

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 5

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.

The rise of artificial intelligence is fundamentally altering the architecture of the modern workplace. Unlike earlier waves of automation, which primarily displaced blue-collar workers on factory floors, contemporary AI systems are increasingly encroaching upon white-collar occupations once considered immune to technological substitution. Algorithms now review legal contracts, diagnose radiological images, and generate financial forecasts with a speed and consistency that no human practitioner can match. The disruption, however, is neither uniform nor inevitable in its worst projections; many roles are being *augmented* rather than eliminated, with AI handling routine sub-tasks while human professionals focus on judgment-intensive work.

Particular industries illustrate this transformation with clarity. In healthcare, AI diagnostic tools can detect cancerous lesions in imaging scans at accuracy rates comparable to, and in some studies exceeding, those of trained radiologists. Legal technology platforms deploy machine-learning models to comb through thousands of pages of contracts for due-diligence exercises in a fraction of the time a paralegal team would require. Financial institutions rely on predictive analytics to assess credit risk, detect fraudulent transactions, and model market scenarios. In each case, the technology does not replace the domain expert wholesale but reshapes the tasks they perform and, crucially, the skills they need.

This reshaping of the labour market places an immense obligation on policy makers and educational institutions alike. Reskilling programmes, continuous professional development pathways, and partnerships between governments and industry are no longer optional supplements to economic policy—they are central to it. Some economists and social theorists advocate universal basic income (UBI) as a safety net for those structurally displaced before they can be retrained, though critics contend that UBI may reduce incentives to work or divert funds from targeted skills programmes. A balanced view suggests that neither technological alarmism nor uncritical optimism serves the public interest: the challenge is to harness AI's productive potential while ensuring that its gains are broadly, and equitably, distributed.

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

- (A) Artificial intelligence is transforming employment across sectors, and proactive reskilling and equitable policy responses are essential to



manage this transition responsibly.

- (B) Artificial intelligence will ultimately eliminate all categories of employment, rendering human workers obsolete within the next decade.
- (C) The benefits of AI-driven automation accrue primarily to technology professionals, leaving the broader workforce behind.
- (D) AI has had negligible impact on knowledge-intensive occupations and poses no serious challenge to white-collar employment.

Q2. According to the passage, which of the following is cited as a specific application of artificial intelligence in a professional domain?

- (A) AI systems autonomously filing and arguing court cases without any human attorney involvement.
- (B) AI platforms replacing all human financial advisors at major investment banks.
- (C) Machine-learning models reviewing thousands of pages of contracts during due-diligence exercises.
- (D) AI tools that entirely eliminate the role of radiologists in hospital settings.

Q3. As used in the first paragraph, the word “**augmented**” most nearly means:

- (A) Diminished or reduced in scope
- (B) Enhanced or supplemented in capability
- (C) Replaced or made redundant
- (D) Evaluated or critically assessed

Q4. What does the passage most strongly imply about the responsibility of policy makers in the age of AI?

- (A) Policy makers should halt the adoption of AI in regulated industries until its long-term effects are fully understood.
- (B) Policy makers bear no special obligation since market forces will naturally correct any displacement caused by automation.



- (C) Policy makers should focus exclusively on implementing universal basic income as the definitive solution to technological unemployment.
- (D) Policy makers must treat reskilling, continuous education, and equitable distribution of AI's gains as central—not peripheral—components of economic policy.

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

- (A) Pessimistic, forecasting severe and largely unavoidable harm to workers from AI adoption.
- (B) Measured and nuanced, acknowledging both the disruptive potential of AI and the possibility of positive outcomes if managed well.
- (C) Enthusiastic and celebratory, portraying AI as an unqualified boon for productivity and human prosperity.
- (D) Sarcastic, subtly mocking those who either fear or uncritically embrace AI-driven automation.



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

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

India's pharmaceutical industry has earned the title "pharmacy of the world" by supplying approximately 20 per cent of global generic medicine volumes. The sector is the world's largest provider of generic drugs by volume and a leading exporter to regulated markets in the United States, Europe, and Africa. Pharmaceutical clusters in Hyderabad—home to the country's largest concentration of bulk drug manufacturers—and Ahmedabad have become globally integrated hubs of drug formulation and active pharmaceutical ingredient production, attracting multinational investment and generating significant foreign exchange revenue.

Yet this export-led success coexists with persistent quality compliance challenges. Repeated regulatory observations by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) at Indian manufacturing facilities—ranging from data integrity lapses to sterile manufacturing deficiencies—have resulted in import alerts that temporarily barred several Indian companies from the lucrative American market. While these setbacks affected individual firms rather than the sector as a whole, they underlined a systemic gap between the volume-driven ambitions of Indian pharma and the quality expectations of sophisticated regulatory bodies. Industry associations and the government have responded with capacity-building programmes and stricter domestic regulatory oversight, though the pace of improvement remains uneven.

India's pharmaceutical capabilities gained global prominence during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the country manufactured and exported hundreds of millions of doses of vaccines, including those developed under the Oxford–AstraZeneca partnership administered through the Serum Institute of India. This episode reinforced both the strategic importance of Indian pharmaceutical infrastructure to global health security and the need for sustained investment in quality systems, research and development, and regulatory harmonisation if India is to consolidate its leadership position in the decades ahead.

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

- (A) India dominates global generic medicine exports and played a critical role in COVID-19 vaccine supply, but must overcome persistent quality compliance challenges to sustain its leadership.
- (B) India's pharmaceutical sector is in terminal decline owing to repeated FDA import alerts and the loss of major export contracts.



- (C) Indian pharmaceutical companies are primarily focused on the domestic market and have limited engagement with international regulatory bodies.
- (D) The COVID-19 pandemic was the sole catalyst for India's emergence as a significant pharmaceutical exporter.

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

- (A) Celebrate India's pharmaceutical achievements without qualification.
- (B) Condemn Indian pharmaceutical manufacturers for failing to meet international quality standards.
- (C) Argue that India should exit global pharmaceutical export markets and focus on domestic supply.
- (D) Inform readers of both the strengths and the structural challenges of India's pharmaceutical sector in an analytical, balanced manner.

Q8. According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes a consequence of USFDA regulatory observations at Indian manufacturing facilities?

- (A) All Indian pharmaceutical companies were permanently banned from exporting to the United States.
- (B) The Indian government dissolved its pharmaceutical export promotion council in response to USFDA warnings.
- (C) Import alerts temporarily barred certain individual Indian companies from the American market.
- (D) Indian pharma clusters in Hyderabad were shut down by domestic regulators following USFDA findings.

Q9. As used in the second paragraph, the word “**lucrative**” most nearly means:

- (A) Highly regulated and bureaucratically complex
- (B) Financially rewarding and commercially attractive



- (C) Geographically distant and logistically challenging
- (D) Technologically sophisticated and research-intensive

Q10. Which of the following inferences is best supported by the passage as a whole?

- (A) India's pharmaceutical sector will inevitably lose market share to Chinese competitors within the next five years.
- (B) Quality compliance issues in Indian pharma are unique and unprecedented among developing-country exporters.
- (C) The Serum Institute of India independently developed the Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine without any foreign partnership.
- (D) Sustaining India's pharmaceutical leadership requires simultaneous progress on quality systems, R&D investment, and regulatory alignment with global standards.



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

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

Prior to 2014, an estimated 500 million Indians lacked access to formal banking services. Without bank accounts, rural households were compelled to rely on informal moneylenders at usurious interest rates, while government welfare transfers were vulnerable to leakage and corruption along long chains of intermediaries. This structural exclusion not only perpetuated poverty cycles but also prevented millions from accumulating savings, building credit histories, or participating in the formal economy on equitable terms.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), launched in August 2014, represented the most ambitious attempt in India's post-independence history to remedy this exclusion. Under the scheme, citizens could open zero-balance savings accounts at nationalised and rural banks, accessing a suite of financial products that included a RuPay debit card, accidental insurance cover of up to ₹2 lakh, and—for eligible account holders—an overdraft facility of ₹10,000. Within months of its launch, PMJDY had entered the Guinness World Records for the largest number of bank accounts opened in a single week, a marker that reflected both the scale of prior exclusion and the administrative capacity mobilised to address it. Significantly, more than 55 per cent of PMJDY beneficiaries were women, making the scheme an instrument of gender-inclusive financial access.

