

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 3

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.

Ancient libraries were far more than mere repositories of scrolls; they were thriving intellectual nerve centres that shaped civilisations. The Library of Alexandria, founded in the third century BCE under Ptolemy I, amassed over half a million papyrus scrolls and attracted polymaths from across the Mediterranean world. Its eventual destruction—through a series of fires and political upheavals—represents one of history’s most lamented losses of collective knowledge. Equally illustrious were the universities at Nalanda and Takshasila on the Indian sub-continent. Nalanda, which flourished between the fifth and twelfth centuries CE, housed thousands of manuscripts on philosophy, medicine, and astronomy, drawing scholars from China, Korea, and Central Asia. Takshasila, older still, is considered one of the earliest centres of higher learning in recorded history. The devastating raids that erased these institutions remind us how fragile accumulated wisdom can be. Yet the spirit of preservation endures. Contemporary initiatives such as the European digital archive Europeana and India’s own Digital Library of India now digitise rare manuscripts, making them accessible to anyone with an internet connection. These projects honour the custodial legacy of the ancient world while insulating humanity’s textual heritage against future calamity.

- Q1.** Which of the following best captures the central idea of the passage?
- (A) Ancient libraries were vibrant intellectual centres whose spirit of knowledge preservation continues in modern digital archiving efforts.
 - (B) The destruction of the Library of Alexandria was the greatest cultural catastrophe in human history.
 - (C) Modern technology has completely replaced the functions once served by ancient libraries.
 - (D) Nalanda and Takshasila were superior to the Library of Alexandria in scope and learning.
- Q2.** According to the passage, which institution attracted scholars from China, Korea, and Central Asia?
- (A) The Library of Alexandria



- (B) Takshasila
- (C) Europeana
- (D) Nalanda

Q3. As used in the passage, the word “*custodial*” most nearly means:

- (A) administrative
- (B) protective and caretaking
- (C) financial
- (D) scholarly

Q4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about ancient libraries?

- (A) They were exclusively restricted to royal patrons and high-ranking clergy.
- (B) Their destruction was always the result of deliberate political decisions.
- (C) The loss of these libraries was caused by a combination of accidental and deliberate events.
- (D) Modern digital archives have already recovered all the texts that were lost.

Q5. The primary purpose of the author in writing this passage is to:

- (A) illustrate the enduring human impulse to preserve knowledge, from ancient libraries to modern digital archives.
- (B) argue that governments must fund digital archiving projects more generously.
- (C) compare the relative merits of Greek and Indian systems of higher education.
- (D) warn that contemporary knowledge repositories are as vulnerable as ancient libraries.



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

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

India has emerged as a global hub for wellness tourism, with yoga retreats drawing thousands of international visitors each year. Rishikesh, perched along the sacred Ganges in Uttarakhand, has long been called the “Yoga Capital of the World,” offering immersive residential programmes that combine asana practice with meditation and Vedic philosophy. Mysore in Karnataka attracts dedicated practitioners of Ashtanga yoga who travel specifically to study at traditional shalas. Meanwhile, Kerala’s network of Ayurveda centres provides holistic healing packages that complement yoga with herbal therapies.

The economic benefits for local communities are significant: yoga tourism sustains thousands of instructors, guesthouses, organic cafes, and artisan vendors. Recognising this potential, the Indian government has woven wellness tourism into its “Incredible India” campaign and introduced a formal Yoga Certification Programme to standardise instructor training nationwide.

However, the rapid commercialisation of yoga raises legitimate concerns. Some critics argue that packaging ancient spiritual practices as luxury spa experiences strips them of cultural depth and authenticity. The tension between accessibility and integrity remains an unresolved challenge for policymakers and practitioners alike.

- Q6.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Rishikesh is the only destination in India that offers authentic yoga experiences to international tourists.
 - (B) The Indian government’s Incredible India campaign has single-handedly transformed yoga into a global industry.
 - (C) Yoga tourism is economically insignificant compared to other forms of travel in India.
 - (D) While yoga tourism brings economic benefits and government support to India, it also faces concerns about commercialisation diluting authenticity.
- Q7.** According to the passage, practitioners of Ashtanga yoga travel specifically to which Indian city to study at traditional shalas?



- (A) Rishikesh
- (B) Mysore
- (C) Thiruvananthapuram
- (D) New Delhi

Q8. What concern does the author explicitly raise about the growth of yoga tourism?

- (A) Commercialisation may strip yoga of its cultural depth and spiritual authenticity.
- (B) Local communities are not receiving a fair share of the revenues generated.
- (C) The government's Yoga Certification Programme is too difficult for foreign instructors.
- (D) International tourists are causing environmental damage at sacred sites.

Q9. As used in the passage, the word "*holistic*" most nearly means:

- (A) medicinal
- (B) religious
- (C) addressing the whole person rather than isolated symptoms
- (D) scientifically validated

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

- (A) The Indian government opposes any commercialisation of yoga.
- (B) Mysore has more international visitors than Rishikesh.
- (C) Yoga certification programmes will soon be mandatory for all Indian instructors.
- (D) Balancing economic growth with cultural preservation is a continuing challenge for India's yoga tourism sector.



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

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

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has evolved from a voluntary gesture of goodwill into a legally mandated corporate obligation in India. The Companies Act of 2013, specifically Section 135, requires every company meeting prescribed thresholds of net worth, turnover, or net profit to spend at least two percent of its average net profit of the preceding three years on CSR activities. India became one of the first countries in the world to legislate CSR expenditure, signalling a decisive shift in how the state views the social contract between business and society.

Permissible CSR domains are broad: they include education, healthcare, environmental sustainability, women's empowerment, rural development, and disaster relief. Large conglomerates have channelled funds into building schools, equipping hospitals, and planting forests. Tata Trusts, for instance, have a century-long tradition of community service that predates the legal mandate, while Hindustan Unilever's Project Shakti has trained over a million rural women as micro-entrepreneurs, demonstrating that CSR can simultaneously serve business interests and social objectives.

Yet critics question whether compliance-driven CSR generates genuine, lasting impact. When companies treat the two-percent rule as a tax to be minimised rather than an opportunity to be seized, spending is often directed towards low-effort initiatives that are easily auditable but lack transformative potential. This "checkbox" mentality stands in stark contrast to the shared-value framework articulated by Michael Porter and Mark Kramer, who argue that companies create the most durable competitive advantage when they align their core business activities with societal needs—generating profit and social good simultaneously rather than offsetting one against the other.

The emergence of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investing signals that capital markets are beginning to reward companies that internalise social responsibility. Institutional investors now scrutinise ESG scores alongside traditional financial metrics, nudging boards towards more authentic engagement with sustainability. Whether mandatory CSR evolves into genuine shared value or remains a compliance exercise will ultimately depend on the quality of corporate leadership and the effectiveness of regulatory oversight.

