

MAHCET Verbal Ability & RC

Sample Paper – 9

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)

Artificial intelligence is no longer a speculative technology confined to research laboratories. It has become an active force reshaping healthcare diagnostics, financial risk modelling, educational personalisation, and criminal justice risk assessment. Algorithms now recommend oncology treatment plans, approve or deny loan applications, tutor millions of students adaptively, and influence whether an individual awaiting trial is granted bail. The transformative potential of these capabilities is real and substantial. Yet the speed and scale of AI deployment have outpaced the development of governance mechanisms capable of ensuring that this power is exercised responsibly.

The central governance challenge is twofold. First, many high-stakes AI systems operate as “black boxes”: their internal logic is too complex for affected individuals — or even their developers — to fully explain. This *opacity* means that when an algorithm denies a mortgage application or flags a welfare claimant for fraud investigation, neither the decision-maker nor the affected individual can readily understand or contest the basis of the determination. Second, AI systems trained on historical data inherit and frequently amplify the biases embedded in that data. Studies have documented facial recognition systems that misidentify dark-skinned individuals at error rates several times higher than for light-skinned individuals, and hiring algorithms that systematically deprioritise women’s CVs.

In response to these documented risks, the European Union enacted the AI Act — the world’s first comprehensive AI regulatory framework. The Act adopts a risk-tiered architecture: it categorically bans AI applications deemed unacceptably harmful, including biometric mass surveillance in public spaces and social-scoring systems that rate citizens based on their behaviour. High-risk applications in sectors such as healthcare, education, and law enforcement face stringent conformity assessment, transparency, and human-oversight obligations.  Simultaneously, India’s NITI Aayog has published responsible AI principles emphasising fairness, accountability,

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

- (A) AI offers genuinely transformative potential across multiple sectors but simultaneously introduces risks of bias, opacity, and misuse that make structured governance frameworks essential.
- (B) The EU AI Act has effectively resolved all ethical concerns surrounding artificial intelligence by categorically banning the technology from high-risk sectors.
- (C) India's NITI Aayog responsible AI principles represent the most advanced regulatory model globally, surpassing the EU AI Act in comprehensiveness.
- (D) Artificial intelligence poses such severe risks to democratic institutions that its deployment should be suspended pending the development of a global treaty.

Q2. According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes what the EU AI Act specifically prohibits?

- (A) All commercial use of AI in financial services and healthcare, pending independent safety certification.
- (B) The use of AI systems that have not been subjected to at least three years of mandatory transparency audits by an approved European body.
- (C) High-risk AI applications such as biometric mass surveillance in public spaces and social-scoring systems that rate citizens based on their behaviour.
- (D) The export of AI technologies to countries that have not ratified the EU's data protection conventions.

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

- (A) the tendency of AI systems to produce inconsistent or unpredictable results under varying conditions



- (B) the absence of transparency in how an AI system reaches its decisions, making it impossible for affected parties to understand or contest the outcome
- (C) the deliberate suppression of information about AI errors by technology companies seeking to protect commercial interests
- (D) the technical complexity of training large language models on proprietary datasets

Q4. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The EU AI Act will immediately eliminate algorithmic bias in all AI systems deployed within European Union member states.
- (B) India's NITI Aayog principles have been formally enacted into legislation and carry the same binding force as the EU AI Act.
- (C) All AI systems currently in commercial use have been assessed and cleared as low-risk by the regulatory bodies described in the passage.
- (D) Voluntary industry self-regulation is insufficient as a governance mechanism for AI, because documented harms have continued to occur despite industry codes of conduct.

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

- (A) analytical and reform-oriented, acknowledging AI's transformative benefits while arguing for binding governance frameworks to address documented risks.
- (B) alarmist, concluding that artificial intelligence poses an existential threat that outweighs any economic or social benefit.
- (C) uncritically optimistic, endorsing AI adoption without reservation and dismissing governance concerns as exaggerated.
- (D) descriptive and neutral, presenting the facts of AI regulation without taking any position on whether stronger governance is needed.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 2 (Questions 6–10)

India's digital payments landscape has undergone a transformation of historic proportions in less than a decade. At the centre of this revolution stands the Unified Payments Interface, or UPI, developed and launched in 2016 by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). UPI is a real-time interbank mobile payment system that enables users to transfer funds instantly across bank accounts using a single mobile application, a virtual payment address, or even a mobile number. By 2024, UPI was processing billions of transactions per month, with a combined value surpassing the GDP of several medium-sized economies. The sheer volume and velocity of transactions on the platform reflect a structural shift in how Indians — from street vendors to large corporations — conduct financial exchange.

The democratisation of payments has been inseparable from the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), the government's flagship financial inclusion scheme, which brought hundreds of millions of previously unbanked Indians into the formal financial system by linking bank accounts to Aadhaar identity numbers and mobile phones. This interlocking infrastructure — bank account, mobile phone, digital identity — became the foundation upon which UPI's explosive growth was built. The resulting ecosystem has extended digital payment adoption not merely into the metros but deep into rural and semi-urban India, where kirana stores, auto-rickshaw drivers, and smallholder farmers now routinely transact digitally.

Yet this success story carries its own risks. The rapid expansion of digital payments has created a correspondingly large attack surface for cybercriminals. Phishing attacks, SIM-swap fraud, and social engineering scams have grown in sophistication and scale, targeting users across income and literacy levels. The Reserve Bank of India and state law enforcement agencies have intensified awareness campaigns, but the race between fraud innovation and consumer protection remains unresolved.

India's model has attracted significant international interest. The linkage between Singapore's PayNow and India's UPI — enabling in-



- Q6.** Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) India's UPI has completely replaced cash transactions in urban India, making physical currency redundant for all practical purposes.
 - (B) Cybercrime has grown so rapidly in India's digital payments ecosystem that the gains from financial inclusion are being erased by rising fraud losses.
 - (C) India's digital payments ecosystem has dramatically expanded financial access and established a globally influential model, while also creating new cybersecurity challenges that require vigilant policy responses.
 - (D) The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has been more significant than UPI in driving India's digital payment revolution, since bank account access preceded smartphone adoption.
- Q7.** According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes the origin of UPI?
- (A) UPI was developed and launched in 2016 by the National Payments Corporation of India as a real-time interbank mobile payment system.
 - (B) UPI was created by a consortium of private sector banks led by HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank following a government directive in 2014.
 - (C) UPI was designed by the Reserve Bank of India as a central bank digital currency pilot before being repurposed as a retail payments interface.
 - (D) UPI was modelled directly on Singapore's PayNow system, which India adopted under the terms of a bilateral technology-sharing agreement.
- Q8.** As used in the passage, *interoperability* most nearly means:
- (A) the ability of a digital payment system to operate in areas with low or intermittent internet connectivity



- (B) the practice of encrypting payment data at multiple layers to prevent interception by cybercriminals
- (C) the legal framework that allows payment service providers to operate across multiple regulatory jurisdictions simultaneously
- (D) the capacity of different digital payment platforms, banks, and applications to communicate and transact seamlessly with one another regardless of the provider

Q9. Which of the following can most reasonably be inferred from the passage?

- (A) India's digital payments growth has been driven entirely by urban consumers; rural adoption remains negligible and is not expected to increase significantly.
- (B) The widespread adoption of digital payments in India has reduced dependence on physical cash and expanded formal financial participation among previously unbanked populations.
- (C) India's G20 presidency was the primary catalyst for UPI's international adoption, and without this diplomatic platform UPI would have remained a purely domestic system.
- (D) Cybersecurity fraud in India's payments ecosystem has grown faster than the payments volume itself, meaning that net economic benefits of digitalisation are negative.

Q10. The primary purpose of the author in writing this passage is to:

- (A) argue that India should urgently replicate Singapore's PayNow model rather than continuing to develop UPI independently.
- (B) investigate the specific mechanisms by which cybercriminals exploit vulnerabilities in mobile payment systems and recommend technical countermeasures.
- (C) provide an informative overview of India's digital payment transformation, its achievements in financial inclusion, and the cybersecurity challenges that accompany rapid adoption.



- (D) demonstrate that the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has been the single most important policy intervention in India's financial history.



Reading Comprehension — Passage 3 (Questions 11–20)

India's gig economy has grown at a pace that has outrun the regulatory frameworks designed to govern employment. Millions of workers now earn their livelihoods through platform-based services — driving for Ola or Uber, delivering for Swiggy or Zomato, providing home services through Urban Company. These platforms offer genuine flexibility: workers choose their hours, manage their own schedules, and, in principle, work for multiple platforms simultaneously. Yet this flexibility comes at a cost that is borne almost entirely by the worker. Platform companies classify their workers as independent contractors rather than employees, a distinction that exempts the platforms from statutory obligations including minimum wage guarantees, Provident Fund contributions, health insurance, Employees' State Insurance, and gratuity.

The result is a workforce operating in a regulatory grey zone. Gig workers are too economically dependent on the platforms to be genuinely independent, yet the law does not recognise them as employees entitled to statutory protection. A delivery worker who falls ill has no paid sick leave. A driver who suffers an accident during a platform-assigned trip has no guaranteed medical coverage. Old age brings no employer-funded pension. The economic insecurity is structural, not incidental.

The Code on Social Security 2020 represented a significant, if incomplete, legislative step. For the first time, Indian law formally recognised gig and platform workers as a distinct category, separating them from both traditional employees and the unorganised sector workers who had previously been the default category for informal labour. The Code proposed a framework for portable welfare benefits — entitlements that travel with the worker rather than being tied to any single employer or platform. However, the implementing rules required to operationalise these provisions remain delayed, leaving the recognition largely symbolic.

