

IIFT MBA Entrance Exam

Sample Paper – 6

Duration: 120 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 300

Instructions

- This paper contains **110 Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer)**, modelled on the IIFT MBA Entrance Examination.
- **Marking Scheme:**
 - **Sections A (VARC), B (QA) & C (DILR): +3 marks** per correct answer; **–1 mark** per incorrect answer.
 - **Section D (General Awareness): +1.5 marks** per correct answer; **–0.5 mark** per incorrect answer.
- Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Duration: **120 minutes**; no sectional time limit.
- **CBT mode.** Personal calculators, log tables, mobile phones, and electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited. No on-screen calculator is provided in the IIFT interface.
- Rough sheets will be provided at the test centre.

SECTION A: Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension (Q1–Q35)

Directions for Q1–Q5: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



The past decade has witnessed an extraordinary surge in Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investing, with global ESG-labelled assets under management exceeding USD 35 trillion by 2023. Asset managers have responded to institutional and retail investor demand by launching a proliferation of ESG-branded funds, green bonds, and sustainability-linked instruments. Yet, this rapid expansion has occurred largely in the absence of uniform disclosure standards, creating fertile ground for what critics call “greenwashing” — the practice of overstating or misrepresenting a product’s environmental credentials.

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), established by the Financial Stability Board in 2015, developed a voluntary framework urging companies to disclose climate risks across four pillars: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. While over 3,000 organisations globally have expressed support for TCFD recommendations, adoption remains uneven. In the European Union, the Taxonomy Regulation has sought to establish a binding classification system defining which economic activities may legitimately be described as “environmentally sustainable,” thereby restricting the scope for greenwashing within EU-regulated markets.

Regulators in multiple jurisdictions have begun scrutinising ESG claims more aggressively. The US Securities and Exchange Commission has launched enforcement actions against asset managers for allegedly misrepresenting the ESG credentials of funds marketed to investors. Germany’s financial regulator BaFin conducted raids on Deutsche Bank’s asset management arm in 2022 amid greenwashing allegations. BlackRock, the world’s largest asset manager, has itself faced criticism from both sides of the ESG debate — from climate advocates who argue its proxy voting record lags its ESG commitments, and from US state treasurers who have divested state pension funds from BlackRock on anti-ESG grounds.

Ultimately, the core tension lies in the gap between investor demand for responsible investments and the absence of a globally harmonised, mandatory ESG disclosure regime. Until regulators converge on common metrics and enforce accountability, the market’s ability to distinguish authentic sustainability from sophisticated marketing will remain constrained, and the integrity of the ESG label will continue to be contested.

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

- (A) ESG funds consistently outperform traditional funds because they invest in lower-risk, future-proof industries.
- (B) BlackRock and other large asset managers have been the primary architects of the global ESG framework.
- (C) While ESG investing has grown rapidly, the absence of standardised disclosure standards has enabled greenwashing and undermined market integrity.



(D) The EU Taxonomy Regulation has successfully eliminated greenwashing in European financial markets.

Q2. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage regarding investor behaviour?

- (A) Without standardised and enforceable ESG disclosures, investors cannot reliably distinguish genuinely sustainable products from greenwashed alternatives.
- (B) All institutional investors have unanimously supported mandatory ESG disclosure regulations across the world.
- (C) TCFD recommendations have been universally adopted by corporations in the EU and the United States.
- (D) Retail investors are categorically opposed to ESG investing on account of its lower returns compared to conventional equity funds.

Q3. In the context of the passage, the phrase “*binding classification system*” (in the context of the EU Taxonomy Regulation) most closely means:

- (A) A voluntary industry pledge by European corporations to disclose their carbon footprint annually.
- (B) A system of financial penalties imposed on companies that fail to report ESG performance metrics.
- (C) An international treaty governing cross-border investments in renewable energy infrastructure.
- (D) A legally enforceable framework that defines which economic activities qualify as environmentally sustainable in EU-regulated markets.

Q4. Which of the following best describes the author’s stance towards ESG investing?

- (A) The author is fundamentally hostile to ESG investing, viewing it as a financially motivated distraction from genuine corporate responsibility.



- (B) The author acknowledges the growth and potential of ESG investing but stresses that robust, harmonised disclosure frameworks are essential to prevent greenwashing and preserve market integrity.
- (C) The author presents a neutral, journalistic account without expressing any evaluative position on the merits of ESG investing.
- (D) The author is an enthusiastic advocate for ESG investing and believes current voluntary frameworks are already sufficient to ensure market credibility.

Q5. If TCFD disclosures remain entirely voluntary and non-binding globally, which of the following outcomes is most strongly implied by the passage?

- (A) All corporations will voluntarily adopt TCFD recommendations once their institutional investor base demands compliance.
- (B) The global ESG assets under management will decline sharply as investors shift back to conventional equity products.
- (C) Companies may selectively disclose favourable climate-related data while withholding adverse information, perpetuating the integrity gap in ESG markets.
- (D) Regulatory bodies such as the SEC will abandon greenwashing enforcement actions in the absence of mandatory standards.

Directions for Q6–Q10: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Working memory — the cognitive system responsible for temporarily holding and manipulating information during complex tasks — has been a focal point of cognitive science research since Alan Baddeley and Graham Hitch proposed their multi-component model in 1974. This model identifies four sub-systems: the phonological loop (responsible for processing and storing verbal and auditory information), the visuospatial sketchpad (which handles visual and spatial data), the central executive (an attentional controller that coordinates the other components), and the episodic buffer (a temporary storage interface linking working memory with long-term memory and perception).

John Sweller's cognitive load theory, developed in the 1980s and refined since, distinguishes three types of cognitive load: intrinsic (arising from the inherent complexity of the material), extraneous (caused by poor instructional design unrelated to the learning objective), and germane (productive load that facilitates the formation of schemas). The critical insight of this theory is that working memory has a severely limited capacity — generally estimated at holding four to seven chunks of information simultaneously — and instructional designs that impose high extraneous load can overwhelm this capacity, severely impairing learning.

In the digital age, these limitations have gained renewed urgency. Notifications, multitasking demands, and the non-linear structure of hypertext information present learners with environments that impose extraneous cognitive loads far exceeding those of traditional linear texts. Research by Mayer and Moreno has demonstrated that multimedia presentations violating the “coherence principle” (i.e., including irrelevant material) lead to measurable decrements in learning performance across diverse subject domains.

For exam designers, cognitive load theory holds important implications. Multiple-choice items that require simultaneous management of multiple data sets, lengthy embedded case vignettes, and ambiguous option sets may inadvertently assess working memory capacity rather than domain knowledge. Structuring items so that intrinsic load is calibrated to the construct being tested, while minimising extraneous sources of difficulty, enhances the validity and fairness of assessments.

Q6. Which of the following best represents the central idea of the passage?

- (A) Working memory's limited capacity, as described by Baddeley's model and cognitive load theory, has direct and important implications for how learning environments and assessments should be designed.
- (B) Long-term memory is far more important than working memory for academic performance, and instructional design should focus on building long-term retention above all else.
- (C) Digital devices have no net effect on cognitive load because learners quickly adapt to new media environments.
- (D) Cognitive load theory is primarily applicable to mathematics and sci-



ence education and has limited relevance for management or commerce curricula.

- Q7.** Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage about effective learning strategies?
- (A) Students should always study in complete silence, as any auditory input overwhelms the phonological loop.
 - (B) Cognitive load theory was experimentally disproved by Mayer and Moreno's multimedia research in the 2000s.
 - (C) The phonological loop is the primary processor of visuospatial and graphical information, such as diagrams and charts.
 - (D) Techniques such as chunking information and using coherent multimodal presentations can help learners manage working memory constraints more effectively.
- Q8.** In the context of the passage, the term "*extraneous cognitive load*" most nearly means:
- (A) The additional domain-specific knowledge a learner must acquire before engaging with a complex instructional text.
 - (B) Unnecessary mental effort imposed by poor instructional design that does not contribute to the learning objective and diverts resources from useful processing.
 - (C) The intrinsic difficulty inherent in complex, multi-step subject matter regardless of how it is presented.
 - (D) Cognitive fatigue accumulated over prolonged study sessions, requiring recovery periods before further learning can occur.
- Q9.** What does the author most directly suggest for instructional designers and exam developers?
- (A) Examinations should be made considerably longer to test candidates' cognitive endurance alongside domain knowledge.



- (B) Working memory capacity is biologically fixed in adults and cannot be influenced by external environmental design choices.
- (C) Learning tasks and assessment items should be structured to align with working memory's capacity limits, minimising extraneous load so that intrinsic load (domain knowledge) is what is actually being assessed.
- (D) Digital learning environments inherently reduce cognitive load compared to print-based media and should therefore be universally preferred.

Q10. Which of the following statements would the passage most likely support?

- (A) A multiple-choice examination that requires candidates to simultaneously process lengthy case vignettes with many embedded variables may inadvertently test working memory capacity rather than actual domain knowledge.
- (B) Rote memorisation is the most effective learning strategy because it reduces reliance on working memory during recall.
- (C) Baddeley's multi-component model of working memory has been entirely superseded by more recent neural network theories and is no longer considered relevant.
- (D) The central executive component of working memory has essentially unlimited processing capacity and is therefore the ideal sub-system to target in instructional design.

Directions for Q11–Q14: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), concluded in 1982 and entering into force in 1994, represents the most comprehensive codification of international maritime law in history. Often described as a “constitution for the oceans,” UNCLOS demarcates the rights and obligations of states with respect to the use of the sea, its resources, and the airspace above it. Among its key provisions, the Convention grants coastal states an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending 200 nautical miles from their baselines, within which they exercise sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, including fish stocks and seabed minerals.

The South China Sea disputes have subjected UNCLOS to its most severe stress test. China’s “nine-dash line,” a demarcation encompassing approximately 90% of the South China Sea, overlaps substantially with the EEZs of Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia. Following the Philippines’ invocation of UNCLOS’s compulsory dispute settlement mechanism, the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague issued a landmark ruling in July 2016. The tribunal found that China’s historic rights claims within the nine-dash line were incompatible with UNCLOS and therefore had no legal basis under international law. China rejected the ruling as “null and void” and declined to participate in the arbitral proceedings.

The episode reveals a fundamental limitation of UNCLOS as an enforcement instrument. The Convention contains no provision for mandatory compliance mechanisms analogous to those of the World Trade Organisation’s dispute settlement body. Arbitral awards rendered under UNCLOS remain politically binding in principle but practically unenforceable against states that refuse to recognise their jurisdiction. The reliance on diplomatic pressure, coalition building, and reputational costs as the primary tools of compliance highlights the enduring primacy of power over law in maritime disputes where strategic interests are deeply engaged.

Q11. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

- (A) To argue that China’s nine-dash line claim is legally valid under customary international law, notwithstanding the UNCLOS arbitral ruling.
- (B) To provide a historical account of how the South China Sea came to be one of the world’s most strategically contested waterways.
- (C) To advocate for military intervention by Western powers as the only effective means of enforcing international maritime law.
- (D) To explain how UNCLOS provides an international legal framework for maritime claims while acknowledging the limitations of its enforcement mechanisms when powerful states refuse compliance.

Q12. What did the 2016 Permanent Court of Arbitration ruling in the Philip-



pinos v. China case most directly imply?

- (A) China was ordered to pay financial reparations to the Philippines for its encroachment into the Philippine EEZ.
- (B) China's historic rights claims within the nine-dash line were found to be inconsistent with UNCLOS and therefore had no legal basis under international law.
- (C) The ruling granted the Philippines full sovereignty, including territorial sea rights, over all disputed features within the nine-dash line.
- (D) UNCLOS was declared inapplicable to the South China Sea because the sea's unique history places it beyond the treaty's jurisdictional scope.

Q13. Which of the following accurately describes a provision of UNCLOS as stated in the passage?

- (A) Coastal states have sovereign rights over natural resource exploration and exploitation within an Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 nautical miles from their baselines.
- (B) UNCLOS was signed in 1994, the year it entered into force, making that the operative date for all treaty obligations.
- (C) The Exclusive Economic Zone grants coastal states full territorial sovereignty — identical to land territory — over the 200 nautical mile maritime zone.
- (D) UNCLOS specifies an Exclusive Economic Zone of 300 nautical miles, extendable to 400 nautical miles in cases of overlapping claims.

Q14. Which of the following best captures the author's view on the enforcement of UNCLOS arbitral rulings?

- (A) The author believes existing UNCLOS enforcement mechanisms are fully effective and that the South China Sea situation is an aberration rather than a systemic weakness.



- (B) The author argues that military force by allied nations is ultimately the only legitimate mechanism for enforcing UNCLOS arbitral rulings against non-compliant states.
- (C) The author implies that UNCLOS arbitral awards remain politically symbolic in practice, as the treaty lacks mandatory enforcement mechanisms comparable to those of bodies like the WTO.
- (D) The author sees no value in international arbitration under UNCLOS and recommends that states resolve maritime disputes exclusively through bilateral diplomatic negotiation.

Directions for Q15–Q18: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The global food system presents a profound paradox: it generates enough calories to sustain a population of over 10 billion, yet nearly 800 million people remain chronically undernourished, and another 3 billion cannot afford a healthy diet. The geography of this inequity maps closely onto structural features of contemporary agri-food value chains — food deserts in urban peripheries, agrochemical dependence among smallholder farmers, and the concentration of processing and retail value in the hands of a small number of transnational corporations. In this context, food security is not merely a production problem but a distribution, power, and policy problem.

