

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 8

Duration: 38 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

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



Reading Comprehension — Passage 1 (Questions 1–5)

Blockchain technology, at its core, is a distributed ledger system in which records are stored across a network of computers rather than in a single centralised repository. Each block of data is cryptographically linked to the preceding one, making retrospective alteration virtually impossible without invalidating the entire chain. This immutability lends blockchain its hallmark reliability and has motivated its adoption in domains that demand transparent, tamper-resistant record-keeping—including international finance, where it facilitates cross-border payments by eliminating traditional intermediaries such as correspondent banks, substantially lowering transaction costs and settlement times.

The most ambitious application of blockchain in finance is decentralised finance, or DeFi—an ecosystem of financial services built on public blockchains, primarily Ethereum. DeFi platforms enable peer-to-peer lending and borrowing without conventional banks, issue stablecoins pegged to fiat currencies to mitigate volatility, and allow users to earn yield through liquidity-provision protocols. Central banks have also taken notice: the Reserve Bank of India launched a pilot of the digital rupee (e-₹) in 2022, making India one of a growing cohort of nations exploring central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) as a way to harness blockchain efficiency while retaining sovereign monetary control.

Yet the technology is not without its detractors. Proof-of-work consensus mechanisms, still employed by several major blockchains, consume electricity on a scale comparable to mid-sized nations—a sustainability concern that draws sharp criticism from environmentalists. Regulatory arbitrage—where firms migrate operations to jurisdictions with lax oversight—creates systemic risk and complicates cross-border enforcement. Price volatility in unbacked crypto-assets has periodically wiped out retail investor wealth. Policymakers and technologists alike therefore find themselves navigating the tension between blockchain's genuinely transformative potential and the very real risks it introduces into an already complex financial system.

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



- (A) Blockchain technology has made cross-border payments completely free of cost and risk, rendering traditional banking obsolete.
- (B) Blockchain offers a genuinely transformative financial infrastructure but simultaneously introduces significant risks that regulators and technologists must carefully manage.
- (C) Central bank digital currencies represent the only viable path for governments to benefit from blockchain without ceding monetary control.
- (D) The environmental consequences of blockchain's energy consumption outweigh any financial benefits the technology may deliver.

Q2. According to the passage, what was the significance of the Reserve Bank of India's 2022 initiative?

- (A) It was the first instance in the world of a central bank issuing a digital currency backed by gold.
- (B) It signalled India's intention to ban all private cryptocurrencies and replace them with a state-controlled asset.
- (C) It demonstrated that stablecoins pegged to the rupee had achieved sufficient stability to replace physical cash.
- (D) It positioned India among a growing group of nations exploring central bank digital currencies that combine blockchain efficiency with sovereign monetary control.

Q3. As used in the passage, the word *immutability* most nearly means:

- (A) the capacity to replicate data across multiple servers simultaneously
- (B) the ability of a ledger to generate cryptographic keys for each transaction
- (C) the property of being resistant to alteration once a record has been created
- (D) the characteristic of processing transactions without human intervention



- Q4.** Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage?
- (A) Correspondent banks currently play a role in international payments that blockchain-based systems could reduce or eliminate.
 - (B) All major central banks have already launched their own digital currencies on the Ethereum blockchain.
 - (C) DeFi platforms have been declared legal tender in most jurisdictions that have adopted CBDCs.
 - (D) Proof-of-work blockchains will inevitably be replaced by proof-of-stake systems within the next decade.
- Q5.** The author's tone throughout the passage can best be described as:
- (A) enthusiastically promotional, urging readers to invest in blockchain-based assets
 - (B) dismissively sceptical, arguing that blockchain's risks outweigh its benefits
 - (C) alarmed, focusing primarily on the environmental damage caused by crypto-mining
 - (D) analytical and balanced, acknowledging both the transformative potential and the genuine risks of blockchain



Reading Comprehension — Passage 2 (Questions 6–10)

India, despite occupying only 2.4 per cent of the world's land surface, shelters approximately 7–8 per cent of all recorded species—a disproportion that places the country among the world's most biologically rich nations. Four of the planet's 36 recognised biodiversity hotspots fall within or overlap India's borders: the Western Ghats, the Eastern Himalaya, the Indo-Burma region, and the Sundaland corridor extending into the Andaman Islands. Each hotspot is defined by an exceptional concentration of endemic species combined with severe habitat loss, creating an urgency that has shaped India's legislative response. The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, later strengthened by successive amendments, laid the statutory foundation for species and habitat conservation, while landmark programmes such as Project Tiger and Project Elephant have sought to arrest the decline of flagship megafauna by establishing dedicated reserves and anti-poaching mechanisms.

Despite these frameworks, biodiversity faces mounting pressure from multiple directions. Agricultural encroachment into forest fringes, linear infrastructure cutting through wildlife corridors, intensifying climate change altering species distribution and phenology, and persistent illegal wildlife trade collectively erode the gains made by conservation policy. Yet the picture is not uniformly bleak. Community-based models have demonstrated notable success: Van Panchayats in the Kumaon Himalaya empower village councils to manage adjacent forests sustainably, while Sacred Groves—patches of vegetation protected by cultural and religious taboo in states such as Kerala and Meghalaya—have preserved micro-ecosystems in landscapes where formal protection is absent.

India's conservation trajectory illustrates a broader truth: statutory protection and enforcement alone are insufficient if local communities bear the costs of conservation without sharing its benefits. The integration of indigenous ecological knowledge into formal management plans, combined with benefit-sharing mechanisms, may represent the most durable path toward safeguarding India's extraordinary biological

- Q6.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) India's remarkable biodiversity is protected through a combination of legislative frameworks, flagship conservation programmes, and community-based models, though multiple pressures continue to threaten it.
 - (B) The four biodiversity hotspots in India are facing irreversible collapse due to inadequate funding of conservation programmes.
 - (C) India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 has single-handedly reversed the decline of all endangered species within the country.
 - (D) Community-based conservation is inherently superior to government-led conservation and should fully replace statutory protection.
- Q7.** The primary purpose of the author in writing this passage is to:
- (A) critique the Indian government for failing to ratify international biodiversity treaties
 - (B) advocate exclusively for the expansion of national parks as the solution to habitat loss
 - (C) provide an informative overview of India's biodiversity, the threats it faces, and the range of conservation responses
 - (D) argue that economic development must be suspended until all biodiversity hotspots are fully secured
- Q8.** According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes Van Panchayats?
- (A) They are government-appointed forest rangers stationed in the Western Ghats to combat illegal logging.
 - (B) They are village councils in the Kumaon Himalaya empowered to sustainably manage adjacent forests.
 - (C) They are sacred forest patches preserved through cultural and religious taboo in Kerala and Meghalaya.



- (D) They are special tribunals established under the Wildlife Protection Act to adjudicate encroachment cases.

Q9. As used in the passage, the word *phenology* most nearly refers to:

- (A) the genetic diversity within a species population across different habitats
- (B) the study of the acoustic communication patterns of migratory bird species
- (C) the mapping of species distribution using satellite-based remote sensing data
- (D) the seasonal timing of biological events such as flowering, migration, and breeding in relation to climate

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

- (A) Conservation efforts are more likely to succeed in the long term when local communities have both responsibilities and tangible benefits in managing natural resources.
- (B) The Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 has become irrelevant, since community-based models have proven far more effective in every documented case.
- (C) India's biodiversity loss is primarily attributable to climate change, with agricultural encroachment playing a negligible role.
- (D) Sacred Groves can only function as conservation tools in states that have formally incorporated them into their forest management legislation.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 3 (Questions 11–20)

Despite decades of progress in educational attainment and formal workforce participation, women remain significantly under-represented at the apex of corporate hierarchies worldwide. Research across multiple economies consistently shows that women earn approximately 80 cents for every dollar earned by men in comparable roles—a gap that, even after controlling for occupation, experience, and hours worked, reflects the persistence of structural disadvantage rather than mere individual choice. Two conceptual frameworks have proven particularly useful in diagnosing this disparity: the *glass ceiling*, which describes the invisible barrier that prevents qualified women from advancing to senior leadership; and the *glass cliff*, which captures the phenomenon whereby women are disproportionately appointed to leadership positions during periods of organisational crisis—when the probability of failure is highest. In the Indian context, the Companies Act 2013 represented a landmark legislative intervention, mandating that every listed company and certain categories of public company appoint at least one woman director on its board. The regulation reflected a recognition that voluntary diversity commitments had proven insufficient to shift entrenched norms. Its impact has been empirically documented: a study by the Indian Institute of Management found that companies with at least one woman board director outperformed their peers on both financial metrics and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators over a five-year horizon. These findings align with broader global evidence linking board gender diversity to superior decision-making, reduced groupthink, and stronger stakeholder accountability.