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



- (A) India's Companies Act of 2013 was a mistake because it reduced CSR to a mechanical compliance exercise.
- (B) Tata Trusts and HUL Project Shakti are the only genuinely effective CSR programmes in India.
- (C) India's mandatory CSR framework has created significant social activity, but its long-term impact depends on whether companies move beyond compliance towards authentic shared-value creation.
- (D) ESG investing has already transformed corporate behaviour and made traditional CSR irrelevant.

Q12. According to the passage, what does Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 require eligible companies to spend on CSR activities?

- (A) At least two percent of the average net profit of the preceding three years.
- (B) At least five percent of annual revenue.
- (C) A fixed sum determined by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs each year.
- (D) Two percent of total assets as reported in the balance sheet.

Q13. As used in the passage, the word “*internalise*” (in the context of ESG investing) most nearly means:

- (A) to report publicly
- (B) to delegate to a subsidiary
- (C) to outsource to a specialist agency
- (D) to genuinely absorb and integrate into core operations

Q14. Which CSR initiative mentioned in the passage trained over a million rural women as micro-entrepreneurs?

- (A) Tata Trusts' community healthcare programme
- (B) Hindustan Unilever's Project Shakti



- (C) The Digital India initiative
- (D) Porter and Kramer's shared-value fund

Q15. What can be inferred about companies that treat the two-percent CSR rule as a “tax to be minimised”?

- (A) They are likely to face immediate legal penalties under the Companies Act.
- (B) They tend to invest more heavily in environmental projects than in education.
- (C) Their CSR activities may be auditable but are unlikely to create meaningful or lasting social change.
- (D) They generally outperform companies with voluntary CSR programmes in financial metrics.

Q16. Which of the following best describes the author's stance towards mandatory CSR in India?

- (A) Strongly opposed, believing the government should not interfere in corporate philanthropy.
- (B) Wholly supportive, viewing the two-percent rule as a complete solution to social inequality.
- (C) Indifferent, presenting facts without any evaluative commentary.
- (D) Cautiously optimistic, acknowledging the law's significance while noting the risk of superficial compliance.

Q17. What can be inferred about the shared-value framework proposed by Porter and Kramer?

- (A) It holds that companies achieve the strongest competitive advantage when social benefit and business profitability are pursued together, not traded off against each other.
- (B) It argues that social responsibility should be entirely voluntary and free from regulatory oversight.



- (C) It suggests that companies should donate all profits above a fixed threshold to charitable causes.
- (D) It was developed specifically to respond to India's Companies Act of 2013.

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

- (A) celebratory and uncritical
- (B) analytical and balanced
- (C) pessimistic and dismissive
- (D) polemical and one-sided

Q19. Based on the passage, which of the following developments would most logically strengthen the impact of India's CSR framework?

- (A) Reducing the mandatory spending threshold from two percent to one percent to ease corporate burden.
- (B) Abolishing the legal mandate and returning CSR to a purely voluntary basis.
- (C) Improving regulatory oversight and encouraging companies to align CSR spending with their core business competencies.
- (D) Restricting all CSR activity to government-approved non-governmental organisations.

Q20. Which of the following statements, if true, would most weaken the claim that ESG investing is transforming corporate behaviour?

- (A) Several leading Indian corporations have voluntarily exceeded the two-percent CSR threshold.
- (B) Porter and Kramer's shared-value framework has been adopted by business schools globally.
- (C) The Indian government has announced stricter penalties for CSR non-compliance.



- (D) Studies show that many companies improve their ESG scores primarily through better reporting rather than substantive changes in operations.

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

P. Digital streaming platforms have introduced ragas and thumris to younger audiences who might never have attended a traditional concert.

Q. Yet purists caution that algorithmically curated playlists cannot replicate the guru-shishya bond that transmits nuance across generations.

R. Indian classical music, long feared to be receding into elite drawing rooms, is experiencing an unexpected popular resurgence.

S. The challenge, therefore, is to harness technology's reach without sacrificing the depth that makes classical music transformative.

(A) P–R–Q–S

(B) R–P–Q–S

(C) Q–R–P–S

(D) S–P–R–Q

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

P. Central banks respond by raising interest rates, which makes borrowing more expensive and slows consumer spending.

Q. Inflation, at its core, is a sustained rise in the general price level that reduces the real value of money.

R. As prices climb, households find that the same income buys fewer goods and services, squeezing living standards.

S. While this monetary tightening can tame inflation, it also risks slowing economic growth—a delicate trade-off for policymakers.

(A) R–Q–P–S

(B) P–Q–R–S

(C) Q–P–R–S



(D) Q–R–P–S

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

P. If the historical data used to train these systems reflects past discrimination, the algorithm will perpetuate rather than eliminate bias.

Q. Transparency and independent auditing of AI hiring tools are therefore essential safeguards for job seekers.

R. Artificial intelligence is increasingly being deployed by companies to screen resumes and rank candidates for employment.

S. Proponents argue that AI removes human subjectivity, but critics highlight a fundamental flaw in data-driven recruitment.

(A) R–S–P–Q

(B) P–R–S–Q

(C) S–R–Q–P

(D) Q–P–S–R

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

P. Traditional methods such as stepwells, check dams, and johads have proven effective in recharging groundwater in semi-arid landscapes.

Q. Community ownership of these structures is critical: when local people manage and maintain them, the systems last for generations.

R. Drought-prone regions across India face a deepening water crisis driven by erratic monsoons and over-extraction of groundwater.

S. Reviving indigenous water harvesting techniques, rather than relying solely on large infrastructure projects, offers a sustainable path forward.

(A) P–R–Q–S

(B) S–P–R–Q

(C) R–S–P–Q

(D) Q–R–P–S



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

P. Consumers benefit from lower upfront costs and the flexibility to cancel, while businesses gain predictable recurring revenue.

Q. The subscription economy has reshaped industries from software and media to groceries and personal care.

R. However, the proliferation of subscriptions has also created “subscription fatigue,” as households struggle to track and manage multiple monthly charges.

S. Companies must therefore focus on delivering continuous value rather than relying on inertia and cancellation friction to retain subscribers.

(A) S–Q–P–R

(B) Q–P–R–S

(C) R–P–Q–S

(D) P–S–Q–R

Q26. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

Neither the director nor the board members _____ aware of the financial irregularities until the audit report was submitted.

(A) was

(B) has been

(C) is

(D) were

Q27. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

The new economic policy is expected to _____ millions of small businesses across the country.

(A) affect

(B) effect

(C) infect

(D) afflict



Q28. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

The safety committee has decided to _____ the series of accidents that occurred at the construction site last month.

- (A) look up
- (B) look after
- (C) look into
- (D) look out

Q29. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

If you are serious about improving your vocabulary, you _____ read widely and keep a personal word journal.

- (A) must
- (B) should
- (C) might
- (D) would

Q30. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

There is _____ time left before the submission deadline, so please finalise your report immediately.

