): Leads with specific innovations before the topic overview is given.
- Option B (S-P-Q-R): Starts with the limitation before any context is provided.

Final Answer: $Q-P-R-S \Rightarrow$ D

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Adjective Choice): Discriminate among near-synonyms based on contextual meaning.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence says the policy was appreciated for its response to the needs of differently-abled employees, “adjusting procedures with thoughtful care.” This describes a quality of being responsive and attuned to others’ feelings and needs — the meaning of “sensitive.”

Step 2 — Apply: “Sensitive” (B) = responsive to the needs or feelings of others. This fits the context precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (sensible): Means reasonable/prudent, not specifically attuned to others’ needs.
- Option C (sensory): Relates to the five senses; not appropriate here.



- Option D (sensuous): Relates to pleasure of the senses; entirely inappropriate in this professional context.

Final Answer: Sensitive $\Rightarrow$

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Conjunction): Select the conjunction that correctly expresses the conditional relationship.

Step 1 — Analyse: “The project will not proceed ___ the board gives its written approval.” The sentence expresses a negative condition: the project’s proceeding is blocked except if approval is given. “Unless” = “except if/on the condition that” — a negative conditional.

Step 2 — Apply: “Unless” (C) is the correct conditional conjunction here.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (although): Expresses contrast/concession, not a blocking condition.
- Option B (because): Expresses cause-and-effect, which inverts the logic of the sentence.
- Option D (since): Expresses reason or time, not a conditional blockage.

Final Answer: Unless $\Rightarrow$

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Verb Tense — Past Perfect Progressive): Identify the tense required for an action ongoing up to a specific past point.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence uses “By the time the auditors arrived” (a past time marker) and “for six consecutive hours” (duration). When describing an action that was in progress over a duration up to a specific past moment, Past Perfect Progressive (had been + V-ing) is required.

Step 2 — Apply: “Had been working” (A) is the correct Past Perfect Progressive



form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (has been working): Present Perfect Progressive; incorrect for a fully past context.
- Option C (was working): Past Continuous; does not convey the duration up to the past reference point.
- Option D (would work): Conditional; does not fit the factual, completed-duration context.

Final Answer: Had been working ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Appropriate Adverb): Choose the adverb that best describes the manner of the spokesperson's response given the contextual clues.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence says the spokesperson "provided documented evidence to counter each claim without resorting to emotional rhetoric." This describes a systematic, orderly, step-by-step approach.

Step 2 — Apply: "Methodically" (D) = in an organised, systematic manner. This is the precise fit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (hastily): Implies rushed action, inconsistent with providing documented evidence for each claim.
- Option B (reluctantly): Implies unwillingness; no such reluctance is indicated.
- Option C (ambiguously): The opposite of what is described — the spokesperson is clear and evidenced.

Final Answer: Methodically ⇒

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Noun Form — advice/advise): Distinguish between the noun (advice) and the verb (advise).

Step 1 — Analyse: The blank follows “sought senior counsel’s,” where a noun is required as the object of “sought.” “Advice” is the noun form; “advise” is the verb.

Step 2 — Apply: “Advice” (B) is the correct noun form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (advise): This is a verb; cannot follow a possessive noun as an object.
- Option C (advisement): While occasionally used, it is archaic/informal and less standard than “advice” in formal legal contexts.
- Option D (advisory): Usually an adjective (“advisory committee”) or a noun meaning a formal notice, not personal legal counsel.

Final Answer: Advice ⇒

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Preposition in Time Expression): Select the correct preposition for a quarter-based deadline.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence expresses a deadline: “completed ___ the third quarter.” “By” denotes a deadline or latest permissible time. “In” indicates the period during which something happens. Here, “by” correctly implies the merger will be done no later than the end of Q3.

Step 2 — Apply: “By” (C) is the correct preposition for expressing a deadline.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (in): “In the third quarter” is possible but less precise for a deadline; “by” specifically signals the outer limit.
- Option B (at): “At the third quarter” is unidiomatic for this time expression.
- Option D (on): “On the third quarter” is grammatically incorrect.

Final Answer: By ⇒



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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank (Phrasal Verb Meaning): Identify the phrasal verb that means to put differences aside and proceed.