Yet barriers persist well beyond the boardroom. Unconscious bias—the automatic, often unexamined assumptions about competence and leadership that disadvantage women—operates at every stage of the talent pipeline, from hiring shortlists to performance evaluations to promotion decisions. Women are also disproportionately responsible for unpaid caregiving work, and career interruptions associated with childt or elder care can compound into significant long-term earnings penalties. Exclusion from informal profes-

- Q11.** Which of the following most accurately represents the central argument of the passage?
- (A) The gender pay gap is primarily caused by women voluntarily choosing lower-paying occupations and fewer working hours.
 - (B) Regulatory mandates such as the Companies Act 2013 are the only effective tools for achieving gender parity in corporate leadership.
 - (C) The glass ceiling phenomenon is now largely obsolete in India following the enactment of mandatory board diversity legislation.
 - (D) Achieving gender parity in corporate leadership requires both regulatory mandates that create minimum standards and a cultural transformation that addresses deeper structural barriers.
- Q12.** According to the passage, what did research by the Indian Institute of Management find regarding companies with at least one woman board director?
- (A) They were more likely to be listed on international stock exchanges and attract foreign institutional investment.
 - (B) They outperformed peer companies on both financial metrics and ESG indicators over a five-year period.
 - (C) They reported lower employee turnover and higher customer satisfaction scores compared to all-male boards.
 - (D) They faced fewer regulatory penalties and legal disputes in the five years following board diversification.
- Q13.** As used in the passage, the term *unconscious bias* most nearly refers to:
- (A) automatic assumptions about competence and leadership that operate below conscious awareness and systematically disadvantage certain groups
 - (B) a deliberate policy adopted by senior managers to exclude women from promotion shortlists



- (C) the tendency of diverse teams to avoid necessary conflict in order to maintain social harmony
- (D) the measurable difference in output between employees who work from home and those who work in office settings

Q14. Which of the following is explicitly stated in the passage about the Companies Act 2013?

- (A) It established financial penalties of up to one crore rupees for companies that failed to appoint a woman Chief Executive Officer.
- (B) It was unanimously applauded by Indian corporations as a progressive measure that they had been voluntarily anticipating.
- (C) It was enacted after voluntary diversity commitments proved insufficient to shift entrenched organisational norms, mandating at least one woman director on boards of listed companies.
- (D) It required all public sector undertakings to ensure that at least 30 per cent of their board members were women within five years of enactment.

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

- (A) Men and women in comparable corporate roles allocate equal time to unpaid caregiving, making it a non-factor in the gender pay gap.
- (B) Because women bear a disproportionate share of unpaid caregiving, career interruptions for childbirth or elder care create compounding penalties that widen the gender pay gap over time.
- (C) Organisations that offer paid parental leave to both parents have fully eliminated the career disadvantage associated with caregiving breaks.
- (D) The glass cliff phenomenon is directly caused by women taking extended caregiving leaves, which signal availability during organisational crises.



- Q16.** The author's stance on addressing gender disparity in corporate leadership can best be described as:
- (A) sceptical, doubting that either regulation or cultural change can meaningfully close the gender pay gap within any realistic timeframe
 - (B) neutral and descriptive, presenting competing viewpoints without endorsing any particular course of action
 - (C) reform-oriented, arguing that a combination of regulatory intervention and deliberate cultural change is necessary to achieve genuine parity
 - (D) radical, calling for the dismantling of corporate hierarchies altogether as the only means of achieving gender equality
- Q17.** Based on the passage, which of the following most logically follows regarding the distinction between sponsorship and mentorship?
- (A) Mentorship is more effective than sponsorship because it allows women to develop skills independently without relying on positional advocates.
 - (B) Sponsorship and mentorship refer to the same practice with different names used by researchers in different academic disciplines.
 - (C) Corporate organisations should eliminate mentorship programmes entirely and replace them with formal sponsorship schemes.
 - (D) Sponsorship is more directly linked to career advancement than mentorship because a sponsor actively uses their influence to promote the individual in forums where the individual is absent.
- Q18.** The overall tone of the passage is best described as:
- (A) evidence-based and reform-minded, drawing on research findings to support the need for structural and cultural change
 - (B) polemical and confrontational, attacking corporations and governments for deliberately perpetuating gender inequality



- (C) pessimistic, concluding that the barriers to gender parity are too deeply embedded to be overcome through any known intervention
- (D) anecdotal and personal, relying primarily on individual case studies to illustrate systemic problems

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

- (A) A statutory requirement that all corporations outsource their human resources functions to gender-specialist consultancies.
- (B) A requirement that large organisations conduct regular unconscious bias audits of their hiring, evaluation, and promotion processes and publish the results publicly.
- (C) A total ban on late-evening corporate networking events to prevent the exclusion of employees with caregiving responsibilities.
- (D) A legislative amendment to the Companies Act mandating that at least half of all board seats be held by women within two years.

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

- (A) the passage exaggerates the gender pay gap by relying exclusively on studies conducted in developed Western economies with no applicability to India.
- (B) the concept of the glass ceiling has been thoroughly debunked by empirical research and should not be used as an analytical framework.
- (C) mandating a minimum number of women directors does not guarantee meaningful participation or influence, since token appointments may leave underlying power dynamics unchanged.
- (D) the passage contradicts itself by simultaneously endorsing regulatory mandates and arguing that cultural change is more important.



Para Jumbles — Questions 21–25

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

Q21. Which of the following sequences arranges the sentences into the most coherent paragraph?

P. The policy architecture underpinning this surge—Startup India, the Fund of Funds, and simplified compliance norms—created an enabling environment that attracted both domestic and global venture capital.

Q. India's startup ecosystem emerged as one of the world's most dynamic in the decade following 2010, producing over 100 unicorns and establishing itself as a major innovation hub.

R. Navigating this transition from growth-at-all-costs to sustainable profitability has become the defining strategic challenge for founders and their investors alike.

S. The funding winter of 2022–23, however, exposed the fragility of many business models that had been sustained by cheap capital rather than genuine unit economics.

(A) P – Q – S – R

(B) Q – P – S – R

(C) S – R – Q – P

(D) R – S – P – Q

Q22. Which of the following sequences arranges the sentences into the most coherent paragraph?

P. These concerns prompted calls for mandatory third-party algorithmic audits and the introduction of explainability requirements—so that any automated rejection can be traced to identifiable, justifiable criteria.

Q. Algorithmic hiring tools, developed to bring objectivity and efficiency to recruitment, have paradoxically been found to replicate and in some



cases amplify the very biases they were designed to eliminate.

R. The most widely cited case was Amazon's scrapped resume-screening model, which systematically downgraded applications from women after being trained on a decade of historical hiring data that skewed heavily male.

S. Such systems typically learn from past hiring decisions, and when those decisions reflect historical discrimination, the algorithm internalises and perpetuates the discriminatory pattern.

(A) Q – S – R – P

(B) P – R – Q – S

(C) R – Q – P – S

(D) S – P – R – Q

Q23. Which of the following sequences arranges the sentences into the most coherent paragraph?

P. China's dominance—it controls approximately 60 per cent of global rare earth mining and an even larger share of processing capacity—gives it considerable leverage in a world increasingly dependent on clean-energy technologies.

Q. Rare earth elements, a group of seventeen metallic elements with unique magnetic, luminescent, and electrochemical properties, are indispensable to electric vehicle motors, wind turbines, defence guidance systems, and consumer electronics.

R. In response, India has sought to diversify its rare earth supply chain by developing domestic deposits in states such as Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, and by forging bilateral agreements with like-minded partners.

S. This concentration of supply has elevated rare earth metals from an obscure industrial input to a central theatre of great-power competition.

(A) R – Q – S – P

(B) S – P – Q – R

(C) Q – R – P – S



(D) Q – P – S – R

Q24. Which of the following sequences arranges the sentences into the most coherent paragraph?

P. A study by the Linux Foundation estimated that the open-source components embedded in commercial software products represent trillions of dollars of avoided development cost globally each year.

Q. Open-source software is produced through a commons-based model in which developers contribute code voluntarily, motivated by reputation, learning, and shared utility rather than direct monetary compensation.

