

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 6

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 (Q1–5)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q1–Q5).

Quantum computing represents a fundamental departure from the binary logic of classical computers. Where classical machines process information as bits — each either a 0 or a 1 — quantum computers exploit the principles of superposition and entanglement to process quantum bits, or *qubits*, that can exist in multiple states simultaneously. This parallelism enables quantum computers to solve certain categories of problems — such as factoring large integers or simulating molecular structures — exponentially faster than any classical system. Although still maturing, quantum processors developed by IBM, Google, and D-Wave have demonstrated meaningful progress, bringing the technology closer to practical deployment.

The most pressing concern arising from this progress is the threat to contemporary encryption. Much of the internet's security architecture rests on public-key cryptography, notably RSA, whose strength derives from the computational infeasibility of factoring the product of two large prime numbers. Peter Shor's 1994 algorithm demonstrated that a sufficiently powerful quantum computer could factorise such numbers in polynomial time, effectively rendering RSA and similar schemes obsolete. This prospect has spurred the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to standardise a suite of *post-quantum cryptographic* (PQC) algorithms — mathematical constructions believed to be resistant even



to quantum attacks. NIST finalised its first set of PQC standards in 2024.

Recognising the strategic importance of quantum technologies, the Government of India launched the **National Quantum Mission (NQM)** in 2023 with an outlay of **₹6,000 crore** over eight years. The mission targets the development of intermediate-scale quantum computers, secure quantum communication networks, and quantum-enhanced sensing and metrology. While critics note that commercial quantum advantage remains years away, the NQM positions India alongside the United States, China, and the European Union in what is increasingly described as a “quantum race.” Policymakers, businesses, and security agencies must therefore begin planning cryptographic transitions now, before adversarial actors gain quantum capabilities.

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

- (A) Quantum computing has already made classical encryption completely redundant, and governments must urgently replace all existing systems.
- (B) India’s National Quantum Mission is the world’s most ambitious quantum initiative, surpassing those of the United States and China.
- (C) Quantum computing offers transformative computational capabilities but simultaneously threatens existing encryption infrastructure, necessitating proactive cryptographic reform.
- (D) NIST’s post-quantum cryptographic standards are the only viable defence against quantum-enabled cyberattacks.

Q2. According to the passage, what is the primary reason RSA encryption is considered vulnerable to quantum computing?

- (A) A quantum computer running Shor’s algorithm can factorise the product of two large prime numbers in polynomial time, undermining RSA’s security foundation.
- (B) Quantum computers can simultaneously guess all possible encryption keys using brute-force methods that are impossible for classical computers.
- (C) RSA was designed before quantum mechanics was understood, making it inherently flawed regardless of computational power.



(D) NIST has already declared RSA obsolete and mandated its replacement across all federal systems.

Q3. As used in the passage, the phrase “*post-quantum cryptographic algorithms*” most nearly means:

- (A) Encryption methods that are developed and operated exclusively on quantum hardware.
- (B) Classical cryptographic schemes that have been enhanced by incorporating quantum key distribution.
- (C) Algorithms that were invented after the discovery of quantum mechanics but before Shor’s algorithm.
- (D) Mathematical encryption constructions designed to remain secure even against attacks by a quantum computer.

Q4. Which of the following inferences is best supported by the passage?

- (A) India’s NQM will guarantee that the country achieves quantum supremacy before the United States and China.
- (B) Organisations that delay transitioning to post-quantum cryptography may find themselves vulnerable once sufficiently powerful quantum computers become operational.
- (C) Quantum computers are currently capable of breaking RSA encryption used by major banks and governments.
- (D) The standardisation of PQC algorithms by NIST has already eliminated the cybersecurity threat posed by quantum computing.

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

- (A) Informative and measured, acknowledging both the promise of quantum computing and the genuine security risks it poses.
- (B) Alarmist, urging immediate cessation of all current encryption practices before quantum computers become widespread.



- (C) Dismissive of the threat posed by quantum computing, emphasising that commercial quantum advantage is still years away.
- (D) Overtly promotional of India's National Quantum Mission at the expense of balanced global context.

Reading Comprehension Passage 2 (Q6–10)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q6–Q10).

For centuries, India's Adivasi (tribal) communities have inhabited forested landscapes that they managed, cultivated, and held sacred long before colonial boundaries or modern administrative categories were superimposed upon them. Colonial-era forest legislation systematically converted these customary territories into state property, displacing millions of forest-dwelling people and criminalising practices — such as shifting cultivation and collection of minor forest produce — that had sustained communities for generations. The wounds of that dispossession have never fully healed, as post-independence forest and wildlife laws continued, in many instances, to reproduce the same exclusionary logic.

The **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006** — commonly known as the *Forest Rights Act* (FRA) — represented a legislative attempt to reverse this historical injustice. The FRA recognises both individual land rights over parcels that households have cultivated, and *community forest rights* (CFRs) over larger territories that villages have traditionally managed. Crucially, the Act vests decision-making authority in the *gram sabha* (village assembly), positioning Adivasi self-governance as the cornerstone of forest management.

Yet implementation has been deeply uneven. Many state governments have processed individual claims while systematically neglecting CFRs, which offer communities far greater resource autonomy. Across several states, large-scale eviction orders have been issued against forest-dwellers whose rights claims were either rejected without due process or never adjudicated. Civil society organisations have documented cases where claimants were unable to navigate bureaucratic requirements — maps, revenue records, witness testimonies — resulting in wrongful rejections. The FRA's promise of rectifying a historical wrong, therefore, remains partially unfulfilled, held hostage to administrative indifference and, in some cases, the competing interests of commercial forestry and conservation lobbies.

Q6. Which of the following most accurately reflects the central argument of the passage?

- (A) The Forest Rights Act 2006 has been successfully implemented across all Indian states, fully compensating tribal communities for historical displacement.



- (B) Colonial forest laws were far more damaging to tribal communities than post-independence legislation, which has largely remedied historical injustices.
- (C) India's Adivasi communities should voluntarily relocate from forested areas to enable more effective wildlife conservation.
- (D) Although the Forest Rights Act was designed to redress historical dispossession of tribal communities, serious implementation failures have prevented it from fulfilling its promise.

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

- (A) Celebrate the landmark achievement represented by the passage of the Forest Rights Act in 2006.
- (B) Argue that India should repeal the Forest Rights Act and replace it with a more modern tribal welfare statute.
- (C) Critically examine the gap between the Forest Rights Act's legislative intent and the ground-level failures in its implementation.
- (D) Provide a comprehensive history of colonial forest administration in British India.

Q8. According to the passage, what is the significance of the *gram sabha* under the Forest Rights Act?

- (A) It serves as a judicial tribunal empowered to overrule state government decisions on forest land acquisition.
- (B) It is the village assembly vested with decision-making authority, making Adivasi self-governance central to forest management under the FRA.
- (C) It functions as a revenue collection body responsible for distributing compensation to displaced tribal families.
- (D) It is a central government body that monitors implementation of the FRA across all states.



- Q9.** As used in the passage, the word “*adjudicated*” most nearly means:
- (A) Formally heard and decided upon through an established legal or quasi-legal process.
 - (B) Appealed to a higher court for reconsideration of an earlier administrative decision.
 - (C) Amended by the legislature to accommodate the concerns of forest-dwelling communities.
 - (D) Publicised through official government channels so that affected persons are made aware.
- Q10.** Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?
- (A) The Forest Rights Act has been more effectively implemented in states with a higher proportion of urban population.
 - (B) Community forest rights (CFRs) are considered less important than individual land rights by the drafters of the FRA.
 - (C) Commercial forestry and conservation lobbies have consistently supported the full implementation of tribal land rights.
 - (D) The bureaucratic complexity of the FRA’s claims process has disproportionately disadvantaged tribal communities that lack access to legal and administrative support.

Reading Comprehension Passage 3 (Q11–20)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow (Q11–Q20).

Modern consumers like to believe that their purchasing decisions are rational: that they compare options systematically, weigh value against cost, and arrive at choices that maximise their utility. A growing body of research in behavioural economics and cognitive psychology reveals, however, that the reality is far messier. Marketers have long known — and systematically exploited — the fact that human perception of price is relative rather than absolute, shaped by a constellation of cognitive shortcuts and biases that companies deploy with increasing sophistication.

The *anchoring effect* is among the most powerful of these mechanisms. When consumers encounter a price — whether on a product tag, a website, or in a sales pitch — that first



number “anchors” their subsequent judgement. A jacket displayed at ₹8,000 and then “discounted” to ₹5,000 feels like a bargain, even if ₹5,000 was always the intended selling price. Similarly, *charm pricing* — setting a price at ₹999 rather than ₹1,000 — exploits the brain’s tendency to read from left to right and assign disproportionate weight to the leftmost digit, creating the illusion of a meaningfully lower price. These are not accidental features of retail design; they are deliberate, research-backed interventions.