International experience offers instructive precedents. In 2021, the United Kingdom Supreme Court ruled that Uber drivers are “workers” under UK employment law, a legally recognised category between full employee and independent contractor — and are there-



Q11. Which of the following most accurately represents the central argument of the passage?

- (A) India's gig economy is entirely unregulated, and the Code on Social Security 2020 has had no meaningful impact on the situation of platform workers.
- (B) India's gig workers operate in a regulatory grey zone, and achieving meaningful labour protection requires a framework that extends social security through portable, contributory benefits while preserving the platform flexibility workers value.
- (C) The UK Supreme Court ruling on Uber should be directly adopted by India, reclassifying all gig workers as employees entitled to full statutory benefits under the existing Labour Codes.
- (D) Platform companies' argument about flexibility and entrepreneurship is fundamentally correct, and imposing labour protections would eliminate the gig economy entirely by making the business model unviable.

Q12. According to the passage, what was the significance of the Code on Social Security 2020 for gig workers?

- (A) It immediately granted all gig workers the full statutory benefits applicable to permanent employees, including Provident Fund and gratuity.
- (B) It required all platform companies to reclassify their gig workers as employees within two years of the Code's enactment.
- (C) It created a mandatory minimum wage floor for all gig and platform workers, enforceable through the existing labour inspectorate.
- (D) It was the first Indian legislation to formally recognise gig and platform workers as a distinct category and proposed a framework for portable welfare benefits, though implementing rules remained delayed.

Q13. As used in the passage, *portable benefits* most nearly means:



- (A) social security entitlements that are tied to the individual worker rather than to any specific employer or platform, allowing them to accumulate and carry benefits across multiple gigs and employers.
- (B) benefits that can be accessed remotely via a digital platform, without requiring the worker to physically visit a government office or employer's premises.
- (C) insurance and welfare schemes specifically designed for workers who travel frequently between cities as part of their gig assignments.
- (D) a proposed system in which platform companies provide workers with portable electronic devices as a substitute for conventional salary-based compensation.

Q14. Which of the following international precedents is explicitly cited in the passage?

- (A) The United States Supreme Court ruling that Uber drivers in California are entitled to full employee status under federal labour law.
- (B) The European Court of Justice determination that algorithmic management of gig workers constitutes a form of employment relationship.
- (C) The 2021 UK Supreme Court ruling that Uber drivers are “workers” — a category between employee and independent contractor — entitled to minimum wage and holiday pay.
- (D) The International Labour Organization's 2019 convention on platform work, which India ratified and which mandates minimum income floors for all gig workers.

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

- (A) Platform companies have voluntarily extended Provident Fund contributions and health insurance to all gig workers in India in response to competitive pressure and reputational concerns.



- (B) Platform companies' business models depend significantly on classifying workers as independent contractors rather than employees, since reclassification would impose substantial additional labour costs that affect profitability.
- (C) India's gig workers uniformly prefer the flexibility of platform work over formal employment and have actively lobbied against the extension of statutory benefits.
- (D) The Code on Social Security 2020 has already been fully implemented, and all gig workers in India currently receive contributory benefits under its provisions.

Q16. The author's stance on addressing the situation of gig workers can best be described as:

- (A) unconditionally pro-labour, arguing that gig workers must immediately be reclassified as employees and given all statutory benefits regardless of the impact on platform business models.
- (B) pro-business, accepting platform companies' characterisation of gig workers as independent entrepreneurs and arguing against any regulatory intervention.
- (C) pessimistic, concluding that international precedents have failed to improve gig workers' conditions and that India is unlikely to do better.
- (D) reform-oriented and pragmatic, arguing for a hybrid approach that extends social protection through portable, contributory benefits while preserving the flexibility that defines platform work.

Q17. Based on the passage, which of the following most logically follows from the concept of a tri-partite contributory model?

- (A) If gig workers, platforms, and the government each contributed to a portable welfare fund, workers could accumulate meaningful social security coverage without any single platform bearing the full cost.



- (B) A tri-partite contributory model would necessarily increase platform costs so substantially that most Indian gig platforms would exit the market within three years.
- (C) The tri-partite model is unworkable in India because the government lacks the administrative capacity to track contributions from millions of individual gig transactions.
- (D) A tri-partite model would be unnecessary if gig workers were simply reclassified as employees, since existing Provident Fund and ESI mechanisms would then automatically apply.

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

- (A) polemical and adversarial, positioning gig workers and platform companies as fundamentally irreconcilable interests in a zero-sum conflict.
- (B) purely descriptive and academic, presenting international case studies without drawing any conclusions about India's regulatory direction.
- (C) analytical and policy-oriented, presenting multiple stakeholder perspectives and building toward a specific reform recommendation grounded in the passage's evidence.
- (D) pessimistic and resigned, concluding that the delayed implementation of the Code on Social Security 2020 proves that India is unlikely to achieve meaningful gig worker protection.

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

- (A) A statutory requirement that all platform companies reclassify their top-earning gig workers as permanent employees with immediate effect.
- (B) A national portable benefits account system, similar to Singapore's Central Provident Fund, into which platforms, workers, and the gov-



ernment make proportional contributions tied to each transaction, accumulating over a worker's career regardless of which platform they work for.

- (C) A government-funded universal basic income for all gig workers that replaces the need for platform-linked social security contributions.
- (D) A total ban on the independent-contractor classification in the platform economy, forcing all platforms to offer only formal employment contracts.

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

- (A) the passage is inaccurate in stating that the Code on Social Security 2020 has not been fully implemented, since all implementing rules were notified within one year of enactment.
- (B) the UK Supreme Court precedent is irrelevant to India because Indian labour law already provides superior protections to all workers in the unorganised sector.
- (C) the passage contradicts itself by simultaneously endorsing platform flexibility and arguing for mandatory contributory obligations that platforms will inevitably resist.
- (D) mandating contributory social security obligations on platforms could raise transaction costs, reduce demand for gig labour, and ultimately harm the workers the policy aims to protect — the very unintended consequence the passage does not adequately address.

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.** P. The alarming concentration of microplastics in deep-sea sediments — areas once thought too remote for pollution — confirms that no part of the ocean is immune from this contamination.



Q. Microplastics, defined as plastic particles smaller than five millimetres, have pervaded every level of the marine ecosystem, from surface waters to the abyssal plain, entering the food chain through ingestion by plankton and small fish.

R. Effective mitigation requires a twin-track approach: reducing single-use plastic production at source and investing in wastewater treatment systems capable of capturing synthetic fibres before they reach the ocean.

S. As these contaminated organisms are consumed by progressively larger predators, microplastics bioaccumulate up the food chain, eventually reaching seafood consumed by humans and raising significant questions about long-term public health consequences.

(A) P – Q – R – S

(B) R – S – Q – P

(C) Q – P – S – R

(D) S – R – P – Q

Q22. P. CRISPR-Cas9, a molecular tool derived from the bacterial immune system, allows scientists to make precise edits to the DNA of living organisms with a speed and accuracy that earlier gene-editing techniques could not match.

Q. Regulatory authorities in multiple jurisdictions have since moved to establish frameworks governing CRISPR research, distinguishing between somatic-cell editing (affecting only the treated patient) and germline editing (heritable by future generations), with the latter subject to far stricter controls.

R. The technology's most controversial moment arrived when a Chinese scientist announced the birth of genome-edited twins in 2018, provoking international condemnation and reigniting the ethical debate over where the boundary between therapy and enhancement should lie.

S. Ongoing clinical trials using CRISPR to treat sickle-cell anaemia and beta-thalassaemia have demonstrated the tool's therapeutic promise, with



early results showing that patients can be functionally cured of conditions that previously required lifelong transfusions.

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

Q23. P. Proponents counter that a well-designed UBI would eliminate the bureaucratic overhead of means-tested programmes, reduce poverty traps, and give workers the security to retrain for the jobs of the future.

Q. Pilot programmes in Finland, Kenya, and Stockton, California showed that unconditional cash transfers improved mental health, maintained employment rates, and, in some cases, increased entrepreneurial activity among recipients.

R. Universal Basic Income — a regular, unconditional cash payment made to every citizen regardless of employment status — has moved from the fringes of economic policy debate to the mainstream, driven partly by anxiety about automation displacing large segments of the workforce.

S. Critics, however, argue that UBI is fiscally prohibitive at meaningful payment levels, would require either steep tax increases or significant cuts to existing social programmes, and could reduce the work incentive for some groups.

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

Q24. P. Network effects — the phenomenon whereby a platform becomes more valuable to each user as more users join — create powerful winner-take-all dynamics that entrench early movers and raise near-insurmountable barriers to new entrants.



Q. Regulators in the European Union and the United States have responded with landmark interventions: the EU's Digital Markets Act imposes ex-ante obligations on designated "gatekeepers," while US authorities have pursued antitrust litigation against Alphabet, Meta, and Amazon.

R. The core challenge for enforcers is that traditional antitrust frameworks, designed for markets where harm is measured by price increases, are ill-suited to zero-price, attention-based markets where dominance manifests as data hoarding and self-preferencing rather than conventional price gouging.

S. A small number of platform companies — principally in search, social media, and e-commerce — have come to occupy dominant positions in digital markets that touch virtually every aspect of modern economic and social life.