Agricultural systems across the world have become heavily reliant on synthetic nitrogen fertilisers, herbicides, and pesticides — inputs whose overuse has contributed to soil degradation, groundwater contamination, and the collapse of pollinator populations. Regenerative agriculture, which encompasses practices such as cover cropping, reduced tillage, composting, and the integration of livestock into crop rotations, offers a systemic alternative. Proponents argue that regenerative methods can restore soil health, sequester atmospheric carbon, and reduce input costs for smallholder farmers over time — though transitions require upfront investment and technical support that many farmers in developing countries lack access to.

The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, convened by Secretary-General António Guterres in New York, was intended to mobilise political commitment to transforming food systems across production, distribution, and consumption. Critics, including many civil society organisations, argued that the Summit was disproportionately shaped by agri-business interests and failed to adequately centre the voices of smallholder farmers and Indigenous food communities. The question of who holds power within food systems — and whose values and knowledge are privileged in policy design — remains central to any meaningful reform agenda.

Q15. Which of the following best states the main argument of the passage?

- (A) The world does not produce enough food to sustain its current population, and improving agricultural yields is therefore the single most important food policy priority.



- (B) Although the global food system generates sufficient calories, deep structural inequities in distribution and governance make food insecurity a political and power problem, not merely a production shortfall.
- (C) Agrochemicals should be banned immediately and universally, as their ecological harms outweigh any productivity benefits they provide to global agriculture.
- (D) Food deserts are a phenomenon confined to the developed world and have no meaningful impact on food security outcomes in low- and middle-income countries.

Q16. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the passage regarding smallholder farmers in developing countries?

- (A) Smallholder farmers in developing countries are the primary beneficiaries of current agri-food trade arrangements, as they supply the raw commodities that underpin global food value chains.
- (B) Regenerative agriculture has already been widely adopted across the developing world, dramatically reducing agrochemical input costs for smallholder farmers.
- (C) The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit successfully addressed the marginalisation of smallholder farmers and secured binding commitments from all participating governments.
- (D) Smallholder farmers in developing countries disproportionately bear the costs of agrochemical-intensive production while capturing the smallest share of value in global agri-food supply chains.

Q17. Which of the following accurately states a specific detail from the passage about the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit?

- (A) It was convened by UN Secretary-General António Guterres in New York with the aim of mobilising political commitment to transforming food systems across production, distribution, and consumption.



- (B) It was held in Rome under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in 2020, focusing primarily on food deserts in North American urban areas.
- (C) It was organised jointly by the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with its primary agenda focused on humanitarian food aid.
- (D) The Summit concluded with legally binding commitments from member states to shift agricultural subsidies entirely towards organic and regenerative farming methods by 2030.

Q18. Based on the passage, which of the following policy directions would be most consistent with the author's perspective on food systems reform?

- (A) Governments should immediately eliminate all agricultural subsidies, as they distort market signals and prevent efficient resource allocation in food production.
- (B) Regenerative agriculture lacks the commercial scale necessary to feed the global population and should be limited to niche, premium-market applications.
- (C) Governments should redirect agricultural subsidies away from agrochemical-intensive monoculture and towards regenerative practices that restore soil health, while also addressing the structural governance failures that create food deserts.
- (D) Food deserts are best addressed by increasing the number of supermarkets in underserved urban areas, which will automatically improve dietary quality and food access.

Directions for Q19–Q23: Choose the option that is closest in meaning to the given word (or its antonym, where specified).

Q19. VERBOSE

- (A) Precise and concise in expression
- (B) Using more words than necessary; excessively wordy
- (C) Eloquent and persuasive in speech



(D) Technical and highly specialised in vocabulary

Q20. AUSTERE

- (A) Luxurious and lavishly decorated
- (B) Warm, generous, and hospitable
- (C) Intricate, elaborate, and ornamental
- (D) Severe in manner or appearance; plain and without comfort or adornment

Q21. PERFIDIOUS

- (A) Deceitful and treacherous; guilty of betrayal of trust
- (B) Courageous and resolute in the face of danger
- (C) Overly cautious, hesitant, and risk-averse
- (D) Deeply devout and sincere in religious observance

Q22. Choose the ANTONYM of: DIFFIDENT

- (A) Shy and reluctant to assert oneself
- (B) Uncertain and lacking confidence in one's views
- (C) Bold, confident, and self-assured
- (D) Intellectually quick-witted and perceptive

Q23. SAGACIOUS

- (A) Careless and indifferent to consequences
- (B) Physically frail and weakened by old age
- (C) Excessively greedy and acquisitive
- (D) Having sound judgment and keen perception; wise

Directions for Q24–Q27: Answer the grammar questions as directed.

Q24. Which of the following sentences uses the semicolon correctly?



- (A) The meeting was productive; all the key decisions were finalised before noon.
- (B) The meeting was productive; and all the key decisions were finalised before noon.
- (C) The meeting was productive; because all the key decisions were finalised before noon.
- (D) The meeting, was productive; all the key decisions were finalised before noon.

Q25. Identify the grammatical error in the sentence: “*The painting which hangs in the main gallery, that was donated by a local artist, is now insured for Rs. 50 lakh.*” _____

- (A) “which hangs in the main gallery” should be “that hangs in the main gallery” to correct the use of a relative pronoun.
- (B) The sentence contains no grammatical error; all relative clauses and punctuation are correctly used.
- (C) “that was donated by a local artist” should be “which was donated by a local artist” because a non-restrictive (parenthetical) clause set off by commas must use “which,” not “that.”
- (D) “is now insured” should be “was insured” because the insurance event refers to a completed past action.

Q26. Choose the grammatically correct sentence:

- (A) Neither the manager nor the employees was satisfied with the outcome of the review.
- (B) Neither the manager nor the employees were satisfied with the outcome of the review.
- (C) Neither the manager nor the employees has been satisfied with the outcome of the review.
- (D) Neither the manager nor the employees is satisfied with the outcome of the review.



Q27. Which of the following sentences uses the apostrophe correctly?

- (A) The book's on the shelf are dusty and need to be reorganised.
- (B) The childrens' drawings were colourful and displayed in the school corridor.
- (C) Its' a beautiful morning and the garden looks magnificent after the rain.
- (D) The committee's report was submitted to the board yesterday for review.

Directions for Q28–Q31: The sentences P, Q, R, S, and T given below, when properly arranged, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the option that gives the correct sequence.

Q28. P. Manufacturers argue that EPR compliance costs are ultimately passed on to consumers in the form of higher product prices.

Q. Across the European Union, EPR frameworks now cover packaging, electronics, batteries, and end-of-life vehicles.

R. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a policy instrument that shifts the financial and organisational burden of post-consumer waste management from municipalities to the firms that place products on the market.

S. Critics, however, contend that this cost-shifting is a fair reflection of the polluter-pays principle and incentivises producers to design products for durability and recyclability.

T. The scope and rigour of EPR regulation vary considerably across jurisdictions, creating uneven competitive pressures in globalised markets.

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

Q29. P. The Kalundborg Symbiosis has since become an internationally cited model of industrial ecology, demonstrating that waste-to-resource exchange can deliver simultaneous economic and environmental dividends.



Q. Over time, the informal exchanges formalised into structured agreements, gradually expanding to involve a power station, a pharmaceutical plant, a wallboard manufacturer, and a soil remediation company, among others.

R. The concept of industrial symbiosis envisions clusters of industries exchanging waste streams — such as steam, fly ash, and waste water — so that the by-product of one firm becomes a feedstock for another.

S. The Kalundborg Symbiosis in Denmark, which began organically in the 1970s when a power plant started supplying waste steam to a nearby oil refinery, is the world's longest-running example of industrial symbiosis in practice.

T. Replicating the Kalundborg model in developing economies, however, requires not only physical proximity of industries but also enabling institutional frameworks and trust-based inter-firm relationships that take years to cultivate.

(A) R–S–Q–P–T

(B) P–Q–R–S–T

(C) Q–R–T–P–S

(D) S–T–P–R–Q

Q30. P. The informal e-waste recycling sector, prevalent in parts of Africa and South Asia, recovers valuable metals through hazardous processes such as open burning and acid leaching, exposing workers and communities to toxic contaminants.

Q. Global e-waste generation reached a record 62 million metric tonnes in 2022, yet only 22% was formally collected and recycled, according to the Global E-waste Monitor.

R. Formal recycling infrastructure, including certified dismantling facilities and hydrometallurgical recovery units, can achieve much higher material recovery rates while protecting workers and reducing environmental pollution.

S. Strengthening EPR for electronics, combined with investment in formal recycling infrastructure and formalisation of the informal sector, rep-



resents the most viable pathway to closing the e-waste recycling gap.

T. The 2019 amendment to the Basel Convention restricts the trans-boundary movement of hazardous e-waste from developed to developing countries, though enforcement capacity varies widely across signatory states.

(A) P–Q–R–T–S

(B) R–P–Q–S–T

(C) S–Q–P–R–T

(D) Q–P–T–R–S

Q31. P. Industrial compostability, however, requires specific temperature and humidity conditions found only in commercial composting facilities — conditions that are unavailable to most household composters and absent in standard municipal waste streams.

Q. Without clear, verified labelling and corresponding waste collection infrastructure, biodegradable packaging risks becoming another vector for greenwashing rather than a genuine sustainability solution.

R. Standards such as EN 13432 in the EU and ASTM D6400 in the US set technical benchmarks for certifying packaging as compostable, but consumer awareness of these standards remains low.

S. The global market for biodegradable and compostable packaging is projected to grow rapidly, driven by regulatory bans on single-use plastics and increasing consumer demand for sustainable alternatives.

T. Many products marketed as “biodegradable” will not decompose meaningfully within normal landfill or composting timescales, a fact that has led to concerns about misleading environmental claims.

(A) T–P–R–Q–S

(B) S–T–P–R–Q

(C) P–Q–T–S–R

(D) R–Q–S–P–T

Directions for Q32–Q35: Read each argument or set of statements carefully and answer the question that follows.



- Q32.** Argument: “Since City X introduced a comprehensive single-use plastic ban two years ago, its municipal landfill volume fell by 30%. Therefore, every city should implement a plastic ban to reduce landfill waste.” Which of the following identifies the key hidden assumption on which this argument depends?
- (A) All plastics entering municipal waste streams are non-biodegradable and will persist in landfills for centuries.
 - (B) City X’s population declined significantly over the same two-year period, independently reducing total waste generation.
 - (C) The administrative capacity required to enforce plastic bans is similar across cities of different sizes, governance structures, and income levels.
 - (D) The 30% reduction in landfill volume was caused by the plastic ban specifically, rather than by other simultaneous policy changes, population shifts, or economic factors occurring in City X during the same period.
- Q33.** “Our company’s annual profits increased by 25% in the year immediately after we appointed our new CEO. It is therefore clear that the new CEO’s leadership style is directly responsible for the improved financial performance.” This argument most clearly commits which of the following logical fallacies?
- (A) Ad hominem — attacking the credibility of the CEO rather than evaluating the evidence.
 - (B) Post hoc ergo propter hoc — incorrectly concluding that because one event followed another, the first caused the second.
 - (C) Straw man — misrepresenting a competing explanation in order to make the CEO’s contribution appear more convincing.
 - (D) False dichotomy — presenting only two possible explanations (the CEO’s leadership or random chance) when many other factors may have driven profit growth.



- Q34.** Argument: “Microfinance programmes, by providing affordable credit to individuals without access to formal banking, enable borrowers to establish small enterprises and thereby generate income that helps them escape poverty.” Which of the following pieces of evidence would most directly strengthen this argument?
- (A) A report documenting that the effective interest rates charged by microfinance institutions frequently exceed those of commercial banks serving wealthier borrowers.
 - (B) A demographic study showing that over 70% of microfinance borrowers are women in rural households, suggesting strong gender-targeting by microfinance programmes.
 - (C) A rigorous longitudinal study tracking 5,000 microfinance borrowers over 10 years, finding that 68% experienced measurable and sustained income increases attributable directly to businesses funded by microfinance loans.
 - (D) A theoretical paper arguing that credit access alone is insufficient to enable poverty escape without complementary support in business training, market access, and social protection.
- Q35.** Premises: (i) Introducing a carbon price increases the cost of fossil fuel consumption for businesses. (ii) Higher operating costs incentivise businesses to adopt lower-cost, cleaner energy alternatives. (iii) Transitioning to cleaner energy sources reduces industrial carbon emissions. Which of the following conclusions most logically and directly follows from these three premises?
- (A) Carbon pricing is a potentially effective policy mechanism for reducing industrial carbon emissions by altering the relative cost of fossil fuel versus clean energy use.
 - (B) All businesses will immediately and completely switch to renewable energy sources as soon as a carbon price is introduced, regardless of the price level or transition costs.
 - (C) Carbon pricing alone is a sufficient policy instrument to achieve any



country's net-zero emissions targets without additional regulatory or technological interventions.

- (D) The burden of carbon pricing falls entirely on final consumers rather than businesses, as all cost increases are passed downstream through product pricing.