- (A) few
- (B) a few
- (C) a little
- (D) little

Q31. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

_____ the managing director _____ the chief financial officer was present at the emergency board meeting.

- (A) Either ... or



- (B) Neither . . . nor
- (C) Both . . . and
- (D) Not only . . . but also

Q32. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence:

The professor _____ the students that the final examination would cover all chapters discussed during the semester.

- (A) said
- (B) spoke
- (C) told
- (D) talked

Q33. Choose the word closest in meaning to **PRAGMATIC**:

- (A) idealistic
- (B) impulsive
- (C) theoretical
- (D) practical

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

- (A) timid
- (B) assertive
- (C) indifferent
- (D) reserved

Q35. Choose the word closest in meaning to **VEHEMENT**:

- (A) fervent
- (B) subdued
- (C) reluctant



(D) deliberate

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

(A) reticent

(B) brooding

(C) loquacious

(D) melancholic

Q37. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) Having submitted the project report, (B) the committee were impressed
(C) by the thoroughness (D) of the analysis.

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q38. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) The new manager (B) decided to take (C) the struggling department
(D) under his wings.

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q39. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) She insisted to (B) attend the conference (C) despite her (D) prior commitment.

(A) A

(B) B



(C) C

(D) D

Q40. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) Of all the candidates (B) interviewed for the position, (C) she was the most ta
(D) and the most experienced.

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q41. Identify the underlined portion containing a grammatical error:

(A) The principal announced (B) that each students (C) must submit (D) a signed

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) D

Q42. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence:

The new policy was announced the minister at a press conference yesterday.

(A) was announced to the minister

(B) has been announced the minister

(C) is announced by the minister

(D) was announced by the minister

Q43. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence:



By the time the rescue team arrived, the flood victims waited for more than six hours.

- (A) had been waiting
- (B) have waited
- (C) were waiting
- (D) will have waited

Q44. Choose the option that best corrects the following sentence:

Riya told Meena that she had been selected for the national team.

- (A) Riya told to Meena that she had been selected for the national team.
- (B) Riya has told Meena that she would have been selected for the national team.
- (C) Riya informed Meena that Riya herself had been selected for the national team.
- (D) Riya told Meena that she, Meena, might be selected for the national team.

Q45. Choose the option that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence:

The committee submitted it's final recommendations to the board last Friday.

- (A) its'
- (B) its
- (C) their
- (D) it is

Q46. Choose the option that correctly completes the sentence with an appropriate question tag:

She has never visited the National Museum before, _____?



- (A) hasn't she
- (B) didn't she
- (C) isn't she
- (D) has she

Q47. Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph:

Quantum computing exploits the principles of superposition and entanglement to perform calculations that would take classical computers millennia to complete. Unlike classical bits, which exist in a state of either 0 or 1, quantum bits—or qubits—can exist in both states simultaneously. This property allows quantum computers to evaluate vast numbers of possibilities in parallel. _____

- (A) Consequently, industries such as cryptography, drug discovery, and materials science stand to be transformed once scalable quantum systems become commercially viable.
- (B) However, most scientists agree that classical computers will always be faster for routine office tasks.
- (C) The first quantum computer was built in the 1940s by a team of American and British researchers.
- (D) Quantum computing is therefore of interest only to theoretical physicists and has no practical applications.

Q48. Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph:

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to the network of everyday physical objects embedded with sensors, software, and connectivity that enables them to collect and exchange data. Smart thermostats, wearable health monitors, and connected industrial machinery are all examples of IoT devices. The proliferation of IoT technology is generating unprecedented volumes of real-time data. _____

- (A) This suggests that traditional radio broadcasting will soon become obsolete due to digital competition.



- (B) Despite this, most manufacturers continue to produce devices without any connectivity features whatsoever.
- (C) Harnessing this data through advanced analytics and artificial intelligence has become a strategic imperative for businesses seeking competitive advantage.
- (D) The Internet of Things is primarily used by governments to monitor citizen behaviour.

Q49. Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph:

Gene-editing technology CRISPR-Cas9 has enabled scientists to modify DNA sequences with a precision previously unimaginable. In agriculture, CRISPR has been used to develop crop varieties resistant to drought and disease. In medicine, early clinical trials suggest its potential to treat genetic disorders such as sickle cell anaemia. _____

- (A) Nevertheless, CRISPR has already been declared illegal in more than fifty countries due to widespread public opposition.
- (B) Yet the technology also raises profound ethical questions about the limits of human intervention in the genetic blueprint of life.
- (C) Because of CRISPR, all infectious diseases are expected to be eradicated within the next decade.
- (D) Scientists have therefore concluded that further research into genetics is unnecessary.

Q50. Choose the sentence that best completes the paragraph:

Autonomous vehicles (AVs) use a combination of LiDAR sensors, cameras, radar, and artificial intelligence to navigate roads without human input. Proponents argue that AVs will dramatically reduce accidents caused by human error, which accounts for over ninety percent of road fatalities globally. They also promise efficiency gains in logistics and urban mobility. _____

- (A) It is therefore clear that all private car ownership will be eliminated within the next five years.



- (B) However, the internal combustion engine remains the preferred power source for all autonomous vehicles currently on the road.
- (C) Regulators worldwide have already granted full permission for autonomous vehicles to operate without any restrictions.
- (D) Nevertheless, significant challenges around regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and public trust must be resolved before AVs can achieve widespread adoption.



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

Concept — RC Main Idea: The central idea unifies all the major threads of the passage into a single, inclusive statement.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage discusses ancient libraries as intellectual hubs, their destruction, and how modern digital archives continue their legacy. All parts connect through the theme of preserving knowledge.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) captures both halves—the ancient intellectual centres and the modern digital continuation—making it the most comprehensive answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Too narrow; it focuses only on Alexandria and claims it was the “greatest” catastrophe, a superlative not supported by the passage.
- Option (C): Extreme and contradicted by the passage, which says digital archives “carry forward” the tradition, not replace it.
- Option (D): The passage does not compare the two institutions; it treats them as complementary examples.

Final Answer: Ancient libraries as intellectual centres whose preservation spirit lives in modern digital archives ⇒ A

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

Q2.**Solution**

Concept — RC Specific Detail: Locate the exact sentence in the passage that names the scholars and the institution.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states: “Nalanda . . . drawing scholars from China, Korea, and Central Asia.”

Step 2 — Apply: The passage explicitly names Nalanda as the institution that attracted scholars from those regions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Alexandria attracted polymaths from across the Mediterranean, not from China or Korea.



- Option (B): Takshasila is described as one of the earliest centres of learning; no mention of scholars from those specific regions.
- Option (C): Europeana is a modern European digital archive, not an ancient institution.

