

AILET English Language

Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 40 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper contains **50** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English Language portion of **AILET** (NLU Delhi) entrance examination.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. A deduction of **0.25 mark** is made for every incorrect answer. No marks are deducted for unattempted questions.
- Only **one** option is correct for each question. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus: **English Language — Vocabulary, Reading Comprehension, Grammar, Error Detection, Fill in the Blanks, and Para-Jumbles as tested in AILET (NLU Delhi).**
- Use of mobile phones or any other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited during the examination.
- The paper is to be answered in **English only**.



Directions (Q.1–10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In the contemporary digital economy, the harvesting of personal data has become a foundational business model for platforms of unprecedented reach and influence. The scholar Shoshana Zuboff coined the term “surveillance capitalism” to describe an economic logic in which corporations treat human experience—the raw data of everyday life—as a resource to be extracted, processed, and monetised. Through behavioural targeting, platforms accumulate detailed knowledge of individual preferences, vulnerabilities, and likely future choices, enabling them to predict and nudge human behaviour with unsettling precision. The resulting asymmetry of knowledge is profound: corporations possess granular models of each user’s psychology, while most users remain entirely unaware of how comprehensively their data is being harvested and deployed against their own interests. Beyond commercial targeting, algorithmic systems now exercise consequential authority in domains that directly affect individual rights and life chances. Employers rely on automated screening tools to evaluate job applicants; financial institutions deploy algorithmic credit-scoring systems to determine loan eligibility; and law enforcement agencies increasingly use predictive policing software to allocate resources and assess recidivism risk. The opacity of proprietary algorithms poses a severe accountability challenge: when a hiring platform rejects an applicant, or a sentencing algorithm assigns a high risk score to a defendant, the reasoning remains concealed within what critics have called a “black box.” Where training data reflects historical patterns of discrimination, algorithmic systems will replicate and entrench those patterns at scale.

Regulatory frameworks have begun to address these challenges. The European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), through its Article 22, grants individuals the right not to be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing where those decisions produce significant legal or similarly significant effects. India’s Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDPA) of 2023 similarly seeks to establish basic data rights. However, regulating “black box” systems remains deeply difficult: even their designers may be unable to provide a clear, human-intelligible explanation of specific outputs.

The burdens of algorithmic surveillance are not distributed equally. Affluent users with high digital literacy can exercise available privacy settings, negotiate opt-outs, and seek legal recourse when their rights are violated. Marginalised communities—including low-income households, racial minorities, and those with limited formal education—are disproportionately subject to algorithmic surveillance in the domains most consequential to their lives, while simultaneously possessing the fewest resources for effective redress.

The emerging field of digital rights jurisprudence seeks to address these imbalances. Courts and regulators across multiple jurisdictions are grappling with questions of AI accountability, calling for robust explainability standards, independent algorithmic audit, meaningful consent mechanisms that go beyond the formulaic acceptance of terms-of-service documents. The central challenge is to translate formal legal rights into substantive protections accessible to



Q1. What is the central theme of the passage?

- (A) The passage examines how surveillance capitalism enables corporations to monetise personal data exclusively for commercial targeting and behavioural advertising.
- (B) The passage argues that the GDPR's Article 22 and India's DPDPA together constitute a fully adequate regulatory response to the challenge of algorithmic decision-making.
- (C) The passage examines how digital technologies—from data harvesting to algorithmic governance—pose new and complex threats to individual rights, and explores emerging regulatory responses.
- (D) The passage focuses primarily on the digital divide, arguing that inequality of access to digital platforms is the defining rights challenge of the modern era.

Q2. What does the author suggest about surveillance capitalism?

- (A) It is a beneficial economic model that allows corporations to offer personalised services to users free of charge in exchange for behavioural data.
- (B) It refers principally to the practice of targeted advertising and is largely limited to social media platforms with large consumer audiences.
- (C) It has generated new knowledge industries that have significantly improved the capacity of individuals to understand and navigate the digital economy.
- (D) It represents a fundamental asymmetry of power in which corporations extract value from individuals' personal data without meaningful consent or transparency.

Q3. As used in the passage, the word *opacity*, in the context of algorithmic decision-making, most closely means:

- (A) The lack of transparency regarding how an algorithm processes in-



puts to arrive at its decisions, making those decisions effectively unverifiable.

- (B) The deliberate concealment by corporations of the unethical commercial uses to which personal data is put.
- (C) The physical inaccessibility of data centre infrastructure to external inspection by regulatory authorities.
- (D) The resistance of technology companies to engaging with government regulatory frameworks governing data use.

Q4. According to the passage, what does GDPR's Article 22 address?

- (A) The requirement that digital platforms obtain explicit cookie consent from users before collecting any non-essential personal data.
- (B) The right of individuals not to be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing that significantly affects them.
- (C) The principle of data minimisation, under which only the data strictly necessary for a specific purpose may be collected and retained.
- (D) The right of individuals to obtain copies of all personal data held about them by corporations and to transfer that data to other providers.

Q5. What can be inferred about the digital divide from the passage?

- (A) Government-funded digital literacy programmes have substantially reduced the vulnerability of marginalised communities to algorithmic surveillance.
- (B) Affluent users with high digital literacy are in fact more exposed to algorithmic surveillance because they engage more intensively with digital platforms.
- (C) The burdens of algorithmic surveillance fall disproportionately on marginalised communities, who lack the resources and digital literacy to exercise available legal protections.
- (D) The digital divide between wealthy and marginalised users is narrowing rapidly as digital literacy becomes more widespread across socioeconomic groups.