R. Yet this economic success generates governance challenges: as projects grow in strategic importance, questions of maintainer burnout, corporate capture, and licence proliferation threaten the collaborative norms that made open-source viable in the first place.

S. Large corporations—from Red Hat to Google to Microsoft—have built multi-billion-dollar businesses atop this freely available infrastructure, demonstrating that open-source and commercial success are not mutually exclusive.

(A) S – R – P – Q

(B) P – Q – R – S

(C) Q – P – S – R

(D) R – S – Q – P

Q25. Which of the following sequences arranges the sentences into the most coherent paragraph?

P. The One Health approach, which treats human, animal, and environmental health as inextricably linked, has emerged as the most credible framework for developing coordinated global policy responses to this threat.

Q. The systematic administration of antibiotics to livestock—not to treat



infection but to accelerate growth and prevent disease in crowded conditions—has become a primary driver of antimicrobial resistance in agriculture.

R. Resistant pathogens, once established in animal populations, can enter the human food chain through meat consumption, contaminated water, or direct contact on farms, making agricultural antibiotic misuse a public health crisis that extends well beyond the farmyard.

S. Low- and middle-income countries, where regulatory oversight of veterinary antibiotic use is often weakest, face the greatest exposure to this risk and the fewest resources to respond to resistant infections when they emerge.

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

Fill in the Blanks — Questions 26–32

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

Q26. The revenue target was missed for the third consecutive quarter; _____, the board decided to revise the annual forecast downward and initiate a cost-optimisation programme.

- (A) however
- (B) furthermore
- (C) consequently
- (D) meanwhile

Q27. The proposed acquisition of the regional competitor will _____ the company's market share in the premium segment and significantly strengthen its pricing power.

- (A) confiscate



- (B) condense
- (C) convey
- (D) consolidate

Q28. The senior analyst was at a loss to account _____ the sudden and unexplained drop in quarterly revenues from the company's most profitable division.

- (A) to
- (B) for
- (C) with
- (D) about

Q29. In her closing remarks, the CEO urged all department heads to _____ their individual performance goals before the end of the current financial year.

- (A) revisit
- (B) revisiting
- (C) have revisited
- (D) be revisiting

Q30. By investing aggressively in compostable packaging and supply-chain transparency, the company has positioned itself as _____ leader in sustainable packaging solutions.

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

Q31. The proposal received _____ support from senior management to be formally greenlit, and implementation teams were assembled within a week.



- (A) enough of
- (B) adequate of
- (C) plenty
- (D) sufficient

Q32. Before committing resources to the new emerging market, the firm decided to _____ a comprehensive strategic review of the regulatory landscape and competitive dynamics.

- (A) undertake
- (B) take on
- (C) make
- (D) go through

Synonyms & Antonyms — Questions 33–36

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

- (A) Petty
- (B) Vindictive
- (C) Generous
- (D) Miserly

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

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

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

- (A) Reticent



- (B) Taciturn
- (C) Concise
- (D) Talkative

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

- (A) Content
- (B) Complaining
- (C) Grumbling
- (D) Peevish

Error Detection — Questions 37–41

Directions: Each sentence has four underlined parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a grammatical or usage error. If there is no error, choose (D) as your answer only if option (D) itself is the error.

Q37. The year-end bonus (A) was divided (B) equally between (C) the three founding (D) partners of the firm.

- (A) was divided
- (B) equally between
- (C) the three founding
- (D) partners of the firm

Q38. The biochemist (A) who had (B) pioneered the synthesis (C) of the new compound (D) was award the Nobel Prize last year.

- (A) who had
- (B) pioneered the synthesis
- (C) of the new compound
- (D) was award the Nobel Prize



- Q39.** By the time (A) the shareholders arrived (B) at the venue, (C) the management already announces (D) the terms of the merger.
- (A) the shareholders arrived
(B) at the venue,
(C) the management already announces
(D) the terms of the merger
- Q40.** (A) A accuracy (B) of the financial projections (C) submitted by the advisory team (D) was subsequently questioned by the auditing firm.
- (A) A accuracy
(B) of the financial projections
(C) submitted by the advisory team
(D) was subsequently questioned by the auditing firm
- Q41.** All listed entities (A) were directed (B) by the regulator to comply (C) to the revised (D) disclosure norms within sixty days.
- (A) were directed
(B) by the regulator to comply
(C) to the revised
(D) disclosure norms within sixty days

Sentence Correction — Questions 42–46

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

- Q42. Original:** “Only the committee approved the budget for the construction of the eastern wing.”

The intended meaning is that the committee approved the budget exclusively for construction of the eastern wing (not for other expenditures). Which option best conveys this meaning?



- (A) The committee only approved the budget for the construction of the eastern wing.
- (B) The committee approved the budget for only the construction of the eastern wing.
- (C) Only the committee approved the budget for the construction of the eastern wing.
- (D) The committee approved the budget only for the construction of the eastern wing.

Q43. Original: “If she studied harder, she would have passed the entrance examination.”

The sentence mixes conditional types. Which option correctly expresses a past unreal (Type 3) conditional?

- (A) If she had studied harder, she would have passed the entrance examination.
- (B) If she would have studied harder, she would have passed the entrance examination.
- (C) If she studies harder, she would have passed the entrance examination.
- (D) If she had been studying harder, she would pass the entrance examination.

Q44. Original: “The candidate whom the committee believed was best qualified received the fellowship.”

Identify and correct the pronoun error.

- (A) The candidate whom the committee believed to have been best qualified received the fellowship.
- (B) The candidate who the committee believed was best qualified received the fellowship.
- (C) The candidate, whom was best qualified, the committee believed, received the fellowship.



- (D) The candidate that whom the committee believed was best qualified received the fellowship.

Q45. Original: “The reason for the prolonged delay in delivery is because the primary supplier failed to meet the shipment deadline.”

Choose the option that eliminates the redundancy.

- (A) The reason for the prolonged delay in delivery is due to the fact that the primary supplier failed to meet the shipment deadline.
- (B) Because the primary supplier failed to meet the shipment deadline is the reason for the prolonged delay in delivery.
- (C) The reason for the prolonged delay in delivery is that the primary supplier failed to meet the shipment deadline.
- (D) The prolonged delay in delivery is because the primary supplier failed to meet the shipment deadline, which is the reason.

Q46. Original: “This fiscal year’s consolidated profits are more larger than those reported in the previous fiscal year.”

Choose the grammatically correct version.

- (A) This fiscal year’s consolidated profits are more large than those reported in the previous fiscal year.
- (B) This fiscal year’s consolidated profits are most larger than those reported in the previous fiscal year.
- (C) This fiscal year’s consolidated profits are much more larger than those reported in the previous fiscal year.
- (D) This fiscal year’s consolidated profits are larger than those reported in the previous fiscal year.

Para Completion — Questions 47–50

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



Q47. In a marketplace where products and prices converge rapidly, the quality of the customer experience has emerged as the primary differentiator between brands that retain loyalty and those that lose it to a competitor's app. Companies that map every touchpoint in the customer journey—from initial awareness through purchase to post-sale support—discover that friction, not price, is the principal reason customers defect. Eliminating that friction requires sustained investment, cross-functional coordination, and a culture that treats every complaint as a diagnostic signal.

- (A) As a result, customer experience teams should be restructured under the Chief Financial Officer to ensure that investment decisions are tied directly to measurable revenue outcomes.
- (B) Brands that invest consistently in end-to-end customer journey mapping—removing friction at every touchpoint—build the kind of loyalty that no marketing budget can replicate and no competitor can easily erode.
- (C) Therefore, companies should primarily focus on pricing strategies, since empirical research consistently shows that price remains the dominant driver of customer retention across all sectors.
- (D) It follows that customer satisfaction surveys, if administered quarterly, provide sufficient insight for brands to manage loyalty without undertaking the complexity of journey mapping.

Q48. Behavioural economists have long documented the paradox of choice: beyond a certain point, expanding the number of options available to a consumer does not increase satisfaction but reduces it, inducing decision paralysis and buyer's remorse. Product managers, however, are often reluctant to eliminate SKUs, since each variant represents a past investment and serves at least some niche demand. The result is portfolio bloat—a proliferation of variants that cannibalise one another's sales, dilute brand identity, and inflate operational complexity without commensurate revenue gain. _____

- (A) Counterintuitively, simplifying the product portfolio—ruthlessly elim-



inating low-performing variants—often increases both customer satisfaction and revenue per SKU by reducing cognitive overload and sharpening brand identity.