SECTION B: Quantitative Ability (Q36–Q60)

- Q36.** Train P and Train Q start simultaneously from opposite ends of a 600 km track, moving towards each other. Train P travels at 80 km/h and Train Q at 70 km/h. In how many hours will the two trains meet?
- (A) 3.5 hours
(B) 4 hours
(C) 4.5 hours
(D) 5 hours
- Q37.** A boat covers 48 km upstream in 6 hours and the same distance of 48 km downstream in 3 hours. What is the speed of the river current?
- (A) 2 km/h
(B) 6 km/h
(C) 8 km/h
(D) 4 km/h
- Q38.** A car (length 4 m) travelling at 72 km/h overtakes a truck (length 16 m) travelling at 36 km/h on a straight road. The car begins the overtaking manoeuvre when it is 50 m behind the truck and completes it when it is 50 m ahead of the truck. How long (in seconds) does the entire overtaking manoeuvre take?
- (A) 12 seconds
(B) 10 seconds
(C) 15 seconds



(D) 8 seconds

Q39. A and B run around a circular track of circumference 400 m, starting simultaneously from the same point but in opposite directions. A runs at 8 m/s and B runs at 12 m/s. How many times do they meet (excluding the start) in 5 minutes?

(A) 10

(B) 12

(C) 15

(D) 20

Q40. A person travels from city A to city B. She covers the first half of the distance at 40 km/h and the second half at 60 km/h. What is her average speed for the entire journey?

(A) 50 km/h

(B) 48 km/h

(C) 46 km/h

(D) 52 km/h

Q41. A, B, and C invest in a business in the ratio 3:5:7. A invests for 12 months, B for 10 months, and C for 8 months. If the total profit at the end of the year is Rs. 1,42,000, what is C's share of the profit?

(A) Rs. 36,000

(B) Rs. 50,000

(C) Rs. 56,000

(D) Rs. 42,000

Q42. Rs. 12,000 is to be divided among P, Q, and R in the ratio 3:4:5. What amount does P receive?

(A) Rs. 3,000



- (B) Rs. 4,000
- (C) Rs. 5,000
- (D) Rs. 2,500

Q43. The ratio of the present ages of P and Q is 5:8. Four years ago, the ratio of their ages was 3:5. What is Q's present age?

- (A) 40 years
- (B) 48 years
- (C) 56 years
- (D) 64 years

Q44. On a map, the scale is 1 cm : 50 km. Two cities appear 7.5 cm apart on the map. What is the actual distance between them?

- (A) 300 km
- (B) 375 km
- (C) 400 km
- (D) 425 km

Q45. Find the compound ratio of 3:4, 5:6, and 7:8.

- (A) 15:32
- (B) 21:48
- (C) 35:64
- (D) 105:196

Q46. Calculate the arithmetic mean of the following grouped frequency distribution:



Class Interval	Frequency
10–20	5
20–30	8
30–40	15
40–50	10
50–60	2

- (A) 34
- (B) 36
- (C) 32
- (D) 38

Q47. The following 11 values are arranged in ascending order: 15, 18, 21, 25, 27, x , 34, 37, 41, 45, 50. If the median of this distribution is 30, find the value of x .

- (A) 27
- (B) 28
- (C) 29
- (D) 30

Q48. Two datasets have identical means of 50. Dataset A contains values that range from 45 to 55, while Dataset B contains values ranging from 30 to 70. Which statement is correct?

- (A) Dataset A has higher variability because a narrower range concentrates variance more intensely around the mean.
- (B) Dataset B has higher variability; its greater range indicates a higher standard deviation and more dispersion around the mean.
- (C) Both datasets have equal variability because they share the same mean value.
- (D) Dataset A has higher variability because it is more tightly clustered and therefore its relative deviations are proportionally larger.



Q49. The mean of 20 observations is 60. It is subsequently discovered that one value was incorrectly recorded as 70 instead of the correct value of 40. What is the corrected mean?

- (A) 57
- (B) 58
- (C) 58.5
- (D) 59

Q50. An ogive (cumulative frequency curve) is constructed for the following data:

Marks (less than)	Cumulative Frequency
20	8
40	20
60	38
80	52
100	60

Using the ogive, find the value below which 60% of the observations fall.

- (A) 57.78
- (B) 60.00
- (C) 55.00
- (D) 62.00

Q51. Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6}$.

- (A) $[2, 3]$
- (B) $(-\infty, 2)$
- (C) $(3, \infty)$
- (D) $(-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$

Q52. If $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$, find $f(f(3))$.



- (A) 3
- (B) $\frac{9}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{3}{2}$
- (D) 6

Q53. Solve: $|2x - 5| < 9$.

- (A) $x < -2$ or $x > 7$
- (B) $-7 < x < 2$
- (C) $-2 < x < 7$
- (D) $x > 7$

Q54. Which of the following inequalities defines a feasible region that includes the point $(2, 3)$?

- (A) $2x + 3y \leq 15$
- (B) $x + y \geq 8$
- (C) $3x - 2y \geq 5$
- (D) $x - y \geq 2$

Q55. If $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2 - 3$, find $g(f(x))$.

- (A) $4x^2 + 4x + 1$
- (B) $2x^2 - 5$
- (C) $4x^2 - 2$
- (D) $4x^2 + 4x - 2$

Q56. A bag contains 5 red, 3 blue, and 2 green balls. Two balls are drawn at random without replacement. What is the probability that both balls drawn are of the same colour?

- (A) $\frac{1}{5}$
- (B) $\frac{7}{30}$



- (C) $\frac{14}{45}$
(D) $\frac{2}{9}$

Q57. Events A and B are mutually exclusive. Given $P(A) = 0.4$ and $P(B) = 0.3$, find $P(A \cup B)$.

- (A) 0.7
(B) 0.12
(C) 0.58
(D) 1.0

Q58. From a standard deck of 52 playing cards, two cards are drawn one at a time without replacement. Given that the first card drawn is an ace, what is the probability that the second card drawn is also an ace?

- (A) $\frac{4}{52}$
(B) $\frac{4}{51}$
(C) $\frac{1}{13}$
(D) $\frac{1}{17}$

Q59. Factory A produces 60% of a company's total output and Factory B produces 40%. Factory A has a defect rate of 2% and Factory B has a defect rate of 3%. A product is selected at random and found to be defective. What is the probability that the defective product came from Factory A?

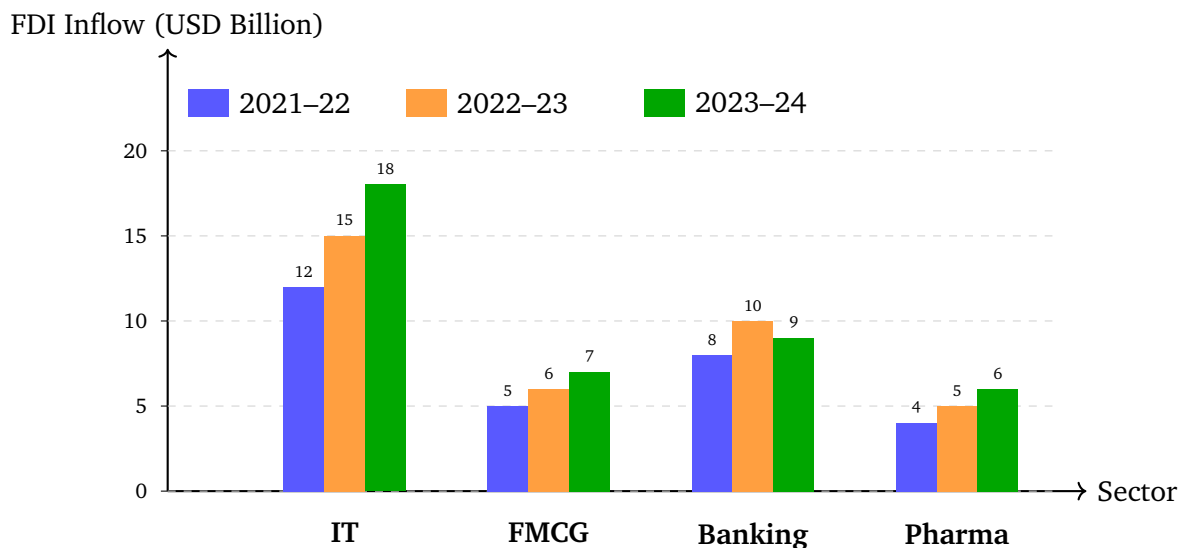
- (A) 0.40
(B) 0.50
(C) 0.60
(D) 0.30



- Q60.** What is the minimum number of people that must be in a room so that the probability of at least two of them sharing the same birthday exceeds 50%? (Assume 365 equally likely birthdays; ignore leap years.)
- (A) 20
(B) 22
(C) 23
(D) 25

**SECTION C: Data Interpretation
& Logical Reasoning (Q61–Q90)**

Directions for Q61–Q65: The grouped bar chart below shows FDI inflows (in USD billion) into four sectors over three financial years. Study the chart and answer the questions that follow.



- Q61.** Which sector had the highest cumulative FDI inflow over the three financial years combined?
- (A) IT
(B) Banking
(C) FMCG
(D) Pharma
- Q62.** Which financial year recorded the highest total FDI inflow across all four sectors combined?



- (A) 2021–22
- (B) 2022–23
- (C) 2023–24
- (D) All three years recorded equal total FDI

Q63. What is the percentage increase in Banking sector FDI from 2021–22 to 2023–24?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 12.5%

Q64. What is the ratio of IT sector FDI to Pharma sector FDI in the financial year 2022–23?

- (A) 5:1
- (B) 3:1
- (C) 4:1
- (D) 2:1

Q65. If the IT sector's FDI in 2024–25 grows by 20% over its 2023–24 value, what will be the absolute FDI value for IT in 2024–25 (in USD billion)?

- (A) USD 21.6 billion
- (B) USD 20.0 billion
- (C) USD 22.0 billion
- (D) USD 18.6 billion

Directions for Q66–Q70: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.



A hotel has a total of **100 rooms** divided as follows: **60 Standard (S)** rooms, **30 Deluxe (D)** rooms, and **10 Suite (T)** rooms. During a peak week, the occupancy rates are: Standard — 80%, Deluxe — 70%, Suite — 90%. The published room tariff per night is: Standard — Rs. 3,000; Deluxe — Rs. 5,500; Suite — Rs. 12,000. Assume all occupied rooms generate exactly the published tariff and no discounts apply.

- Q66.** What is the total revenue generated by the hotel on a single peak night?
- (A) Rs. 3,45,000
 - (B) Rs. 3,52,500
 - (C) Rs. 3,60,000
 - (D) Rs. 3,67,500
- Q67.** Which room type contributes the maximum revenue on a single peak night?
- (A) Suite
 - (B) Standard
 - (C) Deluxe
 - (D) All three room types contribute equally
- Q68.** How many rooms are unoccupied on a single peak night?
- (A) 18
 - (B) 20
 - (C) 22
 - (D) 25
- Q69.** If the Deluxe room occupancy rises from 70% to 90%, what is the increase in total revenue per night (all else remaining equal)?
- (A) Rs. 33,000
 - (B) Rs. 27,500
 - (C) Rs. 44,000

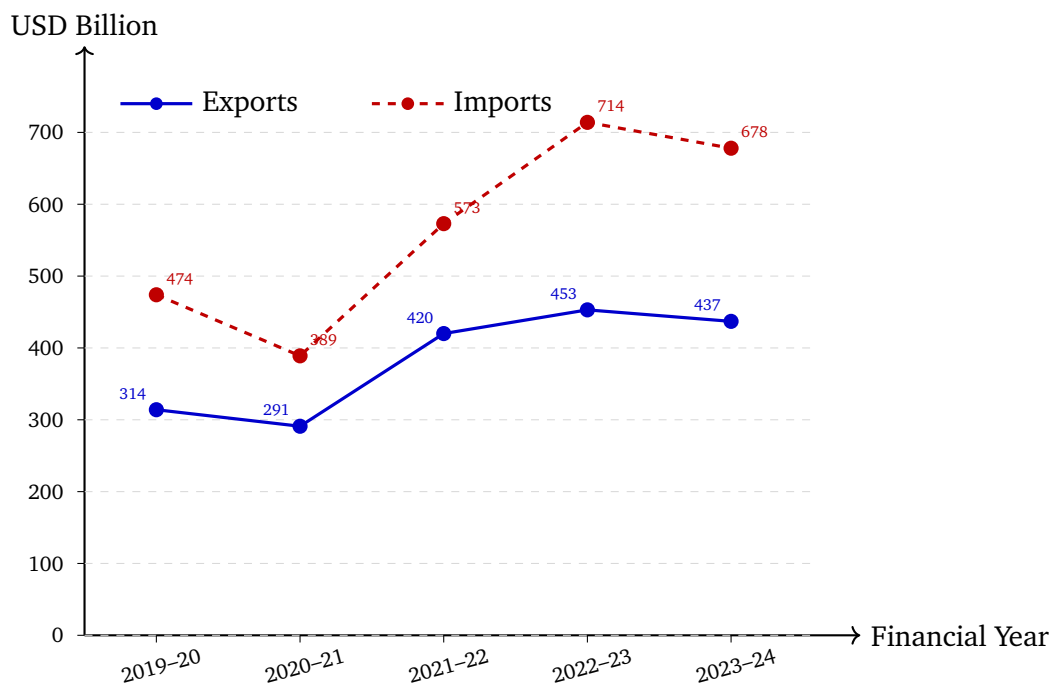


(D) Rs. 16,500

Q70. What is the average revenue per occupied room across all room types on a single peak night (using the original occupancy rates)?