- Q6.** Which of the following titles would be most appropriate for the passage?
- (A) The Architecture of Digital Surveillance: How Corporations Harvest and Monetise Personal Data for Behavioural Advertising
 - (B) Algorithmic Governance and the Right to Explanation: An Assessment of GDPR's Article 22 in Practice
 - (C) The Digital Divide: Why Low-Income Communities Cannot Access Data Protection Rights in the Modern Economy
 - (D) Data, Power, and Rights: Navigating Surveillance Capitalism and Algorithmic Governance in the Digital Age
- Q7.** The primary purpose of the passage is to:
- (A) Analyse the threats to individual rights posed by surveillance capitalism and opaque algorithmic decision-making, and to survey the regulatory tools emerging in response.
 - (B) Argue that the GDPR and DPDPA must be repealed and replaced with comprehensive international treaties that impose binding obligations on technology corporations.
 - (C) Demonstrate that algorithmic systems used in hiring, credit scoring, and predictive policing are inherently discriminatory and should be prohibited in all consequential domains.
 - (D) Advocate for mandatory national digital literacy programmes in schools as the primary policy solution to the harmful effects of algorithmic governance.
- Q8.** Which of the following best characterises the author's attitude toward existing regulatory frameworks such as GDPR and the DPDPA?
- (A) Dismissive—the author contends that these frameworks have utterly failed to address the fundamental power imbalances inherent in surveillance capitalism.
 - (B) Cautiously hopeful—the author views these frameworks as meaningful steps but acknowledges the significant gap between regulatory ambition and effective enforcement.



- (C) Uncritically enthusiastic—the author treats GDPR’s Article 22 and the DPDPA as comprehensive and sufficient solutions to algorithmic accountability.
- (D) Hostile and pessimistic—the author believes that any regulatory framework will inevitably be captured and neutralised by the corporations it seeks to regulate.

Q9. What does the passage imply about the effective regulation of artificial intelligence in consequential decision-making?

- (A) The right to explanation already provided under GDPR’s Article 22 is sufficient to ensure accountable algorithmic decision-making in all consequential domains.
- (B) Regulatory frameworks are inherently incapable of addressing the technical complexity of modern machine learning systems and will always remain inadequate.
- (C) Effective regulation requires not merely formal rights such as a right to explanation, but genuine technical standards for explainability, independent auditing, and meaningful enforcement.
- (D) Only a complete prohibition on the use of artificial intelligence in consequential decision-making domains can adequately protect individual rights from algorithmic harm.

Q10. Which of the following statements contradicts the information provided in the passage?

- (A) Surveillance capitalism is characterised by a profound asymmetry of knowledge between corporations, who possess detailed user models, and individuals, who are largely unaware of how their data is used.
- (B) Algorithmic systems used in hiring, credit scoring, and predictive policing carry the risk of replicating and entrenching historical patterns of discrimination at scale.
- (C) GDPR’s Article 22 grants individuals the right not to be subject solely



to automated decisions that produce significant legal or similarly significant effects.

- (D) The digital divide ensures that marginalised communities are better protected from algorithmic harm because they are less likely to engage with digital platforms.



Directions (Q.11–20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Nuclear weapons have fundamentally altered the character of international security since the mid-twentieth century. The doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)—the strategic calculus that a nuclear attack would invite overwhelming retaliation, rendering any such strike suicidal for the aggressor—has served as the organising principle of nuclear strategy among major powers for decades. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which entered into force in 1970 and now counts nearly the entire international community as parties, represents the primary legal framework governing these weapons. Its three pillars—non-proliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy—reflect an asymmetrical bargain: non-nuclear states undertook not to acquire these weapons in exchange for nuclear states' commitment to pursue eventual disarmament, an obligation which critics contend the nuclear powers have consistently failed to honour.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), adopted in 2017 and entering into force in January 2021, represents a qualitatively different approach. As the first international legal instrument to comprehensively prohibit nuclear weapons—including their development, testing, production, stockpiling, and threatened use—it garnered the support of more than 130 nations. Yet all nine nuclear-weapon states—the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, France, India, Pakistan, Israel, and North Korea—refused to sign or ratify it, rendering its immediate operational impact on existing arsenals negligible.

In 1996, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion concluding that the use or threat of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to international humanitarian law, while leaving unresolved the question of their legality in extreme circumstances where state survival is at stake. Civil society organisations have played a prominent role in sustaining pressure for disarmament. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)—a coalition of non-governmental organisations active across many countries—was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for its central role in advancing the TPNW.

The humanitarian case for nuclear disarmament is anchored in the catastrophic consequences of the only wartime use of these weapons: the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, which killed between 100,000 and 200,000 people and inflicted radiation-related illness on survivors and their descendants for generations. Studies by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) have documented immediate blast and thermal effects, long-term radiation-induced cancers, and the potential for nuclear winter—prolonged disruption to global climate systems threatening food security worldwide.

The debate ultimately reflects a deeper tension between realist and idealist traditions in international relations. Realists argue that in a world of sovereign states without an overarching authority, disarmament creates unacceptable vulnerability: the dilemma dictates that a state abandoning its nuclear deterrent invites exploitation by adversaries who retain theirs. Disarma-



Q11. What is the central argument of the passage?

- (A) The passage examines the tensions between the logic of nuclear deterrence and the growing international consensus—supported by humanitarian, legal, and civil society actors—that nuclear weapons must ultimately be eliminated.
- (B) The passage argues that the NPT has successfully fulfilled its disarmament obligations and that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is therefore an unnecessary duplication.
- (C) The passage contends that the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction has effectively prevented nuclear conflict and should therefore be retained as the primary framework of international security.
- (D) The passage advocates for the immediate universal ratification of the TPNW by all nuclear-weapon states as the only viable path to global stability and peace.

Q12. According to the passage, which organisation was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its role in nuclear disarmament advocacy?

- (A) The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, in recognition of their decades-long contribution to promoting dialogue between nuclear scientists across Cold War boundaries.
- (B) ICAN (International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons), which received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for its central role in advancing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
- (C) The International Court of Justice, following the landmark 1996 advisory opinion on the legality of the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons.
- (D) The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), for its research into the immediate and long-term medical consequences of nuclear weapons use.

Q13. As used in the passage, the term *deterrence* most closely means:



- (A) The policy of accumulating sufficient nuclear warheads to ensure the guaranteed destruction of any adversary many times over, thereby establishing military supremacy.
- (B) The diplomatic practice of engaging adversaries in direct negotiations to achieve verifiable and mutual reductions in nuclear stockpiles over an agreed timeline.
- (C) The strategic doctrine that the threat of devastating retaliatory nuclear strikes will prevent adversaries from initiating a nuclear attack in the first place.
- (D) The legal principle established by the ICJ that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is generally contrary to international humanitarian law.

Q14. Which of the following best characterises the author's stance on the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)?