(A) R – S – P – Q

(B) S – P – Q – R

(C) P – R – S – Q

(D) Q – P – R – S

Q25. P. Transitioning to a circular economy requires that products be designed for disassembly, repair, and remanufacture from the outset — a fundamental shift from the linear logic of minimising unit production cost to optimising lifetime resource productivity.

Q. The circular economy proposes an alternative to the dominant "take-make-dispose" linear model: one in which materials are kept in use for as long as possible through reuse, repair, remanufacture, and recycling, minimising waste and reducing pressure on primary resources.

R. Companies such as Renault and Caterpillar have demonstrated that remanufacturing — restoring used components to as-new condition — can generate significant margins while consuming a fraction of the energy required to produce new parts.

S. Scaling the circular economy beyond these corporate pioneers will



require enabling policy — extended producer responsibility legislation, eco-design standards, and tax incentives that make circular business models commercially competitive with linear alternatives.

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

Fill in the Blanks — Questions 26–32

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

- Q26.** “The initial pilot results were highly encouraging; _____, the board approved full-scale implementation and authorised an additional budget of fifty crore rupees.”
- (A) however
 - (B) conversely
 - (C) meanwhile
 - (D) therefore
- Q27.** “The strategic partnership with the European research consortium is expected to _____ the university’s capabilities in quantum computing and materials science significantly.”
- (A) enhance
 - (B) diminish
 - (C) replicate
 - (D) constrain
- Q28.** “All listed companies are required to comply _____ the revised disclosure norms within ninety days of the circular’s publication or face regulatory action.”



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

Q29. “The audit committee directed the finance team _____ all outstanding reconciliations before the statutory auditors began their fieldwork.”

- (A) completing
- (B) to have been completing
- (C) to complete
- (D) having completed

Q30. “The sudden bankruptcy of the country’s largest infrastructure conglomerate caused _____ unprecedented loss of confidence among domestic and foreign investors.”

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

Q31. “The primary objective of the proposed carbon-pricing mechanism is to _____ the environmental damage caused by industrial emissions by creating a financial incentive for cleaner production.”

- (A) mitigate
- (B) escalate
- (C) replicate
- (D) facilitate

Q32. “The two ministries agreed to _____ a joint action plan that would coordinate their responses to cross-border cybersecurity threats.”



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

Synonyms & Antonyms — Questions 33–36

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

- (A) Enduring
- (B) Substantial
- (C) Fleeting
- (D) Profound

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

- (A) Concise
- (B) Garrulous
- (C) Loquacious
- (D) Wordy

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

- (A) Despondent
- (B) Apprehensive
- (C) Melancholic
- (D) Optimistic

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

- (A) Rash
- (B) Cautious
- (C) Hasty



(D) Impulsive

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 distinguished scientist (A) who had spent (B) over two decades (C) on the re
(D) was gave the Nobel Prize by the Swedish Academy.”
- (A) who had spent
(B) over two decades
(C) on the research project
(D) was gave the Nobel Prize
- Q38.** “(A) A large amount of candidates (B) applied for the scholarship, (C) far exceedi
(D) the previous year’s total.”
- (A) A large amount of candidates
(B) applied for the scholarship,
(C) far exceeding
(D) the previous year’s total.
- Q39.** “By the time (A) the inspectors arrived (B) at the warehouse, (C) the management
(D) all the relevant documentation.”
- (A) the inspectors arrived
(B) at the warehouse,
(C) the management already destroys
(D) all the relevant documentation.
- Q40.** “The finance minister stated that the revised budget (A) would (B) neither raise ta
(C) reduce (D) public expenditure on social programmes.”



- (A) would
- (B) neither raise taxes or
- (C) reduce
- (D) public expenditure on social programmes.

Q41. “The delegation (A) informed the host country (B) that the lead negotiator (C) had temporarily (D) had went back to consult the home government.”

- (A) informed the host country
- (B) that the lead negotiator
- (C) had temporarily
- (D) had went back to consult the home government.

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. “Having reviewed all the submissions carefully, the winning entry was announced by the committee.”

- (A) Having reviewed all the submissions carefully, the committee announced the winning entry.
- (B) The winning entry was announced by the committee, having reviewed all the submissions carefully.
- (C) Having been reviewed carefully, the committee announced the winning entry.
- (D) All submissions having been reviewed, the committee carefully announced the winning entry.

Q43. “The new initiative aims to improve air quality, reducing carbon emissions, and to promote the use of electric vehicles.”



- (A) The new initiative aims to improve air quality, to reduce carbon emissions, and the promotion of electric vehicles.
- (B) The new initiative aims improving air quality, reducing carbon emissions, and promoting the use of electric vehicles.
- (C) The new initiative aims to improve air quality, to reduce carbon emissions, and to promote the use of electric vehicles.
- (D) The new initiative aims to improve air quality, reducing carbon emissions, and promoting use of electric vehicles.

Q44. “The executive whom the board was confident would turn the company around was appointed as Chief Executive Officer.”

- (A) The executive that the board was confident would turn the company around was appointed as Chief Executive Officer.
- (B) The executive who the board was confident would turn the company around was appointed as Chief Executive Officer.
- (C) The executive, whom was confident to turn the company around, was appointed by the board as CEO.
- (D) The executive whom was confidently expected to turn the company around was appointed Chief Executive Officer.

Q45. “Based on their past experience in navigating regulatory approvals, the legal team anticipated a six-month timeline for clearance.”

- (A) Based on their experience in navigating regulatory approvals, the legal team anticipated a six-month timeline for clearance.
- (B) Based on past experiential history in navigating regulatory approvals, the team anticipated a six-month timeline.
- (C) Based on their past and previous experience navigating regulatory approvals, the legal team anticipated six months.
- (D) Based on experience that was past in nature regarding regulatory approvals, the legal team anticipated a six-month timeline.



- Q46.** “The compliance officer could not find no documentary evidence that the transaction had been properly authorised.”
- (A) The compliance officer could not find none of the documentary evidence that the transaction had been properly authorised.
 - (B) The compliance officer couldn’t find no documentary evidence that the transaction had been properly authorised.
 - (C) The compliance officer could not find not any documentary evidence that the transaction was properly authorised.
 - (D) The compliance officer could not find any documentary evidence that the transaction had been properly authorised.

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.** “For innovation to be genuine and sustained, organisations require more than stated commitments to creativity — they need structural mechanisms that reward calculated risk-taking and protect employees from career penalties for well-considered failures. Research consistently shows that in cultures where failure is punished, employees gravitate toward safe, incremental choices, avoiding the bold experiments that generate breakthroughs. A punitive culture that conflates failure with incompetence is arguably the single greatest inhibitor of the organisational risk-taking that innovation demands. _____”
- (A) Organisations should therefore eliminate all performance evaluation systems to remove the anxiety that prevents employees from taking creative risks.
 - (B) The organisations most likely to sustain competitive advantage through innovation are those that institutionalise psychological safety — creating environments where failure is treated as data and learning, not as disgrace or career-ending evidence of incompetence.



- (C) It follows that the most innovative organisations are those that hire exclusively from elite technical universities, since graduates of such institutions are inherently more comfortable with ambiguity and failure.
- (D) Companies should therefore outsource all innovation activities to specialist start-up incubators, which are structurally better equipped to tolerate the failure rates that genuine innovation requires.

Q48. “The more personalised a digital service becomes, the more data it requires — and the more value users derive from it, the harder it becomes for them to opt out. This creates what researchers call the privacy paradox: consumers express strong concerns about data privacy in surveys yet consistently behave in ways that reveal their preferences for convenience over protection. Compounding the problem, privacy policies are typically written to satisfy legal requirements rather than to inform, making meaningful consent largely fictional in practice. _____”

- (A) Digital services should therefore be made deliberately less personalised so that users need not surrender personal data to receive a satisfactory experience.
- (B) Since the privacy paradox is an inherent feature of human psychology, any regulatory intervention is futile, and policymakers should accept surveillance capitalism as an unavoidable feature of the digital economy.
- (C) Effective data governance must break this cycle by giving individuals genuine, usable control — meaningful consent mechanisms, data portability, and the enforceable right to erasure — so that privacy protection does not require digital exclusion.
- (D) The solution to the privacy paradox is straightforward: require all digital platforms to publish their privacy policies in simple language, which will enable consumers to make genuinely informed choices without any further regulatory intervention.

Q49. “Research consistently demonstrates that individuals with higher finan-



cial literacy make better decisions about savings, borrowing, and investment — and are measurably more resilient to economic shocks. Yet financial education in India remains concentrated among urban, formally educated populations, leaving large segments of the workforce and rural population vulnerable to predatory lending, mis-sold insurance products, and opaque investment schemes that extract wealth rather than build it. _____”

- (A) Bridging this gap requires integrating financial literacy into school curricula from the primary level, combined with contextually relevant community-based programmes designed around the specific financial realities of rural and low-income households.
- (B) The most efficient solution is to make financial literacy tests mandatory for all citizens above eighteen, with annual certification and a government-issued financial competency score that determines access to formal credit.
- (C) Since urban populations already demonstrate adequate financial literacy, all public resources should be redirected exclusively to rural programmes, with urban financial education left entirely to the private sector.
- (D) Financial literacy should be treated as a higher priority than numeracy and language in primary school, since economic evidence suggests its long-run returns to individuals and society exceed those of core academic subjects.

