

Q.1 Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements:

All rings are kettles.

All dogs are bottles.

No rings are bottles.

Conclusions:

(I): Some kettles are not dogs.

(II): No rings are dogs.

- A. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
- B. Only conclusion (I) follows
- C. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- D. Only conclusion (II) follows

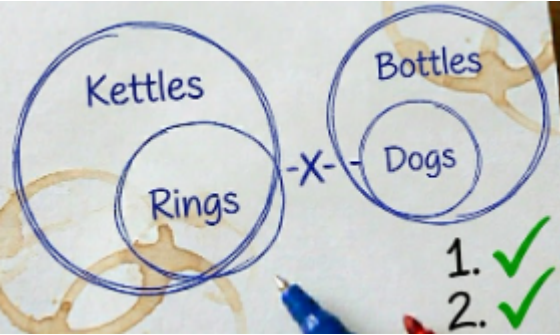
Answer: C

Sol: Given:

- All rings are kettles.
- All dogs are bottles.
- No rings are bottles.
- **Conclusion** (I): Some kettles are not dogs.
- **Conclusion** (II): No rings are dogs.

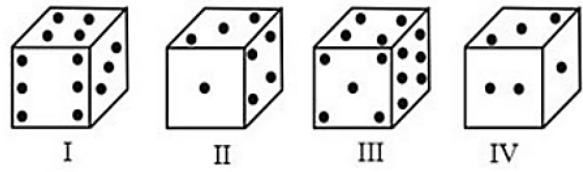
From the given information seating arrangement will be.

- Conclusion (I): All rings are kettles and no rings are bottles. Since all dogs are inside bottles, no rings can be dogs. The part of kettles that is "rings" can never be bottles, and consequently, can never be dogs. Therefore, "Some kettles are not dogs" is a definite conclusion.
- Conclusion (II): All dogs are bottles. Since no rings are bottles, it is impossible for any ring to be a dog. Therefore, "No rings are dogs" is a definite conclusion.



Both Conclusion (I) and Conclusion (II) follow.
Thus, the correct option is (Both I and II follow).

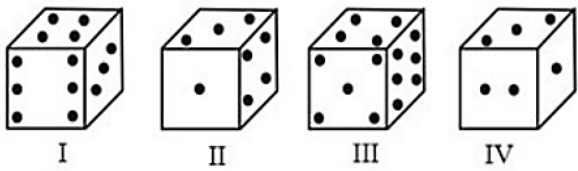
Q.2 From the given four positions of a single dice, find the number of dots at the face opposite to the face having 1 dot.



- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 3

Answer: C

Sol: Given:



From dice I and II:

3 → 4 → 6

3 → 4 → 1

So, **6** is at the face opposite to the face having **1** dot.

Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.3 Select the option that will correctly replace the question mark (?) in the series.
15, 17, 20, 25, 32, ?

- A. 40
- B. 41
- C. 43
- D. 45

Answer: C

Sol: 1. Information Given:

Series: 15, 17, 20, 25, 32

2. Formula Used:

Logic: Increasing differences (Prime numbers pattern)

3. Explanation:

Find differences:

17 – 15 = 2

20 – 17 = 3

25 – 20 = 5

32 – 25 = 7

Pattern = 2, 3, 5, 7 (prime numbers)

Next prime number = 11

So, next term:

32 + 11 = 43

Final Answer:

43

✔ **Final Correct Option:**

C

Q.4 In each of the following questions, a specific relationship is given between two words. Identify the word that shares a similar semantic relationship with the given pair. Choose the most appropriate option from the four choices given below.

Gravity : Planet :: Magnetism : ?

- A. Mass
- B. Electricity
- C. Metal
- D. North Pole

Answer: C

Sol: Given: Gravity : Planet :: Magnetism : ?
Gravity acts on a **planet**.
Similarly,
Magnetism : ?
Magnetism acts on a **metal**.
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.5 Which of the following pairs of signs, when their positions are interchanged, will correctly solve the given mathematical equation?
 $12 + 16 - 22 \div 2 \times 5 = 186$

A. $\div$ and $\times$
B. $\div$ and $+$
C. $+$ and $\times$
D. $+$ and $-$

Answer: C

Sol: 1. Information Given:
Expression: $12 + 16 - 22 \div 2 \times 5$
Required result: 186
2. Formula Used:
BODMAS Rule:
Brackets $\rightarrow$ Orders $\rightarrow$ Division $\rightarrow$ Multiplication $\rightarrow$ Addition $\rightarrow$ Subtraction

3. Explanation:
Check option C (interchange $+$ and $\times$):
New expression:
 $12 \times 16 - 22 \div 2 + 5$

Now solve step by step:
 $= 12 \times 16 - (22 \div 2) + 5$
 $= 192 - 11 + 5$
 $= 192 - 6$
 $= 186$ ✓
Hence, equation becomes correct.
Other options do not give 186.

Final Answer:
 $+$ and $\times$

✓ **Final Correct Option:**
C

Q.6 Which of the following pairs of signs, when their positions are interchanged, will correctly solve the given mathematical equation?
 $15 + 3 - 10 \div 2 \times 5 = 5$

A. $\div$ and $\times$
B. $\div$ and $+$
C. $+$ and $\times$
D. $+$ and $-$

Answer: B

Sol: Given: $15 + 3 - 10 \div 2 \times 5 = 5$
Using **BODMAS** rule.

Operation preference wise	Symbol
Brackets	$[], , ()$
Orders, of	$(power), \sqrt{(root)}, of$
Division	$\div$
Multiplication	$\times$
Addition	$+$
Subtraction	$-$

Now, we check each options.
Option (a): $\div$ and $\times$
New equation: $15 + 3 - 10 \times 2 \div 5 = 5$

2 is not divisible by 5.