- (A) The author unreservedly endorses the MAD doctrine as the most reliable guarantor of international stability in a world of sovereign states without an overarching enforcement authority.
- (B) The author dismisses the MAD doctrine as strategically incoherent and morally bankrupt, and explicitly supports its immediate abandonment in favour of universal disarmament.
- (C) The author treats the MAD doctrine as historically superseded by the TPNW and effectively irrelevant to contemporary discussions of nuclear weapons and global security.
- (D) The author presents deterrence as a contested strategy—accepted by nuclear states as a stabilising framework but challenged by disarmament advocates as inherently fragile and morally untenable.

Q15. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned or discussed in the passage?

- (A) The role of international economic sanctions in pressuring states that have not joined the NPT to abandon or freeze their nuclear weapons programmes.



- (B) The humanitarian consequences of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including radiation-related illness across generations of survivors.
- (C) The refusal of all nine nuclear-weapon states to sign or ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
- (D) The ICJ's 1996 advisory opinion concluding that the use or threat of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to international humanitarian law.

Q16. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (A) Nuclear Weapons and International Climate Law: Integrating Disarmament Obligations into the Environmental Governance Framework
- (B) From Deterrence to Disarmament: The Contested Global Politics of Nuclear Weapons in the Twenty-First Century
- (C) Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and the Case for Nuclear Rearmament in the Face of Rising Geopolitical Tensions
- (D) The TPNW in Action: How International Humanitarian Law Has Successfully Eliminated Nuclear Weapons

Q17. What can be inferred about the nuclear-weapon states' relationship with the TPNW from the passage?

- (A) The reluctance of nuclear-weapon states to ratify the TPNW suggests that they are close to achieving the full disarmament obligations required under the NPT.
- (B) The universal ratification of the TPNW by nuclear-weapon states is imminent, as they face increasing diplomatic and legal pressure from the international community.
- (C) The refusal of all nine nuclear-weapon states to sign or ratify the TPNW reveals the fundamental divergence between their strategic doctrine and the humanitarian arguments that drove the treaty's adoption.



- (D) The TPNW's failure to attract nuclear-weapon states demonstrates that multilateral legal instruments are fundamentally incapable of achieving any meaningful reduction in nuclear arsenals.

Q18. Based on the passage, what conclusion can best be drawn about the prospects for nuclear disarmament?

- (A) Nuclear disarmament has effectively already been achieved through the combined pressure of the TPNW, the ICJ advisory opinion, and sustained civil society advocacy.
- (B) The security dilemma makes nuclear disarmament logically impossible, and nuclear-weapon states are therefore fully justified in retaining and modernising their existing arsenals.
- (C) The most promising path to nuclear disarmament lies in unilateral reductions by major nuclear powers, which would inspire genuine reciprocal action by other nuclear states.
- (D) Nuclear disarmament requires overcoming the structural barriers of the security dilemma, building multilateral trust, and negotiating verification mechanisms that make disarmament simultaneously credible and irreversible.

Q19. The primary purpose of the passage is to:

- (A) Present the competing arguments surrounding nuclear weapons—deterrence theory, humanitarian concerns, legal obligations, and civil society advocacy—and to assess the prospects for disarmament.
- (B) Argue that the NPT has been an unqualified failure and must be immediately superseded by universal ratification of the TPNW as the new framework for nuclear governance.
- (C) Demonstrate that the realist position on nuclear deterrence is more intellectually credible and strategically sound than the idealist case for complete disarmament.
- (D) Celebrate the achievements of ICAN and the Pugwash Conferences in advancing the global cause of nuclear disarmament through civil



society mobilisation.

Q20. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) Passionately polemical—arguing with moral urgency that nuclear weapons are an unacceptable obscenity that must be immediately and unconditionally eliminated by all states.
- (B) Analytically balanced and soberly concerned—the author neither dismisses deterrence outright nor accepts it uncritically, while conveying the genuine urgency of the disarmament challenge.
- (C) Optimistic and celebratory—expressing confidence that the TPNW and civil society advocacy will lead to complete and verifiable nuclear disarmament within a generation.
- (D) Cynical and fatalistic—concluding that nuclear weapons are a permanent feature of international relations that the global community must simply learn to manage rather than eliminate.

Directions (Q.21–28): Each question presents a word in capital letters. Choose the option that is the synonym or antonym as specified.

Q21. Choose the word that is closest in meaning (synonym) to **EQUIVOCAL**.

- (A) Certain
- (B) Decisive
- (C) Ambiguous
- (D) Resolute

Q22. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to **AUSTERE**.

- (A) Harsh
- (B) Severe
- (C) Frugal
- (D) Lavish



- Q23.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning (synonym) to **PERSPICACIOUS**.
- (A) Perceptive
 - (B) Obtuse
 - (C) Negligent
 - (D) Naive
- Q24.** Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to **NEFARIOUS**.
- (A) Wicked
 - (B) Virtuous
 - (C) Criminal
 - (D) Corrupt
- Q25.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning (synonym) to **VOCIFEROUS**.
- (A) Silent
 - (B) Restrained
 - (C) Clamorous
 - (D) Meek
- Q26.** Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to **RECONDITE**.
- (A) Obscure
 - (B) Esoteric
 - (C) Abstruse
 - (D) Straightforward
- Q27.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning (synonym) to **PERFIDIOUS**.
- (A) Treacherous



- (B) Loyal
- (C) Faithful
- (D) Trustworthy

Q28. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning (antonym) to **STOIC**.

- (A) Indifferent
- (B) Emotional
- (C) Impassive
- (D) Composed

Directions (Q.29–32): Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom or phrase.

Q29. What is the meaning of the idiom “**Let the cat out of the bag**”?

- (A) To release an animal that has been caged for a long period, allowing it to return to its natural habitat.
- (B) To cause widespread confusion and disorder in a previously calm situation through reckless or irresponsible behaviour.
- (C) To accidentally or deliberately reveal a secret that was meant to be kept confidential.
- (D) To admit responsibility for a serious mistake or wrongdoing without being formally asked or compelled to do so.

Q30. What is the meaning of the idiom “**Break the ice**”?