Final Answer: Nalanda drew scholars from China, Korea, and Central Asia ⇒ D

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — RC Vocabulary in Context: Determine meaning by examining the word's grammatical role and the surrounding idea.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says digital archives “honour the custodial legacy of the ancient world.” The ancient world’s “legacy” here refers to its role as guardian and caretaker of texts.

Step 2 — Apply: “Custodial” derives from “custodian” (a keeper or guardian). In this context it means protective and caretaking.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Administrative relates to management but misses the protective dimension.
- Option (C): Financial is entirely unrelated to the context.
- Option (D): Scholarly means related to learning; the passage is referring to the guarding role, not the academic role.

Final Answer: Custodial means protective and caretaking ⇒ B

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — RC Inference: An inference must be logically supported by the passage without overstating or contradicting it.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage mentions “a series of fires and political upheavals” destroyed Alexandria—implying both accidental events (fires) and deliberate ones (political upheavals).



Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) correctly infers that the destruction involved a combination of accidental and deliberate causes, consistent with the phrase “series of fires and political upheavals.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage says libraries “attracted scholars,” implying broad access, not restriction to elites only.
- Option (B): “Always” is an absolute; the passage names fires (potentially accidental) alongside political acts.
- Option (D): The passage says digital archives make manuscripts accessible; it does not claim all lost texts have been recovered.

Final Answer: Destruction resulted from both accidental and deliberate events ⇒

C

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — RC Author’s Purpose: Identify why the author wrote the passage by examining its overall structure and concluding message.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage opens with ancient libraries, describes their destruction, and ends with modern digital archives continuing the tradition. The structure moves from past to present with an affirmative conclusion.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) reflects this arc—the enduring human impulse to preserve knowledge—and captures both the historical and the contemporary dimension.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): No funding argument is made in the passage.
- Option (C): The passage does not compare Greek and Indian education systems; it mentions them as parallel examples.
- Option (D): The passage ends on a positive note about digital preservation, not a warning about current vulnerability.

Final Answer: Author’s purpose is to illustrate the enduring human impulse to preserve knowledge ⇒ A

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — RC Main Idea: The main idea must encompass all major points: economic benefits, government support, and the concern about commercialisation.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage covers the rise of yoga tourism (economic benefit), government support (Incredible India, Yoga Certification), and the caveat about commercialisation diluting authenticity.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) is the only statement that includes all three elements: economic benefits, government support, and the concern about authenticity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Only destination” is an extreme claim; the passage also mentions Mysore and Kerala.
- Option (B): “Single-handedly” is an overstatement; the passage presents government promotion as one of several factors.
- Option (C): The passage explicitly states that yoga tourism sustains thousands of livelihoods, contradicting this option.

Final Answer: Yoga tourism brings economic benefits and government support but faces commercialisation concerns ⇒ **D**

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — RC Specific Detail: Locate the exact sentence naming the city and the yoga style.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states: “Mysore in Karnataka attracts dedicated practitioners of Ashtanga yoga who travel specifically to study at traditional shalas.”

Step 2 — Apply: Mysore is explicitly named as the destination for Ashtanga practitioners.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Rishikesh is described in relation to general yoga retreats and Vedic philosophy, not Ashtanga specifically.



- Option (C): Thiruvananthapuram is not mentioned in the passage; Kerala's Ayurveda centres are mentioned but not this city by name.
- Option (D): New Delhi is not mentioned in the passage at all.

Final Answer: Ashtanga practitioners travel specifically to Mysore ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — RC Author's Concern: Identify what the author explicitly flags as a problem or reservation in the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The final paragraph states: "Some critics argue that packaging ancient spiritual practices as luxury spa experiences strips them of cultural depth and authenticity."

Step 2 — Apply: This directly corresponds to Option (A)—commercialisation stripping yoga of its cultural depth and authenticity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Revenue distribution among communities is not raised as a concern.
- Option (C): The Yoga Certification Programme is described as a positive government initiative; difficulty for foreign instructors is not mentioned.
- Option (D): Environmental damage is not discussed in the passage.

Final Answer: Commercialisation may strip yoga of cultural depth and spiritual authenticity ⇒ **A**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — RC Vocabulary in Context: Determine meaning from context and word roots.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says Kerala's Ayurveda centres provide "holistic healing packages that complement yoga with herbal therapies." The packages combine yoga and herbal therapies to treat the whole person.



Step 2 — Apply: “Holistic” means addressing the complete well-being of a person rather than treating a single symptom in isolation. Option (C) captures this accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Medicinal” is too narrow; holistic goes beyond purely medicinal treatment.
- Option (B): “Religious” is not implied by holistic; the context is wellness, not spirituality specifically.
- Option (D): “Scientifically validated” is an external concept not suggested by the word holistic in this context.

Final Answer: Holistic means addressing the whole person rather than isolated symptoms ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — RC Inference: A valid inference follows logically from the passage without introducing unsupported claims.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage ends by saying “the tension between accessibility and integrity remains an unresolved challenge for policymakers and practitioners alike.” This signals that the balancing act is ongoing.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) correctly captures this inference: balancing economic growth with cultural preservation is a continuing challenge.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The government is actively promoting yoga tourism, not opposing commercialisation entirely.
- Option (B): No comparison of visitor numbers between Mysore and Rishikesh is made.
- Option (C): The passage mentions a Yoga Certification Programme but does not say it will become mandatory.

Final Answer: Balancing economic growth with cultural preservation is a continuing challenge ⇒

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — RC Central Argument: The main idea must encompass the legal mandate, examples of effective CSR, the compliance critique, and the shared-value alternative.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage describes India's mandatory CSR law, gives examples of good practice, critiques the "checkbox mentality," and points towards the shared-value model and ESG investing as the future direction.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) is the only statement that acknowledges both the significance of the legal framework and the need to move beyond compliance—mirroring the passage's balanced structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage does not call the law a mistake; it acknowledges it as a "decisive shift."
- Option (B): The passage presents Tata Trusts and HUL as examples, not as the only effective programmes globally.
- Option (D): The passage says ESG is an emerging signal, not that it has already made CSR irrelevant.

Final Answer: Mandatory CSR is significant but impact depends on moving beyond compliance ⇒

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — RC Specific Detail: Locate the exact statutory requirement described in the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states: "to spend at least two percent of its average net profit of the preceding three years on CSR activities."

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) reproduces this statutory requirement exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Five percent of revenue is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.



- Option (C): The passage does not mention any annual determination by a ministry.
- Option (D): Two percent of total assets is a different accounting measure and is not stated in the passage.

Final Answer: At least two percent of average net profit of the preceding three years ⇒

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — RC Vocabulary in Context: The word “internalise” is used in the context of companies incorporating social responsibility into their core operations.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says institutional investors are “nudging boards towards more authentic engagement,” implying that internalising means more than surface-level compliance—it means genuinely absorbing these values into the way the company operates.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D)—to genuinely absorb and integrate into core operations—best reflects this meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Report publicly” describes disclosure, not internalisation.
- Option (B): “Delegate to a subsidiary” implies externalising, which is the opposite of internalising.
- Option (C): Outsourcing contradicts the idea of genuine integration into the company’s own behaviour.