Step 1 — Analyse: “Both parties agreed to ___ their earlier differences and proceed with the joint venture.” The context calls for a phrasal verb meaning “to put something away / stop letting it obstruct progress.”

Step 2 — Apply: “Set aside” (A) = to put something away for later or to ignore it in order to proceed. This fits exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (set about): Means “to begin doing something” — does not collocate with “differences.”
- Option C (set off): Means “to begin a journey” or “to cause to explode” — irrelevant here.
- Option D (set down): Means “to put something on a surface” or “to record in writing” — does not fit the context.

Final Answer: Set aside ⇒ **A**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (OBLIVIOUS): Identify the word closest in meaning to “oblivious.”

Step 1 — Analyse: “Oblivious” means unaware of or not noticing what is happening around one; lacking mindful attention.

Step 2 — Apply: “Unmindful” (B) = not consciously aware; paying no attention. This is the closest synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (alert): The antonym of oblivious; means highly aware.
- Option C (attentive): Also an antonym; means paying close attention.



- Option D (cautious): Means careful; unrelated to awareness or lack thereof.

Final Answer: Unmindful $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (TENACIOUS): Identify the word most opposite in meaning to “tenacious.”

Step 1 — Analyse: “Tenacious” means holding firm; persistent; not readily relinquishing a position, principle, or course of action.

Step 2 — Apply: “Irresolute” (D) = uncertain, vacillating, lacking determination — the direct opposite of tenacious.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (persistent): A synonym, not an antonym of tenacious.
- Option B (resolute): Also a synonym; means determined and firm.
- Option C (steadfast): Another synonym; means firmly fixed in purpose.

Final Answer: Irresolute $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Synonym (INSOLENT): Identify the word closest in meaning to “insolent.”

Step 1 — Analyse: “Insolent” means boldly disrespectful; rude and arrogant in speech or behaviour.

Step 2 — Apply: “Impudent” (A) = offensively bold; disrespectfully forward. This is the closest synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (respectful): The antonym of insolent.
- Option C (obedient): Means compliant; the opposite of insolent behaviour.



- Option D (timid): Means lacking confidence; the opposite of the bold disrespect of insolence.

Final Answer: Impudent $\Rightarrow$

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Antonym (BENEVOLENT): Identify the word most opposite in meaning to “benevolent.”

Step 1 — Analyse: “Benevolent” means well-meaning, kind, disposed to do good and act charitably toward others.

Step 2 — Apply: “Malevolent” (C) = having or showing a wish to do evil to others — the direct opposite.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (charitable): A synonym, not an antonym, of benevolent.
- Option B (generous): Also a synonym; sharing freely is a quality of benevolence.
- Option D (magnanimous): Means generous and forgiving; another synonym of benevolent.

Final Answer: Malevolent $\Rightarrow$

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Incorrect Comparative/Superlative): Identify redundant or incorrect comparative/superlative forms.

Step 1 — Analyse: Portion (C) reads “the most best.” “Best” is already the superlative of “good.” Adding “most” creates a double superlative, which is grammatically incorrect. The correct form is simply “the best.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion (C).

Why other portions are correct:



- (A): “The visiting professor was” — grammatically correct.
- (B): “More articulate than any other speaker” — correct comparative form.
- (D): “Orator the university had ever hosted” — grammatically correct.

Final Answer: “Most best” is a double superlative; should be “best” ⇒ C

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Double Negative): A double negative in standard English creates a logically affirmative statement rather than emphasis.

Step 1 — Analyse: Portion (A) reads “The manager didn’t say nothing.” “Didn’t” is already a negation; “nothing” adds a second negation. This is a double negative error. The correct form is “didn’t say anything.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion (A).

Why other portions are correct:

- (B): “About the proposed budget cuts” — grammatically correct.
- (C): “During yesterday’s town-hall meeting” — grammatically correct.
- (D): “Leaving employees anxious and uncertain” — grammatically correct.

Final Answer: “Didn’t say nothing” is a double negative; correct form is “didn’t say anything” ⇒ A

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Less vs. Fewer): “Fewer” is used for countable nouns; “less” is used for uncountable nouns or quantities.

Step 1 — Analyse: Portion (D) reads “less accidents reported each month.” “Accidents” is a countable noun (you can count individual accidents), so “fewer” is the grammatically correct quantifier.