- (A) To cause deliberate damage to property belonging to another person with the intention of disrupting their activities.
- (B) To end a conversation, negotiation, or discussion abruptly and without reaching any agreement or conclusion.
- (C) To refuse to cooperate or collaborate with others in a shared undertaking due to personal disagreement.



- (D) To initiate friendly interaction and ease tension or awkwardness in a social or professional situation.

Q31. What is the meaning of the idiom “A double-edged sword”?

- (A) Something that has both beneficial and harmful consequences, making it simultaneously useful and potentially dangerous.
- (B) A particularly powerful argument or instrument that is capable of defeating any opposition without difficulty.
- (C) A situation that demands two distinct and equally viable solutions, each of which must be pursued simultaneously.
- (D) An unfair advantage that one party holds over another in a dispute or competitive situation.

Q32. What is the meaning of the idiom “Keep the ball rolling”?

- (A) To continue participating in a competitive sport or game despite difficult or unfavourable external conditions.
- (B) To maintain the momentum and continued progress of an ongoing activity, project, or conversation.
- (C) To avoid direct confrontation by remaining visibly engaged in a trivial or distracting task.
- (D) To ensure that spherical objects remain in a state of continuous rotational motion along a flat surface.

Directions (Q.33–34): Choose the one word that best substitutes for the given expression.

Q33. A person who pretends to be morally superior or more virtuous than they actually are, and whose public conduct contradicts their private behaviour.

- (A) Sycophant
- (B) Charlatan



- (C) Hypocrite
- (D) Demagogue

Q34. The act of killing one's own father.

- (A) Matricide
- (B) Fratricide
- (C) Infanticide
- (D) Patricide

Directions (Q.35–40): Each sentence below has four underlined parts labelled (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that contains a grammatical error.

Q35. In the sentence below, identify the underlined part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) Although the accused pleaded not guilty, but (B) the forensic evidence
(C) presented by the prosecution (D) was overwhelming.

- (A) Although the accused pleaded not guilty, but
- (B) the forensic evidence
- (C) presented by the prosecution
- (D) was overwhelming.

Q36. In the sentence below, identify the underlined part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The senior advocate (B) had went to the (C) Supreme Court chamber
(D) before the hearing began.

- (A) The senior advocate
- (B) had went to the
- (C) Supreme Court chamber
- (D) before the hearing began.



Q37. In the sentence below, identify the underlined part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The revised draft (B) of the treaty was (C) more better received (D) by the international community than expected.

(A) The revised draft

(B) of the treaty was

(C) more better received

(D) by the international community than expected.

Q38. In the sentence below, identify the underlined part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The constitutional scholar's (B) interpretation of Article 21 (C) was considered (D) very unique by legal experts.

(A) The constitutional scholar's

(B) interpretation of Article 21

(C) was considered

(D) very unique by legal experts.

Q39. In the sentence below, identify the underlined part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The committee has been deliberating since three months (B) without reaching (C) a unanimous (D) conclusion.

(A) The committee has been deliberating since three months

(B) without reaching

(C) a unanimous

(D) conclusion.

Q40. In the sentence below, identify the underlined part that contains a grammatical error.

(A) The principal instructed (B) the teachers to submit there (C) lesson plans (D) before the inspection.



- (A) The principal instructed
- (B) the teachers to submit there
- (C) lesson plans
- (D) before the inspection.

Directions (Q.41–44): Each question contains an incorrect sentence. Choose the option that represents the grammatically correct version.

Q41. Incorrect sentence: *“The jury have reached their verdict after deliberating for three days.”*

- (A) The jury has reached their verdict after deliberating for three days.
- (B) The jury have reached its verdict after it deliberating for three days.
- (C) The jury has reached its verdict after deliberating for three days.
- (D) The jury had reached their verdict after it has deliberated for three days.

Q42. Incorrect sentence: *“If the government will pass the amendment, civil liberties would be significantly curtailed.”*

- (A) If the government passes the amendment, civil liberties would be significantly curtailed.
- (B) If the government would pass the amendment, civil liberties will be significantly curtailed.
- (C) If the government has passed the amendment, civil liberties would have been curtailed.
- (D) If the government were to pass the amendment, civil liberties would be significantly curtailed.

Q43. Incorrect sentence: *“The committee insisted that the witness answers all questions truthfully.”*

- (A) The committee insisted that the witness answer all questions truthfully.



- (B) The committee insisted that the witness is answering all questions truthfully.
- (C) The committee insisted that the witness answered all questions truthfully.
- (D) The committee insisted that the witness had answered all questions truthfully.

Q44. Incorrect sentence: “*The advocate argued that her client’s evidence was far superior than the prosecution’s version of events.*”

- (A) The advocate argued that her client’s evidence was far superior from the prosecution’s version of events.
- (B) The advocate argued that her client’s evidence was far superior to the prosecution’s version of events.
- (C) The advocate argued that her client’s evidence was far more superior than the prosecution’s version of events.
- (D) The advocate argued that her client’s evidence was far superior over the prosecution’s version of events.

Directions (Q.45–48): Choose the word that best fills the blank in each sentence.

Q45. The new cybersecurity regulations are specifically designed to _____ the fundamental rights of citizens in the digital domain.

- (A) Erode
- (B) Undermine
- (C) Safeguard
- (D) Circumvent

Q46. Despite its impressive scope, the committee’s report was widely criticised as _____, failing to address the most critical systemic issues.

- (A) Comprehensive



- (B) Judicious
- (C) Thorough
- (D) Perfunctory

Q47. The scholar's _____ analysis of the treaty's legislative history revealed several precedents that would prove decisive in the arbitration.

- (A) Incisive
- (B) Superficial
- (C) Cursory
- (D) Negligent

Q48. Despite repeated setbacks and sustained public criticism, the campaigner's commitment to legal reform remained utterly _____.

- (A) Diminished
- (B) Undimmed
- (C) Extinguished
- (D) Weakened

Directions (Q.49–50): The sentences labelled P, Q, R, S, and T together form a coherent paragraph, but they are not in the correct order. Choose the option that gives the most logical and meaningful sequence.

Q49. Arrange the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.

P. Accountability mechanisms such as parliamentary oversight and judicial review are therefore essential features of any genuinely democratic polity.

Q. This means that no individual, institution, or government stands above the legal constraints that the constitution imposes.