- (B) The most prudent response is therefore to add a meta-category to the portfolio that bundles all low-performing variants under a single umbrella brand, preserving variety while reducing shelf complexity.
- (C) Consequently, product managers should expand their portfolios even further to ensure that every possible consumer preference is accommodated, since unmet demand is costlier than portfolio complexity.
- (D) This suggests that only companies with fewer than ten SKUs can expect to achieve competitive differentiation, since larger portfolios inevitably result in brand dilution.

Q49. Leadership succession is among the most consequential strategic decisions a board can make, yet it is frequently treated as a contingency exercise—initiated only when departure becomes imminent or forced by circumstances. The reactive approach to succession creates dangerous vulnerabilities: organisations that lack a prepared internal pipeline are compelled to mount expensive external searches under time pressure, often installing leaders who lack the cultural fluency to mobilise existing talent. Worse, uncertainty about leadership direction can cause high-performing managers to defect pre-emptively, compounding the disruption. _____

- (A) It is therefore advisable for companies to retain the same Chief Executive Officer for the longest possible tenure, since leadership continuity minimises transition risk regardless of organisational context.
- (B) Boards should consequently delegate succession planning entirely to the incumbent CEO, as they are best positioned to identify which subordinate has the technical skills required for the role.
- (C) Boards that treat succession as a continuous strategic conversation rather than a crisis-driven exercise create the organisational resilience that allows them to navigate even sudden leadership transitions without material disruption to performance.



- (D) The logical conclusion is that external candidates invariably outperform internal successors, because they bring fresh perspectives unconstrained by inherited organisational assumptions.

Q50. The proliferation of data analytics tools has created an expectation in many organisations that every strategic decision should be validated by quantitative evidence, and that decisions made without such evidence are inherently inferior. This data-centrism, while understandable given the genuine insights analytics can generate, risks becoming its own form of tunnel vision. Data captures what was measured in the past under conditions that may no longer hold; it struggles with novel situations, emergent competitive threats, and the qualitative dimensions of human motivation. Algorithms trained on historical patterns can confidently recommend actions that are precisely wrong in a structurally changed environment. _____

- (A) Organisations should therefore invest exclusively in expanding their data infrastructure and analytical capabilities, since the answer to imperfect data is invariably more data collected through more sophisticated instruments.
- (B) It follows that strategic decisions should be made on the basis of managerial intuition alone, since the limitations of data make quantitative analysis an unreliable guide in all business contexts.
- (C) Consequently, only organisations that have deployed real-time machine learning systems can make reliably good strategic decisions in rapidly changing competitive environments.
- (D) The most effective leaders are therefore those who treat data as one input among many, integrating quantitative signals with qualitative judgement, contextual knowledge, and an acute awareness of what the available datasets cannot measure.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea question asks you to identify the statement that best encapsulates what the *entire* passage is about—not just one paragraph or detail.

Step 1 — Identify the passage’s scope: The passage covers three distinct areas: (1) blockchain’s architecture and its use in payments, (2) DeFi applications and India’s CBDC pilot, and (3) the risks—energy consumption, regulatory arbitrage, volatility. None of these is presented as the dominant narrative; rather, the passage holds both promise and peril in balance.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option B accurately captures both the transformative potential and the risk dimension, using the phrase “genuinely transformative financial infrastructure but simultaneously introduces significant risks.” This dual acknowledgement mirrors the passage’s structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly does NOT claim cross-border payments are “completely free of cost and risk”—it says costs are *substantially lowered*, not eliminated.
- Option C: The passage presents CBDCs as one application among many, not “the only viable path.”
- Option D: The passage treats energy consumption as one risk among several; the author does not conclude that risks outweigh benefits.

Final Answer: Blockchain is presented as transformative but risk-laden ⇒ B

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: Locate the exact sentence in the passage that addresses the RBI’s 2022 initiative.

Step 1 — Locate: Paragraph 2 states: “the Reserve Bank of India launched a pilot of the digital rupee (e-₹) in 2022, making India one of a growing cohort of nations exploring central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) as a way to harness blockchain



efficiency while retaining sovereign monetary control.”

Step 2 — Match: Option D is a paraphrase of this sentence—India joined a growing group of nations exploring CBDCs combining blockchain efficiency with sovereign control.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not mention gold backing for the digital rupee; this is fabricated.
- Option B: The passage does not describe the pilot as signalling a ban on private cryptocurrencies.
- Option C: The passage mentions stablecoins in the context of DeFi, not the e-₹, and does not claim stablecoins have replaced physical cash.

Final Answer: India joined a growing cohort of CBDC-exploring nations ⇒ D

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: Determine the contextual meaning of *immutability* as used in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate context: “Each block of data is cryptographically linked to the preceding one, making retrospective alteration virtually impossible without invalidating the entire chain. This immutability lends blockchain its hallmark reliability.”

Step 2 — Derive meaning: The passage uses *immutability* to describe the property that makes alteration virtually impossible once a record is created—i.e., resistance to change.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Replication across servers describes *distribution*, not immutability.
- Option B: Generating cryptographic keys is part of the encryption mechanism, not what immutability means.
- Option D: Processing without human intervention describes automation; immutability is specifically about resistance to retroactive change.

Final Answer: Immutability = resistance to alteration once a record is created ⇒

C



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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: An inference must be supported by the passage but need not be directly stated.

Step 1 — Evaluate Option A: The passage states that blockchain “facilitates cross-border payments by eliminating traditional intermediaries such as correspondent banks.” This directly implies that correspondent banks currently play a role in international payments that blockchain could reduce or eliminate.

Step 2 — Verify other options:

- Option B: The passage mentions only India’s RBI launching a CBDC pilot; it does not state that *all* major central banks have done so, nor that they use Ethereum.
- Option C: The passage does not mention DeFi platforms being declared legal tender anywhere.
- Option D: The passage does not make any prediction about proof-of-work being replaced within any specific timeframe.

Final Answer: Blockchain reduces the role of correspondent banks in cross-border payments ⇒ **A**

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Tone: Tone questions require assessing the author’s overall attitude based on word choice, structure, and balance of perspectives.

Step 1 — Evidence from passage: The author presents blockchain’s benefits (efficiency, DeFi, CBDCs) and its risks (energy, regulatory arbitrage, volatility) with equal care, using measured language: “the technology is not without its detractors,” “genuinely transformative potential and the very real risks.” No single side is privileged. The passage is structured as an analysis.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option D—“analytical and balanced, acknowledging both the transformative potential and the genuine risks”—accurately captures this even-handed, analytical approach.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author does not urge investment; this is promotional, which the passage is not.
- Option B: The author does not conclude that risks outweigh benefits—the tone is balanced, not dismissively sceptical.
- Option C: Environmental concern is one point in paragraph 3; the author is not “alarmed” or single-focused on environmental damage.

Final Answer: Analytical, balanced, and cautiously even-handed ⇒ D

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea (Passage 2): The main idea must span all three paragraphs, not focus on one.

Step 1 — Paragraph summary: Para 1: India’s biodiversity richness and legislative/programmatic responses. Para 2: Ongoing threats but also community-based successes. Para 3: Lesson—statutory protection alone is insufficient; communities must be partners.

Step 2 — Match: Option A captures the full arc: remarkable biodiversity + legislative and community frameworks + continuing threats.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage does not describe the hotspots as facing “irreversible collapse” or cite “inadequate funding” as the reason.
- Option C: The WPA is described as a foundation, not the single cause of reversing all species decline—the passage acknowledges ongoing threats.
- Option D: The passage argues for *integration* of community and statutory approaches, not the superiority of community models alone.

Final Answer: India’s biodiversity: rich but threatened, protected through multiple layered approaches ⇒ A

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Author's Purpose: Why did the author write this passage? Look at what it *does*, not just what it *says*.

Step 1 — Assess structure: The passage introduces India's biodiversity context, describes legal and programmatic responses, identifies threats, highlights community success stories, and draws a policy lesson. This is an informative, balanced overview.

Step 2 — Match: Option C—"provide an informative overview of India's biodiversity, the threats it faces, and the range of conservation responses"—correctly captures this purpose.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not critique India for failing to ratify any treaty—no such claim is made.
- Option B: The passage actually argues that community-based models *complement* national parks; it does not advocate exclusively for park expansion.
- Option D: The passage does not call for suspending development—its tone is constructive and informative.