Q50. “The pandemic exposed a structural fragility in the extended, lean supply chains that globalisation had optimised for cost efficiency. Companies that had single-sourced critical components from concentrated geographic clusters — most visibly in Southeast Asia — discovered that a single disruption could cascade into production shutdowns lasting months, with costs that dwarfed the margin savings they had achieved through consolidation. _____”

- (A) The lesson of the pandemic is unambiguous: all companies should



immediately reshore all manufacturing to domestic facilities, regardless of cost, to eliminate the risk of future supply disruptions.

- (B) Building genuine supply chain resilience requires deliberate diversification — multiple suppliers across geographies, strategic buffer inventory for critical inputs, and investment in digital supply-chain visibility tools — accepting some cost to short-run efficiency as the price of long-run continuity.
- (C) Since global supply chains are inherently fragile, they should be replaced by entirely local production networks in every industry, even where this requires significant government subsidies to sustain domestically uncompetitive manufacturing.
- (D) Companies should therefore concentrate their supply relationships with the largest global suppliers, since only firms with the greatest scale can guarantee supply continuity through their own diversified production networks.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The central idea of a passage encapsulates both the subject and the author's key assertion about that subject. A strong main-idea option must cover the full scope of the passage — not just one part of it.

Step 1 — Identify what the passage covers: The passage discusses AI's transformative potential in multiple sectors (healthcare, finance, education), the governance challenges (opacity, bias), the EU AI Act's regulatory framework, India's NITI Aayog principles, and the insufficiency of voluntary self-regulation. It argues for binding governance frameworks.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (A) captures both the transformative potential and the necessity of structured governance — covering the full scope of the passage's argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — covers both potential and need for governance.
- Option B: Overstates — the passage does not say the EU AI Act “resolved all ethical concerns” or “banned AI from high-risk sectors” categorically.
- Option C: Not supported — the passage does not claim NITI Aayog surpasses the EU AI Act; in fact, it notes NITI Aayog principles are advisory, not legally binding.
- Option D: Extreme and not supported — the passage argues for governance, not suspension of AI deployment.

Final Answer: The central idea is that AI's transformative potential requires structured governance frameworks to address documented risks. ⇒ A

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



Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Factual Detail: Factual detail questions require locating the specific information stated in the passage — neither inferring beyond it nor misreading its scope.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant passage text: The passage states: “it categorically bans AI applications deemed unacceptably harmful, including biometric mass surveillance in public spaces and social-scoring systems that rate citizens based on their behaviour.”

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (C) directly reproduces the passage’s description of what the EU AI Act prohibits.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Not stated — the passage does not mention a ban on all commercial use in financial services or healthcare.
- Option B: Invented detail — no three-year audit requirement appears in the passage.
- Option C: Correct — matches the passage exactly.
- Option D: Not stated — the passage makes no reference to AI export restrictions.

Final Answer: The EU AI Act bans biometric mass surveillance and social-scoring systems. ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: The meaning of a word in context is determined by how it functions in the passage, not by its most common dictionary definition. Eliminate options that misrepresent the usage.

Step 1 — Read the passage context: “many high-stakes AI systems operate as ‘black boxes’: their internal logic is too complex for affected individuals — or even their developers — to fully explain. This *opacity* means that when an algorithm denies a mortgage application... neither the decision-maker nor the affected individual can readily understand or contest the basis of the determination.”

Step 2 — Identify meaning: *Opacity* here means the lack of transparency in the



AI system's decision-making process — it cannot be understood or contested.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the passage describes opacity as inability to explain decisions, not as inconsistency of results.
- Option B: Correct — absence of transparency making it impossible to understand or contest the outcome.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage does not suggest deliberate suppression; the opacity arises from inherent complexity, not concealment.
- Option D: Incorrect — technical complexity of training models is a cause, not what *opacity* means in this passage.

Final Answer: *Opacity* means the absence of transparency in how AI decisions are made. ⇒ B

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: Inference questions require drawing a conclusion that is logically supported by the passage — neither explicitly stated nor unsupported speculation.

Step 1 — Identify the relevant passage evidence: The passage's final paragraph states: "The historical record offers a sobering lesson: voluntary industry self-regulation has consistently proven insufficient to prevent documented harms. From the tobacco industry's decades of self-policing to social media platforms' failure to contain disinformation, the pattern is clear."

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (D) correctly infers that voluntary self-regulation is insufficient because documented harms have continued despite industry codes of conduct — directly supported by the passage's argument.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicted — the passage does not claim the AI Act eliminates bias; it proposes oversight obligations, not elimination of bias.
- Option B: Contradicted — the passage explicitly notes that NITI Aayog principles "remain advisory rather than legally binding."
- Option C: Contradicted — the passage describes AI systems that have caused documented harms, implying many have not been assessed as low-risk.



- Option D: Correct — directly inferable from the passage’s argument about self-regulation.

Final Answer: Voluntary industry self-regulation has been insufficient to prevent documented AI harms. ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Tone: Tone questions require identifying the author’s attitude toward the subject, as revealed through word choice, structure, and conclusions — not just topic description.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage’s tone markers: The passage acknowledges AI’s “transformative potential” (not dismissive) and documents its risks and harms (not uncritical). It argues for “binding governance frameworks” (reform-oriented) and draws on historical evidence to support this argument (analytical). The final sentence calls governance a “prerequisite” for beneficial AI.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (A) accurately describes the tone as analytical (systematic examination of evidence) and reform-oriented (arguing for binding governance while acknowledging benefits).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — analytical and reform-oriented, acknowledging both benefits and need for governance.
- Option B: Incorrect — the author does not conclude AI poses an existential threat; the argument is for regulation, not prohibition.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage explicitly critiques AI risks and industry self-regulation; it is not uncritically optimistic.
- Option D: Incorrect — the author clearly takes a position (binding governance is necessary); the tone is not neutral.

Final Answer: The author’s tone is analytical and reform-oriented. ⇒ A

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Main Idea: The main idea must cover all major themes of the passage — financial inclusion, global influence, and cybersecurity challenges.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's scope: The passage covers UPI's creation and scale, PMJDY's role in financial inclusion, rural digital adoption, cybersecurity risks, and India's international influence (Singapore PayNow linkage, G20).

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (C) covers all three major themes: expanded financial access, global influence, and cybersecurity challenges.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Overstates — the passage does not say UPI has “completely replaced cash” or made currency “redundant.”
- Option B: Contradicted — the passage does not claim fraud losses are erasing financial inclusion gains.
- Option C: Correct — comprehensive coverage of all major themes.
- Option D: Not supported — the passage treats PMJDY and UPI as complementary, not ranks one above the other.

Final Answer: India's digital payments ecosystem expanded financial access and global influence while creating cybersecurity challenges. ⇒ **C**

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Factual Detail: Locate the precise statement about UPI's origin in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant sentence: “At the centre of this revolution stands the Unified Payments Interface, or UPI, developed and launched in 2016 by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). UPI is a real-time interbank mobile payment system. . .”

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (A) directly and accurately reflects this description.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: Correct — matches the passage exactly.
- Option B: Invented — the passage mentions no private bank consortium or 2014 directive.
- Option C: Invented — UPI is not described as a central bank digital currency pilot; it is a retail payments interface from NPCI, not RBI.
- Option D: Inverted — the passage describes India's UPI linking with Singapore's PayNow, not India adopting PayNow's model.

Final Answer: UPI was developed and launched in 2016 by NPCI as a real-time interbank mobile payment system. ⇒ A

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: Determine meaning from the passage's use of the term "interoperability" in the context of cross-border payment systems.

Step 1 — Read the passage context: The passage describes "interoperable cross-border payment corridors" when discussing the PayNow–UPI linkage that enables "instant cross-border remittances between the two countries." The word describes different national payment systems working together seamlessly.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (D) captures the key meaning: the capacity of different platforms, banks, and applications to communicate and transact seamlessly regardless of provider.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — about connectivity in low-internet areas, not the usage here.
- Option B: Incorrect — describes encryption, not the cross-platform communication the passage discusses.
- Option C: Incorrect — refers to regulatory jurisdiction, not technical/commercial compatibility between platforms.
- Option D: Correct — seamless communication across different platforms regardless of provider.

Final Answer: *Interoperability* means the capacity of different platforms and banks to communicate and transact seamlessly. ⇒ D

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



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: The inference must be logically supported by what the passage states, without going beyond it.

Step 1 — Identify relevant evidence: The passage states that UPI has extended digital payment adoption “deep into rural and semi-urban India, where kirana stores, auto-rickshaw drivers, and smallholder farmers now routinely transact digitally” and that PMJDY brought “hundreds of millions of previously unbanked Indians into the formal financial system.”

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) — that widespread adoption reduced cash dependence and expanded formal financial participation — is directly supported by these passages.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicted — the passage explicitly describes rural and semi-urban adoption.
- Option B: Correct — directly supported by PMJDY’s role and rural digital adoption described in the passage.
- Option C: Overstated — the passage describes G20 advocacy as a context for UPI’s international influence, not as the “primary catalyst.”
- Option D: Not supported — the passage describes both growth and fraud risks without claiming fraud outpaces volume or that net benefits are negative.

Final Answer: Digital payment adoption reduced cash dependence and expanded financial participation among previously unbanked populations. ⇒ **B**

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Purpose: The primary purpose is the main reason the author wrote the passage — determined by its overall structure, scope, and conclusion.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage’s structure: The passage provides an overview of: UPI’s development and scale; PMJDY’s contribution to financial inclusion; rural digital adoption; cybersecurity risks; and international influence. It is informative and balanced, covering achievements and challenges.