The true transformative potential of PMJDY emerged through its integration with the JAM trinity—Jan Dhan accounts, Aadhaar biometric identification, and Mobile connectivity—which together created the infrastructure for Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT). Under DBT, government subsidies for liquefied petroleum gas, food, fertilisers, and scholarships began flowing directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts, bypassing the rent-seeking intermediaries that had historically siphoned off a significant portion of public expenditure. Economists estimated that DBT saved the exchequer tens of thousands of crores of rupees by eliminating ghost beneficiaries and duplicate claims.

Despite these achievements, the PMJDY ecosystem faces persistent challenges that temper unqualified celebration. A substantial proportion of accounts remain dormant—opened to satisfy programme targets but unused because of inadequate financial literacy, absence of nearby banking correspondents, and the inability of rural residents to navigate digital interfaces. Last-mile connectivity, a perennial constraint in remote areas, means that banking correspondent networks—agents who extend banking services to villages beyond branch reach—function inconsistently, leaving many nominal account holders effectively unserved. Bridging the gap between account ownership and meaningful financial participation remains the defining challenge for the next phase of financial inclusion policy in India.



- Q11.** Which of the following best states the central argument of the passage?
- (A) PMJDY has significantly expanded formal financial access in India, but structural gaps—including dormant accounts and inadequate last-mile infrastructure—mean that meaningful inclusion remains an unfinished agenda.
 - (B) PMJDY was a poorly designed scheme that primarily benefited urban populations and failed to reach its stated target groups.
 - (C) The JAM trinity is a purely technological innovation with no significant impact on the reduction of corruption or welfare leakage.
 - (D) India achieved complete financial inclusion by 2016, making further policy intervention in this space unnecessary.
- Q12.** According to the passage, which of the following is a specific feature offered under PMJDY accounts?
- (A) A fixed monthly pension deposited automatically into each account.
 - (B) Free unlimited international remittance services for all account holders.
 - (C) Accidental insurance cover of up to ₹2 lakh and, for eligible holders, an overdraft facility of ₹10,000.
 - (D) Guaranteed home loan approvals at subsidised interest rates for rural beneficiaries.
- Q13.** As used in the fourth paragraph, the word “**dormant**” most nearly means:
- (A) Fraudulently created to circumvent eligibility criteria
 - (B) Inactive or unused, existing in name but not in practice
 - (C) Recently opened and in the process of accumulating deposits
 - (D) Closed by the bank due to sustained non-compliance
- Q14.** According to the passage, which of the following accurately describes the role of the JAM trinity in India’s financial inclusion architecture?



- (A) JAM enabled private banks to set their own eligibility criteria for zero-balance accounts independent of government policy.
- (B) The JAM trinity was designed exclusively to facilitate cross-border remittances for non-resident Indians.
- (C) Aadhaar's biometric database was used primarily to issue passports and driving licences, not financial accounts.
- (D) Jan Dhan accounts, Aadhaar biometrics, and Mobile connectivity together created the infrastructure for Direct Benefit Transfers, reducing leakage and eliminating ghost beneficiaries.

Q15. Which inference about the financial inclusion of rural women is best supported by the passage?

- (A) Rural women have fully achieved financial parity with their urban male counterparts as a result of PMJDY.
- (B) Women are disproportionately harmed by financial inclusion schemes because they lack the literacy to use digital banking tools.
- (C) While PMJDY has made notable strides in enrolling women—over 55 per cent of beneficiaries—the challenge of converting account ownership into active participation persists, particularly in rural areas.
- (D) The passage does not provide sufficient information to draw any conclusion about women's financial inclusion under PMJDY.

Q16. Which of the following best describes the author's stance towards PMJDY?

- (A) Critically constructive: the author acknowledges PMJDY's achievements while clearly identifying the structural challenges that must be resolved for the scheme's promise to be realised.
- (B) Wholly celebratory: the author presents PMJDY as an unqualified success that has solved India's financial exclusion problem.
- (C) Dismissive: the author argues that PMJDY was a politically motivated exercise with little substantive impact on the lives of the poor.



- (D) Neutral to the point of indifference: the author presents facts without any evaluative perspective.

Q17. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the JAM trinity from the passage?

- (A) The JAM trinity eliminated all forms of corruption in government welfare disbursements by 2018.
- (B) The effectiveness of the JAM trinity depends on all three components—banking access, biometric identity, and mobile connectivity—functioning together; a weakness in any one component limits the system’s overall impact.
- (C) The JAM trinity was conceived and implemented entirely without government involvement, driven solely by private sector innovation.
- (D) Mobile connectivity under the JAM trinity refers exclusively to smartphone usage, excluding feature phones and basic mobile networks.

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

- (A) Polemical and adversarial, criticising the government’s financial inclusion record in sharp terms.
- (B) Uncritically laudatory, presenting PMJDY as an unprecedented success without acknowledging any shortcomings.
- (C) Alarmist, suggesting that financial exclusion in India is worsening despite government intervention.
- (D) Analytically balanced, presenting both the achievements and the limitations of India’s financial inclusion efforts with measured objectivity.

Q19. Based on the passage’s analysis of the challenges facing PMJDY, which of the following policy measures would most logically address the gaps identified by the author?

- (A) Discontinuing the PMJDY scheme and replacing it with direct cash transfers administered by private banks.



- (B) Reducing the number of banking correspondents to lower administrative costs and streamline the programme.
- (C) Investing in financial literacy programmes, strengthening banking correspondent networks in remote areas, and improving rural digital infrastructure to convert nominal account holders into active participants.
- (D) Restricting PMJDY benefits exclusively to urban account holders who can demonstrably use digital banking platforms.

Q20. A critic of the passage's optimistic framing of PMJDY's achievements might most plausibly argue that:

- (A) The emphasis on headline metrics such as accounts opened and Guinness records obscures the more meaningful—and far less impressive—measure of active financial engagement, where PMJDY's record is substantially weaker.
- (B) PMJDY accounts should not have been offered to women since women's financial literacy rates are universally lower than men's.
- (C) DBT transfers have caused inflation in rural India by injecting excessive liquidity into village economies.
- (D) The JAM trinity's reliance on Aadhaar violates international privacy standards and should therefore be abandoned in its entirety.

Para Jumbles (Q. 21–25)

Directions: The sentences P, Q, R, and S, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the option that gives the correct order.

- Q21.** P. Without standardised definitions and third-party verification, **green-washing**—the practice of making misleading environmental claims—flourishes unchecked.
- Q. Corporations across sectors have begun marketing their products and



services as “sustainable,” “carbon-neutral,” or “eco-friendly” to appeal to environmentally conscious consumers.

R. Investors, regulators, and civil society organisations are now demanding mandatory disclosure of environmental, social, and governance metrics to hold companies accountable.

S. The result is a market in which genuine sustainability leaders struggle to differentiate themselves from opportunistic imitators, ultimately harming both consumers and the environment.

(A) P – Q – S – R

(B) Q – P – S – R

(C) R – S – P – Q

(D) S – Q – P – R

Q22. P. Regulators in the European Union and the United States have begun investigating these practices and proposing legislation that would classify certain dark patterns as unfair commercial practices.

Q. These manipulative interface designs, collectively called “dark patterns,” exploit cognitive biases to steer users towards options that benefit the platform—such as accepting tracking cookies, subscribing to services, or making unintended purchases.

R. Digital platforms invest enormous resources in user experience research, but not all of that research is deployed in the interest of the user.

S. If enforced rigorously, such regulations could fundamentally alter the economics of attention-based business models that rely on manufactured consent rather than genuine user choice.

(A) Q – R – P – S

(B) R – P – Q – S

(C) P – S – R – Q

(D) R – Q – P – S



Q23. P. India's stated goal of achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2070 has renewed interest in nuclear power as a low-carbon baseload energy source that can complement the intermittent output of solar and wind installations.

Q. Constraints include limited domestic uranium reserves, the legacy of international sanctions following the 1974 and 1998 nuclear tests, and lengthy project gestation periods that make nuclear capacity additions slower than renewable alternatives.

R. The Indo-US civilian nuclear agreement of 2008 partially lifted these restrictions, opening the door to foreign fuel supply and reactor technology, though liability norms continue to deter private investment.

S. A credible nuclear expansion strategy for India therefore requires diplomatic engagement to attract foreign reactor vendors, domestic legal reforms on liability, and accelerated development of indigenous thorium-based fuel cycles.