Final Answer: Internalise means to genuinely absorb and integrate into core operations ⇒

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — RC Specific Detail: Locate the initiative and the number mentioned in the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage states: “Hindustan Unilever’s Project Shakti has trained over a million rural women as micro-entrepreneurs.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B) correctly identifies Project Shakti by Hindustan Unilever.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Tata Trusts are mentioned for their century-long community service tradition, not for training a million women.
- Option (C): Digital India is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option (D): Porter and Kramer proposed a framework; they did not operate a CSR fund.

Final Answer: Hindustan Unilever’s Project Shakti trained over a million rural women ⇒ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — RC Inference: Infer the logical consequence of the behaviour described in the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says companies that treat CSR as a “tax to be minimised” direct spending towards “low-effort initiatives that are easily auditable but lack transformative potential.”

Step 2 — Apply: This directly implies that their activities, while auditable (meeting legal scrutiny), are unlikely to create meaningful or lasting change—matching Option (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The passage mentions penalties as a policy question in the last paragraph, but does not say compliance-minimisers face “immediate” penalties.



- Option (B): No specific sectoral preference (environment vs. education) is attributed to these companies.
- Option (D): The passage does not compare financial performance between voluntary and mandatory CSR companies.

Final Answer: Compliance-minimising CSR is auditable but unlikely to create meaningful change ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — RC Author's Stance: Determine the author's attitude by examining evaluative language and the overall tone.

Step 1 — Analyse: The author describes the 2013 law as a “decisive shift” (positive), acknowledges examples of good CSR (positive), but also flags the “checkbox mentality” as a risk (cautionary). The final paragraph raises both opportunity and uncertainty.

Step 2 — Apply: This balanced, nuanced posture—acknowledging significance while noting risks—is best described as cautiously optimistic (Option D).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): The author does not oppose the law; they call it a “decisive shift.”
- Option (B): The author raises the compliance critique, showing the law is not viewed as a complete solution.
- Option (C): The author clearly evaluates and judges throughout the passage, so “indifferent” is incorrect.

Final Answer: Author is cautiously optimistic—acknowledges the law's significance while noting compliance risks ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — RC Inference about Shared Value: Apply the passage's description of Porter and Kramer's framework to evaluate each option.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage says Porter and Kramer argue that companies “create the most durable competitive advantage when they align their core business activities with societal needs—generating profit and social good simultaneously rather than offsetting one against the other.”

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) accurately restates this: companies achieve the strongest competitive advantage when social benefit and profitability are pursued together, not traded off.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): The framework does not argue against regulation; it argues for aligning business with society.
- Option (C): Donating all profits above a threshold is a philanthropic model, opposite to shared value.
- Option (D): Porter and Kramer published their framework in 2011 in Harvard Business Review—predating India's 2013 Act and developed independently.

Final Answer: Shared value means pursuing social benefit and profitability together, not trading one off against the other ⇒ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — RC Tone: Identify the predominant emotional and intellectual register of the passage.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage presents facts (the law, examples, ESG trends), acknowledges both benefits and limitations, and includes both supportive and critical perspectives without becoming polemical or despairing.

Step 2 — Apply: This measured, even-handed examination of multiple viewpoints is characteristic of an analytical and balanced tone—Option (B).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A): The passage is not celebratory; it raises genuine concerns about compliance.
- Option (C): The passage acknowledges positive developments (Tata Trusts, HUL, ESG), so pessimistic is inaccurate.
- Option (D): Polemical implies one-sided argument; the passage carefully presents multiple perspectives.

Final Answer: Tone is analytical and balanced $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — RC Logical Extension: Identify which development is most consistent with the passage's prescriptive direction.

Step 1 — Analyse: The passage argues that (a) compliance mentality is the problem and (b) shared value (aligning business with social needs) and stronger ESG accountability are the solution.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C)—improving regulatory oversight and encouraging alignment of CSR with core business competencies—directly addresses both the compliance gap and the shared-value aspiration.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Reducing the threshold weakens the mandate; the passage does not suggest this.
- Option (B): Abolishing the mandate contradicts the passage, which calls the law a “decisive shift.”
- Option (D): Restricting to government-approved NGOs adds bureaucracy without addressing the core shared-value argument.

Final Answer: Improving regulatory oversight and aligning CSR with core business competencies strengthens impact $\Rightarrow$ C

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — RC Critical Analysis (Weakening): Find the statement that undermines the specific claim that ESG investing is transforming corporate behaviour.

Step 1 — Analyse: The claim is that ESG investing is nudging boards towards more authentic engagement with sustainability. To weaken this, we need evidence that ESG is not changing actual behaviour but only appearances.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) states that companies improve ESG scores mainly through better reporting, not substantive operational changes. This directly weakens the claim that ESG investing transforms real corporate behaviour.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Companies exceeding the threshold strengthens, not weakens, the idea that CSR and social responsibility frameworks influence behaviour.
- Option (B): Academic adoption of the shared-value framework is irrelevant to whether ESG investing specifically transforms behaviour.
- Option (C): Stricter penalties address the mandatory CSR law, not ESG investment dynamics.

Final Answer: Companies improving ESG scores through better reporting rather than operational change weakens the claim $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Identify the opening sentence, then trace logical connectors and pronoun references to establish order.

Step 1 — Analyse: R introduces the broad topic (classical music's resurgence) and is the natural opener. P provides a specific cause (streaming platforms). Q introduces a counterpoint using "Yet purists caution." S provides the resolution using "therefore."

Step 2 — Apply: The logical sequence is R (topic introduction) $\rightarrow$ P (evidence of resurgence) $\rightarrow$ Q (counter-argument by purists) $\rightarrow$ S (conclusion/resolution). This gives R-P-Q-S.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option (A) P–R–Q–S: Places P before R, but P refers to “younger audiences” which requires the context of a resurgence established in R.
- Option (C) Q–R–P–S: Q starts with “Yet purists caution,” implying a prior positive statement—it cannot open.
- Option (D) S–P–R–Q: S begins with “therefore,” which requires a preceding argument—it cannot open.

Final Answer: R–P–Q–S $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Use definitional, causal, and consequential connectors to establish the correct order.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q defines inflation (natural opener). R explains the immediate effect on households (cause–effect from Q). P describes the central bank response to rising prices (response to R). S states the trade-off of monetary tightening (consequence of P, with “while” signalling the concluding tension).

Step 2 — Apply: Q (definition) $\rightarrow$ R (effect on households) $\rightarrow$ P (central bank response) $\rightarrow$ S (trade-off), giving Q–R–P–S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) R–Q–P–S: R mentions “prices climb” without first defining inflation; Q must precede R.
- Option (B) P–Q–R–S: P discusses central bank response before the problem (inflation) is defined in Q.
- Option (C) Q–P–R–S: Jumps from Q (definition) to P (central bank response) without the intermediate step R (how households are affected first).