Final Answer: Informative overview of biodiversity, threats, and conservation responses ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: Locate the exact description of Van Panchayats in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate: Paragraph 2: "Van Panchayats in the Kumaon Himalaya empower village councils to manage adjacent forests sustainably."

Step 2 — Match: Option B paraphrases this directly: village councils in the Kumaon Himalaya empowered to sustainably manage adjacent forests.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not describe Van Panchayats as government-appointed forest rangers, nor does it locate them in the Western Ghats.



- Option C: That description fits Sacred Groves (Kerala and Meghalaya), not Van Panchayats.
- Option D: The passage does not describe Van Panchayats as tribunals under the WPA.

Final Answer: Village councils in Kumaon Himalaya managing forests sustainably
⇒ B

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: Determine the meaning of *phenology* from how it is used.

Step 1 — Context: Paragraph 2: “intensifying climate change altering species distribution and phenology.” The pairing with “species distribution” and the context of climate change altering biological patterns suggests phenology concerns the *timing* of biological events—when species migrate, breed, flower—as affected by climate.

Step 2 — Match: Option D—“the seasonal timing of biological events such as flowering, migration, and breeding in relation to climate”—is the standard scientific meaning of phenology and fits perfectly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Genetic diversity within populations is population genetics, not phenology.
- Option B: Acoustic communication in birds is bioacoustics, not phenology.
- Option C: Satellite-based mapping of species distribution is remote sensing / biogeography.

Final Answer: Phenology = seasonal timing of biological events in relation to climate ⇒ D

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: The inference must follow logically from what the passage states, even if not explicitly said.

Step 1 — Key passage conclusion: Paragraph 3: “statutory protection and enforcement alone are insufficient if local communities bear the costs of conservation without sharing its benefits. The integration of indigenous ecological knowledge into formal management plans, combined with benefit-sharing mechanisms, may represent the most durable path.”

Step 2 — Match: Option A—conservation efforts are more likely to succeed when local communities have both responsibilities and tangible benefits—is a precise inference from this conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage says statutory protection is insufficient *alone*—not that it has become irrelevant.
- Option C: The passage lists multiple causes (encroachment, infrastructure, climate change, trade); it does not minimise encroachment.
- Option D: The passage does not state that Sacred Groves require legislative incorporation to function—it presents them as culturally self-sustaining.

Final Answer: Conservation succeeds when communities share responsibilities and benefits ⇒ A

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Central Argument (Passage 3): Identify the overarching claim sustained across all four paragraphs.

Step 1 — Passage arc: Para 1 introduces the gender pay gap, glass ceiling, and glass cliff. Para 2 covers the Companies Act 2013 and board diversity research. Para 3 details persistent cultural barriers. Para 4 explicitly states: “Achieving genuine gender parity in corporate leadership therefore demands a two-pronged approach: regulatory mandates...combined with a deliberate cultural transformation.”

Step 2 — Match: Option D directly reflects this two-pronged conclusion.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage explicitly rejects the idea that the gap is driven by voluntary choices, calling it structural disadvantage.
- Option B: The passage argues regulatory mandates are *necessary but not sufficient*—not the only effective tool.
- Option C: The passage does not suggest the glass ceiling is obsolete; it describes ongoing barriers in paragraph 3.

Final Answer: Both regulatory mandates and cultural transformation are required for gender parity ⇒ **D**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: Find the exact research finding cited in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate: Paragraph 2: “a study by the Indian Institute of Management found that companies with at least one woman board director outperformed their peers on both financial metrics and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) indicators over a five-year horizon.”

Step 2 — Match: Option B paraphrases this precisely.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: International listings and foreign institutional investment are not mentioned in the passage.
- Option C: Employee turnover and customer satisfaction scores are not cited in the IIM study in the passage.
- Option D: Fewer regulatory penalties are not mentioned; the passage cites financial and ESG metrics only.

Final Answer: Outperformed peers on financial and ESG metrics over five years ⇒ **B**

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: Understand the term *unconscious bias* as defined in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate context: Paragraph 3: “Unconscious bias—the automatic, often unexamined assumptions about competence and leadership that disadvantage women—operates at every stage of the talent pipeline.”

Step 2 — Match: Option A is virtually a direct quotation of the passage’s own parenthetical definition: automatic assumptions about competence and leadership operating below conscious awareness.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: The passage defines unconscious bias as *automatic and unexamined*, not as a *deliberate policy*.
- Option C: That describes groupthink-avoidance, a different concept.
- Option D: That describes productivity measurement, entirely unrelated.

Final Answer: Automatic, unexamined assumptions about competence operating below conscious awareness ⇒ **A**

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Specific Detail: Identify what the passage explicitly states about the Companies Act 2013.

Step 1 — Locate: Paragraph 2: “the Companies Act 2013 represented a landmark legislative intervention, mandating that every listed company and certain categories of public company appoint at least one woman director on its board. The regulation reflected a recognition that voluntary diversity commitments had proven insufficient to shift entrenched norms.”

Step 2 — Match: Option C accurately captures both points: enacted because voluntary commitments failed, and mandating at least one woman director on listed company boards.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No financial penalty of one crore rupees is mentioned in the pas-



sage.

- Option B: The passage states that voluntary commitments were *insufficient*—not that corporations applauded the regulation.
- Option D: The 30 per cent target and public sector undertakings are not mentioned; the passage specifies “at least one woman director.”

Final Answer: Enacted after voluntary commitments failed; mandates one woman director on listed company boards ⇒

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: Infer the implication about caregiving from what the passage states.

Step 1 — Key sentence: Paragraph 3: “Women are also disproportionately responsible for unpaid caregiving work, and career interruptions associated with childbirth or elder care can compound into significant long-term earnings penalties.”

Step 2 — Inference: If disproportionate caregiving causes career interruptions that compound into earnings penalties, then the gender pay gap is partly driven by this caregiving burden over time. Option B captures this compound effect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage says women bear a *disproportionate* share—implying men and women are not equal in this regard.
- Option C: The passage does not discuss paid parental leave or its effects.
- Option D: The passage does not link caregiving leaves to the glass cliff phenomenon; these are discussed separately.

Final Answer: Disproportionate caregiving creates compounding earnings penalties widening the pay gap ⇒

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Author's Stance: Assess what position the author takes based on the cumulative argument of the passage.

Step 1 — Paragraph 4 is decisive: “Achieving genuine gender parity... demands a two-pronged approach: regulatory mandates... combined with a deliberate cultural transformation.” This is a clear reform-oriented prescription.

Step 2 — Match: Option C—“reform-oriented, arguing that a combination of regulatory intervention and deliberate cultural change is necessary”—directly mirrors paragraph 4.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The author explicitly endorses both regulation and cultural change, showing confidence in these tools—not scepticism.
- Option B: The author takes a clear position in paragraph 4; this is not a neutral, non-committal description.
- Option D: The passage does not call for dismantling corporate hierarchies; it works within them.

Final Answer: Reform-oriented: regulation plus cultural change required ⇒ **C**

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference (Sponsorship vs. Mentorship): Apply the passage's distinction to derive the most logical inference.

Step 1 — Key passage text: Paragraph 3: “a mentor offers advice and guidance, but a sponsor actively uses their positional influence to advocate for the sponsored individual's advancement in rooms they are not present in.”

Step 2 — Logical inference: Because sponsorship involves using positional power to advocate in the individual's absence, it is more directly tied to promotion decisions and career advancement than mentorship, which is advisory only. Option D captures this.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage does not suggest mentorship is more effective; it



implies sponsorship is more career-advancing.

- Option B: The passage explicitly distinguishes the two—they are not synonyms.
- Option C: The passage does not recommend eliminating mentorship; it introduces the distinction to explain why *sponsorship* access matters.

Final Answer: Sponsorship directly advances careers by actively advocating in forums where the individual is absent ⇒ D

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Tone (Passage 3): Identify the dominant register of the passage.

Step 1 — Tone markers: The passage cites specific research (IIM study, 80 cents per dollar figure, Companies Act), uses analytical frameworks (glass ceiling, glass cliff, sponsorship vs. mentorship), and ends with a clear policy prescription. This is scholarly, evidence-based writing with a reform orientation.