Step 2 — Match to options: Option (C) accurately identifies the purpose: an informative overview covering transformation, financial inclusion achievements, and cybersecurity challenges.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Not the purpose — the passage does not argue India should replicate PayNow.
- Option B: Not the purpose — the passage mentions fraud risks but does not investigate specific mechanisms or recommend technical countermeasures.
- Option C: Correct — informative overview of transformation, financial inclusion, and cybersecurity challenges.
- Option D: Not the purpose — the passage treats PMJDY as one enabling factor, not the most important policy intervention in Indian financial history.

Final Answer: The author's purpose is to provide an informative overview of India's digital payment transformation, its financial inclusion achievements, and its cybersecurity challenges. ⇒

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Central Argument: The central argument must capture both the problem the passage identifies and the solution it proposes.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's thesis: The passage documents gig workers in a "regulatory grey zone" due to contractor classification, acknowledges the Code on Social Security 2020's recognition of gig workers (incomplete implementation), surveys international precedents, and proposes portable benefits plus a tri-partite contributory model that preserves flexibility.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) captures both the problem (regulatory grey zone) and the proposed solution (portable, contributory benefits preserving flexibility).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicted — the passage explicitly acknowledges the Code on Social Security 2020 as a "significant" legislative step.
- Option B: Correct — captures both the grey zone problem and the hybrid



solution.

- Option C: Not the passage's argument — the passage describes the UK ruling as a precedent but does not advocate its direct adoption by India.
- Option D: Contradicted — the passage explicitly critiques the contractor classification and argues for extending social protection.

Final Answer: Gig workers need portable, contributory benefits that extend social security while preserving platform flexibility. ⇒ **B**

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Factual Detail: Locate the precise description of the Code on Social Security 2020's significance.

Step 1 — Locate the relevant passage text: "The Code on Social Security 2020 represented a significant, if incomplete, legislative step. For the first time, Indian law formally recognised gig and platform workers as a distinct category... The Code proposed a framework for portable welfare benefits... However, the implementing rules required to operationalise these provisions remain delayed, leaving the recognition largely symbolic."

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (D) accurately reflects this: first-time recognition as a distinct category, proposed portable welfare benefits, but implementing rules delayed.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicted — the passage says recognition is "largely symbolic" and rules are delayed; no full benefits were granted.
- Option B: Not stated — no reclassification requirement within two years is mentioned.
- Option C: Not stated — no minimum wage floor for gig workers is mentioned in connection with the Code.
- Option D: Correct — matches the passage precisely.

Final Answer: The Code on Social Security 2020 first recognised gig workers as a distinct category and proposed portable welfare benefits, though implementing rules remain delayed. ⇒ **D**

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: The meaning of *portable benefits* is defined by the passage's own explanation of the concept.

Step 1 — Read the passage's definition: "A promising conceptual framework is that of 'portable benefits' — social security entitlements tied to the individual rather than to any employer." Combined with the passage's description: "entitlements that travel with the worker rather than being tied to any single employer or platform."

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (A) directly reflects the passage's own definition: entitlements tied to the individual worker, accumulated and carried across multiple gigs and employers.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — matches the passage's explicit definition.
- Option B: Incorrect — "portable" in the passage means worker-linked, not digitally accessible remotely.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage does not define portable benefits as schemes for workers who travel between cities.
- Option D: Incorrect — this is an invented and absurd reading; portable benefits means social security entitlements, not electronic devices.

Final Answer: *Portable benefits* are social security entitlements tied to the worker rather than any specific employer. ⇒

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Factual Detail: Identify which international precedent is explicitly cited in the passage.

Step 1 — Locate international precedents in the passage: "In 2021, the United Kingdom Supreme Court ruled that Uber drivers are 'workers' under UK employment law — a legally recognised category between full employee and independent contractor — and are therefore entitled to minimum wage and holiday pay."

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (C) directly matches this description of the 2021 UK Supreme Court ruling.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the US Supreme Court is not cited; the passage discusses California's AB5 and Proposition 22 (legislative, not judicial).
- Option B: Invented — the European Court of Justice is not cited in the passage.
- Option C: Correct — exactly describes the precedent explicitly cited.
- Option D: Invented — no ILO convention or Indian ratification is mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: The 2021 UK Supreme Court ruled Uber drivers are “workers” entitled to minimum wage and holiday pay. ⇒ C

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension / Inference: The inference about platform companies' business model motivations must be supported by passage evidence.

Step 1 — Identify the relevant passage evidence: The passage states that “Platform companies classify their workers as independent contractors rather than employees, a distinction that exempts the platforms from statutory obligations including minimum wage guarantees, Provident Fund contributions, health insurance...” and describes California's \$200 million campaign to resist AB5 reclassification.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) correctly infers that the contractor classification is financially significant to platforms — avoiding substantial labour costs.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicted — the passage's entire premise is that platforms have *not* voluntarily extended these benefits.
- Option B: Correct — strongly supported by the passage's description of classification and the \$200 million campaign.
- Option C: Not supported — the passage does not state gig workers uniformly prefer platform work or have lobbied against benefits.
- Option D: Contradicted — the passage explicitly states implementing rules are delayed and recognition is largely symbolic.

Final Answer: Platform business models depend on the contractor classification,



since reclassification would impose substantial additional labour costs. ⇒ **B**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Author’s Stance: Identify the author’s position based on their recommendations, not just the problems they describe.

Step 1 — Analyse the passage’s conclusion: The passage proposes portable benefits plus a tri-partite contributory model that “could extend meaningful social protection while preserving the flexible nature of gig work that both workers and platforms value.” This hybrid approach is reform-oriented and pragmatic — not extreme in either direction.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (D) accurately describes this stance: reform-oriented and pragmatic, advocating portable contributory benefits while preserving flexibility.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the author explicitly wants to preserve flexibility, not impose full reclassification regardless of impact.
- Option B: Incorrect — the author argues for regulatory intervention and social protection, not acceptance of the status quo.
- Option C: Incorrect — the passage concludes with a constructive proposal, not pessimism about outcomes.
- Option D: Correct — reform-oriented and pragmatic, seeking a hybrid solution.

Final Answer: The author is reform-oriented and pragmatic, advocating portable contributory benefits while preserving platform flexibility. ⇒ **D**

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Logical Extension / Application: Identify what logically follows from the tri-partite contributory model described in the passage.

Step 1 — Identify the model's key feature: The passage describes “a tri-partite contributory model in which the worker, the platform, and the government each contribute to a welfare fund.” The key feature is *shared contribution* — no single party bears the full cost.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (A) correctly identifies the logical consequence: shared contributions allow workers to accumulate meaningful coverage without any single platform bearing the full burden.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — directly follows from the shared-contribution logic of the model.
- Option B: Speculative and extreme — the passage does not suggest the model would cause market exit; it describes a *limited* cost increase.
- Option C: Speculative and contradicted by the proposal — the author advocates this model precisely as workable.
- Option D: Incorrect — the author presents the tri-partite model as an *alternative* to full reclassification, not as something made unnecessary by it.

Final Answer: Shared contributions from workers, platforms, and government allow accumulation of meaningful coverage without any single party bearing full cost. ⇒ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Tone and Purpose: Identify the overall tone by examining the passage's structure, evidence use, and conclusion.

Step 1 — Examine passage structure: The passage: (1) describes the gig economy's scale and classification issue (descriptive); (2) analyses the regulatory grey zone (analytical); (3) surveys the Code on Social Security 2020 (factual); (4) presents international precedents (comparative); (5) proposes a tri-partite portable benefits model (policy recommendation). The structure builds from evi-



dence to a specific reform recommendation.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (C) accurately describes this as analytical and policy-oriented, presenting multiple perspectives and building toward a reform recommendation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Incorrect — the passage is not adversarial or polemical; it seeks a balanced solution acceptable to multiple stakeholders.
- Option B: Incorrect — the passage draws explicit conclusions and proposes a reform model; it is not merely descriptive.
- Option C: Correct — analytical structure building to a policy recommendation.
- Option D: Incorrect — the passage concludes with a constructive proposal, not resignation or pessimism.

Final Answer: The tone is analytical and policy-oriented, building from evidence to a specific reform recommendation. ⇒ C

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Extension / Application of Argument: The additional policy must be consistent with the passage's core argument: portable benefits, tri-partite contributions, and preserved flexibility.

Step 1 — Identify the passage's core argument: Portable benefits tied to individual workers; tri-partite contributions (worker, platform, government); preserving flexibility; accumulated over a career regardless of platform.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) — a national portable benefits account system with proportional contributions from all three parties tied to each transaction, accumulating over a career across platforms — directly implements all elements of the passage's proposed model.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Contradicts the passage's argument — the author explicitly does not advocate full reclassification of any worker group.
- Option B: Correct — implements the portable, tri-partite, career-spanning model the passage proposes.



- Option C: Contradicts the model — the passage advocates contributions from platforms and workers, not a government-funded UBI that replaces platform contributions.
- Option D: Contradicts the passage — a ban on contractor classification is exactly the rigid approach the author rejects in favour of the hybrid model.

Final Answer: A national portable benefits account with tri-partite contributions per transaction, accumulating across platforms over a worker's career. ⇒ B

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Critical Evaluation / Identifying a Weakness: A valid critic's objection identifies a genuine gap, contradiction, or unaddressed consequence in the passage's argument.