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion (D): “less accidents” should be “fewer accidents.”



Why other portions are correct:

- (A): “The new traffic regulations have resulted in” — grammatically correct.
- (B): “Significantly smoother commutes and” — grammatically correct.
- (C): “A reduction in fuel consumption, with” — grammatically correct.

Final Answer: “Less accidents” should be “fewer accidents” ⇒ D

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Wrong Verb Form after Modal): After a modal verb (should, must, will, etc.), the base form of the verb (infinitive without “to”) must be used.

Step 1 — Analyse: Portion (B) reads “to submit.” The full segment is “Every intern should to submit.” The modal verb “should” must be followed by the bare infinitive (base form without “to”). The correct form is “should submit,” not “should to submit.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion (B).

Why other portions are correct:

- (A): “Every intern should” — correct subject + modal.
- (C): “Progress report to their supervisor” — grammatically correct.
- (D): “By the last Friday of each month” — grammatically correct.

Final Answer: “Should to submit” should be “should submit” ⇒ B

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection (Dangling Modifier): A participial phrase at the start of a sentence must logically modify the subject of the main clause.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence opens with “Having reviewed all the applications” — this participial phrase implies that the subject of the main clause performed the reviewing. However, the subject of the main clause is “the shortlist of



candidates,” which cannot review applications. The dangling modifier appears in portions (A) and (B) together, but the grammatical fault is structurally created by the subject introduced at the start of portion (B): “the shortlist of candidates was prepared.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in portion (B), where the passive construction places an illogical subject after the active participial phrase. The correct subject should be “the hiring committee.”

Why other portions are acceptable on their own:

- (A): The participial phrase itself is grammatically formed; the problem is what it modifies.
- (C) and (D): These portions are grammatically correct as continuations.

Final Answer: Dangling modifier — “the shortlist” cannot have reviewed applications; subject error is in (B) ⇒ C

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Subject-Verb Agreement in Relative Clause):

The main verb must agree with the actual grammatical subject, not an intervening phrase.

Step 1 — Analyse: The subject of the main clause is “The list” (singular), not “recommendations.” Therefore the main verb should be “is” (singular), not “are.” The relative clause verb “were submitted” is correctly plural because it refers to “recommendations.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) correctly uses “is” as the main verb while retaining “were submitted” in the relative clause.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Changes “were submitted” to “was submitted,” incorrectly making the relative clause singular.
- Option C: Uses “were” as the main verb, retaining the original agreement error.
- Option D: Introduces the wrong verb form “were submitting” in the relative clause.



Final Answer: “The list . . . is currently under review” ⇒ A

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Who vs. Whom): Use “who” as a subject; use “whom” as an object.

Step 1 — Analyse: The original sentence uses “whoever” (correct: it is the subject of “is appointed”) and then “whom” in “regardless of whom the government chooses to nominate” (correct: “whom” is the object of “chooses”).

Step 2 — Apply: The original sentence is actually grammatically correct. Among the options, option (D) reproduces the original sentence without introducing any new errors.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Changes “whoever” to “whomever” — incorrect because it is the subject of “is appointed.”
- Option B: Changes “whom” to “who” in the second clause — incorrect because “whom” is an object there.
- Option C: Omits the article “the” before “government,” creating an ungrammatical phrase.

Final Answer: Original sentence is correct; option (D) restates it accurately ⇒ D

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Misplaced Modifier): A modifying phrase must be placed immediately next to the noun it modifies.

Step 1 — Analyse: In the original, “Covered in mud and exhausted from the trek” modifies the nearest noun — “the hostel receptionist” — implying the receptionist was covered in mud. In fact, the hikers were muddy. The modifier must be repositioned to follow the correct noun.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) correctly places the modifier as a relative clause after



“hikers”: “the returning hikers, who were covered in mud and exhausted from the trek.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Changes the meaning entirely (receptionist is handed towels by hikers).
- Option C: Makes hikers hand towels to the receptionist — factually inverted.
- Option D: Uses passive voice with the modifier still dangling; logically unclear.

Final Answer: Move modifier to follow “returning hikers” ⇒ **B**

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Gerund vs. Infinitive): After “encourage someone,” use the infinitive (to + base verb), not the gerund (-ing).