The *decoy effect* operates at a different register: by introducing a third option — inferior on key dimensions to one of two existing choices but priced close to the premium option — companies nudge consumers towards the more profitable middle or premium tier. A streaming service, for example, might offer a basic plan at ₹99, a premium plan at ₹299, and a “decoy” plan at ₹279 that provides fewer features than the ₹299 plan. Most consumers, recognising the poor value of the decoy, select the premium plan — exactly as intended. Compounding these mechanisms is *scarcity messaging*: pop-up notifications announcing “Only 3 left in stock” or “Offer ends in 2 hours” trigger loss-aversion responses, impelling impulsive purchases that bypass deliberate evaluation.

The ethical dimensions of these practices deserve serious attention. Individually, each tactic exploits a well-documented cognitive bias rather than appealing to genuine product merit. Cumulatively, they constitute an information asymmetry that disadvantages less-educated or less-financially-literate consumers disproportionately. Consumer advocacy groups and policymakers in the European Union and India have begun demanding greater transparency in digital pricing — including clearer disclosure when anchor prices are artificially inflated — and outright bans on deceptive countdown timers. The debate ultimately turns on a fundamental question: at what point does clever marketing become manipulation, and who bears responsibility for protecting consumers from their own cognitive limitations?

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

- (A) Consumers are fundamentally irrational beings who cannot be trusted to make sound financial decisions without government intervention.
- (B) Marketers systematically exploit cognitive biases through pricing tactics such as anchoring, charm pricing, the decoy effect, and scarcity messaging, raising ethical concerns that warrant regulatory scrutiny.
- (C) Behavioural economics has conclusively proved that no consumer purchasing decision is ever genuinely rational or freely made.
- (D) The solution to manipulative pricing is straightforward: consumers simply need to be better educated about cognitive biases.



- Q12.** According to the passage, how does *charm pricing* manipulate consumer perception?
- (A) By offering a discount coupon that must be redeemed within a limited time, creating a sense of urgency.
 - (B) By displaying an artificially inflated original price alongside the actual selling price to create a false sense of saving.
 - (C) By introducing an inferior third option to make the premium option appear more attractive by comparison.
 - (D) By setting a price just below a round number — such as ₹999 instead of ₹1,000 — exploiting the brain’s disproportionate weighting of the leftmost digit.
- Q13.** As used in the passage, the phrase “*information asymmetry*” most nearly refers to:
- (A) A situation in which the government possesses more data about consumer behaviour than private companies do.
 - (B) The unequal distribution of internet connectivity that prevents some consumers from comparing prices online.
 - (C) A condition in which marketers possess far greater knowledge of consumer psychology and pricing tactics than most consumers, creating an imbalance of power.
 - (D) The technical difficulty consumers face in reading and interpreting the fine print of advertising disclosures.
- Q14.** According to the passage, what is the mechanism by which the *decoy effect* works?
- (A) A third option, inferior to one of the two existing choices but priced close to the premium option, is introduced to make consumers gravitate towards the more profitable tier.
 - (B) Consumers are shown a limited-time offer on the premium option, making it appear more valuable relative to the basic option.



- (C) A discounted price is displayed prominently beside the original price, anchoring the consumer's perception of value.
- (D) Scarcity notifications are combined with premium pricing to signal that the better product is also the more exclusive one.

Q15. Which of the following best reflects the ethical implication raised in the final paragraph of the passage?

- (A) Pricing tactics that exploit cognitive biases are harmless so long as they are disclosed in the product's terms and conditions.
- (B) Only consumers who lack financial literacy are affected by manipulative pricing; educated consumers are effectively immune.
- (C) The European Union's regulations on digital pricing are sufficient to address all forms of consumer manipulation globally.
- (D) Manipulative pricing practices exploit cognitive biases rather than product merit, and their cumulative effect disproportionately harms vulnerable consumers, suggesting that regulatory intervention may be justified.

Q16. The author's stance in the passage is best described as:

- (A) Neutral and purely descriptive, presenting the psychology of pricing without offering any evaluative judgement.
- (B) Firmly supportive of marketers' rights to use any psychological technique to maximise revenue.
- (C) Critically aware of and opposed to manipulative pricing practices, while advocating for greater consumer awareness and regulatory oversight.
- (D) Pessimistic about any possibility of reform, arguing that cognitive biases are too deeply ingrained for policy measures to make a difference.

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



- (A) Consumers with lower financial literacy are more susceptible to the cumulative harm of manipulative pricing tactics than those with higher financial literacy.
- (B) Charm pricing is more effective in online retail contexts than in physical stores.
- (C) The decoy effect is recognised and avoided by the majority of consumers who encounter it.
- (D) Scarcity messaging is legal in all jurisdictions and is therefore ethically unproblematic.

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

- (A) Celebratory, applauding the ingenuity of marketers in designing persuasive pricing systems.
- (B) Analytically critical, systematically examining how pricing psychology operates and raising pointed questions about its ethical acceptability.
- (C) Excessively academic and detached, providing theoretical definitions without connecting them to real-world consumer harm.
- (D) Satirical, mocking consumers for falling prey to obvious psychological manipulation.

Q19. Based on the passage, which of the following policy actions would most logically follow from the author's argument?

- (A) A complete ban on all discount-based pricing in online and offline retail environments.
- (B) Mandatory consumer psychology courses in school curricula to immunise the next generation against cognitive biases.
- (C) A government takeover of digital retail platforms to eliminate commercial pricing manipulation.
- (D) Regulations requiring transparent disclosure of original prices and prohibition of artificially inflated anchor prices and deceptive countdown timers in digital retail.



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

- (A) Behavioural economics is a relatively new field and its findings have not yet been replicated in controlled experiments.
- (B) The author exaggerates the effectiveness of post-quantum cryptographic standards as a defence against pricing manipulation.
- (C) Consumers ultimately retain the freedom to research prices independently, and government regulation of pricing psychology risks stifling legitimate marketing innovation and consumer choice.
- (D) The decoy effect has been debunked by recent research and is no longer used by major retailers.

Para Jumbles (Q21–25)

In each question below, four sentences are labelled P, Q, R, and S. Choose the option that arranges them into a logically coherent paragraph.

Q21. P. Proponents counter that the fiscal cost of treating preventable illness and lost productivity far exceeds the upfront investment in universal coverage.

Q. The debate over universal healthcare coverage pivots on a fundamental tension between fiscal prudence and the moral claim that health is a right, not a privilege.

R. Critics of single-payer or government-funded models argue that unlimited demand will overwhelm public finances and incentivise inefficiency.

S. Ultimately, the resolution demands not merely an accounting exercise but a societal choice about the kind of solidarity a nation wishes to institutionalise.

- (A) QRPS
- (B) PRQS
- (C) SQRP
- (D) RQSP



Q22. P. Marine biologists warn that polymetallic nodule fields, which take millions of years to form, host unique ecosystems that would be permanently destroyed by extraction.

Q. The deep ocean floor contains vast deposits of manganese, cobalt, and rare-earth elements critical to clean energy technologies.

R. International regulatory bodies such as the International Seabed Authority face mounting pressure to establish enforceable environmental standards before any commercial licences are granted.

S. The prospect of tapping these mineral riches has attracted technology companies and mining consortia, but the ecological stakes could not be higher.

(A) QPSR

(B) SQPR

(C) PQRS

(D) QSPR

Q23. P. However, high-profile scandals — in which audited offsets turned out to represent no real-world emission reductions — have triggered calls for independent verification and far stricter accounting standards.

Q. The theory is elegant: entities that reduce emissions below their permitted cap can sell surplus credits to high-emitting organisations, creating a price signal that incentivises decarbonisation.

R. The carbon credits market was conceived as a market-based mechanism to achieve cost-effective global emission reductions without prescribing identical solutions to every industry.

S. Without credible reform, the market risks becoming a vehicle for “greenwashing” rather than a genuine instrument of climate action.

(A) RQSP

(B) QRPS

(C) RQPS

(D) SQRP



Q24. P. From Lagos to Los Angeles, Bollywood music, fashion, and storytelling have cultivated audiences who may never visit India but carry an affective connection to its cultural output.

Q. The Indian film industry, producing over 1,500 films annually across more than twenty languages, constitutes one of the country's most potent instruments of cultural soft power.