Step 1 — Assess the passage's argument for gaps: The passage advocates mandatory contributory obligations on platforms but does not address whether these obligations could increase the cost of gig transactions, reduce platform demand for gig workers, and thereby harm workers — an unintended consequence of the policy.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (D) identifies this plausible unintended consequence: raised transaction costs, reduced demand for gig labour, and harm to workers — a gap the passage does not address.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Factually incorrect objection — the passage explicitly states implementing rules are delayed; this would not be a valid critique.
- Option B: Not a valid objection — the passage does not claim Indian law provides superior protections; the passage's reference to international precedents is appropriate.
- Option C: Not a contradiction — the passage's argument is precisely that a *limited* mandatory obligation can coexist with flexibility; this is not logically inconsistent.
- Option D: Correct — identifies a genuine unaddressed unintended consequence.

Final Answer: Mandatory platform contributions could raise transaction costs, reduce demand for gig labour, and harm the workers the policy intends to protect.



$\Rightarrow$ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange sentences into a coherent paragraph by identifying the topic-introducing sentence, logical development, and conclusion.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Q introduces the topic (microplastics defined, pervading every level of the marine ecosystem, entering the food chain). This is clearly the opening sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- Q: Introduces microplastics and their entry into the food chain.
- P: Extends the reach to deep-sea sediments (evidence of ubiquity).
- S: Describes bioaccumulation up the food chain to humans (consequence).
- R: Proposes mitigation (logical conclusion — solution after problem and consequence).

Sequence: Q – P – S – R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–Q–R–S): P before Q puts a specific finding before the definition; R (solution) before S (human health consequence) is illogical.
- Option B (R–S–Q–P): Solution before problem is illogical.
- Option C (Q–P–S–R): Correct — definition, ubiquity evidence, consequence, mitigation.
- Option D (S–R–P–Q): Consequence before definition is incoherent.

Final Answer: The correct sequence is Q – P – S – R. $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the CRISPR sentences into a coherent narrative.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: P introduces CRISPR-Cas9 — what it is and what makes it significant. This is the natural opening.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- P: Introduces CRISPR-Cas9 and its capabilities.
- S: Therapeutic applications (clinical trials for sickle-cell and thalassaemia) — positive use case.
- R: Controversial moment (genome-edited twins, 2018) — ethical turning point.
- Q: Regulatory frameworks developed in response to R's controversy — logical result.

Sequence: P – S – R – Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–S–R–Q): Correct — introduction, therapeutic promise, ethical controversy, regulatory response.
- Option B (R–P–Q–S): Controversy before introduction is incoherent.
- Option C (Q–R–S–P): Regulatory response before introduction is backwards.
- Option D (S–Q–P–R): Trials before the technology is introduced makes no sense.

Final Answer: The correct sequence is P – S – R – Q. ⇒ A

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the UBI sentences into a coherent argument.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: R introduces UBI as a concept and explains its move to mainstream debate. This is the natural topic-introducing sentence.



Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- R: Introduces UBI and why it has gained attention (automation anxiety).
- Q: Presents empirical evidence from pilot programmes supporting UBI.
- S: Critics' objections to UBI (fiscal cost, work incentive concerns).
- P: Proponents counter the critics' arguments (eliminating bureaucratic overhead, reducing poverty traps).

Sequence: R – Q – S – P (thesis, evidence, criticism, rebuttal).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Q–S–R–P): Evidence before introducing the concept is incoherent.
- Option B (S–P–R–Q): Criticism and rebuttal before the concept is introduced.
- Option C (P–R–Q–S): Rebuttal before criticism is illogical.
- Option D (R–Q–S–P): Correct — concept, evidence, criticism, rebuttal.

Final Answer: The correct sequence is R – Q – S – P. $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the platform monopolies sentences into a coherent analytical paragraph.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: S introduces the broad phenomenon: a small number of platform companies occupy dominant positions in digital markets. This is the natural opening.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- S: Establishes the phenomenon of platform dominance.
- P: Explains the mechanism behind dominance (network effects and winner-take-all dynamics).
- Q: Describes the regulatory response (EU Digital Markets Act, US antitrust litigation).
- R: Identifies the core challenge for enforcers (traditional antitrust frameworks ill-suited to zero-price markets).

Sequence: S – P – Q – R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (R–S–P–Q): Challenge before the phenomenon is described.
- Option B (S–P–Q–R): Correct — phenomenon, mechanism, regulatory response, core challenge for enforcers.
- Option C (P–R–S–Q): Mechanism before the phenomenon; challenge before the regulatory response.
- Option D (Q–P–R–S): Regulatory response before either the phenomenon or the mechanism.

Final Answer: The correct sequence is S – P – Q – R. $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Para Jumble / Logical Sequencing: Arrange the circular economy sentences into a coherent explanatory paragraph.

Step 1 — Identify the opening sentence: Q introduces the circular economy concept by contrasting it with the linear model. This is the natural definition/introduction sentence.

Step 2 — Build the sequence:

- Q: Defines the circular economy and contrasts it with the linear model.
- P: Explains what transitioning to circular economy requires (design for disassembly, repair, remanufacture).
- R: Provides corporate examples (Renault, Caterpillar) demonstrating the model works.
- S: Addresses scaling beyond pioneers through enabling policy (EPR legislation, eco-design, tax incentives).

Sequence: Q – P – R – S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (P–R–Q–S): Requirements before defining the concept.
- Option B (S–Q–P–R): Scaling policy before introducing the concept.
- Option C (Q–P–R–S): Correct — definition, requirements, examples, scaling policy.
- Option D (R–S–P–Q): Examples before definition and requirements.

Final Answer: The correct sequence is Q – P – R – S. $\Rightarrow$ C



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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Logical Connector: Identify the connective word that correctly expresses the logical relationship between the two clauses.

Step 1 — Analyse the relationship: Clause 1: “The initial pilot results were highly encouraging.” Clause 2: “the board approved full-scale implementation and authorised an additional budget.” The second clause is the *result* or *consequence* of the first.

Step 2 — Select the correct connector: “Therefore” expresses causal consequence (result of the encouraging pilots). “However” and “conversely” express contrast; “meanwhile” expresses simultaneous action — none of these fit.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (however): Signals contrast — wrong, as the board’s approval follows from the encouraging results.
- Option B (conversely): Signals the opposite — wrong, no opposite relationship here.
- Option C (meanwhile): Signals simultaneity — wrong, the approval is a consequence, not a parallel action.
- Option D (therefore): Correct — signals logical consequence.

Final Answer: The correct connector is “therefore.” ⇒ D

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Vocabulary (Verb Choice): Select the verb that correctly and precisely fills the blank in context.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: The partnership is expected to [improve / increase] capabilities in quantum computing and materials science. The context calls for a word meaning “to make greater or better.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options: “Enhance” means to increase or improve the quality, value, or extent of something — precisely correct here.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (enhance): Correct — “enhance capabilities” is the standard and precise phrase.
- Option B (diminish): Means to reduce — opposite meaning.
- Option C (replicate): Means to copy or reproduce — wrong meaning entirely.
- Option D (constrain): Means to limit — opposite of what a beneficial partnership would do.

Final Answer: The correct word is “enhance.” ⇒ A

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Preposition (Collocation): Identify the correct preposition that collocates with the verb “comply.”

Step 1 — Identify the governing verb: “Comply” is a fixed collocation in English: “comply *with* something.” The preposition “with” is mandatory after “comply.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options: Only “with” correctly follows “comply.” “To,” “for,” and “on” do not collocate with “comply.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (to): Incorrect collocation — “comply to” is not standard English usage.
- Option B (with): Correct — “comply with” is the fixed phrasal collocation.
- Option C (for): Incorrect collocation.
- Option D (on): Incorrect collocation.

Final Answer: The correct preposition is “with.” ⇒ B

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Verb Form after “directed”: When “directed” is used in the sense of “instructed,” it takes an infinitive complement.

Step 1 — Identify the governing verb structure: “The audit committee directed the finance team ____ all outstanding reconciliations.” The pattern “direct someone + *to-infinitive*” is standard: “directed the team to complete.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options: “To complete” is the correct bare infinitive form with “to.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (completing): Gerund — cannot follow “directed [object]” as the complement.
- Option B (to have been completing): Past perfect continuous infinitive — grammatically possible but semantically wrong; it implies the action was already ongoing, not a new direction.
- Option C (to complete): Correct — standard infinitive after “directed [object].”
- Option D (having completed): Past participle phrase — does not fit grammatically or logically.

Final Answer: The correct form is “to complete.” ⇒ C

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Article Usage (a vs an): The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the sound (not the spelling) of the first letter of the following word.

Step 1 — Identify the following word: The blank precedes “unprecedented.” The word “unprecedented” begins with a vowel sound: /ʌn-/ (the sound of “u” as in “sun”).

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Before a vowel sound, use “an.” Before a consonant sound, use “a.” “Unprecedented” starts with the vowel sound /ʌ/, so “an” is required: “an unprecedented loss.”



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (the): The definite article — incorrect; “the unprecedented loss” would imply a specific, previously identified loss, not the first mention here.
- Option B (a): Incorrect — “a unprecedented” violates the vowel-sound rule.
- Option C (no article): Incorrect — an abstract count noun used non-specifically requires an article.
- Option D (an): Correct — “an unprecedented” follows the vowel-sound rule.