Step 2 — Match: Option A—“evidence-based and reform-minded”—accurately captures both the use of data and the prescriptive conclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Polemical and confrontational” implies aggressive rhetoric; the passage is measured and evidence-driven.
- Option C: The passage is not pessimistic—it ends with specific interventions it believes can work.
- Option D: The passage relies on studies and frameworks, not individual case studies; it is analytical, not anecdotal.

Final Answer: Evidence-based and reform-minded ⇒ A

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Logical Extension / Application of Argument: Identify which additional policy recommendation would be most consistent with the passage's reasoning.

Step 1 — Passage's framework: The author identifies unconscious bias at every stage of the talent pipeline (hiring, evaluation, promotion) as a key structural barrier and calls for both regulatory and cultural remedies.

Step 2 — Evaluate options: Option B—requiring organisations to conduct unconscious bias audits of hiring, evaluation, and promotion, and publish results—directly addresses the bias-at-every-pipeline-stage problem using accountability mechanisms (publication), consistent with the passage's regulatory + transparency logic.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Outsourcing HR to gender-specialist consultancies is not suggested or implied by the passage's reasoning.
- Option C: A total ban on late-evening events is too blunt and not aligned with the passage's nuanced reform approach.
- Option D: A 50 per cent board quota within two years is far more aggressive than what the passage argues for; the passage endorses minimum standards, not strict parity mandates on that timeline.

Final Answer: Unconscious bias audits with public reporting—directly addresses pipeline bias ⇒ **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Critical Analysis / Evaluating the Argument's Weaknesses: Identify the most plausible critique a sceptic could raise.

Step 1 — Assess the passage's approach to the Companies Act: The passage presents the mandate as a success and cites the IIM study as evidence. However, a critic might note that having even one woman director does not guarantee she has real influence—token appointments can satisfy the letter of the law without changing power dynamics.



Step 2 — Match: Option C articulates precisely this critique: minimum director mandates may produce token appointments that leave underlying power dynamics unchanged, undermining the claimed benefits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The passage cites an IIM study (Indian context) and explicitly mentions the Indian context—so the “only Western evidence” critique doesn’t hold.
- Option B: The glass ceiling is widely supported by empirical research; it has not been “thoroughly debunked.”
- Option D: The passage does not contradict itself—it argues that *both* mandates and cultural change are necessary, a complementary rather than contradictory position.

Final Answer: Token appointments may satisfy the mandate without shifting real power dynamics ⇒ C

Answer: (C)

[Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumbles / Logical Sequencing: Identify the opening, development, and closing of the paragraph.

Step 1 — Find the opening: Q introduces India’s startup ecosystem as one of the world’s most dynamic—a broad scene-setting statement. This is the natural opener.

Step 2 — Build the chain: After Q (ecosystem emergence), P follows logically because it explains the *policy architecture* that enabled the surge described in Q. S then introduces the contrast (funding winter that exposed fragility). R concludes with the lesson: founders now face the challenge of shifting to sustainable profitability.

Sequence: Q → P → S → R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–Q–S–R): Places P before Q, but P discusses policy enablers—which presupposes the ecosystem context established by Q.
- Option C (S–R–Q–P): Opens with the funding winter crisis before establishing the ecosystem, reversing the natural narrative.



- Option D (R–S–P–Q): Opens with the challenge (R) before any background is given—incoherent.

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

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumbles / Logical Sequencing: Determine the correct order for the algorithmic bias paragraph.

Step 1 — Opening: Q makes the general claim that algorithmic hiring tools replicate biases despite being designed to eliminate them—a strong thesis statement.

Step 2 — Development: S explains the *mechanism* by which this happens: algorithms learn from historically biased data. R then gives the most famous *case study*: Amazon’s scrapped model. P follows with the *policy response*: calls for audits and explainability.

Sequence: Q $\rightarrow$ S $\rightarrow$ R $\rightarrow$ P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (P–R–Q–S): Opens with the policy response before establishing the problem—inverted logic.
- Option C (R–Q–P–S): Opens with a case study (Amazon) before stating the general thesis, which is weaker.
- Option D (S–P–R–Q): Opens with mechanism before the thesis is stated, making the opening confusing.

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

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



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumbles / Logical Sequencing: Determine the correct order for the rare earth metals paragraph.

Step 1 — Opening: Q defines rare earth elements and explains why they matter (EV motors, wind turbines, defence)—essential background that must come first.

Step 2 — Development: P follows with China's dominance (the geopolitical problem). S explains the consequence: this concentration has elevated rare earths to great-power competition. R concludes with India's strategic response (diversification, bilateral agreements).

Sequence: $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow R$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (R–Q–S–P): Opens with India's response before the problem is defined—incoherent.
- Option B (S–P–Q–R): Opens with the strategic significance before defining what rare earths are.
- Option C (Q–R–P–S): Jumps to India's response (R) before describing China's dominance (P), skipping the cause.

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

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumbles / Logical Sequencing: Determine the correct order for the open-source software paragraph.

Step 1 — Opening: Q introduces open-source as a commons-based model and explains its production logic—foundational context.

Step 2 — Development: P quantifies the economic value with the Linux Foundation study. S shows how corporations have built businesses on this infrastructure (examples: Red Hat, Google, Microsoft), demonstrating commercial viability. R introduces the governance challenges created by this very success.

Sequence: $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S \rightarrow R$.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (S–R–P–Q): Opens with corporate examples before explaining what open-source is.
- Option B (P–Q–R–S): Opens with the economic figure before defining the model.
- Option D (R–S–Q–P): Opens with governance challenges before any context is established.

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

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumbles / Logical Sequencing: Determine the correct order for the agricultural antibiotic resistance paragraph.

Step 1 — Opening: Q introduces the core problem—systematic use of antibiotics in livestock as a primary driver of resistance—the thesis.

Step 2 — Development: R explains the pathway of harm: how resistant pathogens move from farms to the human food chain. S adds the vulnerability dimension: LMIC countries are most exposed and least equipped to respond. P concludes with the policy response: the One Health framework.

Sequence: Q $\rightarrow$ R $\rightarrow$ S $\rightarrow$ P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–R–Q–S): Opens with the solution before the problem is stated.
- Option C (S–Q–P–R): Opens with LMIC vulnerability before establishing the problem mechanism.
- Option D (R–P–S–Q): Opens with the pathway before the causal mechanism (agricultural overuse) is introduced.

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

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



Q26.

Solution

Concept — Connective / Logical Relationship: Identify the logical relationship between the two clauses to choose the correct connective.

Step 1 — Analyse: Clause 1: Revenue target was missed (cause / problem). Clause 2: The board decided to revise the forecast downward (result / effect). The relationship is cause → effect.

Step 2 — Match: “Consequently” signals a direct result or consequence—exactly the right connective for a cause-effect relationship.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (however): Signals contrast or concession—wrong; there is no opposition here.
- Option B (furthermore): Signals addition—wrong; the second clause is not an additional point but a consequence.
- Option D (meanwhile): Signals simultaneous action in a different context—wrong; the sequence is causal, not concurrent.

Final Answer: “Consequently” correctly signals the cause-effect relationship ⇒

C

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary / Word Choice: Select the word that best fits the business context.

Step 1 — Context: An acquisition “_____” the company’s market share in the premium segment.” The intended meaning is that the acquisition strengthens and solidifies market share—making it more stable and unified.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- **Consolidate (D):** Means to combine or strengthen into a more solid whole—the standard business term for strengthening market position. Correct.
- **Confiscate (A):** Means to seize by authority—nonsensical in this context.
- **Condense (B):** Means to compress or reduce in volume—does not apply to market share growth.



- Convey (C): Means to communicate or transport—irrelevant to market share.

Final Answer: “Consolidate” = strengthen and solidify market share ⇒ D

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with Fixed Idiom: Identify the correct preposition in the phrasal verb “account ____.”

Step 1 — Fixed collocation: “Account for” is the established English idiom meaning to explain or provide a reason for something. It is inseparable—no other preposition is grammatically or idiomatically correct with this meaning.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- “Account to” (A): Means to be answerable to someone (a person)—wrong usage here (cannot account to a drop in revenues).
- “Account with” (C): Not a standard idiom.
- “Account about” (D): Not a standard idiom.

Final Answer: “Account for” is the fixed idiomatic expression ⇒ B

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Verb Form Selection: Determine which verb form correctly follows the verb “urged...to.”