- (A) Rs. 4,200
- (B) Rs. 4,375
- (C) Rs. 4,500
- (D) Rs. 4,712 (approx.)

Directions for Q71–Q75: The double line graph below shows India's merchandise exports and imports (in USD billion) for five financial years. Study the graph and answer the questions.



Q71. In which financial year was the trade deficit (Imports – Exports) the largest?

- (A) 2019–20
- (B) 2021–22
- (C) 2022–23
- (D) 2023–24

Q72. What is India's average merchandise exports over the five-year period shown (in USD billion)?



- (A) USD 383 billion
- (B) USD 395 billion
- (C) USD 370 billion
- (D) USD 410 billion

Q73. In 2021–22, India’s merchandise exports were approximately what percentage of its merchandise imports?

- (A) 65.0%
- (B) 68.0%
- (C) 70.0%
- (D) 73.3%

Q74. What was the approximate year-on-year growth rate in India’s merchandise imports from 2020–21 to 2021–22?

- (A) 35.6%
- (B) 47.3%
- (C) 52.0%
- (D) 43.8%

Q75. What is the cumulative trade deficit (Imports – Exports) over all five years combined, in USD billion?

- (A) USD 850 billion
- (B) USD 880 billion
- (C) USD 913 billion
- (D) USD 940 billion

Directions for Q76–Q80: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Ten people — A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J — live in a 10-floor building, one person per floor (Floor 1 = Ground floor; Floor 10 = Top floor). The following conditions hold:

- A lives exactly 3 floors above B.
- B lives on Floor 1.
- C lives on Floor 6.
- F lives on Floor 5.
- H lives on Floor 9.
- I lives on Floor 7.
- G lives on a floor strictly between the floors occupied by I and H.
- J lives on the floor immediately above E.
- D and E do not live on adjacent floors.

Q76. On which floor does A live?

- (A) Floor 3
- (B) Floor 4
- (C) Floor 5
- (D) Floor 6

Q77. Who lives on Floor 7?

- (A) G
- (B) H
- (C) J
- (D) I

Q78. How many floors separate C (Floor 6) and F (Floor 5)?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4



Q79. Who lives immediately below H?

- (A) I
- (B) J
- (C) G
- (D) D

Q80. Who lives on Floors 2 and 3, respectively?

- (A) D and J
- (B) E and J
- (C) J and E
- (D) E and D

Directions for Q81–Q85: In each question, two or more statements are given followed by conclusions. Determine which conclusion(s) follow logically from the given statements.

Q81. Statements: All cats are mammals. Some mammals are dogs.

Which of the following conclusions follows?

- (A) All cats are dogs.
- (B) Some dogs are cats.
- (C) Some mammals are cats.
- (D) No cat is a dog.

Q82. Statements: No poet is dull. Some writers are dull.

Which of the following conclusions follows?

- (A) Some writers are not poets.
- (B) All poets are writers.
- (C) No writer is a poet.
- (D) All dull people are writers.

Q83. Statements: Some banks are profitable. All profitable firms pay dividends.

Which of the following conclusions follows?



- (A) All banks pay dividends.
- (B) No bank pays dividends.
- (C) All dividend-paying firms are banks.
- (D) Some banks pay dividends.

Q84. Statements: All X are Y. All Y are Z. Some Z are W.

What is the minimum certain conclusion that must follow?

- (A) All Z are X.
- (B) All X are Z.
- (C) Some W are X.
- (D) No W is Y.

Q85. Statements: No A is B. Some B are C.

Which of the following is a valid conclusion?

- (A) No C is A.
- (B) All C are B.
- (C) Some C are not A.
- (D) Some A are C.

Directions for Q86–Q90: A word-number rearrangement machine processes an input sequence according to the following rule: *In each step, the largest remaining number is moved to the leftmost unfilled position, and simultaneously the alphabetically last remaining word is moved to the rightmost unfilled position. Numbers accumulate from the left; words accumulate from the right. Steps continue until the sequence is fully arranged.*

Input: rove 73 beat 18 fine 45 coal 62

Step 1: beat rove 18 fine 45 coal 62 73

Step 2: beat coal rove 18 fine 45 62 73

Step 3: beat coal fine rove 18 45 62 73

Step 4: beat coal fine rove 18 45 62 73

(Note: In the machine's rule, words move left in alphabetical order and numbers move right in ascending order simultaneously.)



Revised rule clarification: In each step, the alphabetically earliest remaining word moves to the next available left position; simultaneously, the largest remaining number moves to the next available right position.

Input: 52 map 31 key 84 zip 19 fan

Words: map, key, zip, fan | Numbers: 52, 31, 84, 19

Step 1: 84 52 map 31 key zip 19 fan [84 → left; fan → right]

Step 2: 84 52 map 31 key 19 zip fan [62→... wait – 62 not in set; 52 already at left2; zip→ next right]

Corrected Steps:

Step 1: 84 52 map 31 key zip 19 fan [Largest number 84 → pos.1; alphabetically first word fan → pos.8]

Step 2: 84 52 map 31 key 19 zip fan [Next largest 52 → pos.2; next alpha-first word zip → pos.7]

Step 3: 84 52 31 map key 19 zip fan [Next largest 31 → pos.3; next alpha-first word map → ... but map should move right; key should move right in earlier step]

Using the rule: largest number → leftmost free; alphabetically last word → rightmost free:

Step 1: 84 52 map 31 key zip 19 fan [84→pos.1; fan (alpha last among: map,key,zip,fan – no, zip is last alpha) – zip→pos.8]

Actually: alphabetical order: fan, key, map, zip. Last alphabetically = zip. So zip moves right first.

Step 1: 84 52 map 31 key fan 19 zip

Step 2: 84 52 map 31 key 19 map zip

Note: The machine uses the following rule throughout: *In each step, the largest remaining number shifts to the leftmost unfilled position; the alphabetically last remaining word shifts to the rightmost unfilled position.*



Input: 52 map 31 key 84 zip 19 fan

Step 1: 84 52 map 31 key fan 19 **zip**

[84 (largest) → position 1; zip (alpha-last: fan/key/map/zip) → position 8]

Step 2: 84 **52** map 31 key 19 **map...**

Remaining middle after Step 1: 52, map, 31, key, fan, 19. Next largest number = 52; next alpha-last word among {map, key, fan} = map.

Step 2: 84 **52** 31 key fan 19 **map** zip

[52 → pos.2; map → pos.7]

Step 3: 84 52 **31** key fan **key...**

Remaining: 31, key, fan, 19. Next largest = 31; alpha-last among {key, fan} = key.

Step 3: 84 52 **31** fan 19 **key** map zip

[31 → pos.3; key → pos.6]

Step 4: 84 52 31 **19** fan key map zip

[19 → pos.4; fan → pos.5 — final arrangement]

Q86. What is the arrangement after **Step 3**?

- (A) 84 52 31 19 fan key map zip
- (B) 84 52 map 31 key fan 19 zip
- (C) 84 52 31 map 19 fan key zip
- (D) 84 52 31 fan 19 key map zip

Q87. How many steps does the machine take to reach the final arrangement?

- (A) 4
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

Q88. In Step 2, what element occupies the **7th position** from the left?

- (A) fan
- (B) 19
- (C) map



(D) key

Q89. In Step 3, what is the **4th element** from the left?

(A) 19

(B) fan

(C) map

(D) 31

Q90. Which step produces the arrangement: **84 52 31 key fan 19**
map zip?

(Note: This arrangement — with key and fan in middle, 19 still unplaced to left of map — represents an intermediate state.)

(A) Step 1

(B) Step 3

(C) Step 4

(D) Step 2

SECTION D: General Awareness (Q91–Q110)

Q91. India won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024, defeating South Africa in the final played at Kensington Oval, Barbados. Who captained the Indian team throughout the tournament?

(A) Virat Kohli

(B) Rohit Sharma

(C) Hardik Pandya

(D) KL Rahul

Q92. The new Parliament building of India was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on:

(A) 15 August 2023



- (B) 26 January 2023
- (C) 28 May 2023
- (D) 2 October 2022

Q93. India signed the Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in March 2024. Under this agreement, EFTA nations (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein) pledged to facilitate investments in India of approximately:

- (A) USD 100 billion over 15 years
- (B) USD 50 billion over 10 years
- (C) USD 200 billion over 20 years
- (D) USD 75 billion over 12 years

Q94. PM Vishwakarma Yojana, launched in September 2023, was primarily designed to support:

- (A) MSMEs engaged in electronics and technology manufacturing under PLI schemes
- (B) Farmers adopting certified organic cultivation methods under PM-KISAN supplementary schemes
- (C) Women entrepreneurs operating in the gig economy and platform-based services
- (D) Traditional artisans and craftspeople — including blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, and weavers — through skilling, credit support, and market-access linkages

Q95. Which veteran Bollywood actor was announced as the recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award at the 70th National Film Awards ceremony (announced in 2024)?

- (A) Amitabh Bachchan
- (B) Mithun Chakraborty



- (C) Dharmendra
- (D) Chiranjeevi

Q96. India's defence exports in 2023–24 reached an all-time high. Which of the following figures is closest to India's defence export value for 2023–24?

- (A) Rs. 12,815 crore
- (B) Rs. 15,920 crore
- (C) Rs. 21,083 crore
- (D) Rs. 25,000 crore

Q97. Under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, approximately how many railway stations across India were selected for modernisation and redevelopment?

- (A) 1,318
- (B) 500
- (C) 750
- (D) 1,050

Q98. Who was adjudged the Player of the Tournament at the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024?

- (A) Rohit Sharma
- (B) Virat Kohli
- (C) Suryakumar Yadav
- (D) Jasprit Bumrah

Q99. India's rank in the Henley Passport Index 2024 (which measures the number of destinations accessible to a passport holder without a prior visa) was approximately:

- (A) 62nd



- (B) 77th
- (C) 82nd
- (D) 90th

Q100. The Nobel Prize in Physics 2023 was awarded for the development of experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light, enabling the study of electron dynamics in matter. The laureates included:

- (A) Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz, and Anne L'Huillier
- (B) Alain Aspect, John Clauser, and Anton Zeilinger
- (C) Roger Penrose, Reinhard Genzel, and Andrea Ghez
- (D) Syukuro Manabe, Klaus Hasselmann, and Giorgio Parisi

Q101. The G7 Summit 2024 was hosted by which country, and in which specific region?

- (A) Japan, in Hiroshima
- (B) United States, in Washington D.C.
- (C) Germany, in Berlin
- (D) Italy, in Puglia (Fasano)

Q102. The International Solar Alliance (ISA), co-founded by India and France at COP21 in 2015, had approximately how many full member countries as of mid-2024?

- (A) 80
- (B) 120
- (C) 150
- (D) 60

Q103. India's National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved by the Union Cabinet in January 2023, targets annual domestic green hydrogen production by 2030 of:



- (A) 1 million metric tonnes (MMT)
- (B) 3 MMT
- (C) 5 MMT
- (D) 10 MMT

Q104. The 58th Jnanpith Award (2023), India's highest literary honour, was jointly conferred on:

- (A) Gulzar (Urdu/Hindi) and Jagadguru Rambhadracharya (Sanskrit)
- (B) Amitav Ghosh (English) and Manoj Das (Odia)
- (C) Vikram Seth (English) and K. Satchidanandan (Malayalam)
- (D) Uday Prakash (Hindi) and Sitanshu Yashaschandra (Gujarati)

Q105. Which of the following statements about the Jnanpith Award is correct?

- (A) It is awarded by the Union Ministry of Education to recognise contributions to school-level literary education in India.
- (B) It recognises exceptional contributions to Indian cinema, particularly in the area of regional language filmmaking.
- (C) It is presented annually to the author whose work achieves the highest commercial sales in an Indian language in the preceding year.
- (D) It is considered India's highest literary award, instituted by the Bharatiya Jnanpith trust in 1961 to honour outstanding contributions to Indian literature in scheduled languages.