Final Answer: Q–R–P–S $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Identify topic sentence, elaboration, critique, and resolution.

Step 1 — Analyse: R introduces the general practice (AI screening candidates)—natural opener. S acknowledges proponents but signals a flaw—pivots from R. P explains the specific flaw (biased training data)—elaborates S's "fundamental flaw." Q proposes the solution (transparency and auditing)—logically concludes.

Step 2 — Apply: R (practice introduced) → S (debate framed) → P (flaw detailed) → Q (safeguard proposed), giving R–S–P–Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) P–R–S–Q: P discusses "historical data" without first establishing that AI is being used for hiring (R).
- Option (C) S–R–Q–P: S cannot open because "proponents argue" requires prior context of what practice is being discussed.
- Option (D) Q–P–S–R: Q proposes safeguards at the start before the problem is even identified.

Final Answer: R–S–P–Q ⇒ A

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Identify the problem–solution–specifics–conclusion structure.

Step 1 — Analyse: R states the problem (deepening water crisis)—natural opener. S proposes the broad solution (reviving indigenous techniques)—logical response to R. P gives specific examples of traditional methods—elaborates S. Q explains the key success condition (community ownership)—completes and concludes the solution chain.

Step 2 — Apply: R (problem) → S (solution) → P (specific methods) → Q (success condition), giving R–S–P–Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) P–R–Q–S: P discusses specific methods before the problem (R) is



introduced.

- Option (B) S–P–R–Q: S proposes a solution before the problem R is stated.
- Option (D) Q–R–P–S: Q discusses community ownership before any method or problem is introduced.

Final Answer: R–S–P–Q $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble: Identify the introduction, benefit, problem, and resolution structure.

Step 1 — Analyse: Q introduces the subscription economy—natural opener. P lists mutual benefits for consumers and businesses—elaborates Q’s positive framing. R introduces a counter-problem (subscription fatigue)—uses “however” signalling contrast with P. S proposes the strategic response—uses “therefore” to conclude logically from R.

Step 2 — Apply: Q (introduction) $\rightarrow$ P (benefits) $\rightarrow$ R (problem with “however”) $\rightarrow$ S (resolution with “therefore”), giving Q–P–R–S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) S–Q–P–R: S opens with “therefore,” which requires a preceding argument.
- Option (C) R–P–Q–S: R discusses fatigue before the subscription economy is even introduced in Q.
- Option (D) P–S–Q–R: P discusses benefits without the subscription economy being defined first (Q).

Final Answer: Q–P–R–S $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Noun-Verb Agreement with “Neither ... nor”: When “neither ... nor” joins two subjects, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it (the proximate agreement rule).

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence is: “Neither the director nor the board members ___ aware...” The subject closer to the verb is “the board members” (plural).

Step 2 — Apply: A plural subject requires the plural past-tense verb “were.” Option (D) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “was”: Singular; agrees with “director” (the farther subject) rather than the nearer “board members.”
- Option (B) “has been”: Present perfect singular; wrong tense and number.
- Option (C) “is”: Present tense singular; incorrect in both tense and number.

Final Answer: “Were” agrees with the nearer plural subject “board members” ⇒

D

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Affect vs. Effect: “Affect” is a verb meaning to influence or have an impact on; “effect” as a verb means to bring about (rare usage). Here the blank requires a verb meaning “to have an impact on.”

Step 1 — Analyse: “The new policy is expected to ___ millions of small businesses.” We need a verb meaning to have an influence on.

Step 2 — Apply: “Affect” (to influence) is the correct verb form. Option (A) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) “effect”: As a verb, it means “to bring into existence” (e.g., effect a change)—semantically wrong here.
- Option (C) “infect”: Means to contaminate with disease; contextually inappropriate.



- Option (D) “afflict”: Means to cause suffering; too negative and specific in connotation.

Final Answer: “Affect” (to influence) is the correct verb ⇒ A

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Phrasal Verb: Choose the phrasal verb that means to investigate or examine in detail.

Step 1 — Analyse: “The safety committee has decided to ___ the series of accidents.” The committee is examining a situation to find the cause—this requires a phrasal verb meaning to investigate.

Step 2 — Apply: “Look into” means to investigate or enquire about. Option (C) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “look up”: Means to search for information in a reference or to improve in status.
- Option (B) “look after”: Means to take care of someone or something.
- Option (D) “look out”: Means to be careful or watch for danger.

Final Answer: “Look into” means to investigate ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Modal Verb for Advice: Select the modal that best conveys a recommendation or suggestion.

Step 1 — Analyse: “If you are serious about improving your vocabulary, you ___ read widely and keep a word journal.” The context is advice or a recommendation, not an obligation or certainty.

Step 2 — Apply: “Should” expresses advice or recommendation—the appropriate modal here. Option (B) is correct.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “must”: Expresses obligation or necessity—too strong for an advisory context.
- Option (C) “might”: Expresses possibility—too weak and tentative for advice.
- Option (D) “would”: Expresses conditionality or preference, not direct advice.

Final Answer: “Should” is the modal for advice ⇒ **B**

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Determiner (Little vs. A Little): “Little” (without article) implies an insufficient or near-zero amount with a negative connotation. “A little” implies a small but sufficient amount.

Step 1 — Analyse: “There is ___ time left before the submission deadline, so please finalise your report immediately.” The instruction to finalise “immediately” implies urgency—meaning the time is critically short (near zero, insufficient).

Step 2 — Apply: “Little” conveys an insufficient, alarmingly small quantity, matching the urgency. Option (D) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “few”: Used with countable nouns; “time” is uncountable.
- Option (B) “a few”: Also used with countable nouns; inapplicable here.
- Option (C) “a little”: Suggests there is some time available, which contradicts the urgency of “immediately.”

Final Answer: “Little” (negative, near-zero amount) fits the urgent context ⇒ **D**

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



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Correlative Conjunction: Match the conjunction pair with the correct meaning and sentence context.

Step 1 — Analyse: “___ the managing director ___ the chief financial officer was present at the emergency board meeting.” The sentence says only one of them was present (singular verb “was”).

Step 2 — Apply: “Either ... or” presents two alternatives (one or the other), and correctly pairs with a singular verb when both subjects are singular. Option (A) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) “Neither ... nor”: Means neither one—would imply no one was present, contradicting the sentence.
- Option (C) “Both ... and”: Means both were present—contradicts the singular verb “was” used for one person.
- Option (D) “Not only ... but also”: Adds emphasis to both elements, implying both were present.

Final Answer: “Either ... or” (one or the other) is correct ⇒ A

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank: Reporting Verb: Choose the verb that correctly introduces indirect speech with a recipient object.