(A) P – Q – R – S

(B) Q – R – P – S

(C) S – P – R – Q

(D) R – Q – S – P

Q24. P. Pharmaceutical companies have largely withdrawn from antibiotic development because the economics are unfavourable: a new antibiotic is prescribed sparingly to preserve its efficacy, generating modest revenues compared with drugs taken daily for chronic conditions.

Q. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is projected to cause ten million deaths annually by 2050 if left unaddressed—a toll that would exceed cancer mortality and represent one of the most serious public health catastrophes in human history.

R. Governments and international health bodies must therefore create market incentives—such as advance market commitments and subscription payment models—that decouple antibiotic revenues from volume of prescriptions.



S. Addressing AMR requires not only new drug development but also stringent stewardship programmes that restrict unnecessary antibiotic use in both human medicine and agricultural settings.

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

Q25. P. Phishing attacks, SIM-swap frauds, and malware targeting mobile banking applications have become the preferred vectors through which cybercriminals compromise digital banking accounts.

Q. As India's digital payment ecosystem expands rapidly—with UPI processing billions of transactions monthly—the attack surface for cybercriminals has expanded in proportion.

R. Financial institutions and regulators must therefore invest heavily in multi-factor authentication, real-time fraud detection systems, and consumer awareness campaigns to stay ahead of an increasingly sophisticated threat landscape.

S. The consequences of inadequate cybersecurity are borne disproportionately by first-time digital banking users who lack the technical literacy to identify and avoid common scams.

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

Fill in the Blanks (Q. 26–32)

Directions: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.



- Q26.** The policy was implemented _____ the opposition of several committee members.
- (A) against
 - (B) besides
 - (C) beyond
 - (D) despite
- Q27.** Not only did the campaign raise public awareness, _____ it mobilised substantial donor funds for the initiative.
- (A) but also
 - (B) also
 - (C) yet
 - (D) furthermore
- Q28.** The new environmental regulation is expected to _____ small businesses most severely, particularly those in manufacturing.
- (A) effect
 - (B) impact upon
 - (C) affect
 - (D) effectuate
- Q29.** The board insisted on _____ the financial projections independently before approving the proposed budget.
- (A) to review
 - (B) reviewing
 - (C) review
 - (D) being reviewed
- Q30.** Receiving _____ unanimous vote of confidence from the shareholders, the chairperson agreed to serve another full term.



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

Q31. _____ candidates applied for the management programme this year than in the previous admissions cycle.

- (A) Fewer
- (B) Less
- (C) Little
- (D) A few less

Q32. The senior analyst was asked to _____ meaningful conclusions from the large volume of consumer survey data.

- (A) take
- (B) make
- (C) draw
- (D) fetch

Synonyms & Antonyms (Q. 33–36)

Directions: Questions 33 and 35 ask for a synonym (closest in meaning); Questions 34 and 36 ask for an antonym (most nearly opposite in meaning).

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

- (A) Frugal
- (B) Prudent
- (C) Industrious
- (D) Lavish



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

- (A) Hostile
- (B) Benevolent
- (C) Detrimental
- (D) Antagonistic

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

- (A) Terse
- (B) Verbose
- (C) Expansive
- (D) Garrulous

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

- (A) Valiant
- (B) Dauntless
- (C) Timid
- (D) Audacious

Error Detection (Q. 37–41)

Directions: Each sentence below has four underlined parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D).

Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

Q37. (A) The executive committee met (B) three times last quarter (C) in order
(D) to having finalised the merger terms.

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



- Q38.** (A) The CEO congratulated (B) the team for winning (C) the national quality award (D) for the third consecutive year.
- (A) (A)
(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D) (D)
- Q39.** (A) Despite of the challenges (B) posed by global inflation, (C) the company reported (D) record operating profits.
- (A) (A)
(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D) (D)
- Q40.** (A) The committee concluded that (B) the revised proposal was (C) more superior (D) all previous submissions.
- (A) (A)
(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D) (D)
- Q41.** (A) The conference organisers were surprised (B) by the level of enthusiasm (C) shown at the event (D) by a large amount of delegates.
- (A) (A)
(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D) (D)



Sentence Correction (Q. 42–46)

Directions: The sentence given may have a grammatical error. Choose the option that corrects it most effectively. If no correction is needed, choose the option that states so.

Q42. Walking along the beach, the waves seemed enormous to the tourists.

- (A) Walking along the beach, the tourists had enormous waves to see.
- (B) Walking along the beach, the tourists found the waves enormous.
- (C) The tourists, enormous waves were seen while walking along the beach.
- (D) The waves, walking along the beach, seemed enormous to the tourists.

Q43. The report which was submitted on Monday has been approved by the review panel.

- (A) The report that was submitted on Monday has been approved by the review panel.
- (B) The report which was submitted on Monday, has been approved by the review panel.
- (C) The report was submitted on Monday and it has been approved by the review panel.
- (D) The report, submitted on Monday, which has been approved by the review panel.

Q44. The quality of the products manufactured at the new facility are excellent.

- (A) The quality of the products manufactured at the new facility have been excellent.
- (B) The quality of the products manufactured at the new facility were excellent.
- (C) The quality of the products manufactured at the new facility is excellent.



- (D) The quality of the products manufactured at the new facility are being excellent.

Q45. The annual report has been prepared by the finance team and will presented to the board next week.

- (A) The annual report has been prepared by the finance team and will presented the board next week.
- (B) The annual report has been prepared by the finance team and the board will be presented it next week.
- (C) The annual report has been prepared by the finance team and will have presented to the board next week.
- (D) The annual report has been prepared by the finance team and will be presented to the board next week.

Q46. She only eats vegetables at the weekend. (Intended meaning: She eats nothing but vegetables at the weekend.)

- (A) She eats only at the weekend vegetables.
- (B) She eats only vegetables at the weekend.
- (C) Only she eats vegetables at the weekend.
- (D) She eats vegetables only, at the weekend.

Para Completion (Q. 47–50)

Directions: Each item provides an incomplete paragraph. Choose the sentence that best completes it.

Q47. The shift to remote work during the pandemic forced organisations to confront longstanding assumptions about productivity, supervision, and organisational culture. Data from multiple surveys indicate that knowledge workers, when given autonomy over their schedules and work locations, frequently report higher job satisfaction and comparable or su-



perior productivity compared with their pre-pandemic in-office performance. Talented professionals, particularly in technology, consulting, and finance, have begun weighting workplace flexibility as heavily as compensation when evaluating employment opportunities. _____

- (A) Organisations should therefore immediately close all physical office space and require every employee to work from home on a permanent basis.
- (B) Flexible work arrangements have been uniformly rejected by senior executives who believe physical presence is essential to corporate culture.
- (C) Organisations that institutionalise flexible work arrangements as a permanent feature of their culture, rather than a pandemic-era concession, stand to attract and retain talent more effectively than those reverting to rigid in-office mandates.
- (D) Remote work has been shown to reduce productivity in all sectors and should be phased out as pandemic conditions normalise.

Q48. Modern retailers generate vast quantities of data at every point of the customer journey—from initial website browsing behaviour to post-purchase return patterns. Advanced analytics and machine-learning models can extract actionable insights from this data: identifying which promotions drive genuine incremental sales, which customer segments are at risk of churning, and which inventory positions require immediate replenishment. Yet many organisations continue to treat data analytics as the exclusive province of specialist teams whose findings are rarely translated into frontline decision-making. The competitive advantage, therefore, will not belong to organisations with the most data, but to _____

- (A) the organisations that will lead their industries are those that embed data literacy across all functions, not merely within specialist analytics teams, ensuring that evidence-based decisions displace intuition at every level of the hierarchy.



- (B) organisations that invest exclusively in proprietary data collection technologies, regardless of whether those datasets are actually analysed or applied.
- (C) those retailers that restrict data access to senior management, thereby preventing information overload at the operational level.
- (D) organisations that outsource all data analytics to third-party vendors and focus their internal resources entirely on sales and marketing.

Q49. Corporate crises—whether product recalls, data breaches, executive misconduct, or environmental incidents—test not only an organisation’s operational resilience but its communicative character. Research in reputation management consistently finds that the speed and candour of an organisation’s initial response to a crisis are the most powerful predictors of how stakeholders will judge the organisation once the crisis has passed. Companies that attempt to minimise, deny, or delay disclosure of adverse events typically find that the subsequent revelation of their silence compounds the original reputational damage far beyond what honest disclosure would have caused. _____

- (A) Consequently, organisations should avoid any public communication during a crisis until legal counsel has fully reviewed and approved every statement to minimise liability exposure.
- (B) Crisis communication is best managed by outsourcing all public relations to specialist agencies who can craft messaging without internal interference.
- (C) The most effective crisis communication strategy is to identify a single external spokesperson who categorically denies all allegations until evidence to the contrary is conclusive.
- (D) Companies that communicate with transparency and speed during crises—acknowledging uncertainty rather than concealing it—consistently emerge with stronger reputational capital than those that default to silence or prevarication.