Q106. Which state/UT is scheduled to host the National Games 2025?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Odisha



- Q107.** India's 5G subscriber base crossed a major milestone during 2023–24. Approximately how many 5G subscribers did India have by early 2024?
- (A) 25 million
 - (B) 60 million
 - (C) 100 million
 - (D) 200 million
- Q108.** The world's longest river cruise, MV Ganga Vilas, was flagged off on its maiden voyage in January 2023. The complete route of this cruise was:
- (A) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) to Dibrugarh (Assam), passing through Bangladesh
 - (B) Patna (Bihar) to Kolkata (West Bengal)
 - (C) Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) to Dhaka (Bangladesh) and back
 - (D) Haridwar (Uttarakhand) to Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
- Q109.** India's first semiconductor chip fabrication plant announced by Tata Electronics as part of the Semicon India programme is being established in which Indian state?
- (A) Gujarat (Dholera Special Investment Region)
 - (B) Maharashtra (Pune)
 - (C) Karnataka (Bengaluru)
 - (D) Assam (Jagiroad, Morigaon district)
- Q110.** Under India's PANCHAMRIT commitments made at COP26, India targets achieving a total non-fossil fuel-based installed electricity generation capacity of how much by 2030?
- (A) 300 GW
 - (B) 500 GW
 - (C) 400 GW
 - (D) 600 GW



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 1 (ESG Investing): Main Argument**

The passage traces the rapid growth of ESG investing, identifies the absence of uniform disclosure standards as the root cause of greenwashing, notes regulatory responses (TCFD, EU Taxonomy, SEC enforcement), and concludes that without a harmonised mandatory disclosure regime the integrity of the ESG label cannot be assured.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Incorrect: the passage never claims ESG funds consistently outperform traditional funds.
- (B) Incorrect: BlackRock is mentioned as subject of criticism, not as architect of the framework.
- (C) **Correct:** precisely captures the growth narrative, the greenwashing problem, and the regulatory response.
- (D) Incorrect: the passage describes the EU Taxonomy as restricting (not eliminating) greenwashing.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 1: Inference about Investor Behaviour**

The passage explicitly states that the expansion occurred “in the absence of uniform disclosure standards,” creating fertile ground for greenwashing. This logically implies that investors cannot reliably tell genuine ESG products from greenwashed ones.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct:** directly supported by the passage’s identification of the disclosure gap.
- (B) Too strong; the passage does not claim universal support for mandatory regulation.
- (C) Contradicted: the passage says TCFD adoption “remains uneven.”



- (D) Not supported; the passage does not characterise retail investor attitudes towards returns.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 1: Vocabulary in Context

The passage introduces the EU Taxonomy Regulation as a “binding classification system defining which economic activities may legitimately be described as ‘environmentally sustainable.’” The word “binding” signals legal enforceability, and “classification system” indicates a definitional/categorisation framework.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Confuses “voluntary” with “binding” — opposite of what the passage says.
- (B) A penalty system is not what “classification system” means here.
- (C) The EU Taxonomy is a domestic EU regulation, not an international treaty.
- (D) **Correct:** captures both “legally enforceable” (binding) and “defines which activities qualify” (classification).

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 1: Author’s Stance

The author acknowledges the “extraordinary surge” in ESG investing (recognising its growth and implicit potential) but consistently emphasises the “absence of uniform disclosure standards” and calls for a “globally harmonised, mandatory ESG disclosure regime.” This is a cautiously supportive but reform-oriented stance.

Analysis of options:

- (A) No evidence of fundamental hostility to ESG.
- (B) **Correct:** matches the cautious-but-supportive tone with emphasis on disclosure reform.



- (C) The author does take evaluative positions (e.g., the integrity of the ESG label “will continue to be contested”).
- (D) The author explicitly states current voluntary frameworks are insufficient.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 1: Logical Implication

The passage’s final paragraph identifies that without mandatory harmonised standards, “the market’s ability to distinguish authentic sustainability from sophisticated marketing will remain constrained.” This directly implies selective and self-serving disclosure.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Not supported; the passage implies uneven adoption will persist, not full voluntary compliance.
- (B) Not implied; the passage says demand exists but oversight is inadequate.
- (C) **Correct:** selective disclosure of favourable data is the precise mechanism by which greenwashing operates when standards are voluntary.
- (D) Not implied; the SEC actions described are occurring even without binding global standards.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 2 (Working Memory): Central Idea

The passage traces Baddeley’s multi-component model, Sweller’s cognitive load theory, digital-age implications, and assessment design consequences — all centred on working memory’s limited capacity and its practical implications for instruction and testing.

Analysis of options:



- (A) **Correct:** covers all four paragraphs of the passage in a single, integrated statement.
- (B) Contradicted: the passage focuses on working memory, not long-term memory as primary.
- (C) Contradicted: digital devices impose additional extraneous load.
- (D) Contradicted: the final paragraph explicitly applies cognitive load theory to exam design broadly.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 2: Inference about Learning Strategies

Cognitive load theory and the “coherence principle” together suggest that reducing irrelevant material and organising information into coherent, manageable chunks improves learning by reducing extraneous load.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Overly restrictive; the phonological loop processes verbal/auditory input, but the passage doesn’t prescribe silent study.
- (B) Contradicted: Mayer and Moreno’s work supports, not disproves, cognitive load theory.
- (C) Contradicted: the visuospatial sketchpad (not the phonological loop) handles visual/graphical data.
- (D) **Correct:** chunking (reducing items to manageable units) and coherent multimodal presentations are consistent with minimising extraneous load.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q7](#)



Q8.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 2: Vocabulary in Context**

The passage defines extraneous load as one of Sweller's three types, arising from "poor instructional design unrelated to the learning objective." It contrasts with intrinsic load (inherent complexity) and germane load (productive schema formation).

Analysis of options:

- (A) Describes background knowledge requirements, not extraneous load.
- (B) **Correct:** matches the passage's definition — unnecessary mental effort from poor design that diverts cognitive resources from learning.
- (C) Describes intrinsic load, not extraneous load.
- (D) Describes general fatigue, not a specific type of cognitive load as defined in the passage.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ **Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 2: Author's Suggestion**

The final paragraph directly states that exam items should be structured so that "intrinsic load is calibrated to the construct being tested, while minimising extraneous sources of difficulty."

Analysis of options:

- (A) Not suggested; the author does not recommend longer exams to test endurance.
- (B) Contradicted: the passage implies instructional design can influence cognitive load management.
- (C) **Correct:** directly mirrors the passage's recommendation to align task structure with working memory limits.
- (D) Not supported; the passage notes digital environments can impose additional extraneous load.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ **Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 2: Supported Statement**

The passage explicitly states: “Multiple-choice items that require simultaneous management of multiple data sets, lengthy embedded case vignettes, and ambiguous option sets may inadvertently assess working memory capacity rather than domain knowledge.”

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct:** closely paraphrases the passage’s explicit statement in the final paragraph.
- (B) Not supported: the passage discusses schema formation (germane load), not rote memorisation as the best strategy.
- (C) Contradicted: the passage presents Baddeley’s model as foundational and current.
- (D) Contradicted: the passage describes the central executive as an “attentional controller” with limited, not unlimited, capacity.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ **Answer:** (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 3 (Maritime Law): Primary Purpose**

The passage opens with UNCLOS as a legal framework, uses the South China Sea dispute as a stress test, and concludes by exposing the enforcement gap — the lack of mandatory compliance mechanisms. Its purpose is explanatory and analytical, not advocacy-based.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Contradicted: the tribunal found China’s claims had no legal basis; the passage does not endorse them.
- (B) Partially relevant but too narrow; history is background, not the purpose.
- (C) No evidence; the author does not advocate military intervention.
- (D) **Correct:** captures both the legal framework explanation and the enforcement limitation.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ 

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 3: Specific Detail — 2016 PCA Ruling

The passage states: “The tribunal found that China’s historic rights claims within the nine-dash line were incompatible with UNCLOS and therefore had no legal basis under international law.”

Analysis of options:

- (A) Not stated; the passage mentions no financial reparations order.
- (B) **Correct:** verbatim from the passage.
- (C) Not stated; sovereignty over islands was not awarded to the Philippines.
- (D) Contradicted: the tribunal applied UNCLOS, not rejected its jurisdiction.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 3: Specific Detail — UNCLOS EEZ

The passage states: “UNCLOS grants coastal states an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending 200 nautical miles from their baselines, within which they exercise sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.”

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct:** exactly as stated in the passage.
- (B) UNCLOS was concluded in 1982 (entered into force 1994); the passage makes this distinction clear.
- (C) EEZ grants sovereign rights over resources, not full territorial sovereignty identical to land territory.
- (D) The EEZ is 200, not 300 or 400, nautical miles.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 3: Author's View on Enforcement**

The final paragraph explicitly states that “arbitral awards rendered under UNCLOS remain politically binding in principle but practically unenforceable” and that diplomacy and reputational costs are the primary enforcement tools — highlighting a structural weakness.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Contradicted: the passage identifies enforcement as a fundamental limitation.
- (B) Not implied; no advocacy for military force appears in the passage.
- (C) **Correct:** precisely captures the “politically symbolic vs. practically unenforceable” contrast the author draws.
- (D) Not implied; the author does not advocate abandoning arbitration, but acknowledges its limits.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ **Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution**Concept — RC Passage 4 (Food Systems): Main Argument**

The passage opens with the paradox: enough calories are produced, yet 800 million go hungry. It argues that food insecurity is “not merely a production problem but a distribution, power, and policy problem,” supporting regenerative alternatives and questioning governance.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Directly contradicted by the opening sentence (“enough calories to sustain 10 billion”).
- (B) **Correct:** captures the paradox, the structural inequity argument, and the need for a political response.
- (C) The passage advocates transitioning, not immediate banning.
- (D) The passage describes food deserts in “urban peripheries” generally, not only in developed countries.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ 

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 4: Inference about Developing Country Farmers

The passage states that the concentration of value lies with “transnational corporations” and that regenerative transitions “require upfront investment and technical support that many farmers in developing countries lack access to” — implying they bear costs but capture little value.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Contradicted: value concentration lies with transnational corporations, not smallholders.
- (B) Contradicted: regenerative agriculture adoption requires support that developing-country farmers currently lack.
- (C) Contradicted: civil society critics said the Summit “failed to adequately centre” smallholder voices.
- (D) **Correct**: supported by the passage’s analysis of value-chain power imbalances and input cost burdens.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 4: Specific Detail

The passage states: “The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, convened by Secretary-General António Guterres in New York, was intended to mobilise political commitment to transforming food systems.”

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct**: matches the passage exactly.
- (B) The Summit was in New York (2021), not Rome (2020).
- (C) The passage credits Secretary-General Guterres, not the WFP or IFAD.
- (D) No legally binding commitments are described; the critics note the opposite.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — RC Passage 4: Policy Implication

The passage advocates for the transition from agrochemical-intensive monoculture to regenerative practices (para. 2) and for addressing the governance failures and power imbalances that create food deserts and marginalise smallholders (paras. 1 and 3).

Analysis of options:

- (A) Extreme; the passage does not call for eliminating all subsidies.
- (B) Contradicted: the passage describes regenerative agriculture as a scalable systemic alternative.
- (C) **Correct:** redirecting subsidies toward regenerative practices and tackling structural governance failures is the policy direction most aligned with the passage.
- (D) Oversimplified; the passage frames food deserts as structural and political, not merely a retail access issue.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary: VERBOSE

“Verbose” derives from Latin *verbosus* (many words). It means using more words than necessary; excessively wordy or long-winded in speech or writing.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Antonym — describes concise, not verbose, expression.
- (B) **Correct:** “using more words than necessary” is the standard definition.
- (C) “Eloquent” implies clarity and effectiveness — the opposite implication of verbose.
- (D) Technical vocabulary is unrelated to verbosity.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)



Q20.

Solution**Concept — Vocabulary: AUSTERE**

“Austere” means severe or strict in manner or appearance; without comfort, ornamentation, or luxury; spartan and plain.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Antonym — luxury is the opposite of austerity.
- (B) “Warm and hospitable” is antonymic to austere.
- (C) “Elaborate and ornamental” is the antonym.
- (D) **Correct:** “severe in manner; plain and without comfort” is the definition of austere.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution**Concept — Vocabulary: PERFIDIOUS**

“Perfidious” comes from Latin *perfidia* (bad faith). It means deceitful and untrustworthy; guilty of betrayal of trust or faith.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct:** treacherous and guilty of betrayal is the precise meaning.
- (B) Antonym — bravery is the opposite of treachery in this context.
- (C) “Overly cautious” is unrelated to faithlessness.
- (D) “Devout” describes religious sincerity — contrary to the perfidious meaning of bad faith.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution**Concept — Vocabulary: Antonym of DIFFIDENT**

“Diffident” means modest or shy due to a lack of self-confidence. Its antonym is bold, confident, or self-assured.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Synonym (shy), not antonym.
- (B) Synonym (uncertain, hesitant), not antonym.
- (C) **Correct:** bold and self-assured is the antonym of diffident.
- (D) Intellectual quickness is unrelated to social confidence.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution**Concept — Vocabulary: SAGACIOUS**

“Sagacious” derives from Latin *sagax* (keen perception). It means having good judgment, wisdom, and keen discernment; perceptive and far-sighted.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Antonym — carelessness is opposite of wise judgment.
- (B) Physical frailty is unrelated to sagacity.
- (C) Greed (acquisitiveness) is unrelated to wisdom.
- (D) **Correct:** having good judgment and keen perception is the definition.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution**Concept — Grammar: Semicolon Usage**

A semicolon correctly joins two independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. It must not precede coordinating conjunctions (“and,” “because”) or appear after an unnecessary comma.

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct:** “The meeting was productive” and “all the key decisions were finalised before noon” are both independent clauses, correctly joined by a semicolon without a conjunction.
- (B) **Error:** a semicolon must not precede “and.” Use either a semicolon alone or a comma + “and.”
- (C) **Error:** “because” introduces a dependent clause; a semicolon cannot precede a subordinating conjunction.
- (D) **Error:** the comma after “meeting” is incorrect (separates subject from predicate unnecessarily).