R. The rule of law is one of the foundational principles of constitutional democratic governance.



S. When power operates without legal constraint, the result is invariably the abuse of that power and the erosion of individual rights.

T. Historically, the struggle for constitutional governance has been, at its core, a struggle to subordinate raw political power to principled legal authority.

(A) RQSTP

(B) QTRSP

(C) RQTSP

(D) RTQSP

Q50. Arrange the following sentences into a coherent paragraph.

P. The consequences of unchecked industrial development are already visible in rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and the rapid depletion of non-renewable resources.

Q. Sustainable development requires reconciling the imperatives of economic growth with the equally urgent need to protect and preserve ecological systems.

R. Transitioning to a sustainable model demands fundamental changes not only in technology and industry but also in patterns of consumption, governance, and global cooperation.

S. The concept emerged prominently from the 1987 Brundtland Commission report, which defined sustainable development as meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own.

T. Without such systemic transformation, the aspirations of billions for prosperity will be built on an increasingly fragile and degraded ecological foundation.

(A) SQPTR

(B) QPSRT

(C) PQSRT

(D) QSPRT



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

The passage spans five paragraphs covering surveillance capitalism (Zuboff's model), algorithmic decision-making in consequential domains, regulatory responses (GDPR Article 22 and India's DPDPA), the digital divide, and the emerging field of digital rights jurisprudence. Only option (C) captures all these interlocking dimensions. Option (A) is too narrow, limiting the theme to commercial targeting. Option (B) incorrectly treats existing regulations as adequate. Option (D) singles out the digital divide as the sole focus, ignoring the majority of the passage.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 1](#)**Q2.****Solution**

The passage states that in surveillance capitalism, corporations treat human experience “as a resource to be extracted, processed, and monetised,” and that “the resulting asymmetry of knowledge is profound” because corporations possess granular user models while users “remain entirely unaware.” Option (D) correctly identifies this asymmetry of power and the absence of meaningful consent. Options (A) and (B) mischaracterise the relationship as mutually beneficial or merely commercial. Option (C) inverts the argument, suggesting individuals benefit from data exchange.

Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 2](#)**Q3.****Solution**

The passage uses “opacity” in the context of algorithmic decision-making: “when a hiring platform rejects an applicant, or a sentencing algorithm assigns a high risk score to a defendant, the reasoning remains concealed within what critics have called a ‘black box.’” Opacity therefore means the lack of transparency about how decisions are reached—precisely what option (A) states. Options (B), (C), and (D) introduce meanings unrelated to the passage's discussion of algorithmic reasoning: deliberate corporate concealment, physical inaccessibility of data centres, and resistance to regulation are not what the passage means by “opacity.”

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 3](#)**Q4.**

Solution

The passage explicitly states: “The European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), through its Article 22, grants individuals the right not to be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing where those decisions produce significant legal or similarly significant effects.” Option (B) is a precise paraphrase of this statement. Option (A) describes GDPR’s cookie-consent provisions (a different article), option (C) describes the data minimisation principle, and option (D) describes the right of data portability—all of which are GDPR provisions but not Article 22 as described in the passage.

Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Q5.

Solution

The passage’s fourth paragraph states directly that “Marginalised communities—including low-income households, racial minorities, and those with limited formal education—are disproportionately subject to algorithmic surveillance in the domains most consequential to their lives, while simultaneously possessing the fewest resources for effective redress.” Option (C) accurately captures this inference. Option (A) is not supported (no digital literacy programme success is mentioned). Option (B) inverts the argument. Option (D) contradicts the passage, which highlights persistent inequality rather than convergence.

Answer: (C) ← [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

An ideal title must encompass all major themes: data harvesting (surveillance capitalism), power asymmetry, algorithmic governance, threats to individual rights, and regulatory responses. Option (D), “Data, Power, and Rights: Navigating Surveillance Capitalism and Algorithmic Governance in the Digital Age,” covers all these dimensions. Option (A) is limited to data harvesting and advertising. Option (B) is limited to GDPR’s Article 22. Option (C) reduces the entire passage to the digital divide discussion in paragraph four alone.

Answer: (D) ← [Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

The passage analyses threats to individual rights from surveillance capitalism and opaque algorithmic systems (paragraphs 1 and 2), surveys emerging regulatory tools (paragraph 3), examines differential impacts (paragraph 4), and calls for



stronger accountability mechanisms (paragraph 5). Option (A) correctly identifies this dual analytical and survey purpose. Option (B) proposes repealing existing regulations—an argument the passage does not make. Option (C) calls for a prohibition the passage does not advocate. Option (D) recommends a specific policy (digital literacy programmes) that goes beyond the passage's scope.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q8.

Solution

The passage acknowledges that GDPR's Article 22 and India's DPDPA "have begun to address these challenges" while noting that "regulating 'black box' systems remains deeply difficult" and that formal rights may not translate into substantive protections. This balanced posture—acknowledging progress while recognising limits—corresponds to "cautiously hopeful" in option (B). The author is neither wholly dismissive (A), uncritically enthusiastic (C), nor hostile and pessimistic (D); each extreme overstates what the passage actually argues.

Answer: (B) [← Go Back to Q 8](#)

Q9.

Solution

The passage's final paragraph calls for "robust explainability standards," "independent algorithmic audits," and "meaningful consent mechanisms," arguing that formal legal rights must "translate into substantive protections accessible to all citizens." This implies that formal rights alone are insufficient—substantive technical and enforcement standards are also required. Option (C) precisely captures this implication. Option (A) treats Article 22 as sufficient, contradicting the passage. Option (B) concludes regulation is impossible—a position the passage does not take. Option (D) calls for an outright ban, which the passage never advocates.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q10.

Solution

The passage states that marginalised communities are "disproportionately subject to algorithmic surveillance" while "possessing the fewest resources for effective redress." Option (D) claims the opposite—that marginalised communities are *better protected* because they engage less with digital platforms. This directly contradicts the passage. Options (A), (B), and (C) are all consistent with the passage: the asymmetry of knowledge (A), the risk of replicating discrimination (B), and the scope of GDPR's Article 22 (C) are each accurately stated in the text.



Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q11.