Step 1 — Analyse: The original reads “encourages its employees to avoiding,” which incorrectly pairs “to” with the gerund “avoiding.” The correct structure is “encourage someone to [base verb].”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) correctly uses “to avoid ...and to opt” — both infinitives in parallel.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Uses gerunds “avoiding ...opting” without “to,” breaking the expected structure after “encourage.”
- Option B: Uses the past tense “avoided” — grammatically incorrect.
- Option D: Changes “encourages” to “encourage” (subject-verb disagreement) and retains the gerund error.

Final Answer: “To avoid ...and to opt” (parallel infinitives) ⇒ **C**

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



Q46.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction (Incorrect Comparative): “More better” is a double comparative and is grammatically incorrect.

Step 1 — Analyse: “Better” is already the comparative of “good.” Adding “more” creates a double comparative (“more better”), which is non-standard and incorrect. The correct form is simply “better.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) removes “more” and uses only “better,” which is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “More good” is also incorrect; “better” is the proper comparative, not “more good.”
- Option C: “Most better” is a double superlative error; should be “best.”
- Option D: “Better more than” is grammatically incoherent.

Final Answer: “Better than” (correct comparative) ⇒ A

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The completing sentence must follow logically from the paragraph’s argument, maintain its tone, and provide a natural conclusion.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph describes a positive trend: resurgence in library use, diverse programming, and government investment. The conclusion should affirm this positive trajectory with a forward-looking, optimistic statement.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) — “renewed engagement suggests that, with purposeful investment, libraries can reclaim their role as vibrant community learning hubs” — provides a logical, optimistic, and tonally consistent conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Introduces bookstore opposition, which is unrelated to the paragraph’s focus.
- Option B: Suggests restricting libraries to physical books, contradicting the paragraph’s theme of expanded digital services.



- Option D: Recommends privatisation, which contradicts the government investment narrative in the paragraph.

Final Answer: Libraries can reclaim their role as community learning hubs ⇒ C

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The final sentence must draw a consequential conclusion from the research findings described.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph explains that behavioural economics has proven humans make predictable errors and that these findings have reshaped public policy. The natural conclusion should describe how policymakers now apply these insights.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) — governments use “nudge” strategies through choice architecture to guide beneficial decisions — is the direct policy application of behavioural economics, and is well-established in the academic and public-policy literature.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Contradicts the passage by claiming behavioural biases can be eliminated through education; the field does not claim this.
- Option C: The passage explicitly says findings have “reshaped public policy in education, health, and savings” — not just advertising.
- Option D: A claim about corporate funding is unsupported and irrelevant to the paragraph’s argument.

Final Answer: Governments use nudge strategies from choice architecture ⇒ A

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



Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The concluding sentence must follow from the injustice described and maintain the social-justice framing.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph establishes that vulnerable communities bear the greatest climate burden despite contributing the least emissions, framing this as a social justice issue. The conclusion should address the response to this inequity — specifically, what this injustice has motivated.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) — calls for loss-and-damage mechanisms and climate reparations holding high-emission nations accountable — directly responds to the inequity described and is the logical conclusion of the social-justice framing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Increased coal production contradicts the climate-justice argument entirely.
- Option B: Claiming technology will automatically compensate is not supported by the paragraph's critical tone.
- Option C: Claiming climate change has no impact on migration directly contradicts established evidence and the paragraph's premise.

Final Answer: Loss-and-damage mechanisms and climate reparations ⇒ D

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The final sentence must productively channel the paragraph's insights toward a constructive application.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph establishes that peer pressure affects adults, is amplified by social media, and drives conformity. A constructive conclusion should explain how understanding these dynamics can be applied positively — not prescribe avoidance (which is extreme) or misrepresent the research.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) — understanding these dynamics helps design public-health campaigns, financial-literacy programmes, and civic-engagement initiatives that harness positive social norms — is analytically sound and tonally consistent.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: A blanket recommendation to deactivate social media accounts is an extreme overreaction not supported by the paragraph.
- Option C: Claiming peer pressure is “entirely benign” after age 25 contradicts the paragraph’s evidence.
- Option D: Claiming algorithms have “successfully eliminated” conformity bias is factually unsupported and contradicts the paragraph’s argument.

Final Answer: Understanding peer-pressure dynamics aids design of positive social-norm initiatives ⇒ B

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



Answer Key

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