Q50. Digital platform economies are characterised by powerful network effects: the more users a platform attracts, the more valuable it becomes for all participants, creating a self-reinforcing cycle that entrenches market leaders and raises formidable barriers to entry for challengers. Dominant platforms leverage their accumulated data, capital reserves, and ecosystem lock-in to practise self-preferencing—promoting their own products and services in search results and marketplace rankings over those of independent competitors. Traditional antitrust frameworks, designed for industrial-age markets, have struggled to keep pace with the speed and complexity of digital market dynamics. _____

- (A) Digital platforms should be permitted to self-regulate without government interference, as market competition will naturally erode any incumbent's dominance over the long run.
- (B) Regulators must therefore act decisively to mandate data portability, prohibit self-preferencing, and lower barriers to entry, ensuring that digital markets remain contestable rather than permanently locked into winner-take-all outcomes.
- (C) The solution to platform monopoly power lies in nationalising all major digital platforms and operating them as public utilities under direct government control.
- (D) Antitrust enforcement in digital markets should be suspended until a new generation of economic models specifically calibrated to platform dynamics is developed and peer-reviewed.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea of a passage captures the central argument or primary purpose, not a supporting detail or an extreme extrapolation.

Step 1 — Identify the central thread: All three paragraphs converge on one theme: AI is reshaping employment across white-collar sectors, and the response—reskilling, policy reform, equitable distribution of gains—must be proactive and balanced.

Step 2 — Match to options:

- Option A encapsulates both the disruptive phenomenon and the policy imperative, making it the most comprehensive and accurate summary.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage explicitly rejects this view, noting disruption is “neither uniform nor inevitable in its worst projections.” “All jobs eliminated” is an extreme not supported.
- Option C: The passage states AI reshapes tasks across many sectors; it never claims benefits flow only to tech workers.
- Option D: The passage explicitly says AI is “increasingly encroaching upon white-collar occupations,” directly contradicting this option.

Final Answer: AI is transforming employment and proactive policy is essential ⇒

A

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: A specific detail question is answered by locating the relevant sentence(s) in the passage precisely.

Step 1 — Locate the detail: Paragraph 2 states: “Legal technology platforms deploy machine-learning models to comb through thousands of pages of contracts for due-diligence exercises.” This maps directly to Option C.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says AI *assists* legal work; it never says AI independently files or argues court cases with no human involvement.
- Option B: The passage does not claim all financial advisors have been replaced; it says AI reshapes the tasks professionals perform.
- Option D: The passage says AI detects lesions “at accuracy rates comparable to” radiologists—it does not say radiologists are entirely eliminated.

Final Answer: Machine-learning models reviewing contracts ⇒ C

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: The word “augmented” is used in the sentence: “many roles are being augmented rather than eliminated, with AI handling routine sub-tasks while human professionals focus on judgment-intensive work.” The contrast with “eliminated” signals that augmented means made stronger or supplemented, not removed.

Step 1 — Contextual clue: The conjunction “rather than eliminated” establishes that “augmented” is the positive alternative to elimination—i.e., enhanced or supplemented.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (diminished): Opposite of the intended meaning; the context implies improvement, not reduction.
- Option C (replaced entirely): This is essentially a synonym for “eliminated,” which is precisely what the sentence says augmented is *not*.
- Option D (evaluated critically): “Evaluated” carries no logical connection to the contrast between enhancement and elimination.

Final Answer: Augmented = enhanced or supplemented ⇒ B

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference about Policy Makers: The question asks what the passage *implies*—i.e., what follows logically from the text without being stated word for word.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant passage: Paragraph 3 states: “Reskilling programmes, continuous professional development pathways, and partnerships between governments and industry are no longer optional supplements to economic policy—they are central to it.”

Step 2 — Match to options: Option D restates this implication accurately—reskilling and equitable distribution of gains must be central, not peripheral, policy priorities.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage advocates managing AI adoption, not halting it; this is an unsupported extreme.
- Option B: The passage explicitly says policy makers bear an “immense obligation,” directly contradicting the idea that markets will self-correct.
- Option C: The passage *mentions* UBI as one view among several and notes critics’ objections; it does not endorse UBI as the “definitive solution.”

Final Answer: Reskilling and equitable distribution must be central policy ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Tone: Tone is detected by examining the language choices and evaluative stance throughout the passage—whether words skew positive, negative, or balanced.

Step 1 — Survey the passage’s language: The author describes disruption as “neither uniform nor inevitable in its worst projections,” explicitly cautions against “technological alarmism” as well as “uncritical optimism,” and closes by calling for a “balanced view.” This language profile is characteristic of a measured, nuanced tone.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (pessimistic): The passage does not forecast severe, unavoidable harm; it explicitly rejects alarmist framings.
- Option C (enthusiastic/celebratory): The passage acknowledges real disruption and argues for reskilling, not uncritical celebration of AI.
- Option D (sarcastic): There is no irony, mockery, or sarcasm in the passage's language or structure.

Final Answer: Measured and nuanced ⇒ **B**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea must account for all three paragraphs: India's dominance in generics, its quality compliance challenges, and its COVID-19 vaccine role.

Step 1 — Synthesise all paragraphs: Option A captures both the strength (dominance in global generic exports, COVID-19 vaccine supply) and the challenge (USFDA quality compliance) that the passage analyses throughout.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not describe “terminal decline”; it describes setbacks affecting “individual firms rather than the sector as a whole.”
- Option C: The passage is entirely about India's *export-led* sector and its engagement with international regulators—the opposite of a domestic focus.
- Option D: India's export position is traced back to longstanding industrial capabilities, not solely to COVID-19.

Final Answer: India dominates generics but faces quality challenges ⇒ **A**

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Author's Purpose: Author's purpose asks *why* the passage was written—to inform, argue, describe, celebrate, or criticise.

Step 1 — Assess the passage's evaluative balance: The passage praises India's achievements in one paragraph and in the next discusses USFDA observations and quality gaps without condemning the sector as a whole. The final paragraph is forward-looking and analytical. This balanced structure is characteristic of an informative and analytical purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage is not purely celebratory—it dedicates substantial space to quality compliance failures.
- Option B: The passage does not “condemn” Indian manufacturers; it presents compliance challenges as a systemic gap requiring solutions.
- Option C: The passage never suggests India should exit export markets; it argues for sustained investment to consolidate leadership.

Final Answer: To inform and analyse both strengths and challenges ⇒ D

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: A specific detail question is answered by precise passage location.

Step 1 — Locate the USFDA consequence: Paragraph 2 states: “import alerts that temporarily barred several Indian companies from the lucrative American market.” This matches Option C exactly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says “individual firms rather than the sector as a whole” were affected, and the bar was temporary, not permanent.
- Option B: No dissolution of any export promotion council is mentioned in the passage.
- Option D: Domestic regulators shutting down Hyderabad clusters is not stated anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Import alerts temporarily barred certain individual Indian compa-



nies ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: “Lucrative American market” appears in paragraph 2 in the context of import alerts barring Indian companies from it. The word modifies a market that companies clearly valued highly—implying it generates significant revenue.

Step 1 — Apply contextual reasoning: Companies suffer import alerts and are “barred” from the market, indicating strong motivation to access it. The term “lucrative” therefore signals financial desirability.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (highly regulated): While the US market is indeed regulated, “lucrative” specifically refers to financial attractiveness, not bureaucratic complexity.
- Option C (geographically distant): Geographic distance is irrelevant to the word’s meaning in this context.
- Option D (technologically sophisticated): This conflates the market’s regulatory character with its commercial appeal.

Final Answer: Lucrative = financially rewarding and commercially attractive ⇒

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: A valid inference must follow necessarily from the passage without contradicting it or going beyond what the text supports.