Step 1 — Analyse: “The professor ___ the students that the final examination...” The verb must take a personal object (“the students”) followed by a “that” clause. Only “told” can do this correctly.

Step 2 — Apply: “Tell” (past tense: “told”) requires a direct object + that-clause (“told someone that ...”)—exactly the structure required. Option (C) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “said”: “Said” does not take a personal object directly—one says “said to the students,” not “said the students.”



- Option (B) “spoke”: Takes a preposition (“spoke to the students about”), not a direct object + that-clause.
- Option (D) “talked”: Similarly requires a preposition (“talked to the students about”).

Final Answer: “Told” is the correct reporting verb with a direct object ⇒ C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: PRAGMATIC: “Pragmatic” means dealing with things sensibly and realistically, based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.

Step 1 — Analyse: We need a word that captures the essence of being practical and realistic rather than idealistic or theoretical.

Step 2 — Apply: “Practical” (Option D) most closely matches the meaning of pragmatic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “idealistic”: The direct antonym of pragmatic.
- Option (B) “impulsive”: Means acting without thought—the opposite of the measured, realistic quality of pragmatic.
- Option (C) “theoretical”: Pragmatic is contrasted with theoretical; this is an antonym in context.

Final Answer: PRAGMATIC = practical/realistic ⇒ D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: DIFFIDENT: “Diffident” means modest or lacking confidence in one’s abilities; shy and hesitant.

Step 1 — Analyse: We need the word most opposite to diffident (lack of confidence, shyness).

Step 2 — Apply: “Assertive” (Option B) means confidently self-assured—the direct opposite of diffident.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “timid”: A near synonym of diffident, not an antonym.
- Option (C) “indifferent”: Means lacking interest or concern—unrelated to confidence.
- Option (D) “reserved”: Similar to diffident in meaning—not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of DIFFIDENT = assertive ⇒ B

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: VEHEMENT: “Vehement” means showing strong feeling; forceful, passionate, or intense.

Step 1 — Analyse: We need a word that captures the intensity and passion conveyed by vehement.

Step 2 — Apply: “Fervent” (Option A) means having or displaying a passionate intensity—a close synonym of vehement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) “subdued”: Means quiet or restrained—the opposite of vehement.
- Option (C) “reluctant”: Means unwilling—unrelated to the intensity of vehement.
- Option (D) “deliberate”: Means done with careful thought—suggests composure, not passion.

Final Answer: VEHEMENT = fervent (passionate/forceful) ⇒ A

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



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: TACITURN: “Taciturn” means reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little.

Step 1 — Analyse: We need the word most opposite to taciturn (silent, uncommunicative).

Step 2 — Apply: “Loquacious” (Option C) means tending to talk a great deal—the direct antonym of taciturn.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “reticent”: Means not revealing one’s thoughts freely—a near synonym of taciturn.
- Option (B) “brooding”: Means engaging in deep or gloomy thought—unrelated to talkativeness.
- Option (D) “melancholic”: Means deeply sad or pensive—unrelated to the speaking/silence dimension.

Final Answer: Antonym of TACITURN = loquacious ⇒ C

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: Dangling/Misrelated Participle and Subject Agreement: A participial phrase at the start of a sentence must logically modify the grammatical subject that follows.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence reads: “Having submitted the project report, the committee were impressed by the thoroughness of the analysis.” The participial phrase “Having submitted the project report” implies that the committee submitted the report. However, the intended meaning is that someone else submitted the report and the committee was impressed. The error is in Part (B): “the committee were impressed” creates a dangling modifier where the committee cannot logically be both the submitter and the one impressed.

Step 2 — Apply: Additionally, “committee” as a collective noun takes a singular verb: “the committee was impressed.” Part (B) contains both the dangling modifier issue and the number error.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Having submitted” is grammatically formed correctly as a perfect participle.
- Option (C): “By the thoroughness” is a correct prepositional phrase.
- Option (D): “Of the analysis” is a correct prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error is in Part (B)—the committee were (should be “was”) and the dangling modifier ⇒ **B**

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: Incorrect Word in Idiom: Idiomatic expressions must use the precise words established by convention.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence uses the phrase “take under his wings.” The correct idiom is “take under one’s **wing**” (singular), meaning to mentor or protect someone.

Step 2 — Apply: Part (D) contains the error—“wings” should be “wing.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “The new manager” is correct as a noun phrase.
- Option (B): “Decided to take” is a correctly formed verb phrase.
- Option (C): “The struggling department” is a correct noun phrase.

Final Answer: “Wings” should be “wing” in the idiom “take under one’s wing” ⇒ **D**

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: Incorrect Verb Complementation: “Insist” is followed by “on” + gerund or “that” + clause—not by an infinitive.

Step 1 — Analyse: “She insisted to attend the conference despite her prior commitments.” The verb “insist” cannot be followed by a bare infinitive (“to attend”). The correct construction is either “insisted on attending” or “insisted that she attend.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in Part (A)—“insisted to” is grammatically incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): “Attend the conference” would be correct if the preposition error in (A) were fixed.
- Option (C): “Despite her” is a correct prepositional phrase beginning.
- Option (D): “Prior commitments” is a correct noun phrase.

Final Answer: “Insisted to” should be “insisted on attending” ⇒ A

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: Double Superlative: A superlative must be formed either with “-est” suffix OR with “most,” never both together.

Step 1 — Analyse: The phrase “the most tallest” combines both forms of superlative (“most” + “tallest”), which is redundant and grammatically incorrect.

Step 2 — Apply: The correct form is simply “the tallest.” The error is in Part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “Of all the candidates” is a correct prepositional phrase.
- Option (B): “Interviewed for the position” is a correct past participial phrase.
- Option (D): “The most experienced” is correct because “experienced” forms its superlative with “most” (not “most experiencedest”).

Final Answer: “Most tallest” is a double superlative error—should be “tallest” ⇒

C

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection: Each + Singular Noun: “Each” must be followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

Step 1 — Analyse: The sentence says “each students must submit.” “Each” is a distributive pronoun/adjective that refers to individuals within a group; it must be followed by a singular noun: “each student.”

Step 2 — Apply: The error is in Part (B)—“students” should be the singular “student.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “The principal announced” is a correct subject-verb construction.
- Option (C): “Must submit” is a correct modal verb phrase.
- Option (D): “A signed consent form” is a correct noun phrase with the indefinite article.

Final Answer: “Each students” should be “each student” (singular) ⇒ **B**

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Passive Voice Requires “by” + Agent: In passive constructions, the agent (doer of the action) is introduced by the preposition “by.”

Step 1 — Analyse: “The new policy was announced the minister...” is incorrect because there is no preposition linking “was announced” to “the minister.”