R. Indian diplomats and trade negotiators have increasingly recognised cinema as a complement to formal statecraft, leveraging film festivals and co-production treaties to deepen bilateral ties.

S. This transnational affinity translates into economic benefits: diaspora tourism, language-learning interest, and demand for Indian consumer goods all grow in the cultural footprint of Indian cinema.

(A) PRQS

(B) QPSR

(C) SQRP

(D) RSPQ

Q25. P. As the sector matures, standardised metrics — such as the Impact Reporting and Investment Standards (IRIS) framework — are emerging to distinguish genuine impact investments from superficially rebranded conventional funds.

Q. Impact investing occupies the space between philanthropy and conventional finance, channelling capital into enterprises that generate measurable social or environmental benefits alongside competitive financial returns.

R. Sceptics question whether profit motives can truly co-exist with social mission, warning that financial pressure will inevitably cause mission drift in portfolio companies.

S. Advocates point to a growing body of evidence suggesting that purpose-driven enterprises often outperform peers on long-run metrics, attracting talent, retaining customers, and managing risk more effectively.



- (A) QRSP
- (B) RQPS
- (C) SQPR
- (D) PRQS

Fill in the Blanks (Q26–32)

Choose the option that correctly completes each sentence.

- Q26.** “Neither the manager nor the employees _____ aware of the new compliance policy when the audit commenced.”
- (A) was
 - (B) were
 - (C) are
 - (D) have been
- Q27.** “The board of directors recommended that the chairperson _____ the restructuring proposal before it is presented to shareholders.”
- (A) reconsiders
 - (B) reconsidered
 - (C) should reconsider
 - (D) reconsider
- Q28.** “The proposed merger is expected to _____ significant cost savings for both organisations over the next five years.”
- (A) result in
 - (B) result to
 - (C) result into
 - (D) result upon



- Q29.** “The candidate submitted an impeccable application and performed exceptionally at every stage of the interview; _____, the panel ultimately selected a different applicant.”
- (A) therefore
(B) furthermore
(C) nevertheless
(D) consequently
- Q30.** “The non-profit organisation has remained committed _____ environmentally sustainable business practices since its inception.”
- (A) for
(B) to
(C) in
(D) with
- Q31.** “The retiring principal gave _____ eloquent farewell address that moved the entire teaching staff to tears.”
- (A) a
(B) the
(C) (no article required)
(D) an
- Q32.** “Given the unfavourable market conditions, the chief executive decided to _____ the launch of the new product line until the second quarter.”
- (A) defer
(B) delay off
(C) postpone away
(D) procrastinate



Synonyms & Antonyms (Q33–36)

Answer each question by choosing the correct option.

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

- (A) Melancholy
- (B) Pessimistic
- (C) Optimistic
- (D) Indifferent

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

- (A) Treacherous
- (B) Loyal
- (C) Deceitful
- (D) Untrustworthy

Q35. Choose the word most **nearly opposite in meaning** to **AUSTERE**.

- (A) Severe
- (B) Spartan
- (C) Frugal
- (D) Extravagant

Q36. Choose the word most **similar in meaning** to **VOCIFEROUS**.

- (A) Silent
- (B) Clamorous
- (C) Subdued
- (D) Restrained

Error Detection (Q37–41)

Each sentence has four underlined portions labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the portion that contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, choose (D) where applicable.

Q37. (A) The recruitment team reviewed (B) more than two hundred applications (C) but shortlisted less candidates (D) than the management had anticipated.

- (A) The recruitment team reviewed
- (B) more than two hundred applications
- (C) but shortlisted less candidates
- (D) than the management had anticipated.

Q38. (A) Being that she was the most experienced (B) member of the negotiating team (C) the delegation chose her (D) to lead the final round of talks.

- (A) Being that she was the most experienced
- (B) member of the negotiating team,
- (C) the delegation chose her
- (D) to lead the final round of talks.

Q39. (A) The consultant listened carefully (B) to the client's concerns (C) before offering (D) advise on the matter.

- (A) The consultant listened carefully
- (B) to the client's concerns
- (C) before offering his professional
- (D) advise on the matter.

Q40. (A) The finance committee concluded (B) that a phased rollout was more prefera (C) to an immediate full-scale launch, (D) given the current budget constraints.

- (A) The finance committee concluded



- (B) that a phased rollout was more preferable
- (C) to an immediate full-scale launch,
- (D) given the current budget constraints.

Q41. (A) The report confirmed (B) that several systemic issues remained unresolved, (C) and a number of senior managers was (D) asked to submit detailed action plans.

- (A) The report confirmed
- (B) that several systemic issues remained unresolved,
- (C) and a number of senior managers was
- (D) asked to submit detailed action plans.

Sentence Correction (Q42–46)

In each question, a sentence is given that may contain an error. Choose the option that correctly rewrites the sentence. If the original is correct, choose accordingly.

Q42. Original: “*Having reviewed all the evidence, the verdict was announced by the tribunal.*” Choose the correctly written version.

- (A) Having reviewed all the evidence, the tribunal announced the verdict.
- (B) The verdict was announced by the tribunal having reviewed all the evidence.
- (C) The tribunal, the verdict was announced, having reviewed all the evidence.
- (D) After the evidence had been reviewed, the verdict was announced by the tribunal which reviewed it.

Q43. Original: “*The company revised its pricing strategy after the quarterly results disappointed analysts.*” Choose the correctly written version.

- (A) The company revised its’ pricing strategy after the quarterly results disappointed analysts.



- (B) The company revised its pricing strategy after the quarterly results disappointed analysts.
- (C) The company revised their pricing strategy after the quarterly results, which disappointed analysts.
- (D) The company revised its pricing strategy after the quarterly results disappointed analysts.

Q44. Original: *"The inspector could not find no evidence of financial irregularity during the audit."* Choose the correctly written version.

- (A) The inspector could not find no financial irregularity whatsoever during the audit.
- (B) The inspector could find no evidence of financial irregularity during the audit.
- (C) The inspector could not find none of the evidence of financial irregularity.
- (D) The inspector, during the audit, could not find no evidence that was irregular.

Q45. Original: *"If the management would have consulted the employees earlier, the strike would have been avoided."* Choose the correctly written version.

- (A) If the management will have consulted the employees earlier, the strike would have been avoided.
- (B) If the management would consult the employees earlier, the strike would have been avoided.
- (C) If the management had consulted the employees earlier, the strike would have been avoided.
- (D) If the management has consulted the employees earlier, the strike would be avoided.

Q46. Original: *"After months of negotiation, the end result of the discussions was a mutually beneficial trade agreement."* Choose the version that removes the redundancy.



- (A) After months of negotiation, the result of the discussions was a mutually beneficial trade agreement.
- (B) After months of negotiation, the end result of the discussions were a mutually beneficial trade agreement.
- (C) After months of negotiation, the final end result of the discussions was a mutually beneficial trade agreement.
- (D) After months of negotiation, it was the end result that the discussions produced a mutually beneficial trade agreement.

Para Completion (Q47–50)

In each question, a paragraph is given with its concluding sentence missing. Choose the option that best completes the paragraph.

Q47. “For decades, management theorists assumed that innovation was primarily a function of research budgets and technical talent. Recent scholarship, however, points to organisational culture as the decisive variable. Companies where employees fear ridicule for proposing unconventional ideas tend to default to incremental, low-risk initiatives. Conversely, when leadership actively solicits heterodox thinking and treats failure as a learning opportunity rather than a career liability, the volume and quality of novel proposals increases dramatically. The data from high-performing innovation labs consistently corroborate this pattern. _____”

- (A) Research and development expenditure, therefore, remains the single most reliable predictor of a company’s capacity for breakthrough innovation.
- (B) Companies that invest heavily in technical talent without cultivating collaborative norms will still outperform those with weaker R&D pipelines.
- (C) Innovation culture, while valuable, is ultimately secondary to securing adequate venture capital funding for early-stage experimentation.



- (D) Organisations that systematically cultivate psychological safety — where employees can propose unconventional ideas without fear of ridicule — consistently outperform peers in both incremental improvement and breakthrough innovation.

Q48. “The proliferation of algorithmic decision-making across domains — from credit scoring and medical diagnosis to judicial sentencing and recruitment — has produced measurable efficiencies. Algorithms process large datasets in seconds, identify patterns invisible to individual human analysts, and eliminate certain forms of interpersonal bias. Yet these systems also embed the assumptions, blind spots, and historical inequities present in their training data. Several high-profile cases have demonstrated that algorithmic models can systematically disadvantage racial minorities, women, and economically marginalised groups in ways that escape easy detection or accountability. _____”

- (A) The solution lies in replacing human decision-makers entirely with more sophisticated algorithmic systems that are free from emotional bias.
- (B) Algorithmic decision-making should be banned in high-stakes domains until the technology has been proved error-free over a sustained period.
- (C) Human oversight must therefore remain a non-negotiable layer in any AI-augmented decision process, ensuring that contextual judgement and ethical considerations are never wholly delegated to a model.
- (D) Given the efficiency gains, organisations are justified in accepting some degree of systemic bias as an acceptable trade-off.