Step 1 — Grammar rule: After “urge + object + to,” the correct form is the bare infinitive (“to + base form”): “urged employees to *revisit*.” The “to” is already supplied by the “to” in “urged...to,” so the blank requires the base form.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- Revisiting (B): Gerund/present participle—cannot follow “urged...to” as the main verb.
- Have revisited (C): Perfect infinitive—grammatically possible but semantically awkward; implies completion before the deadline, which is not the



intended nuance.

- Be revisiting (D): Continuous infinitive—wrong; implies an ongoing action in progress, not a future act.

Final Answer: “Revisit” (base infinitive) is required after “urged...to” ⇒ **A**

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Article Usage: Select the correct article before “leader.”

Step 1 — Context: “The company has positioned itself as ____ leader in sustainable packaging solutions.” The word “leader” begins with a consonant sound (/l/), so the indefinite article is “a” (not “an”). The company is one of potentially several leaders—it is not claiming to be *the* unique leader—so the indefinite article is appropriate.

Step 2 — Eliminate:

- An (A): “An” is used before vowel sounds; “leader” starts with /l/—wrong.
- The (B): Definite article implies uniqueness; no such claim is made.
- No article (D): Countable singular nouns require an article in standard English; omitting it is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “A leader” — indefinite article before consonant sound ⇒ **C**

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Quantifier Selection: Choose the grammatically and contextually correct quantifier.

Step 1 — Context: “The proposal received ____ support from senior management to be formally greenlit.” We need a quantifier that means “enough” in a formal register.

Step 2 — Evaluate:

- **Sufficient** (D): Standard, formal quantifier meaning “enough for the purpose.” Grammatically correct directly before an uncountable noun (“sup-



port”). Correct.

- Enough of (A): “Enough of” is used before a noun phrase with a determiner (“enough of the support”), not before a bare noun—ungrammatical here.
- Adequate of (B): “Adequate of” is not standard English; “adequate” does not take “of” when used as a quantifier before a noun.
- Plenty (C): “Plenty” alone before a noun requires “of” (“plenty of support”)—missing “of” makes it ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “Sufficient support” is the grammatically correct and contextually appropriate construction ⇒

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Collocation (Business English): Identify the standard business collocation with “strategic review.”

Step 1 — Collocation test: In formal business English, the standard verb that collocates with “a strategic review” is **undertake**: “undertake a strategic review.” This is the established, professional phrasing used in boardrooms and business writing.

Step 2 — Evaluate other options:

- Take on (B): Means to assume a challenge or employ someone—not the standard collocation with “strategic review.”
- Make (C): “Make a review” is informal and non-standard; it collocates with “decision” or “mistake,” not “strategic review.”
- Go through (D): Means to experience or examine informally—not the formal business collocation for commissioning a review.

Final Answer: “Undertake a strategic review” is the standard business collocation ⇒

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



Q33.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Find the word most similar in meaning to MAGNANIMOUS.

Step 1 — Define MAGNANIMOUS: From Latin *magna* (great) + *animus* (spirit): generous in forgiving, noble in mind, not petty or resentful. A magnanimous person is big-hearted, willing to forgive, and generously benevolent.

Step 2 — Match:

- **Generous (C):** Shares the core meaning of giving freely and benevolently—the best synonym. Correct.
- **Petty (A):** Means small-minded or trivial—the antonym.
- **Vindictive (B):** Means seeking revenge—opposite in spirit to magnanimity.
- **Miserly (D):** Means unwilling to spend or give—the antonym.

Final Answer: MAGNANIMOUS $\approx$ Generous $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Find the word most nearly opposite in meaning to OBDURATE.

Step 1 — Define OBDURATE: Stubbornly resistant to moral influence or persuasion; inflexible, unyielding, hardened in wrongdoing. Key idea: *unwilling to change*.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: The opposite of “unwilling to change / inflexible” is “willing to change / adaptable.”

- **Flexible (B):** Willing to bend, adapt, or change—direct opposite of obdurate. Correct.
- **Stubborn (A):** Synonym of obdurate—wrong.
- **Inflexible (C):** Synonym of obdurate—wrong.
- **Adamant (D):** Synonym of obdurate (unyielding)—wrong.

Final Answer: OBDURATE $\leftrightarrow$ Flexible $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: Find the word most similar in meaning to LOQUACIOUS.

Step 1 — Define LOQUACIOUS: From Latin *loqui* (to speak): tending to talk a great deal; garrulous, verbose, excessively talkative.

Step 2 — Match:

- **Talkative (D):** Directly synonymous with loquacious. Correct.
- **Reticent (A):** Means reserved, reluctant to speak—the antonym.
- **Taciturn (B):** Means habitually silent, saying little—the antonym.
- **Concise (C):** Means brief and to the point—antonym; loquacious people are the opposite of concise.

Final Answer: LOQUACIOUS $\approx$ Talkative $\Rightarrow$ **D**

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: Find the word most nearly opposite in meaning to QUERULOUS.

Step 1 — Define QUERULOUS: Complaining in a petulant or whining manner; habitually grumbling and discontented.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: The opposite of “habitually complaining / discontented” is “satisfied / at peace.”

- **Content (A):** Means satisfied and not complaining—the direct antonym. Correct.
- **Complaining (B):** Synonym of querulous—wrong.
- **Grumbling (C):** Synonym of querulous—wrong.
- **Peevish (D):** Means irritable and querulous—synonym, not antonym.

Final Answer: QUERULOUS $\leftrightarrow$ Content $\Rightarrow$ **A**

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



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Between vs. Among: Apply the rule governing the use of “between” and “among.”

Step 1 — Grammar rule: **Between** is used when referring to two distinct parties or items. **Among** is used when referring to three or more parties. The sentence refers to *three* founding partners.

Step 2 — Locate the error: Part (B)—“equally between”—uses “between” for three parties, which is incorrect. It should read “equally among.”

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “was divided”: Correct passive construction.
- (C) “the three founding”: Grammatically correct noun phrase.
- (D) “partners of the firm”: Correct prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error in (B)—“between” should be “among” for three parties ⇒ **B**

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Passive Voice Formation: Identify the incorrectly formed passive verb.

Step 1 — Analyse part D: “was award the Nobel Prize.” The passive voice requires the past participle: “was *awarded* the Nobel Prize.” The base form “award” cannot follow the auxiliary “was” in the passive—it requires the past participle “awarded.”

Step 2 — Verify other parts:

- (A) “who had”: Correct relative pronoun + auxiliary.
- (B) “pioneered the synthesis”: Correct past perfect complement.
- (C) “of the new compound”: Correct prepositional phrase.

Final Answer: Error in (D)—“award” should be “awarded” (past participle in passive) ⇒ **D**

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Tense Sequence: Apply the rule for past perfect in a time clause with “by the time.”

Step 1 — Grammar rule: When using “by the time + simple past clause,” the main clause action (which was completed before the time reference) requires the **past perfect**: “had already announced.”

Step 2 — Locate error: Part (C)—“the management already announces”—uses the simple present tense, which is grammatically wrong in a past narrative context. It should be “the management had already announced.”

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “the shareholders arrived”: Correct simple past in the “by the time” clause.
- (B) “at the venue”: Correct prepositional phrase.
- (D) “the terms of the merger”: Correct noun phrase completing the object.

Final Answer: Error in (C)—“announces” should be “had already announced” ⇒

C

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Article Usage: Identify the incorrect article.

Step 1 — Analyse part A: “A accuracy” — the word “accuracy” begins with a vowel sound (/æ/), so the indefinite article should be “an” not “a.” However, the deeper error here is that *specific accuracy* is being referred to (“the accuracy of the financial projections submitted by the advisory team”)—this is a definite reference, requiring “The.”

Step 2 — Conclusion: “A” is doubly wrong: (1) it should be “an” if indefinite, and (2) the context demands the definite article “The” because a specific accuracy is being discussed.

Why other parts are correct:

- (B) “of the financial projections”: Correct prepositional phrase with definite article.



- (C) “submitted by the advisory team”: Correct participial phrase.
- (D) “was subsequently questioned by the auditing firm”: Correct passive construction.

Final Answer: Error in (A)—“A” should be “The” (specific definite reference) ⇒

A

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Preposition with Phrasal Verb: Identify the incorrect preposition in a fixed collocation.

Step 1 — Fixed collocation: The correct phrase is “**comply with**” (not “comply to”). “Comply” takes the preposition “with” when referring to adhering to rules, regulations, or requirements. “Comply to” is non-standard and incorrect in this context.