Step 1 — Evaluate each option against the passage: Option D—that sustaining India’s pharmaceutical leadership requires simultaneous progress on quality, R&D, and regulatory alignment—is directly supported by the passage’s final paragraph, which calls for “sustained investment in quality systems, research and develop-



ment, and regulatory harmonisation.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage makes no mention of Chinese competitors or any forecast about market share loss.
- Option B: The passage does not claim Indian quality challenges are unique among developing countries; it describes them as a gap within India’s own sector.
- Option C: The passage explicitly states the COVID-19 vaccine was developed “under the Oxford-AstraZeneca partnership”—the Serum Institute manufactured, not independently developed it.

Final Answer: Sustaining leadership requires quality, R&D, and regulatory alignment ⇒ D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Central Argument: The central argument integrates all four paragraphs: the scale of pre-2014 exclusion, PMJDY’s achievements, the JAM trinity’s transformative potential, and the persistent challenges of dormancy and last-mile delivery.

Step 1 — Synthesise the passage: Option A is the only option that captures both the progress (formal access expanded) and the incompleteness (dormant accounts, last-mile gaps, meaningful participation versus nominal ownership) that the passage emphasises throughout.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says over 55% of PMJDY beneficiaries are women and that it entered the Guinness record for accounts opened—a poorly designed scheme that failed would not achieve these metrics.
- Option C: The passage explicitly states that the JAM trinity reduced leakage and eliminated ghost beneficiaries—direct evidence of its impact.
- Option D: The passage’s entire fourth paragraph describes persistent challenges that remain, directly contradicting any claim of complete inclusion.

Final Answer: PMJDY expanded access but systemic gaps remain ⇒ A

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: The question tests whether the student can locate precise product features mentioned in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: Paragraph 2 states that PMJDY accounts included “a RuPay debit card, accidental insurance cover of up to ₹2 lakh, and—for eligible account holders—an overdraft facility of ₹10,000.” Option C matches this verbatim.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No fixed monthly pension is mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- Option B: Free unlimited international remittances are not mentioned; PMJDY accounts are primarily for domestic financial inclusion.
- Option D: Guaranteed home loan approvals at subsidised rates are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Accidental insurance up to ₹2 lakh and overdraft of ₹10,000 ⇒

C

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: In paragraph 4, the passage states: “A substantial proportion of accounts remain dormant—opened to satisfy programme targets but unused because of inadequate financial literacy.” The dash introduces a definition; “opened but unused” is the author’s own explanation of what “dormant” means here.

Step 1 — Use the author’s own clarification: The passage defines “dormant” through the appositive phrase: “opened to satisfy programme targets but unused.” This maps to Option B.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (fraudulently created): The passage attributes dormancy to literacy gaps, not fraud.
- Option C (recently opened and accumulating deposits): This contradicts “unused.”
- Option D (closed by the bank): The passage does not say dormant accounts



were closed; they remain open but inactive.

Final Answer: Dormant = inactive or unused $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail (DBT/JAM): The question asks for an accurate description of the JAM trinity's role.

Step 1 — Locate the JAM passage: Paragraph 3 states: "The true transformative potential of PMJDY emerged through its integration with the JAM trinity—Jan Dhan accounts, Aadhaar biometric identification, and Mobile connectivity—which together created the infrastructure for Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT)." Option D reproduces this accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: JAM was a government-directed integration, not a mechanism for private banks to set their own eligibility criteria.
- Option B: JAM was designed for domestic DBT—welfare transfers to citizens—not cross-border remittances for NRIs.
- Option C: The passage explicitly links Aadhaar to financial inclusion (DBT), not to passports or driving licences.

Final Answer: Jan Dhan + Aadhaar + Mobile created DBT infrastructure, reducing leakage $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference about Rural Women: The passage provides specific data about women beneficiaries and then discusses persistent challenges around dormancy and last-mile access—both of which disproportionately affect rural women.

Step 1 — Combine data points: 55%+ of PMJDY beneficiaries are women (paragraph 2) and accounts are often dormant due to "inadequate financial literacy" and "absence of nearby banking correspondents" (paragraph 4). These combine



to support Option C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage describes persistent challenges that prevent full parity; claiming parity has been achieved goes beyond the text.
- Option B: The passage does not claim women are “disproportionately harmed” by financial inclusion; it presents women as majority beneficiaries of an imperfect scheme.
- Option D: The passage explicitly discusses women’s financial inclusion with data and analysis, so claiming insufficient information is incorrect.

Final Answer: PMJDY enrolled women significantly, but active participation gap persists ⇒

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Stance: Stance is assessed by examining how the author frames achievements versus criticisms across the passage.

Step 1 — Map the evaluative structure: The passage celebrates the Guinness record and women’s enrollment (supportive) while also explicitly discussing dormancy, last-mile gaps, and the difference between “account ownership and meaningful financial participation” (critical). This dual structure—acknowledgement of progress plus identification of gaps—is the hallmark of a critically constructive stance.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The author explicitly warns against “unqualified celebration” in paragraph 4—proving the stance is not wholly celebratory.
- Option C: The author uses PMJDY’s headline achievements (Guinness record, women’s enrollment, DBT savings) approvingly, ruling out dismissiveness.
- Option D: The author makes clear evaluative judgments throughout; the stance is definitely not neutral to the point of indifference.

Final Answer: Critically constructive ⇒

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference about JAM: A valid inference must be a logical extension of what the passage actually states, without over-claiming.

Step 1 — Reason from the passage: The JAM trinity combines three distinct components (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile). The passage describes how their *integration* enables DBT. Last-mile connectivity is simultaneously identified as a “perennial constraint” that limits effectiveness in remote areas. Together, these facts support Option B—the system’s overall impact depends on all three components functioning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says DBT “reduced” leakage and eliminated ghost beneficiaries in specific transfer categories—it does not claim all forms of corruption were eliminated by 2018.
- Option C: The JAM trinity is a government-initiated framework; the passage gives no indication it was privately driven.
- Option D: The passage refers to “Mobile connectivity” generically, not exclusively to smartphones; basic mobile networks are integral to reaching rural areas.

Final Answer: JAM’s effectiveness depends on all three components working together ⇒ **B**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Overall Tone: Tone pervades the entire passage, not just a single sentence or paragraph.

Step 1 — Survey the full passage: The author presents PMJDY’s achievements in measured, factual terms and then carefully catalogues its shortcomings—using phrases such as “temper unqualified celebration” and “defining challenge for the next phase.” This balanced, data-driven, evaluative approach is analytically objective.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (polemical and adversarial): The passage does not use sharp condemnatory language; it analyses calmly.
- Option B (uncritically laudatory): The entire fourth paragraph is devoted to persistent challenges—the opposite of uncritical praise.
- Option C (alarmist): The passage presents challenges as solvable policy problems, not as a worsening crisis.

Final Answer: Analytically balanced $\Rightarrow$

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Logical Extension / Policy Implication: The passage identifies three root causes of PMJDY's shortcomings: inadequate financial literacy, absence of nearby banking correspondents, and inability to navigate digital interfaces in rural areas. The most logical policy response directly targets these causes.

Step 1 — Map causes to solutions: Option C proposes financial literacy programmes (targets literacy gap), strengthening banking correspondent networks (targets last-mile absence), and improving rural digital infrastructure (targets digital navigation barrier)—a precise one-to-one match with the passage's diagnosis.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Discontinuing PMJDY is not logically supported by the passage, which treats the scheme as a foundation to build on.
- Option B: *Reducing* banking correspondents would worsen the very problem the passage identifies.
- Option D: Restricting benefits to urban holders contradicts the passage's rural-focused inclusion agenda.

Final Answer: Financial literacy + stronger correspondent networks + rural digital infrastructure $\Rightarrow$

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



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Critical Analysis / Evaluation of Framing: This question tests higher-order reading—specifically, the ability to identify a plausible counter-argument to the passage’s framing.

Step 1 — Identify the passage’s optimistic signals: The passage highlights the Guinness World Record for accounts opened and the 55% women beneficiary figure as markers of success. A critic would note that these are *output* metrics (accounts opened) rather than *outcome* metrics (accounts actively used for meaningful financial participation).

Step 2 — Match to options: Option A articulates precisely this criticism—headline metrics obscure weaker active-engagement outcomes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: This is factually inaccurate and discriminatory; the passage presents women’s enrollment as a success, not as a design flaw.
- Option C: DBT-driven inflation in rural areas is not supported by the passage or by standard economic reasoning about targeted transfers.
- Option D: While privacy debates around Aadhaar are real, the passage does not frame Aadhaar as a privacy threat, and abandoning JAM is not a logical extension of the passage’s argument.