Q49. “The doctrine of shareholder primacy — the view that maximising returns to equity holders is the sole legitimate purpose of a corporation — dominated management thinking for much of the late twentieth century. Milton Friedman’s celebrated 1970 assertion that a business’s only social responsibility is to increase its profits provided intellectual cover



for strategies that prioritised quarterly earnings at the expense of employee welfare, community investment, and environmental stewardship. Stakeholder capitalism, its challenger, argues that durable value creation requires attending to a broader set of constituencies. A growing body of longitudinal research has tested these competing claims. _____”

- (A) Shareholder primacy remains the most theoretically coherent framework for corporate governance, even if its social consequences are sometimes regrettable.
- (B) The empirical record increasingly supports the view that companies which balance the interests of employees, communities, and the environment alongside shareholders deliver superior long-term financial performance.
- (C) The debate between shareholder primacy and stakeholder capitalism is largely academic, as most companies operate somewhere between the two extremes in practice.
- (D) Regulatory mandates imposing stakeholder obligations on corporations will inevitably reduce financial returns and deter investment.

Q50. “Mentorship has long been recognised in management literature as a catalyst for individual career development: mentees gain access to tacit knowledge, professional networks, and candid feedback that formal training programmes rarely provide. Despite this recognition, many organisations treat mentorship as an informal, ad hoc arrangement, leaving its benefits unevenly distributed — accessible to those fortunate enough to attract senior sponsors while invisible to others with equal potential. Research conducted across Fortune 500 companies reveals that structured mentorship programmes — in which pairings are deliberate, goals are set, and progress is reviewed — yield significantly stronger outcomes than informal mentoring relationships. _____”

- (A) Organisations that institutionalise mentorship programmes — pairing high-potential employees with experienced leaders — build the internal capability pipelines that reduce costly external hiring and



accelerate cultural continuity.

- (B) The most effective approach to talent development remains external recruitment, which brings fresh perspectives and skills that internal mentorship cannot replicate.
- (C) Since mentorship benefits accrue primarily to the mentee, organisations have little financial incentive to invest in formal mentorship infrastructure.
- (D) Individual line managers, rather than HR departments, should bear sole responsibility for identifying and mentoring high-potential employees.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea question asks which option best synthesises what the entire passage is about — not just one paragraph.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage structure: Paragraph 1 explains how quantum computing works and why it differs from classical computing. Paragraph 2 describes the threat to RSA encryption via Shor's algorithm and NIST's PQC response. Paragraph 3 covers India's National Quantum Mission and the call for proactive planning.

Step 2 — Identify the balanced thesis: The passage does not say quantum computers have already broken encryption (that would be option A's overclaim), nor does it focus exclusively on any single national programme. It presents quantum computing's dual nature: transformative promise and genuine threat to encryption, requiring urgent preparation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Overclaims — the passage states quantum advantage and RSA-breaking capability are not yet operational, only imminent.
- Option B: Overclaims about India's NQM — the passage says India joins, not leads, the "quantum race."
- Option D: Underclaims — PQC standards are one response, but the passage covers much more than this single solution.

Final Answer: Quantum computing promises transformative capability but threatens existing encryption, necessitating cryptographic reform. ⇒ C

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



Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: This question targets a factual claim explicitly stated in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant passage text: Paragraph 2 states: “Peter Shor’s 1994 algorithm demonstrated that a sufficiently powerful quantum computer could factorise such numbers [the product of two large prime numbers] in polynomial time, effectively rendering RSA and similar schemes obsolete.”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option A directly paraphrases this sentence. The vulnerability of RSA arises specifically from Shor’s algorithm’s ability to perform prime factorisation efficiently.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage describes Shor’s algorithm (factorisation), not brute-force key-guessing.
- Option C: RSA’s vulnerability is specific to quantum capabilities, not an inherent design flaw; the passage does not support this.
- Option D: The passage says NIST finalised PQC standards in 2024 but does not say RSA has been declared obsolete across federal systems.

Final Answer: Shor’s algorithm can factorise large primes in polynomial time, undermining RSA’s security foundation. ⇒ A

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Vocabulary in Context: The phrase “post-quantum cryptographic algorithms” must be understood within its usage in the passage, not in isolation.

Step 1 — Re-read the context: Paragraph 2: “NIST . . . standardise a suite of *post-quantum cryptographic* (PQC) algorithms — mathematical constructions believed to be resistant even to quantum attacks.”

Step 2 — Analyse each option: The passage defines PQC algorithms as mathematical constructions resistant to quantum attacks. They are classical (not quantum-hardware-based) and the “post-quantum” prefix refers to their security target, not their era of invention.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: PQC algorithms run on classical hardware, not quantum hardware.
- Option B: The passage does not describe PQC as enhanced classical schemes using quantum key distribution.
- Option C: The temporal definition (“after quantum mechanics, before Shor”) is not what “post-quantum” means in this technical context.

Final Answer: Mathematical encryption constructions designed to remain secure even against a quantum computer. ⇒ D

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: An inference question requires drawing a logical conclusion that is supported by the passage but not explicitly stated.

Step 1 — Identify supporting evidence: The passage’s final paragraph warns that “policymakers, businesses, and security agencies must *begin planning* cryptographic transitions *now*, before adversarial actors gain quantum capabilities.” This implies that failure to act proactively will create vulnerability.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option B: If planning must begin now because quantum capabilities will eventually arrive, then organisations that delay will indeed find themselves vulnerable. This logically follows from the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not suggest India will achieve supremacy before the US and China — it says India joins the race.
- Option C: The passage explicitly states current quantum processors are still maturing; they cannot yet break RSA.
- Option D: The passage says NIST finalised standards in 2024 but does not claim the cybersecurity threat has been eliminated.

Final Answer: Organisations that delay cryptographic transitions may be vulnerable once sufficiently powerful quantum computers emerge. ⇒ B

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



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author's Tone: Tone questions require assessing the overall emotional register and stance of the author, not just the subject matter.

Step 1 — Survey tonal cues: The passage uses measured, expository language. It acknowledges both the promise (“transformative,” “exponentially faster”) and the threat (“pressing concern,” “must begin planning”). The author cites critics who note that “commercial quantum advantage remains years away,” reflecting balance. There is no hyperbole or panic.

Step 2 — Match with options: Option A — “informative and measured, acknowledging both promise and genuine security risks” — perfectly captures this balanced, sober register.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Alarmist would imply urgent, panicked language; the passage is calm and analytical.
- Option C: Dismissive is the opposite of the passage’s stance; the author takes the threat seriously.
- Option D: The NQM is mentioned in the final paragraph among other nations; the passage is not promotional.

Final Answer: Informative and measured, acknowledging both promise and genuine security risks. ⇒ A

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: Identify the option that captures the core argument running through all three paragraphs of the passage.

Step 1 — Trace the argument: Paragraph 1 establishes historical displacement of tribal communities. Paragraph 2 describes the FRA as a legislative remedy. Paragraph 3 details implementation failures, wrongful evictions, and the influence of competing commercial interests.

Step 2 — Select the option: Option D — that the FRA was designed to redress historical dispossession but implementation failures have prevented fulfilment —



captures all three movements of the argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicts the passage, which explicitly documents implementation failures.
- Option B: The passage says post-independence laws often reproduced the same exclusionary logic; it does not claim remedy.
- Option C: The passage makes no such argument; it advocates for tribal rights, not relocation.

Final Answer: The FRA was designed to redress historical dispossession but implementation failures have prevented its fulfilment. ⇒ **D**

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author's Purpose: This requires identifying why the author wrote the passage — what purpose motivates the writing beyond mere description.

Step 1 — Identify the dominant mode: The passage is not celebratory (it dwells extensively on failures), not a call for repeal, and not a colonial history. It consistently juxtaposes the FRA's intent with ground-level realities, using critical language ("deeply uneven," "administrative indifference," "competing interests of commercial forestry").

Step 2 — Match with options: Option C — "critically examine the gap between the FRA's legislative intent and implementation failures" — precisely captures this purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author does not celebrate the FRA; the tone is critical of its implementation.
- Option B: There is no call for repeal anywhere in the passage.
- Option D: Colonial history is introduced only as background context, not the primary purpose.