Solution

The passage traces the logic of MAD and NPT obligations (paragraph 1), the TPNW and the refusal of nuclear states (paragraph 2), the ICJ opinion and ICAN's advocacy (paragraph 3), the humanitarian case (paragraph 4), and the realist-idealist debate (paragraph 5). The unifying tension is between the strategic logic of deterrence and the convergent international pressure for elimination. Option (A) captures this precisely. Option (B) misrepresents the passage (which notes the NPT's disarmament obligations have not been fulfilled). Options (C) and (D) each adopt one side of the debate that the passage presents as contested.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 11](#)

Q12.

Solution

The passage explicitly states: "The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)—a coalition of non-governmental organisations active across many countries—was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for its central role in advancing the TPNW." Option (B) correctly identifies ICAN and the year 2017. Option (A) misattributes the prize to the Pugwash Conferences, which are mentioned but not identified as Nobel laureates in this passage. Options (C) and (D) attribute the prize to the ICJ and IPPNW respectively—neither of which the passage identifies as Nobel Prize recipients.

Answer: (B) [← Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q13.

Solution

The passage defines MAD as "the strategic calculus that a nuclear attack would invite overwhelming retaliation, rendering any such strike suicidal for the aggressor," which "has served as the organising principle of nuclear strategy." Deterrence is therefore the doctrine that the threat of retaliation prevents a first strike—precisely what option (C) states. Option (A) describes a warfighting or supremacy strategy, not deterrence. Option (B) describes arms reduction negotiations. Option (D) describes the ICJ legal principle, not the strategic doctrine.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q14.



Solution

The passage presents MAD as a doctrine “accepted by nuclear states” as a stabilising framework, while also noting that “disarmament advocates... counter that deterrence rests on fragile assumptions of perfect rationality and command-and-control.” The author neither endorses nor condemns the doctrine; the presentation is explicitly balanced and contested. Option (D) captures this accurately. Option (A) suggests uncritical endorsement; option (B) suggests outright dismissal; option (C) treats deterrence as historically irrelevant—all of which misread the passage’s even-handed treatment.

Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q15.

Solution

The passage discusses: the humanitarian consequences of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (paragraph 4—matching option B); the nine nuclear-weapon states’ refusal to sign or ratify the TPNW (paragraph 2—matching option C); and the ICJ’s 1996 advisory opinion (paragraph 3—matching option D). International economic sanctions as a tool for pressuring non-NPT states are never mentioned anywhere in the passage. Option (A) is therefore the correct answer, identifying the element that is **NOT** discussed.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q16.

Solution

The passage is organised around the contest between deterrence (MAD, NPT) and the push for disarmament (TPNW, ICJ, ICAN, humanitarian arguments, Pugwash), covering both realist and idealist positions. Option (B), “From Deterrence to Disarmament: The Contested Global Politics of Nuclear Weapons in the Twenty-First Century,” captures this structure fully. Option (A) introduces climate law, which is irrelevant to the passage. Option (C) suggests a case for rearmament—the opposite of the passage’s general orientation. Option (D) falsely implies the TPNW has already eliminated nuclear weapons.

Answer: (B) [← Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q17.

Solution

The passage notes that the TPNW “garnered the support of more than 130 nations” while “all nine nuclear-weapon states... refused to sign or ratify it.” The divergence between the humanitarian majority (which drove the treaty) and the



strategic posture of nuclear states (which rejected it) is the central inference. Option (C) correctly identifies this divergence. Option (A) is unsupported (the passage makes no claim about NPT obligations being nearly met). Option (B) is contradicted by the passage (none of the nine have signed). Option (D) overstates a conclusion the passage does not draw—it does not suggest international law is entirely ineffective.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q18.

Solution

The passage's final paragraph argues that disarmament must overcome the security dilemma, that disarmament advocates emphasise the need for multilateral, verifiable, and irreversible processes, and that accidental or miscalculated use is the existential risk that only such comprehensive disarmament can eliminate. Option (D) accurately synthesises these elements: overcoming the security dilemma, building trust, and creating credible verification. Option (A) is factually wrong (disarmament has not been achieved). Option (B) treats impossibility as the conclusion (the passage does not do so). Option (C) advocates unilateral reduction, a strategy the passage does not endorse.

Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 18](#)

Q19.

Solution

The passage presents deterrence theory (paragraphs 1 and 5), the TPNW and non-proliferation framework (paragraphs 1 and 2), legal obligations under international humanitarian law (paragraph 3), the humanitarian case (paragraph 4), and the realist-idealist debate (paragraph 5)—without conclusively resolving the debate in favour of either side. Option (A) correctly describes this purpose: presenting competing arguments and assessing prospects. Options (B), (C), and (D) each presuppose a one-sided conclusion that the balanced passage does not reach.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q20.

Solution

The passage presents the arguments of nuclear-weapon states (deterrence as stability) and disarmament advocates (deterrence as fragile) without adopting either position outright. The tone is measured and analytical throughout, with an undertone of concern about the existential risk of nuclear weapons. Option (B), “analytically balanced and soberly concerned,” accurately captures this. Option



(A) (passionately polemical) overstates the advocacy. Option (C) (optimistic and celebratory) is contradicted by the passage's acknowledgement of obstacles. Option (D) (cynical and fatalistic) is contradicted by the serious engagement with disarmament paths in paragraph 5.

Answer: (B) [← Go Back to Q 20](#)

Q21.

Solution

EQUIVOCAL means open to more than one interpretation; deliberately vague or unclear. Its synonym is **Ambiguous** (option C), which also means having a double or uncertain meaning. Options (A) Certain, (B) Decisive, and (D) Resolute are all antonyms of equivocal, indicating clarity and firmness rather than vagueness or double meaning.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 21](#)

Q22.

Solution

AUSTERE means severe, stern, and unadorned; characterised by simplicity and self-discipline, with no luxury or comfort. Its antonym is **Lavish** (option D), meaning sumptuously rich, extravagant, and generous to excess. Options (A) Harsh and (B) Severe are synonyms of austere. Option (C) Frugal (economical, avoiding waste) is also close in meaning to austere, not its opposite.

Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q23.