Final Answer: Headline metrics (accounts opened) obscure weaker active-engagement outcomes $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: A coherent paragraph must open with a general claim, develop through supporting or complicating details, and close with a consequence or call to action.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Q introduces the broad phenomenon (corporations marketing products as sustainable to appeal to eco-conscious consumers)—the natural starting point of the paragraph.

Step 2 — Trace the logical chain: Q (corporations claim eco-friendliness) $\rightarrow$ P (without verification, greenwashing flourishes) $\rightarrow$ S (consequence: genuine lead-



ers cannot differentiate themselves, harming consumers and environment) → R (investor/regulatory response: mandatory ESG disclosure). The sequence Q–P–S–R is Option B.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (P–Q–S–R): Opening with the problem (P) before establishing the context (Q) is illogical—the reader does not yet know what greenwashing refers to.
- Option C (R–S–P–Q): Starting with the regulatory response (R) before describing the problem and its consequences inverts the logical order.
- Option D (S–Q–P–R): Beginning with the consequence (S) before the cause (Q) creates an incoherent sequence.

Final Answer: Q – P – S – R ⇒ B

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: The paragraph moves from platform investment in UX research, to the dark-pattern phenomenon, to regulatory response, to the implications of enforcement.

Step 1 — Identify the opening: R introduces the general premise (digital platforms invest in UX research) and seeds the irony that not all research serves users—the natural opening.

Step 2 — Trace the chain: R (platforms invest in UX research, not all for users' benefit) → Q (these manipulative designs are called “dark patterns,” exploiting cognitive biases) → P (regulators now investigating and proposing legislation) → S (if rigorously enforced, regulations could reshape attention-based business models). The sequence R–Q–P–S is Option D.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (Q–R–P–S): Q introduces “dark patterns” before R explains why platforms invest in UX research, breaking the logical setup.
- Option B (R–P–Q–S): P (regulatory investigation) before Q (defining dark patterns) means regulators are introduced before the phenomenon they regulate.
- Option C (P–S–R–Q): Regulatory response and enforcement consequences



before the phenomenon is even defined is incoherent.

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

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: The paragraph moves from policy context (net-zero goal renewing nuclear interest) to constraints, to partial resolution of constraints, to a forward-looking policy prescription.

Step 1 — Identify the opening: P introduces the macro context—India’s net-zero goal and nuclear energy as a response—making it the logical opener.

Step 2 — Trace the chain: P (net-zero goal $\rightarrow$ renewed nuclear interest) $\rightarrow$ Q (constraints: uranium scarcity, sanctions legacy, slow project gestation) $\rightarrow$ R (2008 Indo-US deal partially resolved restrictions) $\rightarrow$ S (comprehensive policy prescription to address remaining challenges). The sequence P–Q–R–S is Option A.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option B (Q–R–P–S): Constraints (Q) before the reason for renewed interest (P) is out of order.
- Option C (S–P–R–Q): Beginning with the policy prescription before establishing context or problem is illogical.
- Option D (R–Q–S–P): The 2008 deal (R) before the constraints it was meant to address (Q) and before the initial context (P) creates confusion.

Final Answer: P – Q – R – S $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: The paragraph moves from the scale of the AMR crisis, to the market failure in drug development, to a market-design solution, and closes with a broader stewardship point.

Step 1 — Identify the opening: Q frames the crisis at its most stark (10 million deaths annually by 2050)—the rhetorical hook that motivates everything that follows.

Step 2 — Trace the chain: Q (AMR mortality scale) → P (market failure: pharma exits antibiotic R&D because economics are unfavourable) → R (solution: governments must create market incentives like advance market commitments) → S (broader point: new drugs alone are insufficient without stewardship to restrict unnecessary use). The sequence Q–P–R–S is Option C.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (P–Q–S–R): Starting with the market failure (P) before the motivating crisis scale (Q) buries the lede.
- Option B (R–Q–P–S): Solution (R) before problem (Q) and cause (P) inverts the logical structure.
- Option D (S–R–Q–P): Stewardship (S) and solution (R) before the crisis (Q) and its cause (P) is incoherent.

Final Answer: Q – P – R – S ⇒ C

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: The paragraph moves from the expanding attack surface of digital banking, to the specific attack vectors, to the vulnerability of new users, and closes with the institutional response.

Step 1 — Identify the opening: Q introduces the macro context—UPI's explosive growth expanding the cybercriminal attack surface—making it the natural opener.

Step 2 — Trace the chain: Q (UPI growth → larger attack surface) → P (specific vectors: phishing, SIM-swap, mobile malware) → S (consequences borne disproportionately by first-time users lacking technical literacy) → R (therefore: institutions and regulators must invest in MFA, real-time detection, and awareness). The



sequence Q–P–S–R is Option B.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (P–S–Q–R): Specific attack vectors (P) before the context explaining why they proliferated (Q) breaks the causal chain.
- Option C (R–Q–P–S): Solution (R) before context (Q) and problem details (P, S) inverts the logical structure.
- Option D (S–P–R–Q): Consequences (S) before causes (Q, P) and before the context is established is incoherent.

Final Answer: Q – P – S – R ⇒ B

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Preposition Use: The sentence describes implementing a policy in the face of opposition. The correct preposition must convey “in spite of” or “notwithstanding.”

Step 1 — Analyse the blank: “The policy was implemented ____ the opposition of several committee members.” The correct word must show that the opposition existed but did not prevent implementation.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- D (*despite*): Correct. “Despite the opposition” = in spite of the opposition. Grammatically and semantically perfect.
- A (*against*): “Against the opposition” is ambiguous; it could suggest a confrontation rather than implementation despite it.
- B (*besides*): “Besides the opposition” means “in addition to the opposition,” changing the sentence’s meaning entirely.
- C (*beyond*): “Beyond the opposition” is not idiomatic in this context.

Final Answer: *despite* ⇒ D

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



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Correlative Conjunctions: The sentence begins with “Not only did the campaign raise awareness,”—a correlative structure that *requires* “but also” as its completing element.

Step 1 — Identify the correlative pair: “Not only . . . but also” is a fixed correlative conjunction pair in English. When “not only” opens a clause, “but also” must complete it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (*also*): “Also” without “but” breaks the correlative structure and produces a run-on feel.
- Option C (*yet*): “Yet” is an adversative conjunction that would introduce a contrasting idea, not an additional one.
- Option D (*furthermore*): “Furthermore” is an adverb used to add a further point, not to complete a “not only” construction.

Final Answer: *but also* ⇒ A

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Affect vs Effect: “Affect” (verb) means to have an impact on something; “effect” (noun) means the result or consequence; as a verb, “effect” means to bring about or cause to happen (less common).

Step 1 — Determine the required word class: The blank follows “will” and precedes “small businesses”—it requires a *verb*. “Affect” is the correct verb meaning “to have an impact on.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (*effect*): As a verb, “effect” means to bring about (e.g., “effect a change”); it cannot take “small businesses” as its direct object in this sense.
- Option B (*impact upon*): While colloquially used, “impact upon” is wordy, informal, and stylistically inferior to “affect.”
- Option D (*effectuate*): “Effectuate” means to put into effect (a plan or policy); it cannot take businesses as its object in this context.



Final Answer: *affect* ⇒

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Gerund after Preposition: In English, a preposition must be followed by a noun, pronoun, or a *gerund* (the -ing form of a verb)—never by an infinitive.

Step 1 — Identify the preposition: “insisted on _____” — “on” is a preposition, so the blank must be filled by a gerund.

Step 2 — Select the gerund: “reviewing” (Option B) is the gerund form of “review.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (*to review*): An infinitive cannot follow a preposition in standard English.
- Option C (*review*): The base form of a verb cannot follow a preposition.
- Option D (*being reviewed*): “Being reviewed” is passive gerund, implying the board itself is reviewed by something—which changes the meaning entirely.

Final Answer: *reviewing* ⇒

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Article Use: The rule: use “a” before words beginning with a consonant *sound*, and “an” before words beginning with a vowel *sound*. “Unanimous” begins with a /j/ (“you”) sound, which is a consonant sound.

Step 1 — Apply the phonetic rule: “Unanimous” is pronounced /juˈnænɪməs/. The first sound is /j/, a consonant sound. Therefore, the correct article is “a,” not “an.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (*an*): Commonly and incorrectly chosen because “unanimous” starts with the letter “u.” The rule is based on *sound*, not spelling.