Final Answer: Critically examine the gap between the FRA's legislative intent and ground-level failures in implementation. ⇒ **C**



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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: A direct lookup question; the answer is stated explicitly in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the reference: Paragraph 2: “the Act vests decision-making authority in the *gram sabha* (village assembly), positioning Adivasi self-governance as the cornerstone of forest management.”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option B matches this description directly: the gram sabha is the village assembly vested with decision-making authority, making Adivasi self-governance central.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The gram sabha is not described as a judicial tribunal.
- Option C: Revenue collection and compensation distribution are not mentioned in connection with the gram sabha.
- Option D: The gram sabha is a local village institution, not a central government body.

Final Answer: The village assembly vested with decision-making authority, making Adivasi self-governance central to forest management. ⇒ **B**

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Vocabulary in Context: Determine the contextual meaning of “adjudicated” as used in the passage.

Step 1 — Re-read the context: Paragraph 3: “eviction orders have been issued against forest-dwellers whose rights claims were either rejected without due process or *never adjudicated*.” This implies that some claims were never formally heard or decided upon.

Step 2 — Select the best match: Option A — “formally heard and decided upon through an established legal or quasi-legal process” — captures both the formal and decisional aspects implied in context.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Appealed” is a different legal step; the passage concerns initial hearing, not appeals.
- Option C: “Amended by the legislature” is unrelated; the passage concerns administrative processing of claims.
- Option D: “Publicised” has no legal meaning here; adjudication is a decisional act.

Final Answer: Formally heard and decided upon through an established legal or quasi-legal process. ⇒ **A**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: Draw a conclusion that is supported by the passage but not stated outright.

Step 1 — Identify key evidence: Paragraph 3 notes that claimants could not navigate requirements for “maps, revenue records, witness testimonies,” resulting in wrongful rejections. This strongly implies that those without institutional or legal support would be most disadvantaged.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option D: Option D states that the bureaucratic complexity has disproportionately disadvantaged those lacking legal and administrative support — a conclusion directly supported by the passage’s description of navigational barriers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Urban population proportion and implementation efficacy are not linked in the passage.
- Option B: The passage calls CFRs more important (“greater resource autonomy”), contradicting the claim that the FRA’s drafters prioritised individual rights.
- Option C: The passage explicitly identifies commercial forestry and conservation lobbies as competing interests working against tribal rights.

Final Answer: Bureaucratic complexity has disproportionately disadvantaged communities lacking legal and administrative support. ⇒ **D**

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Central Argument: Identify the option that captures the full arc of the passage's argument, including both its descriptive and normative dimensions.

Step 1 — Trace the argument: The passage moves from consumer irrationality (para 1), through specific pricing mechanisms — anchoring, charm pricing, decoy effect, scarcity messaging (paras 2–3) — to ethical implications and a call for regulatory attention (para 4).

Step 2 — Match with options: Option B captures all these elements: the exploitation of cognitive biases through named pricing tactics, and the ethical/regulatory concern this raises.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not say consumers are “fundamentally irrational” or endorse government intervention as definitive solution — it raises it as a question.
- Option C: “No consumer decision is ever rational” is an overclaim; the passage says rational decision-making is messier than assumed.
- Option D: Better education is mentioned as partial context but is not the passage's recommended solution.

Final Answer: Marketers exploit cognitive biases through pricing tactics, raising ethical concerns warranting regulatory scrutiny. ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail (Charm Pricing): Locate the passage's explicit description of how charm pricing works.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: Paragraph 2: “*charm pricing* — setting a price at ₹999 rather than ₹1,000 — exploits the brain's tendency to read from left to right and assign disproportionate weight to the leftmost digit, creating the illusion of a meaningfully lower price.”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option D directly paraphrases this: setting a price just below a round number, exploiting the brain's disproportionate weighting of



the leftmost digit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Describes scarcity messaging (urgency/limited-time), not charm pricing.
- Option B: Describes the anchoring effect (inflated original price + discount), not charm pricing.
- Option C: Describes the decoy effect (inferior third option), not charm pricing.

Final Answer: Setting a price just below a round number, exploiting disproportionate weighting of the leftmost digit. ⇒ **D**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Vocabulary in Context (Information Asymmetry): Determine what the author means by “information asymmetry” in the passage’s ethical paragraph.

Step 1 — Re-read the context: Paragraph 4: “they constitute an information asymmetry that *disadvantages* less-educated or less-financially-literate consumers disproportionately.” The subject of “they” is the pricing tactics; the asymmetry is between marketers (who understand the psychology) and consumers (who do not).

Step 2 — Select Option C: Option C — a condition where marketers possess far greater knowledge of consumer psychology than most consumers, creating a power imbalance — precisely captures this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Government vs. companies is not the asymmetry described.
- Option B: Internet connectivity is not mentioned in the passage.
- Option D: Reading fine print is a tangential concern; the asymmetry is about knowledge of psychological techniques.

Final Answer: Marketers possess far greater knowledge of consumer psychology than consumers, creating a power imbalance. ⇒ **C**

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail (Decoy Effect): Locate the passage's explicit explanation of the decoy effect.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant text: Paragraph 3: “by introducing a third option — inferior on key dimensions to one of two existing choices but priced close to the premium option — companies nudge consumers towards the more profitable middle or premium tier.”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option A directly captures this: a third option inferior to one of the two choices but priced close to the premium nudges consumers toward the more profitable tier.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Limited-time offers are associated with scarcity messaging, not the decoy effect.
- Option C: Displaying a discounted price beside an original describes anchoring, not the decoy effect.
- Option D: Combining scarcity with premium pricing is not how the decoy effect is described in the passage.

Final Answer: A third, inferior option nudges consumers toward the more profitable tier. ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Ethical Inference: Identify the ethical implication the author raises in the final paragraph.

Step 1 — Re-read paragraph 4: The author argues that pricing tactics exploit cognitive biases (not product merit), create information asymmetry, and disproportionately harm less-literate consumers. Policymakers have “begun demanding greater transparency” and “outright bans on deceptive practices.”

Step 2 — Match with options: Option D best reflects this: manipulative practices exploit cognitive biases, disproportionately harm vulnerable consumers, and regulatory intervention may be justified.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not suggest disclosure in terms and conditions is sufficient; it calls for regulatory action.
- Option B: The passage explicitly says less-educated consumers are disproportionately harmed; educated consumers are not described as immune.
- Option C: The passage mentions EU regulations as an example of advocacy, not as a sufficient global solution.

Final Answer: Manipulative pricing exploits cognitive biases, disproportionately harms vulnerable consumers, warranting regulatory intervention. ⇒ **D**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Author's Stance: Distinguish between neutral description, advocacy, criticism, and pessimism in the author's overall position.

Step 1 — Identify evaluative language: The author describes pricing tactics as “deliberate, research-backed interventions” (factual but implicitly critical), frames the ethical implications as “deserving serious attention,” and describes practices as constituting “manipulation.” The final question — “at what point does clever marketing become manipulation?” — implies the author believes a threshold has been crossed.

Step 2 — Match with options: Option C — critically aware and opposed to manipulative practices, advocating for consumer awareness and regulatory oversight — captures this stance accurately.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Not purely neutral; the author makes evaluative judgements and calls for attention.
- Option B: The author does not support marketers' right to use any technique; the passage questions this.
- Option D: The author raises regulatory responses as active and ongoing, not as futile.

Final Answer: Critically aware and opposed to manipulative practices; advocates consumer awareness and regulatory oversight. ⇒ **C**



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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: Draw a conclusion supported by the passage that goes slightly beyond what is explicitly stated.

Step 1 — Identify the supporting evidence: Paragraph 4: “they constitute an information asymmetry that disadvantages *less-educated or less-financially-literate consumers disproportionately*.” This directly implies that consumers with lower financial literacy are more susceptible.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option A: Option A — consumers with lower financial literacy are more susceptible — is directly supported by this passage text.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: No comparison between online and physical retail effectiveness is made in the passage.
- Option C: The passage implies the decoy effect is effective precisely because most consumers do not recognise it — the opposite of Option C.
- Option D: The passage reports that policymakers have called for bans on deceptive timers, implying scarcity messaging is not universally considered ethical or legal.

Final Answer: Consumers with lower financial literacy are more susceptible to cumulative harm from manipulative pricing. ⇒ **A**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Tone: Assess the overall emotional and intellectual register of the entire passage.