Solution

PERSPICACIOUS means having a ready insight into things; shrewd, discerning, and analytically sharp. Its synonym is **Perceptive** (option A), which means having or showing sensitive insight and understanding. Option (B) Obtuse means slow to understand—an antonym. Options (C) Negligent and (D) Naive both denote the opposite of sharp analytical awareness.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 23](#)

Q24.

Solution

NEFARIOUS means wicked, criminal, and morally reprehensible. Its antonym is **Virtuous** (option B), meaning having or showing high moral standards. Options (A) Wicked, (C) Criminal, and (D) Corrupt are all synonyms of nefarious—each



describes morally wrong or unlawful conduct—and therefore cannot serve as its antonym.

Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q25.

Solution

VOCIFEROUS means making or characterised by a loud and forceful outcry; noisily insistent. Its synonym is **Clamorous** (option C), meaning making a loud and confused noise; vehemently demanding. Options (A) Silent and (D) Meek are antonyms. Option (B) Restrained also conveys the opposite of vociferousness.

Answer: (C) ← [Go Back to Q 25](#)

Q26.

Solution

RECONDITE means little known; abstruse; dealing with obscure subject matter. Its antonym is **Straightforward** (option D), meaning uncomplicated and easy to understand. Options (A) Obscure, (B) Esoteric, and (C) Abstruse are all synonyms of recondite—each describes knowledge that is difficult to access or understand—and therefore cannot serve as antonyms.

Answer: (D) ← [Go Back to Q 26](#)

Q27.

Solution

PERFIDIOUS means deceitful and untrustworthy; guilty of betrayal. Its synonym is **Treacherous** (option A), which means guilty of or involving betrayal or deception. Options (B) Loyal, (C) Faithful, and (D) Trustworthy are all antonyms of perfidious, describing reliability and fidelity rather than betrayal.

Answer: (A) ← [Go Back to Q 27](#)

Q28.

Solution

STOIC means enduring pain, hardship, or difficulty without complaint or display of feeling; impassive and self-controlled. Its antonym is **Emotional** (option B), meaning having or expressing strong feelings openly. Options (A) Indifferent, (C) Impassive, and (D) Composed are all synonyms of stoic—each describes a state of calm or emotional restraint—and therefore cannot serve as its antonym.

Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 28](#)



Q29.

Solution

The idiom “**Let the cat out of the bag**” means to accidentally or deliberately reveal a secret or surprise that was meant to be kept hidden. Option (C) correctly captures this meaning. Option (A) is a literal misreading about releasing an animal. Option (B) describes creating confusion or disorder, which is the meaning of a different idiom. Option (D) describes voluntarily admitting a mistake, which conflates the idiom with confession of wrongdoing rather than revelation of a secret.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 29](#)

Q30.

Solution

The idiom “**Break the ice**” means to initiate friendly conversation or interaction in order to ease awkwardness or tension in a social or professional situation. Option (D) correctly states this meaning. Option (A) is a literal misreading involving property damage. Option (B) describes ending a negotiation abruptly—the meaning of a different expression. Option (C) describes refusing to cooperate, which is unrelated to this idiom’s established meaning.

Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 30](#)

Q31.

Solution

The idiom “**A double-edged sword**” describes something that has both advantages and disadvantages simultaneously—it cuts both ways. Option (A) correctly captures this meaning: something that is both useful and potentially dangerous. Option (B) describes a decisive weapon or argument, missing the dual nature. Option (C) misinterprets “double” as requiring two solutions. Option (D) describes an unfair advantage, which is unrelated to the idiom’s meaning of simultaneous benefit and harm.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 31](#)

Q32.

Solution

The idiom “**Keep the ball rolling**” means to maintain the momentum and continued progress of an activity, conversation, or project so that it does not lose energy or stop. Option (B) correctly states this meaning. Option (A) is a literal misreading about playing a sport. Option (C) describes avoiding confrontation, which is the meaning of a different expression. Option (D) is an absurd literal reading about



spherical objects in motion.

Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 32](#)

Q33.

Solution

A person who pretends to be morally superior or more virtuous than they actually are, whose public conduct contradicts their private behaviour, is a **Hypocrite** (option C). A **Sycophant** (A) is a person who flatters powerful people for personal gain. A **Charlatan** (B) is a person who falsely claims expertise or skill to deceive others. A **Demagogue** (D) is a political leader who appeals to popular prejudices and emotions rather than rational argument.

Answer: (C) ← [Go Back to Q 33](#)

Q34.

Solution

The act of killing one's own father is **Patricide** (option D), from the Latin *pater* (father) and *caedere* (to kill). **Matricide** (A) is the killing of one's mother. **Fratricide** (B) is the killing of one's brother (or a member of the same group). **Infanticide** (C) is the killing of an infant. Each term is a precise “-cide” compound referring to a specific victim relationship.

Answer: (D) ← [Go Back to Q 34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Part (A) contains the error: “Although the accused pleaded not guilty, but” is grammatically incorrect because “although” and “but” are both conjunctions used to express contrast. Using both together is a redundant double conjunction. The sentence must use one or the other: either “Although the accused pleaded not guilty, the forensic evidence...” or “The accused pleaded not guilty, but the forensic evidence...” Parts (B), (C), and (D) are grammatically correct.

Answer: (A) ← [Go Back to Q 35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Part (B) contains the error: “had went” is grammatically incorrect. The verb “go” forms its past participle as “gone,” not “went.” “Went” is the simple past tense (e.g., “she went”), not the past participle. The correct form in the past perfect tense is “had gone.” Parts (A), (C), and (D) are grammatically correct.



Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Part (C) contains the error: “more better” is a double comparative. “Better” is itself already the comparative form of “good” (good → better → best). Adding “more” before “better” creates a redundant double comparative. The correct form is simply “better.” Parts (A), (B), and (D) are grammatically correct.

Answer: (C) ← [Go Back to Q 37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Part (D) contains the error: “very unique” is grammatically incorrect. “Unique” is an absolute adjective meaning “one of a kind,” and absolute adjectives cannot be modified by degree adverbs such as “very,” “more,” or “most.” Something is either unique or it is not; it cannot be “very unique” or “more unique.” The correct form is simply “unique.” Parts (A), (B), and (C) are grammatically correct.