- Option B (*the*): “The unanimous vote” would require that a specific, previously identified vote is being referred to. The sentence describes a general event.
- Option C (no article): “Receiving unanimous vote” is ungrammatical; a singular countable noun phrase requires an article.

Final Answer: $a \Rightarrow$ D

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Fewer vs Less: “Fewer” is used with countable nouns (things you can count individually); “less” is used with uncountable (mass) nouns.

Step 1 — Classify the noun: “Candidates” is a countable noun—you can count individual candidates (one candidate, two candidates). Therefore, “fewer” is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (*less*): “Less candidates” is a common but grammatically incorrect colloquialism; “less” should be reserved for mass nouns (less water, less information).
- Option C (*little*): “Little candidates” would mean a small amount of candidates, which is both grammatically incorrect and semantically awkward for countable items.
- Option D (*a few less*): “A few less” is non-standard and grammatically incorrect regardless of context.

Final Answer: *Fewer* $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Collocation: In English, certain verbs collocate with certain nouns. The correct verb to use with “conclusions” is “draw.”

Step 1 — Apply collocation knowledge: The standard phrase is “draw conclusions” (from data, evidence, or analysis). This is a fixed lexical collocation in academic and professional English.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (*take*): “Take conclusions” is not an established English collocation.
- Option B (*make*): While “make” collocates with many nouns (make a decision, make a suggestion), “make conclusions” is not standard. The correct phrase is “draw conclusions.”
- Option D (*fetch*): “Fetch conclusions” has no meaning in English and is plainly incorrect.

Final Answer: draw ⇒

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Synonym: The question asks for the synonym of **PRODIGAL**.

Step 1 — Define PRODIGAL: “Prodigal” means recklessly extravagant or wastefully lavish in spending or using resources. Its most famous usage is in the Biblical “Prodigal Son” parable—a son who squanders his inheritance.

Step 2 — Match to options:

- Option D (*Lavish*): Correct. “Lavish” means sumptuously rich or extravagant—closest in meaning to prodigal.
- Option A (*Frugal*): Antonym. Frugal means economical and sparing with resources—the opposite of prodigal.
- Option B (*Prudent*): Antonym. Prudent means showing careful judgment and wisdom, especially in financial matters.
- Option C (*Industrious*): Unrelated. Industrious means hardworking; it has no connection to spending habits.



Final Answer: PRODIGAL $\approx$ Lavish $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Antonym: The question asks for the antonym of INIMICAL.

Step 1 — Define INIMICAL: “Inimical” means tending to obstruct or harm; hostile or adverse (e.g., “policies inimical to economic growth”).

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must mean friendly, helpful, or well-disposed.

- Option B (*Benevolent*): Correct. “Benevolent” means well-meaning, kindly, and generously disposed—the direct opposite of inimical.
- Option A (*Hostile*): Synonym, not antonym. Hostile and inimical are near-synonyms (both mean antagonistic).
- Option C (*Detrimental*): Near-synonym of inimical; both mean harmful.
- Option D (*Antagonistic*): Near-synonym; antagonistic means actively opposing, very close to inimical in meaning.

Final Answer: Opposite of INIMICAL = Benevolent $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Synonym: The question asks for the synonym of LACONIC.

Step 1 — Define LACONIC: “Laconic” means using very few words; brief and concise in speech or expression (from the Spartans of Laconia, famous for brevity).

Step 2 — Match to options:

- Option A (*Terse*): Correct. “Terse” means sparing in the use of words; abrupt—a near-perfect synonym for laconic.
- Option B (*Verbose*): Antonym. Verbose means using more words than necessary—the direct opposite.



- Option C (*Expansive*): Antonym. Expansive means covering a wide area in scope; communicating openly and at length.
- Option D (*Garrulous*): Antonym. Garrulous means excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters.

Final Answer: LACONIC $\approx$ Terse $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Antonym: The question asks for the antonym of INTREPID.

Step 1 — Define INTREPID: “Intrepid” means fearless; resolutely courageous.

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: The antonym must mean fearful or cowardly.

- Option C (*Timid*): Correct. “Timid” means lacking in self-assurance or courage; easily frightened—the direct opposite of intrepid.
- Option A (*Valiant*): Synonym. Valiant means possessing great courage—near-synonym of intrepid.
- Option B (*Dauntless*): Synonym. Dauntless means showing fearlessness and determination—another synonym of intrepid.
- Option D (*Audacious*): Near-synonym. Audacious means bold and daring—closely related to intrepid.

Final Answer: Opposite of INTREPID = Timid $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Error Detection — Verb Form after Infinitive Marker: After “in order to,” the base infinitive form of the verb must be used, not the gerund or any other form.

Step 1 — Locate the error: Part (D) reads “to having finalised,” which is grammatically incorrect. After “in order to,” the base form is required: “in order to finalise.”



Corrected sentence: “The executive committee met three times last quarter in order to finalise the merger terms.”

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “The executive committee met” — correct simple past tense.
- (B) “three times last quarter” — correct adverbial phrase.
- (C) “in order” — correct beginning of the purpose phrase.

Final Answer: Error in part (D) — “to having finalised” should be “to finalise” ⇒

D

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Error Detection — Preposition with “Congratulate”:

The verb “congratulate” takes the preposition “on” (not “for”) when followed by the reason for congratulation.

Step 1 — Locate the error: Part (B) reads “congratulated the team for winning.” The correct preposition is “on”: “congratulated the team **on** winning.”

Step 2 — Rule: “Congratulate someone *on* something” is the standard English construction. “For” is used with verbs of thanking or rewarding, not congratulating.

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “The CEO congratulated” — correct verb and subject.
- (C) “the national quality award” — correct noun phrase.
- (D) “for the third consecutive year” — correct adverbial phrase modifying the award.

Final Answer: Error in part (B) — “for winning” should be “on winning” ⇒ **B**

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Error Detection — “Despite” vs “Despite of”: “Despite” is a preposition and is *never* followed by “of” in standard English. “In spite of” is its equivalent phrase that *does* use “of.”

Step 1 — Locate the error: Part (A) reads “Despite of the challenges,” which is incorrect. The correct form is either “Despite the challenges” or “In spite of the challenges.”

Step 2 — Rule: “Despite” = preposition used directly before a noun/noun phrase; it does not need “of.” “Despite of” is a common Indian English error and is not accepted in standard grammar.

Why other parts are correct:

- (B) “posed by global inflation,” — correct participial phrase.
- (C) “the company reported” — correct simple past.
- (D) “record operating profits” — correct noun phrase.

Final Answer: Error in part (A) — “Despite of” should be “Despite” ⇒ A

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Error Detection — Double Comparative: “Superior” is an absolute comparative adjective (like “major,” “junior,” “senior”). It already contains a comparative meaning; therefore, “more” must *not* be added before it.

Step 1 — Locate the error: Part (C) reads “more superior to”—this is a double comparative, which is grammatically incorrect. The correct form is simply “superior to.”

Step 2 — Rule: Words like “superior,” “inferior,” “prior,” “anterior,” “exterior,” and “interior” are already comparative in Latin origin and take “to,” never “than” or “more . . . than.”

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “The committee concluded that” — correct main clause.
- (B) “the revised proposal was” — correct verb phrase.



- (D) “all previous submissions” — correct noun phrase completing the comparison.

Final Answer: Error in part (C) — “more superior to” should be “superior to” ⇒

C

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Error Detection — Amount vs Number: “Amount” is used with uncountable (mass) nouns; “number” is used with countable nouns.

Step 1 — Locate the error: Part (D) reads “a large amount of delegates.” “Delegates” is a countable noun (you can count individual delegates), so “number” should replace “amount.” The correct phrase is “a large **number** of delegates.”

Step 2 — Rule: “Amount of water/information/work” (uncountable); “number of people/delegates/questions” (countable). This is a common but high-stakes grammatical error in professional English.

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “The conference organisers were surprised” — correct passive construction.
- (B) “by the level of enthusiasm” — correct; “level” is appropriate with “enthusiasm” (uncountable).
- (C) “shown at the event” — correct participial phrase.

Final Answer: Error in part (D) — “amount of delegates” should be “number of delegates” ⇒ **D**

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Dangling Participle: A participial phrase at the start of a sentence must logically modify the *subject* of the main clause. When it does not, it “dangles.”

Step 1 — Identify the error: “Walking along the beach” is the participial phrase. In the original sentence, the subject of the main clause is “the waves.” But waves cannot walk—a dangling participle results.