Step 1 — Identify tonal markers: The passage uses precise, academic vocabulary (“anchoring effect,” “decoy effect,” “information asymmetry”), presents mechanisms systematically, and then raises ethical questions in a pointed but controlled manner. It is neither celebratory, satirical, nor purely abstract.

Step 2 — Match with options: Option B — analytically critical, systematically



examining how pricing psychology operates and raising pointed ethical questions — precisely captures this tone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Celebratory” is the opposite of the author’s stance.
- Option C: The passage repeatedly connects theory to real-world examples (streaming service, clothing retailers, scarcity pop-ups), so it is not “detached from real-world harm.”
- Option D: Satirical implies mockery and irony; the passage’s tone is serious and analytical.

Final Answer: Analytically critical — examining pricing psychology systematically and raising pointed ethical questions. ⇒ B

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Logical Extension (Policy): Identify the policy action that would most logically follow from the passage’s argument and evidence.

Step 1 — Review the passage’s policy suggestions: Paragraph 4 explicitly mentions: “greater transparency in digital pricing — including clearer disclosure when anchor prices are artificially inflated — and outright bans on deceptive countdown timers.” These are the specific interventions the author endorses or reports advocacy for.

Step 2 — Match with options: Option D restates these specific policy measures: transparent disclosure of original prices, prohibition of artificially inflated anchors and deceptive countdown timers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A complete ban on all discount pricing goes far beyond what the passage argues.
- Option B: Mandatory psychology courses are not mentioned or implied in the passage.
- Option C: A government takeover of retail platforms is not suggested anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: Require transparent disclosure of original prices and prohibit de-



ceptive anchor prices and countdown timers. ⇒ D

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Critical Analysis: Identify the objection that a reasonable critic of the passage's argument would most plausibly raise.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's core claim: The author argues that pricing psychology exploits consumers and warrants regulation. A plausible critic would not deny that these tactics exist but would challenge whether regulation is appropriate or whether consumers have adequate autonomy.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option C: Option C — consumers retain freedom to research prices independently and regulation risks stifling legitimate marketing innovation — is a classic counter-argument to paternalistic consumer protection policy. It is coherent, relevant, and not answered by the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Behavioural economics is well-established; a critic would not typically claim its findings are unverified.
- Option B: Mentions “post-quantum cryptographic standards” which are entirely unrelated to pricing — an incoherent objection.
- Option D: The passage presents current industry practice; claiming the decoy effect has been “debunked” would be factually unsupported.

Final Answer: Consumers retain freedom to research independently; regulation risks stifling legitimate marketing innovation. ⇒ C

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the sentences into a logically coherent paragraph on the universal healthcare coverage debate.

Step 1 — Identify the topic sentence: Q introduces the central tension (fiscal prudence vs. health as a right) and is the natural opening sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- Q — Introduces the debate (fiscal prudence vs. moral claim).
- R — Presents the critics' position (unlimited demand, inefficiency).
- P — Rebuts the critics (cost of untreated illness exceeds investment).
- S — Concludes that resolution requires a societal choice about solidarity.

This QRPS sequence creates a coherent argument: introduction → opposing view → counter-view → resolution.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option B (PRQS): P begins with “proponents counter” — but counter to what? Needs R before P.
- Option C (SQRP): S as the opening is a conclusion without a preceding argument.
- Option D (RQSP): Placing R before Q loses the contextual frame.

Final Answer: QRPS ⇒ A

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the sentences into a coherent paragraph on deep-sea mining.

Step 1 — Identify the topic sentence: Q introduces the resource opportunity (vast mineral deposits) and is the most general, scene-setting sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- Q — Establishes that the deep ocean has valuable mineral deposits.
- S — Notes that companies are attracted to these riches, but ecological stakes are high (transition to risk).



- **P** — Details the ecological risk (unique ecosystems, millions of years to form).
- **R** — Calls for regulatory standards before commercial licences are granted (logical conclusion).

QSPR moves from resource → commercial interest + risk flag → ecological detail → regulatory response.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (QPSR): Jumping from Q directly to ecological risk (P) skips the commercial interest context (S).
- Option B (SQPR): S before Q loses the foundational mineral-deposit context.
- Option C (PQRS): P (ecological risk) as opener lacks context for what is being discussed.

Final Answer: QSPR ⇒ D

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the sentences into a coherent paragraph on the carbon credits market.

Step 1 — Identify the topic sentence: R introduces the carbon credits market as a concept (market-based mechanism for emission reductions) and is the broadest, definitional sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- **R** — Defines the carbon credits market and its purpose.
- **Q** — Explains the elegant theory (surplus credits sold, price signal created).
- **P** — Introduces the problem (scandals, calls for verification and stricter standards).
- **S** — Concludes with the risk of greenwashing if reform does not occur.

RQPS: definition → theory → problem → implication of failure to reform.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (RQSP): S before P misplaces the greenwashing warning before the scandals that motivate it.



- Option B (QRPS): Q (theory) before R (definition) inverts the logical order.
- Option D (SQRP): S (warning) as an opener lacks any preceding context.

Final Answer: RQPS ⇒ C

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the sentences into a coherent paragraph on India's film industry as cultural soft power.

Step 1 — Identify the topic sentence: Q introduces the Indian film industry and its identity as a soft power instrument — the broadest, scene-setting sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- **Q** — Establishes the Indian film industry's scale and soft power role.
- **P** — Illustrates transnational reach (Lagos to Los Angeles, affective connection).
- **S** — Explains the economic benefits of this cultural affinity (diaspora tourism, language learning, consumer goods).
- **R** — Concludes with how diplomats leverage cinema in statecraft (the institutional/policy implication).

QPSR: definition → cultural reach → economic benefits → diplomatic leverage.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option A (PRQS): P before Q loses the foundational context of what industry is being discussed.
- Option C (SQRP): S (economic benefits) as opener lacks context for the cultural affinity that produces them.
- Option D (RSPQ): R (diplomatic use) before establishing the cultural reach (P, S) inverts causation.

Final Answer: QPSR ⇒ B

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



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the sentences into a coherent paragraph on impact investing.

Step 1 — Identify the topic sentence: Q defines impact investing (the space between philanthropy and conventional finance) and is the foundational sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- **Q** — Defines impact investing and its dual goal.
- **R** — Presents the sceptics' concern (profit vs. mission, mission drift).
- **S** — Advocates respond with evidence (purpose-driven enterprises outperform peers).
- **P** — Looks ahead to standardisation and metrics (IRIS framework) as the sector matures.

QRSP: definition → critique → rebuttal → forward-looking resolution.

Why other sequences fail:

- Option B (RQPS): R (sceptical objection) before Q (definition) lacks context.
- Option C (SQPR): S (advocates' evidence) before the sceptics' challenge (R) makes the rebuttal precede the challenge.
- Option D (PRQS): P (standardisation) as an opener is a premature conclusion.

Final Answer: QRSP ⇒ A

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Subject-Verb Agreement (Neither...Nor): When a sentence uses “neither...nor,” the verb agrees with the noun closest to it.

Step 1 — Identify the construction: “Neither the manager nor the **employees**” — the noun closer to the blank is “employees” (plural).

Step 2 — Apply the proximity rule: Plural noun nearest the verb ⇒ plural verb ⇒ “were.”



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (was): Singular verb, agreeing with the farther noun “manager” — incorrect by proximity rule.
- Option C (are): Present tense; the sentence uses “when the audit commenced” (past context).
- Option D (have been): Present perfect; inconsistent with the simple past context.

Final Answer: “were” — plural verb agreeing with the nearer noun “employees.”

⇒ **B**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Subjunctive Mood: Verbs of recommendation, suggestion, insistence, and demand in formal English trigger the mandative subjunctive — the base form (infinitive without “to”) regardless of subject.

Step 1 — Identify the trigger: “recommended that...” triggers the mandative subjunctive.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: The mandative subjunctive uses the bare infinitive: “reconsider” (not “reconsiders,” “reconsidered,” or “should reconsider”).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (reconsiders): Third-person singular indicative; not appropriate after “recommended that.”
- Option B (reconsidered): Simple past; changes meaning to a completed action.
- Option C (should reconsider): Although used in informal British English, the pure subjunctive “reconsider” is the grammatically standard form in formal/exam contexts.

Final Answer: “reconsider” — mandative subjunctive (bare infinitive) after “recommended that.” ⇒ **D**

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Correct Prepositional Collocation: “Result” takes the preposition “in” when expressing an outcome or consequence.

Step 1 — Apply collocation knowledge: The standard collocation is “result in [outcome].” Example: “The decision resulted in significant savings.”