Answer: (D) ← [Go Back to Q 38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Part (A) contains the error: “since three months” is grammatically incorrect. The preposition “since” is used with a specific point in time (e.g., “since March,” “since 2019”). When referring to a duration or period of time, the correct preposition is “for” (e.g., “for three months,” “for two years”). The correct sentence reads: “The committee has been deliberating **for** three months without reaching a unanimous conclusion.” Parts (B), (C), and (D) are grammatically correct.

Answer: (A) ← [Go Back to Q 39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Part (B) contains the error: “the teachers to submit there” incorrectly uses “there,” which is an adverb of place (indicating location). The correct word is “their,” a possessive pronoun indicating that the lesson plans belong to the teachers. The three homophones “there,” “their,” and “they’re” are frequently confused. Parts (A), (C), and (D) are grammatically correct.

Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 40](#)

Q41.



Solution

“Jury” is a collective noun that, in formal or legal British and Indian English, is treated as a singular unit and takes a singular verb and singular pronoun. The correct sentence requires “has” (singular verb) and “its” (singular possessive pronoun). Option (C), “The jury has reached its verdict after deliberating for three days,” is grammatically correct. Option (A) has “has” (correct) but retains “their” (incorrect). Option (B) has the ungrammatical phrase “after it deliberating.” Option (D) misuses “has deliberated” with the past tense main verb “had reached.”

Answer: (C) ← [Go Back to Q 41](#)

Q42.

Solution

The sentence describes a hypothetical future situation—a formal conditional. In English, the correct form for a formal or tentative hypothetical future conditional is: “If [subject] **were to** [verb], [subject] **would** [verb].” Option (D) correctly uses “were to pass... would be significantly curtailed.” Option (A) mixes the open conditional (“passes”) with the result of a hypothetical (“would”—inconsistent). Option (B) incorrectly places “would” in the if-clause. Option (C) uses the present perfect in the if-clause, which would be appropriate for a third conditional (unreal past), not a hypothetical future.

Answer: (D) ← [Go Back to Q 42](#)

Q43.

Solution

After verbs of command, demand, or strong desire—such as “insist,” “demand,” “suggest,” “recommend,” or “require”—the subordinate clause takes the **mandative subjunctive**: the base (bare infinitive) form of the verb, regardless of the subject. The correct form is “the witness **answer**” (not “answers,” “is answering,” “answered,” or “had answered”). Option (A), “The committee insisted that the witness answer all questions truthfully,” is grammatically correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) all use indicative or perfect forms where the subjunctive is required.

Answer: (A) ← [Go Back to Q 43](#)

Q44.

Solution

The adjective “superior” is a Latin comparative that takes the preposition “to,” not “than,” “from,” or “over.” This is a fixed collocation in standard English: one says “superior **to**” just as one says “inferior to,” “preferable to,” or “prior to.” Option (B), “far superior to the prosecution’s version of events,” is correct. Option (A)



uses “from” (incorrect). Option (C) adds “more” before “superior,” creating a double comparative (“more superior” is non-standard). Option (D) uses “over” (incorrect preposition).

Answer: (B) [← Go Back to Q 44](#)

Q45.

Solution

The sentence describes cybersecurity regulations that are “specifically designed to” do something positive to “fundamental rights of citizens.” Only **Safeguard** (C)—meaning to protect or preserve something from harm—fits this context logically and grammatically. Options (A) Erode, (B) Undermine, and (D) Circumvent all describe actions that would *harm* or bypass rights rather than protect them, which would be contrary to the regulatory purpose described in the sentence.

Answer: (C) [← Go Back to Q 45](#)

Q46.

Solution

The sentence states the report was “widely criticised” for “failing to address the most critical systemic issues,” despite its “impressive scope.” The missing word must describe a report that appears substantial but is actually superficial in execution. **Perfunctory** (D) means carried out with minimal effort or care, as a routine formality rather than a genuine attempt at thoroughness. Options (A) Comprehensive, (B) Judicious, and (C) Thorough are all positive qualities that would not attract the criticism described; they are antonyms of what the context requires.

Answer: (D) [← Go Back to Q 46](#)

Q47.

Solution

The sentence describes an analysis of legislative history that “revealed several precedents that would prove decisive,” implying the analysis was sharp, penetrating, and precise. **Incisive** (A) means intelligently analytical and clear-thinking, producing decisive results—exactly what the context requires. Options (B) Superficial, (C) Cursory, and (D) Negligent all describe inadequate, insufficient analysis that would be unlikely to reveal decisive precedents. They are all antonyms of what the context demands.

Answer: (A) [← Go Back to Q 47](#)

Q48.



Solution

The sentence describes a commitment to legal reform that “remained utterly _____” despite “repeated setbacks and sustained public criticism.” The context calls for a word meaning undiminished or unweakened—strong despite adversity. **Undimmed** (B) means not made less bright or intense; it perfectly captures a commitment that has not been weakened. Options (A) Diminished, (C) Extinguished, and (D) Weakened all indicate a *reduction* in commitment, which contradicts the sentence’s meaning.

Answer: (B) ← [Go Back to Q 48](#)

Q49.

Solution

The logical sequence is: **R** introduces the rule of law as a foundational principle of constitutional governance (topic sentence); **Q** elaborates by specifying what it means—no individual or institution stands above legal constraints; **T** provides historical depth, noting that constitutional struggles have always been about subordinating power to law; **S** identifies the consequence of absent legal constraint—abuse of power and erosion of rights; **P** concludes with “therefore,” arguing that accountability mechanisms (parliamentary oversight, judicial review) are essential. The sequence is **R–Q–T–S–P**, which is option (C).

Answer: (C) ← [Go Back to Q 49](#)

Q50.

Solution

The logical sequence is: **Q** defines sustainable development as reconciling growth with ecological preservation (topic sentence); **S** traces the concept’s origin to the 1987 Brundtland Commission, which coined the canonical definition; **P** provides evidence of urgency—the visible current consequences of unchecked development (rising sea levels, resource depletion); **R** identifies what the required transition demands—fundamental changes in technology, consumption, governance, and co-operation; **T** concludes with the consequence of failing to transform, warning that prosperity will rest on a degraded ecological foundation. The sequence is **Q–S–P–R–T**, which is option (D).

Answer: (D) ← [Go Back to Q 50](#)



Answer Key

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