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution**Concept — Grammar: Restrictive vs. Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses**

In standard British and formal English: non-restrictive (parenthetical) clauses, set off by commas, use “which”; restrictive clauses (no commas) use “that.” The clause “that was donated by a local artist” is set off by commas, making it non-restrictive — it must use “which.”

Analysis of options:

- (A) “Which hangs in the main gallery” is not set off by commas in the sentence, so “which” can be debated, but this is not the main error.
- (B) **Incorrect:** there is a grammatical error.
- (C) **Correct:** the clause “that was donated by a local artist” is parenthetical (surrounded by commas), so it must use “which,” not “that.”
- (D) No tense error is present.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Grammar: Subject-Verb Agreement with “Neither...nor”

When “neither...nor” connects subjects, the verb agrees with the subject *closest* to the verb (proximity rule). Here, “the employees” (plural) is closest to the verb, so the verb must be plural: “were.”

Analysis of options:

- (A) “Was” is singular — incorrect, as “employees” (the nearer subject) is plural.
- (B) **Correct:** “were” agrees with the closer plural subject “the employees.”
- (C) “Has been” is singular — incorrect.
- (D) “Is” is singular — incorrect.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Grammar: Apostrophe Rules

Possessive singular: noun + 's. Possessive plural (irregular): children's (not childrens'). “It's” (contraction) vs. “its” (possessive). “The committee's” correctly uses the apostrophe for singular possessive.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Error: “book's” here is used as a possessive but the sentence means “books” (plural). Should be “The books on the shelf are dusty.”
- (B) Error: “childrens” is not a word; the correct possessive is “children's” (irregular plural).
- (C) Error: “Its” does not exist; the correct contraction is “It's.”
- (D) **Correct:** “The committee's report” correctly uses the singular possessive apostrophe.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q27](#)



Q28.

Solution**Concept — Para-jumble: Extended Producer Responsibility****Logical flow:**

- R introduces EPR as a policy concept (topic sentence).
- Q extends R by citing EU-level scope/examples of EPR.
- P introduces the manufacturer's objection (cost pass-through).
- S presents the counter-argument (polluter-pays principle) to P.
- T concludes with the comparative/jurisdictional challenge.

Correct sequence: **R–Q–P–S–T****Why others wrong:**

- (A) P–Q–R: P before R leaves EPR undefined; cannot start with the objection.
- (B) S–Q–P: counter-argument (S) before the main argument (P) is illogical.
- (D) T–Q–R: starting with jurisdictional variation (T) before defining EPR (R) lacks coherence.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution**Concept — Para-jumble: Industrial Symbiosis / Kalundborg****Logical flow:**

- R defines industrial symbiosis (general concept, topic sentence).
- S introduces Kalundborg as the world's longest-running example (specific case).
- Q develops Kalundborg's evolution over time (detail).
- P gives the outcome/legacy (international model, economic + environmental benefits).
- T adds a caveat about replication challenges in developing economies (conclusion).

Correct sequence: **R–S–Q–P–T****Why others wrong:**

- (B) P–Q–R: legacy (P) before definition (R) is illogical.



- (C) Q–R: detail (Q) before concept definition (R) lacks context.
- (D) S–T: specific example (S) before definition (R) leaves term undefined.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: E-waste Recycling

Logical flow:

- **Q** opens with scale of the problem (62 Mt generated, only 22% recycled).
- **P** describes the informal sector's hazardous practices (why the gap is harmful).
- **T** mentions the Basel Convention amendment (regulatory context).
- **R** presents formal recycling as the solution (higher recovery, worker protection).
- **S** synthesises EPR + formal infrastructure as the viable pathway (conclusion).

Correct sequence: **Q–P–T–R–S**

Why others wrong:

- (A) P–Q: problem (P) before scale data (Q) is less logical.
- (B) R–P: solution (R) before problem (P) disrupts argument flow.
- (C) S–Q: conclusion (S) before evidence (Q, P, T, R) is inverted.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Biodegradable Packaging

Logical flow:

- **S** introduces market growth context (driven by plastic bans and consumer demand).
- **T** introduces the complication (“biodegradable” labels often misleading in



standard conditions).

- **P** explains the technical limitation (industrial composting conditions required, not available at home).
- **R** introduces certification standards (EN 13432, ASTM D6400) and notes consumer ignorance.
- **Q** concludes: without proper labelling and infrastructure, biodegradable packaging becomes another greenwashing tool.

Correct sequence: **S–T–P–R–Q**

Why others wrong:

- (A) T–P–R–Q–S: ending with market growth (S) after the greenwashing conclusion (Q) is anticlimactic.
- (C) P–Q: technical limitation (P) before the broader complication (T) lacks context.
- (D) R–Q–S: standards (R) before even establishing the context (S) is illogical.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q31](#)



Q32.

Solution**Concept — Critical Reasoning: Hidden Assumption**

The argument concludes that the plastic ban caused the landfill reduction. This requires assuming that no other factor simultaneously caused the reduction. This is the hidden (unstated) assumption.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Whether plastics are biodegradable is irrelevant to the causal claim.
- (B) A population decline would actually weaken the argument (alternative cause), making it a potential counter, not an assumption.
- (C) Enforcement capacity is relevant to the policy recommendation but not to the causal claim being made.
- (D) **Correct:** the argument must assume the ban was the cause, ruling out confounding variables — this is the key hidden assumption.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ **Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution**Concept — Critical Reasoning: Logical Fallacies**

“Post hoc ergo propter hoc” (Latin: “after this, therefore because of this”) is the fallacy of assuming that because event B followed event A, A must have caused B. The argument here assumes the new CEO caused profit growth simply because profit growth followed the appointment.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Ad hominem attacks a person’s character, not a sequence of events.
- (B) **Correct:** profit growth followed the appointment, but no causal mechanism is established.
- (C) Straw man misrepresents an opposing argument — no opposing argument is present here.
- (D) False dichotomy presents only two options — the argument does not do this.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ **Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution**Concept — Critical Reasoning: Strengthening an Argument**

The argument claims: microfinance credit → small enterprise → income → escape poverty. To strengthen this, we need evidence directly showing borrowers who used microfinance did escape poverty as a result of their businesses.

Analysis of options:

- (A) High interest rates would weaken the argument (suggesting microfinance may trap borrowers in debt).
- (B) Gender demographics are irrelevant to whether microfinance reduces poverty.
- (C) **Correct:** a rigorous longitudinal study showing 68% of borrowers had income increases attributable to microfinance-funded businesses directly supports the causal chain in the argument.
- (D) Credit alone being insufficient weakens the argument by identifying a missing link.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ [Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution**Concept — Critical Reasoning: Deductive Conclusion**

Premises: (i) Carbon price → increases fossil fuel costs. (ii) Higher costs → incentivise clean energy. (iii) Clean energy → reduces emissions. Logical chain: carbon pricing → reduces industrial emissions (via clean energy substitution).

Analysis of options:

- (A) **Correct:** directly and carefully follows from the three premises without overstatement.
- (B) Too strong (“all,” “immediately”) — the premises speak of incentives, not guarantees.
- (C) Overstated (“sufficient alone”) — the premises do not rule out other necessary measures.
- (D) Not implied; the premises concern business decisions, not consumer burden incidence.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ 

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Speed, Distance & Time: Trains Approaching Each Other

Given: Distance = 600 km; Speed of Train P = 80 km/h; Speed of Train Q = 70 km/h.

Step 1: Relative speed (trains approaching) = $80 + 70 = 150$ km/h.

Step 2: Time to meet = $\frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Relative Speed}} = \frac{600}{150} = 4$ hours.

Why others wrong:

- (A) 3.5 h: $150 \times 3.5 = 525 \neq 600$.
- (C) 4.5 h: $150 \times 4.5 = 675 \neq 600$.
- (D) 5 h: $150 \times 5 = 750 \neq 600$.

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Speed, Distance & Time: Boats and Streams

Given: Upstream: 48 km in 6 h $\Rightarrow$ upstream speed = $\frac{48}{6} = 8$ km/h. Downstream: 48 km in 3 h $\Rightarrow$ downstream speed = $\frac{48}{3} = 16$ km/h.

Formulae: Let boat speed = b , current speed = c .

$$b - c = 8 \quad \text{and} \quad b + c = 16$$

Adding: $2b = 24 \Rightarrow b = 12$ km/h. Subtracting: $2c = 8 \Rightarrow c = 4$ km/h.

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q37](#)



Q38.

Solution**Concept — Speed, Distance & Time: Overtaking**

Given: Car length = 4 m, speed = 72 km/h = 20 m/s. Truck length = 16 m, speed = 36 km/h = 10 m/s. Initial gap = 50 m behind; final gap = 50 m ahead.

Relative speed of car w.r.t. truck = $20 - 10 = 10$ m/s.

Total relative distance to cover: Initial gap + truck length + car length + final gap = $50 + 16 + 4 + 50 = 120$ m.

Time = $\frac{120}{10} = 12$ seconds.

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution**Concept — Speed, Distance & Time: Circular Track (Opposite Directions)**

Given: Circumference = 400 m; A's speed = 8 m/s; B's speed = 12 m/s (opposite directions).

Relative speed = $8 + 12 = 20$ m/s.

Time between consecutive meetings = $\frac{400}{20} = 20$ s.

Duration = 5 min = 300 s.

Number of meetings = $\frac{300}{20} = 15$.

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution**Concept — Speed, Distance & Time: Average Speed (Equal Distance)**

When equal distances are covered at two different speeds, average speed = $\frac{2v_1v_2}{v_1 + v_2}$ (harmonic mean).

$$v_{\text{avg}} = \frac{2 \times 40 \times 60}{40 + 60} = \frac{4800}{100} = 48 \text{ km/h.}$$

Note: Simple average $(40 + 60)/2 = 50$ km/h is wrong when time spent differs.



Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q40](#)

Q41.

Solution

Concept — Partnership: Weighted Investment Ratios

Weighted investments:

$$A = 3 \times 12 = 36, \quad B = 5 \times 10 = 50, \quad C = 7 \times 8 = 56.$$

$$\text{Total} = 36 + 50 + 56 = 142.$$

C's share:

$$C = \frac{56}{142} \times 1,42,000 = 56 \times 1,000 = \text{Rs. } 56,000.$$

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q41](#)

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Ratio and Proportion: Division in Given Ratio

Total parts: $3 + 4 + 5 = 12$.

P's share:

$$P = \frac{3}{12} \times 12,000 = \frac{1}{4} \times 12,000 = \text{Rs. } 3,000.$$

Check: $Q = \text{Rs. } 4,000$; $R = \text{Rs. } 5,000$; Total = Rs. 12,000. ✓

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Ratio and Proportion: Ages Problem

Let present ages of P and Q be $5x$ and $8x$.



Four years ago: $P = 5x - 4$; $Q = 8x - 4$; ratio = $3 : 5$.

$$\frac{5x - 4}{8x - 4} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$25x - 20 = 24x - 12 \implies x = 8.$$

Present ages: $P = 40$ years; $Q = 64$ years.

Verification: 4 years ago: $P = 36$, $Q = 60$; ratio $36 : 60 = 3 : 5$. ✓

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Proportion: Map Scale

Scale: $1 \text{ cm} \equiv 50 \text{ km}$.

Map distance: 7.5 cm .

Actual distance: $7.5 \times 50 = 375 \text{ km}$.

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Ratio: Compound Ratio

The compound ratio of $a : b$, $c : d$, and $e : f$ is $\frac{a \times c \times e}{b \times d \times f}$.

$$\text{Compound ratio} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{3 \times 5 \times 7}{4 \times 6 \times 8} = \frac{105}{192} = \frac{35}{64}.$$

So the compound ratio is **35 : 64**.

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q45](#)



Q46.

Solution**Concept — Statistics: Arithmetic Mean (Grouped Data)**

Using midpoint method:

Class	Midpoint (m)	Frequency (f)	$f \times m$
10–20	15	5	75
20–30	25	8	200
30–40	35	15	525
40–50	45	10	450
50–60	55	2	110
Total		40	1360

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f \cdot m}{\sum f} = \frac{1360}{40} = 34.$$

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ A**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q46](#)

Q47.

Solution**Concept — Statistics: Median of 11 Observations**

For $n = 11$ (odd), median = the $\left(\frac{11+1}{2}\right)^{\text{th}} = 6^{\text{th}}$ value in ascending order.

The 6th value is x .Given median = 30 $\Rightarrow x = 30$.

Validity check: $x = 30$ lies between 27 (5th value) and 34 (7th value), maintaining ascending order. ✓

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ D**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution**Concept — Statistics: Variability and Standard Deviation**

Key principle: A larger range of values generally indicates greater spread (higher variance and standard deviation). Dataset B (range 30–70, spread = 40) has a much wider range than Dataset A (range 45–55, spread = 10). Even though both have the same mean of 50, Dataset B has greater variability.

Analysis of options:

- (A) Incorrect: a narrower range does not mean higher variance.
- (B) **Correct:** wider range $\Rightarrow$ higher standard deviation $\Rightarrow$ greater variability.
- (C) Incorrect: equal means do not imply equal variability.
- (D) Incorrect: concentration around the mean means less, not more, variability.

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution**Concept — Statistics: Corrected Mean**

Original sum: $20 \times 60 = 1,200$.