Step 2 — Confirm: Option A (“result in”) is the only idiomatic prepositional pairing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (result to): Non-idiomatic; “to” does not follow “result” in standard English.
- Option C (result into): Non-idiomatic; “into” is not used with “result.”
- Option D (result upon): Non-idiomatic; “upon” is not used with “result.”

Final Answer: “result in” — the correct idiomatic prepositional collocation. ⇒ A

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Conjunctive Adverb (Contrast): The sentence describes a situation where a highly qualified candidate was not selected — a concessive or adversative relationship.

Step 1 — Analyse the logical relationship: The first clause (excellent application and performance) would logically lead to selection; the second clause contradicts this expectation. The connector must signal “despite the above.”

Step 2 — Select the correct connector: “Nevertheless” signals contrast/concession — “despite the positive qualities, the panel chose differently.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (therefore): Signals logical consequence; here the consequence is counter-intuitive, not logical.
- Option B (furthermore): Adds information in the same direction; does not signal contrast.
- Option D (consequently): Signals a result that follows logically; contradicts the adversative relationship.



Final Answer: “nevertheless” — signals contrast between strong qualifications and non-selection. ⇒ **C**

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Correct Preposition after “Committed”: The fixed collocation is “committed to [noun/gerund].”

Step 1 — Apply collocation knowledge: “Committed to” is the standard English idiom: “committed to sustainable practices,” “committed to excellence,” etc.

Step 2 — Confirm: Option B (“to”) is the only correct preposition.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (for): “Committed for” is not a standard collocation.
- Option C (in): “Committed in” does not collocate with “committed” in this sense.
- Option D (with): “Committed with” is non-idiomatic.

Final Answer: “to” — fixed collocation “committed to [noun].” ⇒ **B**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Correct Article: The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the initial *sound* (not letter) of the following word.

Step 1 — Identify the initial sound: “Eloquent” begins with a vowel *sound* (/ɛ/), therefore the indefinite article “an” is required.

Step 2 — Confirm: “an eloquent speech” is correct. “a eloquent” violates the phonological rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (a): Incorrect; “eloquent” begins with a vowel sound, requiring “an.”
- Option B (the): The definite article is inappropriate here; no specific previ-



ously identified speech is being referenced.

- Option C (no article): An indefinite article is required with a singular countable noun (“speech”) used non-specifically.

Final Answer: “an” — vowel sound of “eloquent” requires the article “an.” ⇒ D

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blanks / Correct Collocation (Defer vs. Related Words): “Defer” means to postpone or put off to a later time, and is the standard single-word collocation for this meaning in formal contexts.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: The CEO is delaying the product launch due to unfavourable conditions. The verb must mean “to postpone” and must stand alone without an additional preposition.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- Option A (defer): Correct, standard, formal, no extra preposition needed.
- Option B (delay off): “Delay off” is non-idiomatic; “delay” alone would be acceptable but “delay off” is not.
- Option C (postpone away): “Postpone away” is non-idiomatic; “postpone” alone is correct but “postpone away” is not standard.
- Option D (procrastinate): Means to needlessly delay out of avoidance behaviour; does not carry the neutral, intentional meaning required here and is typically intransitive.

Final Answer: “defer” — correct formal collocation for intentionally postponing to a later date. ⇒ A

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



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Synonym (SANGUINE): SANGUINE means cheerfully optimistic, especially in a difficult situation; it originates from the Latin *sanguis* (blood), once associated with a cheerful temperament.

Step 1 — Identify the correct synonym: Among the options, “optimistic” (Option C) is the closest in meaning — both words describe a positive, hopeful outlook.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Melancholy): Means sad or pensive — the antonym of sanguine.
- Option B (Pessimistic): Means expecting the worst — also an antonym.
- Option D (Indifferent): Means lacking interest or concern — neither a synonym nor an antonym of sanguine.

Final Answer: SANGUINE $\approx$ Optimistic $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Antonym (PERFIDIOUS): PERFIDIOUS means guilty of treachery or deceit, derived from Latin *perfidia* (faithlessness). Its antonym must convey fidelity and trustworthiness.

Step 1 — Identify the antonym: “Loyal” (Option B) — faithfully devoted and reliable — is the direct antonym of perfidious.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Treacherous): A synonym of perfidious, not an antonym.
- Option C (Deceitful): A synonym of perfidious, not an antonym.
- Option D (Untrustworthy): Also a synonym of perfidious, not an antonym.

Final Answer: Antonym of PERFIDIOUS = Loyal $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Antonym (AUSTERE): AUSTERE means severe and strict in manner or attitude, or plain and without comfort/luxury (as in an austere lifestyle). Its antonym involves richness, comfort, and abundance.

Step 1 — Identify the antonym: “Extravagant” (Option D) — spending more than necessary, characterised by excess and luxury — is the antonym of the austerity sense of austere.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Severe): A near-synonym of the “strict” sense of austere, not an antonym.
- Option B (Spartan): A near-synonym of austere (plain, lacking luxury).
- Option C (Frugal): Means careful with money and avoiding waste — closer to a synonym than an antonym of austere.

Final Answer: Antonym of AUSTERE = Extravagant ⇒ **D**

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Synonym (VOCIFEROUS): VOCIFEROUS means making or characterised by a loud outcry; vehement and noisy in expression. It derives from Latin *vox* (voice) + *ferre* (to bear/carry).

Step 1 — Identify the synonym: “Clamorous” (Option B) — marked by loud noise or outcry, insistently demanding — is the closest synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Silent): The antonym of vociferous.
- Option C (Subdued): Means quiet and restrained — also an antonym.
- Option D (Restrained): Means controlled and moderate in expression — again, an antonym.

Final Answer: VOCIFEROUS ≈ Clamorous ⇒ **B**

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / “Less” vs “Fewer”: “Fewer” is used with countable nouns; “less” is used with uncountable (mass) nouns.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part C reads: “but shortlisted *less* candidates.” “Candidates” is a countable noun, so “fewer” is required: “but shortlisted *fewer* candidates.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A (“The recruitment team reviewed”): Grammatically correct.
- Part B (“more than two hundred applications”): Grammatically correct.
- Part D (“than the management had anticipated”): Grammatically correct; “anticipated” is the correct past perfect form.

Final Answer: Error in Part C — “less” should be “fewer” (countable noun). ⇒

C

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Incorrect Causal Conjunction: “Being that” is a non-standard, informal causal conjunction. In formal written English, causal clauses are introduced by “since,” “because,” or “as.”

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part A reads: “*Being that* she was the most experienced.” This is non-standard. The correct construction is “Since she was the most experienced” or “Because she was the most experienced.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part B (“member of the negotiating team”): Grammatically correct.
- Part C (“the delegation chose her”): Grammatically correct.
- Part D (“to lead the final round of talks”): Grammatically correct infinitive construction.

Final Answer: Error in Part A — “being that” is non-standard; should be “since” or “because.” ⇒

A

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Noun vs. Verb Form (advise/advice): “Advise” is a verb; “advice” is the corresponding noun. The sentence requires a noun (the object of “offering his professional ____”).

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part D reads: “*advise* on the matter.” The sentence needs a noun after “professional” — the correct form is “*advice* on the matter.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A (“The consultant listened carefully”): Grammatically correct.
- Part B (“to the client’s concerns”): Grammatically correct.
- Part C (“before offering his professional”): Grammatically correct as a partial phrase.

Final Answer: Error in Part D — “advise” (verb) should be “advice” (noun). ⇒

D

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Redundant Comparative (“more preferable”): “Preferable” already contains the comparative sense (“more worthy of preference” compared to an alternative). Adding “more” creates a double comparative, which is redundant and incorrect.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part B reads: “that a phased rollout was *more preferable*.” The correct form is simply “*preferable*” (without “more”).

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A (“The finance committee concluded”): Grammatically correct.
- Part C (“to an immediate full-scale launch”): Correct; “preferable to” is the standard construction.
- Part D (“given the current budget constraints”): Grammatically correct participial phrase.

Final Answer: Error in Part B — “more preferable” is redundant; should be simply “preferable.” ⇒

B

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



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Subject-Verb Agreement with “A number of”: “A number of” acts as a quantifier meaning “several” and takes a *plural* verb. (Contrast: “The number of” is singular.)

Step 1 — Identify the error: Part C reads: “and *a number of senior managers* was asked.” Because “a number of” requires a plural verb, the correct form is “were asked,” not “was asked.”

Why other parts are correct:

- Part A (“The report confirmed”): Grammatically correct.
- Part B (“that several systemic issues remained unresolved”): Grammatically correct.
- Part D (“asked to submit detailed action plans”): Grammatically correct infinitive construction.