Final Answer: The correct article is “an” (before the vowel sound of “unprecedented”). ⇒

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Vocabulary (Precise Word Choice): Select the verb that most precisely captures the intended meaning in the context of environmental policy.

Step 1 — Analyse the sentence: A carbon-pricing mechanism aims to reduce/lessen/address the environmental damage caused by industrial emissions. The correct word should mean “to make less severe” or “to lessen.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options: “Mitigate” means to make less severe, serious, or painful — precisely the correct word for policy designed to reduce environmental damage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (mitigate): Correct — “mitigate environmental damage” is the standard policy phrase.
- Option B (escalate): Means to increase in intensity — the opposite of the intended meaning.
- Option C (replicate): Means to copy — wrong meaning entirely.
- Option D (facilitate): Means to make easier — it would mean the mechanism makes environmental damage *easier*, which is the opposite of the intent.

Final Answer: The correct word is “mitigate.” ⇒

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



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the Blank / Phrasal Verb (Collocation): Select the phrasal verb that correctly and precisely collocates with “a joint action plan.”

Step 1 — Analyse the collocational need: The sentence requires a phrasal verb meaning “to create/formulate/prepare” (a joint action plan). The standard collocation in formal/policy English is “draw up a plan.”

Step 2 — Evaluate options: “Draw up” means to prepare a formal document, plan, or agreement — the standard phrase for creating action plans in official or governmental contexts.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (make): Too vague and informal for this governmental/policy context; “make a plan” lacks precision.
- Option B (draw up): Correct — “draw up a joint action plan” is the standard formal collocational phrase.
- Option C (go through): Means to examine or experience — wrong meaning entirely.
- Option D (take on): Means to undertake or employ — does not collocate with “a plan” correctly in this context.

Final Answer: The correct phrasal verb is “draw up.” ⇒ **B**

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms / Vocabulary: EPHEMERAL means lasting for a very short time; transitory.

Step 1 — Define the target word: EPHEMERAL (adjective): lasting for a very short time; brief; transitory. From Greek *ephemeros* (lasting a day).

Step 2 — Match to options: “Fleeting” means passing swiftly; transient — the closest synonym to EPHEMERAL.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Enduring): Means lasting a long time — antonym of EPHEMERAL.



- Option B (Substantial): Means considerable in size or importance — unrelated.
- Option C (Fleeting): Correct — means passing swiftly, transient.
- Option D (Profound): Means deep or intense — unrelated to duration.

Final Answer: EPHEMERAL most nearly means “Fleeting.” ⇒ C

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms / Vocabulary: VERBOSE means using more words than necessary; wordy. Its antonym is a word meaning brief and using few words.

Step 1 — Define the target word: VERBOSE (adjective): using or expressed in more words than are needed; long-winded; wordy.

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: “Concise” means giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words — the precise antonym of VERBOSE.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Concise): Correct — brief and clear; direct antonym.
- Option B (Garrulous): Means excessively talkative — a synonym, not an antonym.
- Option C (Loquacious): Means tending to talk a great deal — a synonym, not an antonym.
- Option D (Wordy): Direct synonym of VERBOSE — opposite of what is required.

Final Answer: The antonym of VERBOSE is “Concise.” ⇒ A

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms / Vocabulary: SANGUINE means optimistic, especially in a difficult situation.

Step 1 — Define the target word: SANGUINE (adjective): optimistic, especially in a difficult situation; positive and hopeful about future outcomes.

Step 2 — Match to options: “Optimistic” directly means expecting good outcomes — the closest synonym.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Despondent): Means in low spirits; hopeless — antonym.
- Option B (Apprehensive): Means anxious or fearful — antonym in emotional quality.
- Option C (Melancholic): Means pensive sadness — antonym.
- Option D (Optimistic): Correct — direct synonym of SANGUINE.

Final Answer: SANGUINE most nearly means “Optimistic.” ⇒ D

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms / Vocabulary: IMPETUOUS means acting or done quickly and without thought or care; rash. Its antonym is a word meaning careful and deliberate.

Step 1 — Define the target word: IMPETUOUS (adjective): acting or done quickly and without thought; rash; impulsive.

Step 2 — Identify the antonym: “Cautious” means careful to avoid potential problems or dangers — the precise antonym of IMPETUOUS.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Rash): Direct synonym of IMPETUOUS — not an antonym.
- Option B (Cautious): Correct — careful and deliberate; direct antonym.
- Option C (Hasty): Means done with excessive speed and without care — synonym of IMPETUOUS.
- Option D (Impulsive): Means acting on sudden impulse — synonym of IMPETUOUS.



Final Answer: The antonym of IMPETUOUS is “Cautious.” ⇒ B

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Passive Voice Formation: A passive voice construction requires the auxiliary “be” followed by a past participle. Identify the incorrectly formed passive.

Step 1 — Analyse each underlined part:

- (A) “who had spent” — past perfect relative clause; grammatically correct.
- (B) “over two decades” — prepositional phrase modifying “spent”; correct.
- (C) “on the research project” — prepositional phrase; correct.
- (D) “was gave the Nobel Prize” — intended passive voice. Passive requires: *was* + past participle. The past participle of “give” is “given,” not “gave” (which is simple past). ERROR: “was gave” should be “was given.”

Step 2 — Confirm the error: “was given” is the correct passive construction; “gave” is the simple past active form and cannot be used as a past participle after “was.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No error.
- Option B: No error.
- Option C: No error.
- Option D: Error — “was gave” should be “was given.”

Final Answer: The error is in part (D): “was gave” should be “was given.” ⇒ D

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



Q38.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify the error:

- (A) “A large amount of candidates” — “candidates” is a countable noun (you can count individual candidates). With countable nouns, use “number,” not “amount.” ERROR: should be “A large number of candidates.”
- (B) “applied for the scholarship” — correct.
- (C) “far exceeding” — correct participial phrase.
- (D) “the previous year’s total” — correct.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Countable nouns take “number of” (a large number of candidates). Uncountable nouns take “amount of” (a large amount of water).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Error — “amount of candidates” should be “number of candidates.”
- Option B: No error.
- Option C: No error.
- Option D: No error.

Final Answer: The error is in part (A): “amount of candidates” should be “number of candidates.” ⇒ A

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Tense with “By the time”: When “by the time” introduces a past reference clause, the action that was completed before that point requires the past perfect tense.

Step 1 — Apply the tense rule: “By the time the inspectors arrived” = past reference point. The management’s action was completed BEFORE the inspectors arrived. This requires past perfect: “had already destroyed.”

Step 2 — Identify the error:



- (A) “the inspectors arrived” — simple past for the reference point; correct.
- (B) “at the warehouse” — prepositional phrase; correct.
- (C) “the management already destroys” — present simple tense “destroys” is wrong in a past narrative; should be past perfect “had already destroyed.” ERROR.
- (D) “all the relevant documentation” — object phrase; correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No error.
- Option B: No error.
- Option C: Error — “already destroys” should be “had already destroyed.”
- Option D: No error.

Final Answer: The error is in part (C): “already destroys” should be “had already destroyed.” ⇒ C

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Correlative Conjunctions (neither...nor): “Neither” must always be paired with “nor,” never with “or.”

Step 1 — Identify the correlative conjunction error:

- (A) “would” — modal verb; correct.
- (B) “neither raise taxes or” — the correlative conjunction “neither” must be paired with “nor,” not “or.” ERROR: should be “neither raise taxes nor.”
- (C) “reduce” — verb in the second element of the correlative; correct.
- (D) “public expenditure on social programmes” — object; correct.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Correlative conjunctions: neither...nor; either...or; not only...but also. “Neither...or” violates this rule.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No error.
- Option B: Error — “neither...or” should be “neither...nor.”
- Option C: No error.
- Option D: No error.



Final Answer: The error is in part (B): “neither raise taxes or” should be “neither raise taxes nor.” ⇒ B

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

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Error Detection / Irregular Past Participle (go): The past participle of “go” is “gone,” not “went.” Using “went” (simple past) as a past participle is a common error.

Step 1 — Identify the error:

- (A) “informed the host country” — correct.
- (B) “that the lead negotiator” — correct relative clause opener.
- (C) “had temporarily” — adverb; correct placement.
- (D) “had went back to consult the home government” — past perfect requires past participle “gone,” not “went” (which is simple past). ERROR: should be “had gone back.”

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Irregular verb paradigm: go / went / gone. Past perfect = had + gone. “Had went” is non-standard and grammatically incorrect.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: No error.
- Option B: No error.
- Option C: No error.
- Option D: Error — “had went” should be “had gone.”

Final Answer: The error is in part (D): “had went” should be “had gone.” ⇒ D

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



Q42.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Dangling Modifier: A participial phrase at the beginning of a sentence must modify the grammatical subject of the main clause. When it does not, it is called a “dangling modifier.”

Step 1 — Identify the error in the original: Original: “Having reviewed all the submissions carefully, the winning entry was announced by the committee.” The participial phrase “having reviewed all the submissions carefully” implies that the subject of the main clause reviewed the submissions. However, the grammatical subject is “the winning entry” — an entry cannot review submissions. The committee reviewed the submissions.