Step 2 — Locate the error: Part (C)—“to the revised”—contains “to” where “with” is required. The full corrected phrase should be “comply with the revised disclosure norms.”

Why other parts are correct:

- (A) “were directed”: Correct passive construction.
- (B) “by the regulator to comply”: Correct infinitive complement.
- (D) “disclosure norms within sixty days”: Correct noun phrase and time expression.

Final Answer: Error in (C)—“to the revised” should be “with the revised” (“comply with”) ⇒ **C**

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Misplaced “Only”: “Only” must be placed immediately before the word or phrase it modifies.

Step 1 — Intended meaning: The committee approved the budget exclusively *for construction* (not for other purposes). So “only” must modify “for the construction,” not “the committee” or “approved.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- (A) “The committee only approved...”: “Only” modifies “approved”—implies the committee merely approved but did nothing else.
- (B) “for only the construction”: Places “only” before “the construction”—this limits the noun but is slightly less natural than option D.
- (C) “Only the committee approved...”: This is the original erroneous sentence—implies no one else (but the committee) approved the budget, not that the budget was restricted to construction.
- (D) “**approved the budget only for the construction**”: “Only” immediately precedes the prepositional phrase “for the construction,” clearly conveying that the budget was approved exclusively for that purpose. Most precise and natural.

Final Answer: “Only for the construction” correctly limits the scope ⇒ D

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Conditional Sentences (Type 3): Correct the mixed conditional.

Step 1 — Original error: “If she studied harder, she would have passed.” This mixes: the “if” clause uses simple past (Type 2) while the result clause uses “would have” (Type 3). For a past unreal situation, both clauses must use the Type 3 structure.

Step 2 — Type 3 rule: *If + subject + had + V3, subject + would have + V3*

Step 3 — Evaluate options:

- (A) “**If she had studied harder, she would have passed**”: Correct Type 3—past unreal conditional. Correct.



- (B) “If she would have studied...”: “Would have” in the “if” clause is non-standard—wrong.
- (C) “If she studies...she would have passed”: Mixes present simple with Type 3 result—wrong.
- (D) “If she had been studying...she would pass”: Mixes Type 3 if-clause with Type 2 result—wrong.

Final Answer: Past unreal conditional requires “had studied...would have passed” ⇒

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Who vs. Whom: Determine whether “who” or “whom” is correct.

Step 1 — Analyse the clause: “the committee believed [she/her] was best qualified.” “The committee believed” is a parenthetical verb phrase. The relative pronoun is the subject of the embedded clause “was best qualified.” Subject case = **who**.

Step 2 — Test: Replace the relative pronoun: “The committee believed *she* was best qualified” (she = subject)—correct. “Whom” would be used only if it were the object: “the candidate *whom* the committee selected.”

Step 3 — Evaluate:

- (B) “The candidate **who** the committee believed was best qualified”: Correct—“who” as subject of “was best qualified.”
- (A): Uses “whom...to have been”—the perfect infinitive construction is unnecessary and awkward.
- (C): Inverted, clumsy structure.
- (D): “that whom” is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: “Who” is correct because it is the subject of the embedded clause ⇒

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



Q45.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Redundancy: “reason is because”: Eliminate the redundant construction.

Step 1 — Error: “The reason...is because...” is redundant. “Because” already means “for the reason that,” so using it after “reason is” creates a circular tautology. The standard correction is to replace “because” with “that”: “The reason...is that...”

Step 2 — Evaluate:

- (C) “The reason for the prolonged delay...is that the primary supplier failed...”: Correctly eliminates the redundancy by using “that.” Correct.
- (A): Replaces “because” with “due to the fact that”—equally redundant and wordy.
- (B): Inverts the sentence awkwardly and creates a fragment.
- (D): Retains “because” and adds further redundancy at the end.

Final Answer: “The reason...is that...” eliminates the “reason is because” redundancy ⇒

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

Q46.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Double Comparative: Correct “more larger.”

Step 1 — Error: “More larger” is a double comparative—using both the suffix “-er” and the word “more” to form the comparative. Only one comparative marker may be used. Since “larger” already has the comparative “-er,” “more” must be removed.

Step 2 — Evaluate:

- (D) “are larger than...”: Removes “more”—correct and concise single comparative. Correct.
- (A) “more large”: Replaces “larger” with “large”—creates “more large” which is non-standard (“larger” is the correct comparative of “large”).
- (B) “most larger”: Double superlative error—equally wrong.
- (C) “much more larger”: Triple error—“much,” “more,” and “-er” all present.

Final Answer: “Larger” alone is the correct comparative; “more” must be removed



⇒ D

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Concluding Sentence: Identify the sentence that most coherently concludes the paragraph on customer experience.

Step 1 — Paragraph’s trajectory: The paragraph argues that (1) customer experience is the primary differentiator, (2) friction (not price) causes customer defection, and (3) eliminating friction requires sustained investment and cross-functional effort. The conclusion should reinforce the payoff of this sustained investment.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- (B): Directly extends the paragraph’s logic—sustained investment in journey mapping (removing friction) builds loyalty that marketing cannot replicate. Matches tone (formal business) and argument. Correct.
- (A): Suggests restructuring under the CFO—a structural/organisational claim not introduced in the paragraph.
- (C): Contradicts the paragraph’s central claim that price is *not* the dominant driver.
- (D): Suggests quarterly surveys as sufficient—contradicts the passage’s call for “sustained investment” and journey mapping.

Final Answer: Option B follows logically and reinforces the paragraph’s core argument ⇒ B

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Concluding Sentence: Find the sentence that completes the paragraph on the paradox of choice.

Step 1 — Paragraph’s trajectory: The paragraph establishes that (1) too many choices reduce satisfaction (paradox of choice), (2) product managers resist pruning SKUs, and (3) the result is portfolio bloat—cannibalisation, diluted identity,



and operational complexity. The conclusion should resolve the paradox by prescribing portfolio simplification.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- (A): Directly prescribes ruthless portfolio simplification and explains the counterintuitive mechanism (reducing cognitive overload, sharpening identity → higher satisfaction and revenue per SKU). Logically closes the paragraph. Correct.
- (B): Suggests adding a meta-category—a partial measure that avoids the simplification the paragraph calls for.
- (C): Recommends expanding further—directly contradicts the paragraph's logic.
- (D): Sets an arbitrary ten-SKU threshold not supported by the paragraph's reasoning.

Final Answer: Option A: simplifying the portfolio resolves the paradox of choice
⇒ A

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Concluding Sentence: Identify the sentence that best closes the paragraph on leadership succession planning.

Step 1 — Paragraph's trajectory: The paragraph argues that (1) reactive succession planning is common, (2) the reactive approach creates vulnerabilities (expensive searches, wrong cultural fit, talent defection). The conclusion should prescribe the alternative—proactive, continuous succession—and its benefit.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- (C): Directly prescribes treating succession as a continuous conversation (vs. crisis-driven), and names the benefit—organisational resilience enabling smooth transitions. Logically extends the paragraph. Correct.
- (A): Recommends maximising CEO tenure—does not address the succession pipeline problem the paragraph describes.
- (B): Delegates succession to the incumbent CEO—contradicts the board's role and ignores the pipeline-building argument.
- (D): Claims external candidates always outperform—an absolute claim unsupported by the paragraph and contradicted by the “cultural fluency” prob-



lem described.

Final Answer: Option C: continuous succession planning builds resilience for smooth transitions ⇒

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Concluding Sentence: Identify the sentence that best closes the paragraph on the limits of big data.

Step 1 — Paragraph's trajectory: The paragraph establishes that (1) data-centrism has become pervasive, (2) but data has inherent limits (captures the past, struggles with novelty), and (3) algorithms trained on historical patterns can recommend precisely wrong actions in structurally changed environments. The conclusion should synthesise: data is valuable *as one input*, not as the sole arbiter.

Step 2 — Evaluate options:

- (D): Synthesises the paragraph's argument perfectly—effective leaders treat data as “one input among many,” integrating quantitative signals with qualitative judgement and awareness of what datasets cannot measure. Correct.
- (A): Recommends more data infrastructure—contradicts the paragraph's argument that *more data* is not the answer.
- (B): Recommends ignoring data entirely in favour of intuition—an overcorrection the paragraph does not support; it calls for balance.
- (C): Claims only real-time ML systems produce good decisions—a tech-centric conclusion the paragraph's humanistic argument does not support.

Final Answer: Option D: data as one input among many, balanced with judgement ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