Final Answer: Error in Part C — “a number of” requires plural verb; “was” should be “were.” ⇒

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

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Misplaced Participial Phrase: A participial phrase must be placed immediately before (or after, with a comma) the noun it modifies. When the phrase and its intended subject are mismatched, the result is a dangling modifier.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Original: “Having reviewed all the evidence, *the verdict* was announced by the tribunal.” The participial phrase “Having reviewed all the evidence” modifies the subject of the main clause — but the main clause subject is “the verdict,” which cannot review evidence. The phrase should modify “the tribunal.”

Step 2 — Identify the correct revision: Option A: “Having reviewed all the evidence, *the tribunal* announced the verdict.” Now the participial phrase correctly modifies “the tribunal” (active subject), eliminating the dangling modifier.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: “the verdict was announced by the tribunal having reviewed” — the participial phrase is still misplaced and ambiguous.
- Option C: Syntactically awkward and fragmented; does not produce a coherent sentence.
- Option D: Overly wordy and redundant (“the tribunal which reviewed it”); still uses passive voice unnecessarily.

Final Answer: “Having reviewed all the evidence, the tribunal announced the verdict.” ⇒ A

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Possessive Pronoun (its vs. it’s): “It’s” is a contraction of “it is” or “it has.” “Its” (without apostrophe) is the possessive pronoun.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Original uses “it’s pricing strategy.” Substituting the full form: “The company revised *it is* pricing strategy” — clearly incorrect. The sentence requires the possessive “its.”

Step 2 — Identify the correct revision: Option D: “The company revised *its* pricing strategy” — correct possessive form.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (its’): “its’” does not exist in standard English; possessives of pronouns do not take apostrophes.
- Option B (it is): Expanding the contraction makes the sentence grammatically incoherent.
- Option C (their): Introduces a different pronoun that changes the sentence’s referential clarity, and adds unnecessary restructuring.

Final Answer: “its” (possessive pronoun, no apostrophe). ⇒ D

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



Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Double Negative: In standard English, two negative words in the same clause cancel each other, producing an unintended affirmative meaning. “Could not find no evidence” uses both “not” and “no” — a double negative.

Step 1 — Identify the error: “The inspector could *not* find *no* evidence” is a double negative. It must be corrected to either: (a) “could *not* find *any* evidence” or (b) “could find *no* evidence” (removing “not”).

Step 2 — Identify the correct revision: Option B: “The inspector could find *no* evidence of financial irregularity during the audit.” This retains a single negative (“no”) and removes “not.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Retains “could not find no” — still a double negative.
- Option C: “could not find none” — introduces a third negative element (“none”) and is worse.
- Option D: “could not find no evidence that was irregular” — still a double negative with added awkwardness.

Final Answer: “The inspector could find no evidence of financial irregularity during the audit.” ⇒ B

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Sequence of Tenses in Third Conditional: The third conditional (hypothetical past) uses: “If + subject + *had* + past participle, subject + *would have* + past participle.” “Would have” in the if-clause is non-standard and incorrect.

Step 1 — Identify the error: Original: “If the management *would have consulted*” — “would have” should not appear in the if-clause. The correct form is “*had consulted*.”

Step 2 — Identify the correct revision: Option C: “If the management *had consulted* the employees earlier, the strike would have been avoided.” This correctly follows the third conditional structure.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (will have consulted): Future perfect is inappropriate in a past hypothetical if-clause.
- Option B (would consult): “Would consult” in the if-clause is incorrect; this pattern belongs to the second conditional (present hypothetical).
- Option D (has consulted): Present perfect in the if-clause is inconsistent with “would be avoided” and the past hypothetical context.

Final Answer: “If the management had consulted the employees earlier, the strike would have been avoided.” ⇒ C

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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Redundancy (“end result”): “End result” is redundant because a “result” is by definition an end or outcome. The word “end” adds no information. The correct, non-redundant form is simply “result.”

Step 1 — Identify the redundancy: “The *end result* of the discussions” — “end” is redundant; “result” alone conveys the same meaning.

Step 2 — Identify the correct revision: Option A: “After months of negotiation, *the result* of the discussions was a mutually beneficial trade agreement.” This removes “end” while preserving the meaning.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Retains “end result” and also introduces a subject–verb agreement error (“result. . . were”).
- Option C: Compounds the redundancy to “final end result” — even worse.
- Option D: Restructures awkwardly (“it was the end result that. . .”) and retains the redundancy.

Final Answer: “the result of the discussions” — removes the redundant “end.” ⇒ A

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



Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Identifying the Best Concluding Sentence: The concluding sentence must (a) follow logically from the paragraph's argument, (b) not contradict or ignore the evidence presented, and (c) bring the paragraph to a satisfying close.

Step 1 — Summarise the paragraph's argument: The paragraph argues that innovation depends on organisational culture — specifically, the creation of an environment where employees feel safe to propose unconventional ideas. Data from high-performing innovation labs corroborate this.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option D: Option D directly synthesises the argument: organisations that cultivate psychological safety outperform peers in both incremental and breakthrough innovation. It introduces the term “psychological safety” (a recognised concept in innovation management literature) and provides a clear, evidence-aligned conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicts the paragraph's argument by claiming R&D budgets are the primary predictor.
- Option B: Contradicts the argument by prioritising technical talent over culture.
- Option C: Contradicts the argument by subordinating culture to venture capital funding.

Final Answer: Option D — cultivating psychological safety drives outperformance in both incremental and breakthrough innovation. ⇒ D

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Identifying the Best Concluding Sentence: The concluding sentence must reconcile the paragraph's dual argument: algorithms offer efficiencies, but embed biases and cause harm.

Step 1 — Summarise the paragraph's argument: The paragraph acknowledges algorithmic efficiency gains but emphasises that algorithms embed historical inequities and have produced discriminatory outcomes. The logical conclusion must



call for a safeguard rather than wholesale replacement or acceptance.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option C: Option C — “Human oversight must therefore remain a non-negotiable layer” — uses “therefore” to signal that the conclusion follows from the preceding evidence of bias and harm. It does not ban algorithms (which would ignore the efficiency benefits acknowledged) but insists on human checks.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicts the paragraph by suggesting more algorithms (not less) is the answer.
- Option B: Contradicts the paragraph’s acknowledgement of efficiency benefits by calling for an outright ban.
- Option D: Contradicts the paragraph’s critical stance by accepting systemic bias as a trade-off.

Final Answer: Option C — human oversight must remain non-negotiable in AI-augmented decisions. ⇒

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Identifying the Best Concluding Sentence: The paragraph presents the shareholder primacy vs. stakeholder capitalism debate and concludes by noting that longitudinal research has tested these competing claims. The concluding sentence should report what that research found.

Step 1 — Trace the paragraph’s trajectory: The paragraph sets up a contest between two doctrines, invokes longitudinal research as the arbiter, and sets up expectation of an empirical verdict. The conclusion must deliver that verdict.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option B: Option B delivers the empirical verdict: the evidence supports stakeholder capitalism on long-term financial performance grounds. It uses the language of “empirical record” and “long-term financial performance,” consistent with the paragraph’s research framing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Defends shareholder primacy despite the paragraph building toward an evidential challenge of it.



- Option C: Acknowledges a middle ground but fails to deliver the empirical verdict the paragraph sets up.
- Option D: Introduces a regulatory/investment argument not raised in the paragraph, and contradicts the research-based framing.

Final Answer: Option B — empirical record supports stakeholder-focused companies on long-term financial performance. ⇒ **B**

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Identifying the Best Concluding Sentence: The paragraph argues that mentorship is valuable, but ad hoc arrangements leave benefits unevenly distributed. Structured programmes yield stronger outcomes. The conclusion should follow from this finding.

Step 1 — Trace the paragraph's argument: Mentorship is proven to benefit careers (established). Ad hoc mentorship is inequitable (problem identified). Structured programmes work better (evidence presented). The conclusion should generalise this into an organisational recommendation with a business rationale.

Step 2 — Evaluate Option A: Option A — organisations that institutionalise mentorship build internal capability pipelines, reduce costly external hiring, and accelerate cultural continuity — provides the business-case conclusion that naturally follows from the evidence for structured programmes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Advocates external recruitment as superior — directly contradicts the paragraph's argument for internal mentorship.
- Option C: Claims organisations have little incentive to invest in mentorship — contradicts the paragraph's evidence for structured programme benefits.
- Option D: Advocates sole responsibility for line managers — contradicts the paragraph's argument for systematic, HR-led structured programmes.

Final Answer: Option A — institutionalising mentorship builds capability pipelines, reduces external hiring, and accelerates cultural continuity. ⇒ **A**

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



Answer Key

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