Step 2 — Apply the fix: Make the committee (the entity doing the reviewing) the grammatical subject of the main clause. Corrected: “Having reviewed all the submissions carefully, the committee announced the winning entry.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — “the committee” (the reviewer) is the grammatical subject.
- Option B: Still a dangling modifier — the committee, not “the winning entry,” had reviewed the submissions.
- Option C: “Having been reviewed carefully” implies the committee was reviewed, which is illogical.
- Option D: Acceptable structurally but the adverb placement (“carefully announced”) distorts meaning; Option A is cleaner and more direct.

Final Answer: The corrected sentence is: “Having reviewed all the submissions carefully, the committee announced the winning entry.” ⇒ A

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

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Parallel Structure: When a sentence uses a series of verbs or phrases joined by “and,” all elements must be grammatically parallel — same form.

Step 1 — Identify the error in the original: Original: “... aims to improve air quality, reducing carbon emissions, and to promote the use of electric vehicles.”



The three elements are: “to improve” (infinitive), “reducing” (gerund), “to promote” (infinitive). The gerund “reducing” breaks the parallel infinitive structure.

Step 2 — Identify the correct option: Option (C): “. . . aims to improve air quality, to reduce carbon emissions, and to promote the use of electric vehicles.” All three elements are infinitives (to improve / to reduce / to promote) — fully parallel.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Breaks parallelism with “the promotion of” (noun phrase vs infinitives).
- Option B: Gerunds throughout (improving/reducing/promoting) are parallel but “aims improving” is not standard usage; “aims to” requires an infinitive.
- Option C: Correct — three parallel infinitives.
- Option D: Mixes infinitive (to improve) with gerunds (reducing, promoting) — breaks parallelism.

Final Answer: The correct parallel structure is: “to improve...to reduce...to promote.” ⇒

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

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Who vs Whom: “Who” is a subject pronoun; “whom” is an object pronoun. The test: if you can substitute “he/she,” use “who”; if you can substitute “him/her,” use “whom.”

Step 1 — Analyse the original: Original: “The executive *whom* the board was confident would turn the company around. . .” The relative clause is: “the board was confident [that] [the executive] would turn the company around.” In this embedded clause, the executive is the *subject* of “would turn” — not the object of any verb. Subject pronouns require “who.” Test: “He would turn the company around” (he = subject) — use “who.”

Step 2 — Identify the correction: The original “whom” is incorrect; it should be “who.” Option (B): “The executive *who* the board was confident would turn the company around was appointed as Chief Executive Officer.” — Correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “that” can be used for persons in restrictive clauses, but the sentence still preserves the original meaning; this is acceptable but (B) is more



precise.

- Option B: Correct — “who” as subject of the embedded clause.
- Option C: “whom was confident” — “whom” as subject of “was confident” is wrong; introduces a new error.
- Option D: Retains the original error “whom was. . . expected” — “whom” cannot be the subject of “was expected.”

Final Answer: “Who” is correct; “whom” should be replaced. ⇒ B

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

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Redundancy: “Past experience” is redundant because experience, by definition, refers to things that have already happened (i.e., in the past). The word “past” adds no information.

Step 1 — Identify the redundancy: Original: “Based on their *past experience* in navigating regulatory approvals. . .” “Experience” already implies past events; adding “past” is tautological. The correct form is simply “experience.”

Step 2 — Identify the correction: Option (A): “Based on their experience in navigating regulatory approvals, the legal team anticipated a six-month timeline for clearance.” — Removes the redundant “past” and is otherwise identical to the original.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — removes the redundant “past.”
- Option B: Introduces “past experiential history” — three synonymous terms (past / experiential / history) compounding the redundancy.
- Option C: Introduces “past and previous experience” — “past” and “previous” are both redundant with “experience.”
- Option D: “Experience that was past in nature” — verbose and grammatically awkward; does not correct the redundancy.

Final Answer: The corrected sentence removes the redundant “past” from “past experience.” ⇒ A

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



Q46.

Solution

Concept — Sentence Correction / Double Negation: In standard English, two negatives in the same clause cancel each other out, creating an unintended positive meaning. Only one negative is required to express a negative idea.

Step 1 — Identify the double negative: Original: “The compliance officer could *not* find *no* documentary evidence. . .” “Could not” + “no” = two negatives. This double negation technically means the officer *did* find evidence (negative × negative = positive), which contradicts the intended meaning.

Step 2 — Identify the correction: The intended meaning: the officer found *zero* evidence. Standard English: “could not find *any* documentary evidence.” Option (D): “The compliance officer could not find any documentary evidence that the transaction had been properly authorised.” — Correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “could not find none” — still a double negative (not + none).
- Option B: “couldn’t find no” — still a double negative; also informal.
- Option C: “could not find not any” — triple negation; grammatically incorrect.
- Option D: Correct — single negation with “could not find any.”

Final Answer: The corrected sentence uses “could not find any” to eliminate the double negative. ⇒ D

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

Q47.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The concluding sentence must follow naturally from the paragraph’s argument, maintain its tone, and complete its line of reasoning without introducing unrelated ideas.

Step 1 — Analyse the paragraph’s argument: The paragraph argues that: (1) innovation requires structural mechanisms rewarding risk-taking and protecting employees from failure penalties; (2) punitive cultures cause employees to avoid bold experiments; (3) punishing failure is the greatest inhibitor of innovation. The conclusion should propose what organisations need to do.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) concludes by proposing “psychological



safety” as the institutional mechanism — directly continuing from the argument about punitive cultures and the need for environments where failure is treated as learning, not disgrace.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Extreme — eliminating all performance evaluation is not a logical extension of the argument; the passage does not argue against evaluation, but against punishing failure.
- Option B: Correct — psychological safety is the precise institutional mechanism that addresses punitive cultures.
- Option C: Non-sequitur — hiring from elite universities is not connected to the paragraph’s argument about culture and failure.
- Option D: Contradicts the premise — the paragraph is about building internal innovation culture; outsourcing innovation abandons the argument entirely.

Final Answer: The organisations most likely to sustain innovation institutionalise psychological safety — treating failure as learning. ⇒ **B**

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

Q48.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The concluding sentence must address the privacy paradox and the fictional consent problem described in the paragraph, in a balanced and constructive way.

Step 1 — Analyse the paragraph’s argument: The paragraph identifies: (1) the privacy paradox (users prefer convenience over protection); (2) privacy policies that make meaningful consent fictional. The conclusion should propose how to break this cycle.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (C) directly addresses both problems: meaningful consent mechanisms, data portability, and right to erasure — giving users genuine control so that privacy protection does not require digital exclusion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Partial and extreme — making services “deliberately less personalised” does not address consent mechanisms or the paradox; it simply reduces the problem by reducing the service.



- Option B: Nihilistic and not supported by the paragraph — the paragraph does not conclude that regulation is futile.
- Option C: Correct — proposes meaningful governance solutions that break the privacy paradox cycle.
- Option D: Oversimplified — requiring simple language alone does not address data portability, right to erasure, or the structural paradox; the problem is not just readability of policies.

Final Answer: Effective data governance must give individuals genuine control through meaningful consent, data portability, and right to erasure. ⇒ C

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

Q49.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The concluding sentence must address the identified gap — financial literacy concentrated among urban populations, leaving rural and low-income populations vulnerable — and propose a constructive, proportionate solution.

Step 1 — Analyse the paragraph's argument: The paragraph establishes: (1) financial literacy improves decision-making and resilience; (2) financial education is concentrated among urban, formally educated populations; (3) this leaves rural and low-income groups vulnerable to predatory financial products. The conclusion should propose how to bridge this gap.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (A) proposes: integrating financial literacy into school curricula from primary level + community-based programmes designed for rural and low-income households. This is proportionate, targeted at the identified gap, and constructive.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Correct — directly addresses the identified gap with appropriate, scalable interventions.
- Option B: Impractical and harsh — mandatory annual certification with a competency score determining credit access is not connected to the paragraph's argument and would further disadvantage low-literacy groups.
- Option C: Contradicts good policy logic — redirecting all resources away from urban populations is extreme and not implied by the paragraph.
- Option D: Unsupported by evidence — the paragraph does not compare financial literacy's returns against numeracy and language; this conclusion



introduces a claim not in the paragraph.

Final Answer: Bridging the gap requires integrating financial literacy into primary school curricula and community-based programmes for rural and low-income households. ⇒

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

Q50.

Solution

Concept — Para Completion / Logical Conclusion: The concluding sentence must follow from the lesson about supply chain fragility and the cost of over-consolidation, and propose a constructive path forward.

Step 1 — Analyse the paragraph's argument: The paragraph establishes: (1) pandemic exposed fragility of lean, single-sourced supply chains; (2) geographic concentration caused cascading shutdowns with costs exceeding the margin savings from consolidation. The conclusion should propose how to build resilience.

Step 2 — Match to options: Option (B) proposes a balanced approach: deliberate diversification (multiple suppliers, geographies), strategic buffer inventory, and digital visibility tools — explicitly accepting some short-run cost as the price of long-run continuity. This is proportionate and directly responsive to the paragraph's lesson.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Extreme — “immediately reshore all manufacturing to domestic facilities, regardless of cost” goes far beyond what the paragraph's evidence supports.
- Option B: Correct — balanced, proportionate, multi-faceted resilience strategy.
- Option C: Extreme — “entirely local production networks in every industry” is an overreaction not supported by the paragraph.
- Option D: Counterproductive and contradicts the paragraph's lesson — concentrating with the largest suppliers recreates the geographic concentration that caused the pandemic problem.

Final Answer: Building resilience requires deliberate diversification, strategic buffer inventory, and digital visibility tools. ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