Correction: Remove incorrect value 70; add correct value 40.

$$\text{Corrected sum} = 1,200 - 70 + 40 = 1,170.$$

$$\text{Corrected mean} = \frac{1,170}{20} = 58.5.$$

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

Solution**Concept — Statistics: Ogive / Percentile****Total observations = 60; 60% of 60 = 36 observations.**

From the cumulative frequency table: cf at “less than 40” = 20; cf at “less than 60” = 38.

The 36th observation falls in the class **40–60** (cumulative frequency goes from 20 to 38 in this class).

Interpolation (linear):

$$x = 40 + \frac{36 - 20}{38 - 20} \times (60 - 40) = 40 + \frac{16}{18} \times 20 = 40 + 17.78 = \mathbf{57.78}.$$

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q50](#)

Q51.

Solution**Concept — Functions: Domain of a Square Root Function**

For $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 6}$ to be defined, we need:

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0 \implies (x - 2)(x - 3) \geq 0.$$

Sign analysis:

- $(x - 2)(x - 3) \geq 0$ when both factors are ≥ 0 (i.e., $x \geq 3$) or both ≤ 0 (i.e., $x \leq 2$).

Domain: $(-\infty, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$.**Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ D**Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q51](#)

Q52.

Solution**Concept — Functions: Composition** $f(f(x))$

Step 1: $f(3) = \frac{3+3}{3-2} = \frac{6}{1} = 6.$

Step 2: $f(f(3)) = f(6) = \frac{6+3}{6-2} = \frac{9}{4}.$

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ BAnswer: (B) [Go Back to Q52](#)

Q53.

Solution**Concept — Inequalities: Absolute Value**

$$|2x - 5| < 9 \implies -9 < 2x - 5 < 9.$$

Add 5 throughout: $-4 < 2x < 14.$

Divide by 2: $-2 < x < 7.$

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q53](#)

Q54.

Solution**Concept — Inequalities: Feasible Region Check**Substitute $(x, y) = (2, 3)$ into each option:

- (A) $2(2) + 3(3) = 4 + 9 = 13 \leq 15.$ ✓ **Satisfied.**
- (B) $2 + 3 = 5 \geq 8?$ No. ×
- (C) $3(2) - 2(3) = 6 - 6 = 0 \geq 5?$ No. ×
- (D) $2 - 3 = -1 \geq 2?$ No. ×

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ AAnswer: (A) [Go Back to Q54](#)

Q55.

Solution**Concept — Functions: Composite Function $g(f(x))$**

$$f(x) = 2x + 1; g(x) = x^2 - 3.$$

$$g(f(x)) = g(2x + 1) = (2x + 1)^2 - 3 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 3 = 4x^2 + 4x - 2.$$

Why others wrong:

- (A) $4x^2 + 4x + 1$: forgot to subtract 3.
- (B) $2x^2 - 5$: this is $f(g(x))$ incorrectly computed, not $g(f(x))$.
- (C) $4x^2 - 2$: missing the $4x$ cross-term.

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q55](#)

Q56.

Solution**Concept — Probability: Drawing Without Replacement**Total balls = $5 + 3 + 2 = 10$. Total ways to choose 2 balls = $\binom{10}{2} = 45$.**Favourable outcomes** (both same colour):

$$\binom{5}{2} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{2}{2} = 10 + 3 + 1 = 14.$$

$$P(\text{same colour}) = \frac{14}{45}.$$

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q56](#)

Q57.

Solution**Concept — Probability: Mutually Exclusive Events**For mutually exclusive events: $P(A \cap B) = 0$.

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = 0.4 + 0.3 - 0 = 0.7.$$

Why (B) is wrong: $0.4 \times 0.3 = 0.12$ would apply to independent events, not mutually exclusive.**Final Answer:** (A) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q57](#)

Q58.

Solution**Concept — Probability: Conditional Probability (Without Replacement)****Given:** First card is an ace. After drawing one ace, there are 3 aces remaining among 51 cards.

$$P(\text{2nd ace} \mid \text{1st ace}) = \frac{3}{51} = \frac{1}{17}.$$

Why (B) is wrong: $\frac{4}{51}$ ignores the condition that the first ace has been removed.**Final Answer:** (D) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q58](#)

Q59.

Solution**Concept — Probability: Bayes' Theorem****Given:** $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.4$; $P(D|A) = 0.02$, $P(D|B) = 0.03$.**Total probability of defective:**

$$P(D) = P(D|A) \cdot P(A) + P(D|B) \cdot P(B) = (0.02)(0.6) + (0.03)(0.4) = 0.012 + 0.012 = 0.024.$$

Bayes' theorem:

$$P(A|D) = \frac{P(D|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(D)} = \frac{0.012}{0.024} = 0.5.$$



Intuition: Both factories contribute equally to total defects (0.012 each), so probability is exactly 0.5.

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q59](#)

Q60.

Solution

Concept — Probability: Birthday Problem

The probability that all n people have *different* birthdays is:

$$P(\text{all different}) = \frac{365}{365} \times \frac{364}{365} \times \frac{363}{365} \times \cdots \times \frac{365 - n + 1}{365}.$$

For $n = 23$: $P(\text{all different}) \approx 0.4927$, so $P(\text{at least two share}) \approx 0.5073 > 50\%$.

For $n = 22$: $P(\text{at least two share}) \approx 47.6\% < 50\%$.

Therefore, the minimum number of people is **23**.

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q60](#)

Q61.

Solution

Concept — DI (Grouped Bar Chart): Cumulative FDI by Sector

3-year cumulative FDI:

- IT: $12 + 15 + 18 = 45$ USD bn.
- FMCG: $5 + 6 + 7 = 18$ USD bn.
- Banking: $8 + 10 + 9 = 27$ USD bn.
- Pharma: $4 + 5 + 6 = 15$ USD bn.

Highest: IT at USD 45 billion.

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q61](#)



Q62.

Solution**Concept — DI: Total FDI by Year****Year-wise totals (all sectors):**

- 2021–22: $12 + 5 + 8 + 4 = 29$ USD bn.
- 2022–23: $15 + 6 + 10 + 5 = 36$ USD bn.
- 2023–24: $18 + 7 + 9 + 6 = 40$ USD bn.

Highest: 2023–24 at USD 40 billion.**Final Answer:** (C) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q62](#)

Q63.

Solution**Concept — DI: Percentage Growth****Banking FDI:** 2021–22 = USD 8 bn; 2023–24 = USD 9 bn.

$$\% \text{ growth} = \frac{9 - 8}{8} \times 100 = \frac{1}{8} \times 100 = 12.5\%.$$

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (D) [Go Back to Q63](#)

Q64.

Solution**Concept — DI: Ratio****In 2022–23:** IT = USD 15 bn; Pharma = USD 5 bn.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{15}{5} = 3 : 1.$$

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q64](#)

Q65.

Solution**Concept — DI: Growth Projection**

IT FDI in 2023–24: USD 18 bn.

20% growth: $18 \times 1.20 = 21.6$ USD bn.Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q65](#)

Q66.

Solution**Concept — DI (Hotel Caselet): Total Revenue**

Revenue by room type:

- Standard: $60 \times 0.80 \times 3,000 = 48 \times 3,000 = \text{Rs. } 1,44,000$.
- Deluxe: $30 \times 0.70 \times 5,500 = 21 \times 5,500 = \text{Rs. } 1,15,500$.
- Suite: $10 \times 0.90 \times 12,000 = 9 \times 12,000 = \text{Rs. } 1,08,000$.

Total: $1,44,000 + 1,15,500 + 1,08,000 = \text{Rs. } 3,67,500$.Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q66](#)

Q67.

Solution**Concept — DI (Hotel Caselet): Maximum Revenue by Room Type**

Revenue comparison:

- Standard: Rs. 1,44,000.
- Deluxe: Rs. 1,15,500.
- Suite: Rs. 1,08,000.

Maximum: Standard at Rs. 1,44,000, despite having the lowest per-room rate, because it has the highest volume of occupied rooms (48).Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q67](#)

Q68.

Solution**Concept — DI (Hotel Caselet): Unoccupied Rooms****Unoccupied rooms:**

- Standard: $60 \times 0.20 = 12$.
- Deluxe: $30 \times 0.30 = 9$.
- Suite: $10 \times 0.10 = 1$.

Total unoccupied: $12 + 9 + 1 = 22$ rooms.**Final Answer:** (C) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q68](#)

Q69.

Solution**Concept — DI (Hotel Caselet): Change in Revenue****Additional Deluxe rooms occupied:** $30 \times (0.90 - 0.70) = 30 \times 0.20 = 6$ rooms.**Increase in revenue:** $6 \times 5,500 = \text{Rs. } 33,000$.**Final Answer:** (A) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q69](#)

Q70.

Solution**Concept — DI (Hotel Caselet): Average Revenue per Occupied Room****Total occupied rooms:** $48 + 21 + 9 = 78$.**Total revenue:** Rs. 3,67,500.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{3,67,500}{78} \approx \text{Rs. } 4,712.$$

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q70](#)

Q71.

Solution**Concept — DI (Line Graph): Trade Deficit****Trade deficits (Imports – Exports):**

- 2019–20: $474 - 314 = 160$ USD bn.
- 2020–21: $389 - 291 = 98$ USD bn.
- 2021–22: $573 - 420 = 153$ USD bn.
- 2022–23: $714 - 453 = 261$ USD bn.
- 2023–24: $678 - 437 = 241$ USD bn.

Largest deficit: 2022–23 at USD 261 billion.**Final Answer:** (C) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q71](#)

Q72.

Solution**Concept — DI (Line Graph): Average Exports**

$$\text{Average exports} = \frac{314 + 291 + 420 + 453 + 437}{5} = \frac{1,915}{5} = 383 \text{ USD bn.}$$

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q72](#)

Q73.

Solution**Concept — DI (Line Graph): Exports as % of Imports****2021–22:** Exports = 420; Imports = 573.

$$\frac{420}{573} \times 100 = 73.3\%.$$

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ [Go Back to Q73](#)

Q74.

Solution**Concept — DI (Line Graph): Year-on-Year Growth Rate****Imports:** 2020–21 = 389; 2021–22 = 573.

$$\% \text{ growth} = \frac{573 - 389}{389} \times 100 = \frac{184}{389} \times 100 \approx 47.3\%.$$

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q74](#)

Q75.

Solution**Concept — DI (Line Graph): Cumulative Trade Deficit**

$$\text{Cumulative deficit} = 160 + 98 + 153 + 261 + 241 = 913 \text{ USD bn.}$$

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (C) [Go Back to Q75](#)

Q76.

Solution**Concept — LR (Floor Arrangement): Deduction****Known fixed positions:** B=1, F=5, C=6, I=7, H=9.**G:** strictly between I (7) and H (9) $\Rightarrow$ G = Floor 8.**A:** exactly 3 floors above B (Floor 1) $\Rightarrow$ A = Floor 4.**Remaining floors:** 2, 3, 10 for D, E, J. J is immediately above E $\Rightarrow$ E=2, J=3 (or E=9 impossible as H=9). So E=2, J=3, D=10.**Check D, E not adjacent:** D=10, E=2 — not adjacent. ✓**Final arrangement:** 1-B, 2-E, 3-J, 4-A, 5-F, 6-C, 7-I, 8-G, 9-H, 10-D.**A lives on Floor 4.****Final Answer:** (B) $\Rightarrow$ **Answer:** (B) [Go Back to Q76](#)

Q77.

Solution**Concept — LR (Floor Arrangement): Direct Read-off**

From the deduced arrangement: Floor 7 = I (given directly in the clues and confirmed by the full arrangement).

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ **Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q77](#)

Q78.

Solution**Concept — LR (Floor Arrangement): Floor Difference**

C = Floor 6; F = Floor 5.

Floors separating them: $|6 - 5| = 1$ floor.**Final Answer: (A) ⇒** **Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q78](#)

Q79.

Solution**Concept — LR (Floor Arrangement): Adjacency**

H lives on Floor 9. The floor immediately below (Floor 8) is occupied by G.

(G was deduced to be on Floor 8, strictly between I on Floor 7 and H on Floor 9.)

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ **Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q79](#)

Q80.

Solution**Concept — LR (Floor Arrangement): Floor Occupants**

From the complete arrangement: Floor 2 = E; Floor 3 = J.

(J lives immediately above E; remaining floors 2, 3 are the only consecutive pair available after fixing all other positions.)

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ **Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q80](#)

Q81.

Solution**Concept — Syllogisms: Conversion Rule**

Statements: All cats are mammals. Some mammals are dogs.

From “All cats are mammals” $\Rightarrow$ by conversion: “Some mammals are cats” (valid partial conversion of universal affirmative). This is the only conclusion that follows necessarily.

Analysis:

- (A) All cats are dogs: not proven (no link between cats and dogs established).
- (B) Some dogs are cats: not proven (“some mammals are dogs” does not link to cats).
- (C) **Correct:** valid by conversion.
- (D) No cat is a dog: cannot be asserted.

Final Answer: (C) $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q81](#)

Q82.

Solution**Concept — Syllogisms: E + I Type**

Statements: No poet is dull (E-type). Some writers are dull (I-type).

Logic: The writers who are dull cannot be poets (since no poet is dull). Therefore, those dull writers are definitively not poets $\Rightarrow$ “Some writers are not poets” follows.