Step 2 — Apply: The correct passive construction is “was announced by the minister.” Option (D) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “was announced to the minister”: Changes the meaning—now the minister is the recipient, not the one who announced.
- Option (B) “has been announced”: Wrong tense (present perfect vs. simple past); still missing “by.”
- Option (C) “is announced by”: Present tense; the sentence uses past tense (“yesterday”).



Final Answer: “Was announced by the minister” is the correct passive form ⇒ D

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Sequence of Tenses with “By the time”: “By the time” introduces a reference point in the past; the action that was already in progress at that point requires the past perfect continuous tense.

Step 1 — Analyse: “By the time the rescue team arrived, the flood victims waited for more than six hours.” The waiting had been ongoing and continuous up to the moment the team arrived. Simple past “waited” does not capture this duration.

Step 2 — Apply: “Had been waiting” (past perfect continuous) correctly expresses an action that was in progress up to a specific point in the past. Option (A) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B) “have waited”: Present perfect—wrong; no connection to a past reference point.
- Option (C) “were waiting”: Past continuous suggests the waiting was happening at the exact moment, not for a duration up to that point.
- Option (D) “will have waited”: Future perfect—impossible in a past-tense narrative.

Final Answer: “Had been waiting” (past perfect continuous) is correct ⇒ A

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Ambiguous Pronoun Reference: When a pronoun could logically refer to either of two antecedents, the sentence must be rewritten to remove ambiguity.

Step 1 — Analyse: “Riya told Meena that she had been selected...” The pronoun “she” could refer to either Riya or Meena. This ambiguity must be resolved by naming the referent explicitly.



Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) replaces the ambiguous “she” with “Riya herself,” making it clear that Riya was selected.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Adds “to” after “told,” which is incorrect (“told” is not followed by “to”); the pronoun ambiguity remains.
- Option (B): Changes tense unnecessarily and the pronoun ambiguity remains.
- Option (D): Rewrites to say Meena might be selected, which changes the meaning and adds “might,” introducing a different interpretation.

Final Answer: “Riya informed Meena that Riya herself had been selected” resolves the ambiguity ⇒ C

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Its vs. It’s: “It’s” is a contraction of “it is” or “it has.” “Its” is the possessive pronoun. No apostrophe is used in the possessive form.

Step 1 — Analyse: “The committee submitted it’s final recommendations.” Here we need the possessive form (the committee’s recommendations), not the contraction “it is.”

Step 2 — Apply: The correct possessive pronoun is “its” (no apostrophe). Option (B) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “its’”: There is no such form in standard English; apostrophe after “s” is for plural possessives of nouns, not pronouns.
- Option (C) “their”: The antecedent is “the committee” (treated as singular); “its” is the correct pronoun.
- Option (D) “it is”: Writing out the contraction in full changes the sentence to nonsense: “the committee submitted it is final recommendations.”

Final Answer: “Its” (possessive, no apostrophe) is correct ⇒ B

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



Q46.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction: Question Tags: The auxiliary in the question tag must match the auxiliary in the main clause, and the polarity must be reversed (positive statement → negative tag; negative statement → positive tag).

Step 1 — Analyse: “She has never visited the National Museum before, ___?” The main clause uses “has” (present perfect) and “never” makes it negative in meaning. A negative statement requires a positive tag.

Step 2 — Apply: The auxiliary is “has” and the tag must be positive: “has she?” Option (D) is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A) “hasn’t she”: Negative tag; incorrect because the main clause is already negative in meaning (“never”).
- Option (B) “didn’t she”: Uses past simple auxiliary “did”; the main clause uses present perfect “has.”
- Option (C) “isn’t she”: Uses present simple “is”; wrong auxiliary—must mirror “has.”

Final Answer: “Has she” is the correct positive question tag ⇒ D

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The completing sentence must follow logically from the final idea of the paragraph and maintain thematic consistency.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph ends by noting that quantum computers can “evaluate vast numbers of possibilities in parallel.” The logical next step is to state the practical consequence of this capability.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (A) extends the idea by naming industries (cryptography, drug discovery, materials science) that stand to be transformed—a direct and appropriate consequence of the capability described.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (B): Contradicts the passage’s thrust (classical computers being superior for routine tasks is irrelevant and undermines the point).



- Option (C): Factually incorrect (quantum computing research emerged in the 1980s) and disrupts the logical flow.
- Option (D): Directly contradicts the paragraph, which highlights the practical potential of quantum computing.

Final Answer: Industries like cryptography and drug discovery stand to be transformed by scalable quantum computing ⇒

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: The sentence must logically follow the final stated idea and stay within the IoT/data theme.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph ends with: “The proliferation of IoT technology is generating unprecedented volumes of real-time data.” The logical continuation is what organisations do with this data.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (C) directly addresses this: harnessing the data through analytics and AI has become a strategic imperative—the natural consequence of generating unprecedented data volumes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): Radio broadcasting is unrelated to IoT data generation.
- Option (B): Contradicts the paragraph, which discusses the growth of connected devices.
- Option (D): Introduces government surveillance, which is not mentioned and is off-topic.

Final Answer: Harnessing IoT data through AI and analytics is a strategic imperative ⇒

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



Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: After presenting the benefits of CRISPR, a balanced paragraph typically introduces a counterpoint or caveat.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph presents positive applications of CRISPR in agriculture and medicine. The logical continuation acknowledges the technology's promise while introducing a qualification—a common pattern in balanced academic writing.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (B)—“Yet the technology also raises profound ethical questions about the limits of human intervention in the genetic blueprint of life”—provides a balanced, nuanced continuation using the contrastive “yet.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “More than fifty countries” banning CRISPR is factually extreme and contradicts the positive applications just described.
- Option (C): Claiming all infectious diseases will be eradicated within a decade is an extreme overstatement.
- Option (D): Concluding that further genetics research is unnecessary directly contradicts the paragraph's affirmative tone.

Final Answer: CRISPR raises profound ethical questions—a balanced conclusion
⇒ B

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion: After stating the benefits of autonomous vehicles, a balanced paragraph acknowledges remaining challenges.

Step 1 — Analyse: The paragraph describes the capabilities and benefits of AVs (safety, efficiency). The logical concluding sentence should acknowledge that despite these benefits, obstacles remain—a classic “however” or “nevertheless” pivot.

Step 2 — Apply: Option (D) states: “Nevertheless, significant challenges around regulatory frameworks, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and public trust must be resolved before AVs can achieve widespread adoption.” This directly follows the benefits with a realistic caveat, completing the paragraph logically.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option (A): “All private car ownership eliminated within five years” is an unsupported extreme conclusion.
- Option (B): Discussing internal combustion engines is a tangential point about propulsion, not the paragraph’s theme.
- Option (C): Claiming regulators have already granted full permission contradicts real-world AV deployment challenges.

Final Answer: Regulatory, cybersecurity, and public trust challenges must be resolved before widespread AV adoption ⇒ D

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



Answer Key

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