Step 2 — Correct the error: The subject of the main clause must be the entity doing the walking—“the tourists.” Option B — “Walking along the beach, the tourists found the waves enormous” — correctly attaches the participle to “the tourists.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The tourists had enormous waves to see” is an awkward rewrite that does not correctly repair the participle.
- Option C: “The tourists, enormous waves were seen” creates a comma-splice and does not make grammatical sense.
- Option D: “The waves, walking along the beach” still attributes walking to the waves—the original dangling modifier error.

Final Answer: Walking along the beach, the tourists found the waves enormous
⇒ B

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Restrictive vs Non-Restrictive Clauses: In a restrictive (defining) relative clause—one that identifies *which* thing is being referred to—“that” is the preferred relative pronoun, not “which” (which is used for non-restrictive/parenthetical clauses, typically set off by commas).

Step 1 — Classify the clause: “The report which was submitted on Monday” — the clause “submitted on Monday” defines *which* report, making it restrictive. “That” is the standard relative pronoun for restrictive clauses in formal English.

Step 2 — Select the correct option: Option A — “The report **that** was submitted on Monday has been approved by the review panel” — correctly uses “that” in the



restrictive clause.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Retains “which” and adds a comma, converting it to a non-restrictive clause—but the comma is misplaced and the essential meaning changes.
- Option C: Splits into two clauses with “and it has been approved,” which is grammatically acceptable but not the most concise correction.
- Option D: Creates a sentence fragment (“The report, submitted on Monday, which has been approved”) with no main verb.

Final Answer: The report **that** was submitted on Monday ⇒ A

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Subject-Verb Agreement with Intervening Phrase:

When a prepositional phrase intervenes between the subject and the verb, the verb must agree with the *true subject*, not the noun in the intervening phrase.

Step 1 — Identify the true subject: The sentence is “The quality of the products...” The true subject is “quality” (singular), not “products” (plural). The intervening phrase “of the products manufactured at the new facility” is a modifier, not the subject.

Step 2 — Select the correct verb: Singular subject “quality” requires the singular verb “is.” Option C — “The quality of the products manufactured at the new facility **is** excellent” — is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “have been excellent” — plural auxiliary “have” disagrees with singular “quality.”
- Option B: “were excellent” — plural past tense disagrees with singular “quality.”
- Option D: “are being excellent” — unnatural and grammatically incorrect progressive construction for a stative adjective.

Final Answer: The quality ... **is** excellent ⇒ C

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



Q45.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Passive Voice Construction: A passive voice structure with a modal verb requires: modal + “be” + past participle.

Step 1 — Identify the error: The original sentence reads “will presented to the board,” omitting the auxiliary “be.” The correct passive construction is “will **be** presented to the board.”

Step 2 — Select the correct option: Option D — “The annual report has been prepared by the finance team and **will be presented** to the board next week” — correctly inserts “be” to form the passive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Retains “will presented” (same error) and drops “to.”
- Option B: “the board will be presented it” — incorrect word order in passive; the object “it” is misplaced.
- Option C: “will have presented” — this is active voice future perfect, not the passive required by the context.

Final Answer: will **be presented** to the board ⇒ D

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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Grammar / Misplaced Adverb (“only”): The adverb “only” must be placed immediately before the word or phrase it modifies for the sentence to convey the intended meaning.

Step 1 — Analyse the intended meaning: The intended meaning is that she eats *nothing but* vegetables (i.e., “only” modifies “vegetables,” not the verb “eats” or the time phrase “at the weekend”).

Step 2 — Apply the rule: “Only” must immediately precede “vegetables.” Option B — “She eats **only vegetables** at the weekend” — correctly places “only” before the noun it restricts.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “She eats only at the weekend vegetables” — “only” modifies “at the weekend,” changing the meaning to “she eats at no time other than the



weekend.”

- Option C: “Only she eats vegetables” — “only” modifies “she,” implying no one else eats vegetables.
- Option D: “She eats vegetables only, at the weekend” — the comma creates ambiguity; the placement still can be misread as modifying the time.

Final Answer: She eats **only vegetables** at the weekend ⇒ **B**

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Continuity: The concluding sentence must logically follow from the paragraph’s argument and provide a satisfying resolution or forward-looking claim.

Step 1 — Summarise the paragraph’s argument: The paragraph argues that (a) remote work improves satisfaction and productivity for knowledge workers, and (b) talented professionals now heavily weight flexibility in employment decisions. The paragraph calls for a conclusion about *organisational strategy*.

Step 2 — Evaluate options: Option C directly addresses organisations as actors and draws the logical policy conclusion: those that make flexibility permanent will win the talent competition. It does not over-state (e.g., mandating all-remote) and stays consistent with the paragraph’s data-driven, strategic tone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Immediately close all physical office space” is an extreme prescription not supported by the paragraph’s measured argument.
- Option B: The paragraph says the opposite—executives’ assumptions are being challenged by data showing flexibility works. Option B contradicts the paragraph.
- Option D: The paragraph explicitly cites data showing comparable or superior productivity with remote work—Option D directly contradicts the evidence presented.

Final Answer: Organisations institutionalising flexible work will attract and retain talent ⇒ **C**

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



Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Continuity: The paragraph ends mid-sentence: “The competitive advantage, therefore, will not belong to organisations with the most data, but to ____.” The completion must finish this sentence grammatically and thematically.

Step 1 — Identify grammatical requirements: The sentence structure requires a noun phrase or clause completing “but to [...]” — describing *which organisations* will hold the competitive advantage.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option A: “The organisations that will lead...are those that embed data literacy across all functions...ensuring evidence-based decisions displace intuition at every level.” This completes the “but to” clause logically and thematically: competitive advantage goes to those who democratise data literacy beyond specialist teams.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Invest exclusively in proprietary data collection” ignores the paragraph’s point that data analysis and application—not collection—is the differentiator.
- Option C: “Restrict data access to senior management” contradicts the paragraph, which argues for broader data-driven decision-making.
- Option D: “Outsource all data analytics” would mean the organisation has no internal data literacy, directly contradicting the paragraph’s argument.

Final Answer: Organisations embedding data literacy across all functions ⇒ A

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Continuity: The paragraph argues that speed and candour in crisis response are the key predictors of reputational outcomes, and that delayed or minimised disclosure compounds damage.

Step 1 — Identify the logical conclusion: The paragraph’s evidence points to one conclusion: transparency and speed are reputationally superior to silence or denial. Option D articulates this conclusion directly and precisely, using the phrase “acknowledging uncertainty rather than concealing it” to capture the candour di-



mension, and “prevarication” to name the problematic alternative.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Advises waiting for legal review before communicating—directly contradicting the paragraph’s finding that *speed* is a key predictor of positive reputational outcomes.
- Option B: Outsourcing to specialist agencies does not address the transparency and authenticity concerns the paragraph identifies as central to effective crisis communication.
- Option C: Categorical denial until evidence is conclusive is the behaviour the paragraph identifies as reputationally self-defeating.

Final Answer: Transparency and speed build reputational capital; silence and prevarication destroy it ⇒ D

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Continuity: The paragraph describes platform economics (network effects, self-preferencing, inadequate existing antitrust frameworks). The concluding sentence should prescribe a regulatory remedy commensurate with the problems described.

Step 1 — Match diagnosis to prescription: Network effects and self-preferencing create winner-take-all lock-in; traditional antitrust is inadequate. Option B proposes precisely targeted remedies: data portability (addressing lock-in), prohibiting self-preferencing (addressing the specific abuse named), and lowering barriers to entry (addressing winner-take-all dynamics). It also accurately describes the policy goal: “contestable” markets.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Permit self-regulation” directly contradicts the paragraph, which says traditional frameworks have “struggled to keep pace”—implying stronger, not weaker, regulation is needed.
- Option C: “Nationalise all major digital platforms” goes far beyond what the paragraph’s diagnosis supports and introduces government control the paragraph does not advocate.
- Option D: Suspending antitrust enforcement while new models are developed would allow unchecked monopolisation—a prescription that contra-



dicts the urgency the paragraph conveys.

Final Answer: Mandate data portability, prohibit self-preferencing, lower barriers to entry ⇒

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	C	3	B	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	D	8	C	9	B	10	D
11	A	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	C
16	A	17	B	18	D	19	C	20	A
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	D	38	B	39	A	40	C
41	D	42	B	43	A	44	C	45	D
46	B	47	C	48	A	49	D	50	B