Analysis:

- (A) **Correct:** some (dull) writers are not poets.
- (B) No link between all poets and writers can be established.
- (C) Too strong: “no writer is a poet” is not established.
- (D) “All dull people are writers” reverses the partial statement.

Final Answer: (A) $\Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q82](#)



Q83.

Solution**Concept — Syllogisms: I + A Type**

Statements: Some banks are profitable (I-type). All profitable firms pay dividends (A-type).

Logic: The banks that are profitable must pay dividends (by the second statement). Since some banks are profitable, those banks pay dividends $\Rightarrow$ “Some banks pay dividends.”

Analysis:

- (A) Too strong: only *some* banks (the profitable ones) are shown to pay dividends.
- (B) Clearly false: at least some banks (the profitable ones) do pay dividends.
- (C) Reverses the relationship (not all dividend payers need be banks).
- (D) **Correct:** follows directly.

Final Answer: (D) $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q83](#)

Q84.

Solution**Concept — Syllogisms: Chain of Universal Affirmatives**

Statements: All X are Y. All Y are Z. Some Z are W.

From statements 1 and 2: All X $\rightarrow$ Y $\rightarrow$ Z, therefore **All X are Z**. This is the certain minimum conclusion.

“**Some Z are W**” does not allow us to conclude anything about X and W, because the Z that are W may or may not include the Z that are X.

Analysis:

- (A) All Z are X: invalid (reverse of a universal affirmative).
- (B) **Correct:** All X are Z — necessary conclusion from the first two statements.
- (C) Some W are X: not necessarily true.
- (D) No W is Y: cannot be concluded.

Final Answer: (B) $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q84](#)



Q85.

Solution**Concept — Syllogisms: E + I Type****Statements:** No A is B (E-type). Some B are C (I-type).**Logic:** By conversion, “No B is A.” Now, some B are C. Those B (which are C) are not A. Therefore, “Some C are not A” (O-type conclusion).**Analysis:**

- (A) “No C is A”: too strong; only those C that overlap with B are definitely not A.
- (B) “All C are B”: reverses and strengthens the partial statement.
- (C) **Correct:** some C (those that are also B) are not A.
- (D) “Some A are C”: contradicted by the E-type premise (no A is B, and those C arise from B).

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q85](#)

Q86.

Solution**Concept — LR (Input-Output): Step Tracing****Machine rule:** Largest remaining number → next left position; Alphabetically last remaining word → next right position.**Input:** 52 map 31 key 84 zip 19 fan**Step 1:** 84 (largest) → pos.1; zip (alpha-last among: map,key,zip,fan) → pos.8.
⇒ **84 52 map 31 key fan 19 zip****Step 2:** Remaining numbers: 52,31,19. Remaining words: map,key,fan.
Largest=52 → pos.2; Alpha-last among {map,key,fan} = map → pos.7. ⇒ **84 52 31 key fan 19 map zip****Step 3:** Remaining: 31,19 (numbers); key,fan (words). Largest=31 → pos.3; Alpha-last among {key,fan} = key → pos.6. ⇒ **84 52 31 fan 19 key map zip****After Step 3:** 84 52 31 fan 19 key map zip**Final Answer:** (D) ⇒ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q86](#)

Q87.

Solution**Concept — LR (Input-Output): Total Steps**

Step 4: Remaining: 19 (number); fan (word). 19 → pos.4; fan → pos.5. ⇒ **84 52 31 19 fan key map zip**

This is the final arrangement (numbers in descending order on left; words in reverse alphabetical order on right). Total steps = 4.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q87](#)

Q88.

Solution**Concept — LR (Input-Output): Element at Specific Position**

Step 2 arrangement: 84 52 31 key fan 19 map zip

Position 7 (from left) = **map**.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q88](#)

Q89.

Solution**Concept — LR (Input-Output): Element at Specific Position**

Step 3 arrangement: 84 52 31 fan 19 key map zip

Position 4 (from left) = **fan**.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q89](#)

Q90.

Solution**Concept — LR (Input-Output): Identifying the Step**

The question asks which step produces: 84 52 31 key fan 19 map zip.

Comparing with our traced steps:



- Step 1: 84 52 map 31 key fan 19 zip
- **Step 2:** 84 52 31 key fan 19 map zip ✓
- Step 3: 84 52 31 fan 19 key map zip
- Step 4: 84 52 31 19 fan key map zip

The given arrangement matches **Step 2**.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q90](#)

Q91.

Solution

Concept — General Awareness: ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024

India won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024, defeating South Africa by 7 runs in the final played at Kensington Oval, Barbados, on 29 June 2024. **Rohit Sharma** captained the Indian team throughout the tournament. Virat Kohli was the Player of the Match in the final. Jasprit Bumrah was the Player of the Tournament.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q91](#)

Q92.

Solution

Concept — General Awareness: New Parliament Building

The new Parliament building of India was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **28 May 2023**. The building, designed by architect Bimal Patel's firm HCP Design, replaced the colonial-era circular Parliament building. The inauguration was attended by PM Modi and several Union Ministers; the opposition boycotted the ceremony.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q92](#)



Q93.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: India-EFTA TEPA**

India signed the Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA) with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA: Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein) on **10 March 2024** in New Delhi. Under TEPA, EFTA countries pledged to facilitate investments in India of **USD 100 billion over 15 years** and support the creation of 1 million direct jobs. This is India's first FTA with developed European nations.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒ [Go Back to Q93](#)

Q94.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: PM Vishwakarma Yojana**

PM Vishwakarma Yojana was launched by Prime Minister Modi on **17 September 2023** (Vishwakarma Jayanti). The scheme, with an outlay of Rs. 13,000 crore, aims to support **traditional artisans and craftspeople** (Vishwakarmas) such as blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, cobblers, goldsmiths, and weavers by providing recognition, skill upgradation, collateral-free credit (up to Rs. 3 lakh), and market-access linkages.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ [Go Back to Q94](#)

Q95.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: Dadasaheb Phalke Award**

Mithun Chakraborty was announced as the recipient of the **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** (India's highest honour in cinema) at the 70th National Film Awards ceremony in 2024. The announcement was made by the Government of India; the award recognises his lifetime contribution to Indian cinema spanning over five decades.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ [Go Back to Q95](#)

Q96.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: India's Defence Exports**

India's defence exports in **2023–24** reached an all-time high of approximately **Rs. 21,083 crore** (approximately USD 2.63 billion), up from Rs. 15,920 crore in 2022–23. The government aims to achieve defence exports of Rs. 50,000 crore by 2028–29. India exports defence equipment to over 85 countries.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q96](#)

Q97.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: Amrit Bharat Station Scheme**

The Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) was launched in 2023 to modernise and redevelop railway stations across India with improved facilities, amenities, and urban integration. Approximately **1,318 stations** across the country were selected for redevelopment under this scheme, making it one of the largest railway infrastructure programmes in Indian history.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q97](#)

Q98.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: ICC T20 WC 2024 Awards**

Jasprit Bumrah was adjudged the **Player of the Tournament** at the ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024. He was India's leading wicket-taker with 15 wickets in the tournament at an extraordinary economy rate of 4.17. Virat Kohli won the Player of the Match award in the final.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q98](#)



Q99.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: Henley Passport Index**

The **Henley Passport Index** ranks passports by the number of destinations accessible without a prior visa (visa-free or visa-on-arrival). In the 2024 index, the Indian passport was ranked approximately **82nd**, providing access to around 57–62 destinations without a prior visa. Japan, Singapore, and France consistently top the index.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q99](#)

Q100.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: Nobel Prize in Physics 2023**

The 2023 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded jointly to **Pierre Agostini** (Ohio State University, USA), **Ferenc Krausz** (Max Planck Institute, Germany), and **Anne L’Huillier** (Lund University, Sweden) “for experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light for the study of electron dynamics in matter.”

- (B) Aspect, Clauser, Zeilinger: Nobel Physics 2022 (quantum entanglement).
- (C) Penrose, Genzel, Ghez: Nobel Physics 2020 (black holes).
- (D) Manabe, Hasselmann, Parisi: Nobel Physics 2021 (complex systems/climate).

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q100](#)

Q101.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: G7 Summit 2024**

The G7 Summit 2024 was hosted by **Italy** under its G7 Presidency, held in **Puglia (Fasano)** on 13–15 June 2024. Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni chaired the summit. India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended as an outreach participant. The G7 comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the USA.

- Japan hosted the G7 in 2023 (Hiroshima).



- Germany hosted in 2022 (Schloss Elmau).

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q101](#)

Q102.

Solution

Concept — General Awareness: International Solar Alliance

The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)** was launched by India and France at COP21 in Paris in 2015, with its headquarters at Gurugram, India. As of mid-2024, the ISA had approximately **120 full member countries** (those that have ratified the ISA Framework Agreement). The ISA aims to mobilise over USD 1 trillion in solar investments by 2030 and is open to all UN member states.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q102](#)

Q103.

Solution

Concept — General Awareness: National Green Hydrogen Mission

The **National Green Hydrogen Mission** was approved by India's Union Cabinet on **4 January 2023** with a budget outlay of Rs. 19,744 crore. The mission targets:

- Annual green hydrogen production capacity of **5 MMT (million metric tonnes)** by 2030.
- Cumulative renewable energy addition of 125 GW.
- Exports of green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q103](#)



Q104.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: Jnanpith Award**

The **58th Jnanpith Award (2023)** was jointly conferred on:

- **Gulzar** — celebrated Urdu/Hindi poet, lyricist, and filmmaker (real name Sampooran Singh Kalra).
- **Jagadguru Rambhadracharya** — Sanskrit scholar, poet, and saint, founder of Tulsi Peeth Trust.

The Jnanpith Award is India's highest literary honour, given by the Bharatiya Jnanpith trust since 1961.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q104](#)

Q105.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: Jnanpith Award (Institutional Detail)**

The **Jnanpith Award** is:

- Instituted by the **Bharatiya Jnanpith** trust (founded by Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain) in **1961**.
- Considered India's **highest literary award**, recognising outstanding contributions to Indian literature in any of the scheduled languages.
- Not a government award (it is a private trust award).
- Unrelated to cinema or to sales rankings.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q105](#)



Q106.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: National Games 2025**

The **National Games 2025** are scheduled to be hosted by **Uttarakhand**, making it the first time Uttarakhand will host the National Games. The previous edition (38th National Games) was held in **Goa** in 2023. Uttarakhand's hosting is expected to be spread across multiple cities including Dehradun, Haridwar, and others.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q106](#)

Q107.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: India 5G Subscriber Milestone**

India's 5G services, commercially launched in October 2022, saw rapid subscriber adoption. By early 2024, India's 5G subscriber base crossed the **100 million** mark, driven primarily by Reliance Jio and Bharti Airtel. India became one of the fastest-growing 5G markets globally, with coverage extending to hundreds of cities. The government's 5G roll-out target was driven by spectrum auctions and BharatNet support.

Final Answer: (C) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q107](#)

Q108.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: MV Ganga Vilas River Cruise**

The world's longest river cruise, **MV Ganga Vilas**, was flagged off by PM Narendra Modi on **13 January 2023** from **Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh**. The cruise travels **to Dibrugarh in Assam**, covering approximately 3,200 km over 51 days, passing through 27 river systems in India and Bangladesh, visiting 50 tourist sites including World Heritage Sites and national parks.

Final Answer: (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q108](#)



Q109.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: India's First Semiconductor Fab**

Under the Semicon India programme, **Tata Electronics** was approved to set up India's first semiconductor chip fabrication plant. The facility is being established in **Jagiroad, Morigaon district, Assam**. Separately, Tata Group and Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (PSMC) were approved to set up a fab in Dholera, Gujarat. The Assam fab was a key announcement in 2024 as part of India's semiconductor manufacturing push.

Final Answer: (D) ⇒ **Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q109](#)

Q110.

Solution**Concept — General Awareness: India's PANCHAMRIT Climate Commitments**

At COP26 in Glasgow (November 2021), India announced five nectar elements (PANCHAMRIT), including:

- Achieve **500 GW** of non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity by 2030.
- Meet 50% of energy requirements from renewables by 2030.
- Reduce cumulative carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes by 2030.
- Reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 45% (from 2005 levels) by 2030.
- Achieve net zero by 2070.

Final Answer: (B) ⇒ **Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q110](#)

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	C
6	A	7	D	8	B	9	C	10	A
11	D	12	B	13	A	14	C	15	B
16	D	17	A	18	C	19	B	20	D
21	A	22	C	23	D	24	A	25	C
26	B	27	D	28	C	29	A	30	D
31	B	32	D	33	B	34	C	35	A
36	B	37	D	38	A	39	C	40	B
41	C	42	A	43	D	44	B	45	C
46	A	47	D	48	B	49	C	50	A
51	D	52	B	53	C	54	A	55	D
56	C	57	A	58	D	59	B	60	C
61	A	62	C	63	D	64	B	65	A
66	D	67	B	68	C	69	A	70	D
71	C	72	A	73	D	74	B	75	C
76	B	77	D	78	A	79	C	80	B
81	C	82	A	83	D	84	B	85	C
86	D	87	A	88	C	89	B	90	D
91	B	92	C	93	A	94	D	95	B
96	C	97	A	98	D	99	C	100	A
101	D	102	B	103	C	104	A	105	D
106	B	107	C	108	A	109	D	110	B