Option (b): ÷ and +

New equation: $15 \div 3 - 10 + 2 \times 5 = 5$

$5 - 10 + 2 \times 5 = 5$

$5 - 10 + 10 = 5$

$15 - 10 = 5$

5 = 5

Option (c): + and ×

New equation: $15 \times 3 - 10 \div 2 + 5 = 5$

$15 \times 3 - 5 + 5 = 5$

$45 - 5 + 5 = 5$

$50 - 5 = 5$

$45 \neq 5$

Option (d): + and –

New equation: $15 - 3 + 10 \div 2 \times 5 = 5$

$15 - 3 + 5 \times 5 = 5$

$15 - 3 + 25 = 5$

$40 - 3 = 5$

$37 \neq 5$

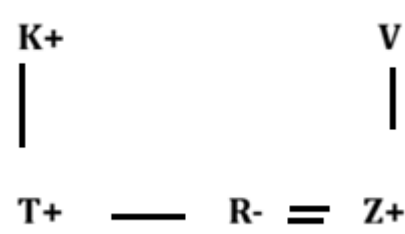
Thus, correct option is (b).

- Q.7** In a certain code language,
A + B means ‘A is the son of B’,
A - B means ‘A is the brother of B’,
A x B means ‘A is the wife of B’,
and A & B means ‘A is the father of B’.
How is K related to V if ‘K & T - R x Z + V’?
- A. Son
 - B. Father
 - C. Son's wife's brother
 - D. Son's wife's father

Answer: D

Sol: In a certain code language,
A + B means ‘A is the son of B’,
A - B means ‘A is the brother of B’,
A x B means ‘A is the wife of B’,
and A & B means ‘A is the father of B’.
How is K related to V if ‘K & T - R x Z + V’?

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / O	Female
+ / □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference Of Generation



K is V's Son's wife's father.

- Q.8** In a code language, PARENT is written as BDFGJK and CHILDREN is written as MOXQUFGJ, then how is REPRINT written in that code?
- A. FGBFXGD
 - B. BGBFXJK

- C. FGBUXJK
- D. FGBFXJK

Answer: D

Sol: Given: In a code language, PARENT is written as BDFGJK and CHILDREN is written as MOXQUFGJ.
Logic: Direct coding is given.
For, PARENT → BDFGJK
P → B, A → D, R → F, E → G, N → J, T → K
For, CHILDREN → MOXQUFGJ
C → M, H → O, I → X, L → Q, D → U, R → F, E → G, N → J
Similarly,
REPRINT → ?
R → F, E → G, P → B, R → F, I → X, N → J, T → K
So, REPRINT is written as **FGBFXJK**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.9 Select the option that will correctly replace the question mark (?) in the series.
5, 15, 30, 90, ?
A. 120
B. 105
C. 150
D. 180

Answer: D

Sol: Given: 5, 15, 30, 90, ?
Logic: Numbers are multiply by 3 and 2 place alternately.
 $5 \times 3 = 15$
 $15 \times 2 = 30$
 $30 \times 3 = 90$
 $90 \times 2 = 180$
So, the missing term is **180**.
Thus, correct option is (d).

Q.10 If '+' means '÷', '-' means 'x', 'x' means '-', '÷' means '+', then what will come in place of the question mark (?) in the following equation?
 $608 + 76 \times 6 - 37 \div 259 = ?$
A. 45
B. 33
C. 41
D. 39

Answer: A

Sol: 1. Information Given:
Operator changes:
+ → ÷
- → x
x → -
÷ → +
Expression: $608 + 76 \times 6 - 37 \div 259$
2. Formula Used:
BODMAS Rule:
Division → Multiplication → Addition → Subtraction

3. Explanation:
Step 1: Replace operators
 $608 + 76 \times 6 - 37 \div 259$
→ $608 \div 76 - 6 \times 37 + 259$

Step 2: Apply BODMAS
Division:
 $608 \div 76 = 8$
Multiplication:

$6 \times 37 = 222$
Now expression becomes:
 $8 - 222 + 259$

Step 3: Solve left to right
 $8 + 259 = 267$
 $267 - 222 = 45$

Final Answer:
45

✔ Correct Option: A

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- Q.11** IS69 is related to LO61 in a certain way. In the same way, WE43 is related to ZA35. To which of the following is GI91 related, following the same logic?
- A. JE83
 - B. KD84
 - C. KF82
 - D. NF82

Answer: A

Sol: 1. Information Given:
IS → LO
WE → ZA
Numbers: decreasing
2. Formula Used:
First letter: +3
Second letter: −4 (cyclic)
Number: −8

3. **Explanation:**
Step 1: Analyze letters

IS → LO
I → L = +3
S → O = −4

WE → ZA
W → Z = +3
E → A = −4

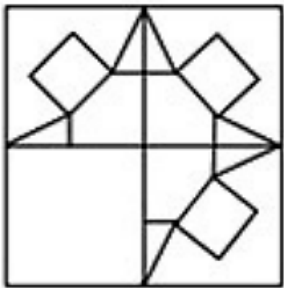
Step 2: Apply to GI
G → J (+3)
I → E (−4)
So, letters = JE

Step 3: Numbers
 $91 - 8 = 83$

Final Answer:
JE83

✔ Correct Option: A

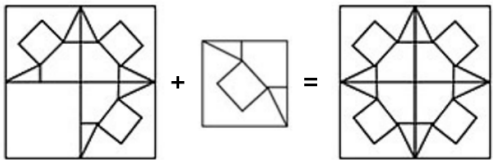
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- Q.12** Which answer figure will complete the pattern in the question figure?



- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: B

Sol: The missing figure that will complete the figure is.



Given figure + **Option (b)** = Complete figure
Thus, correct option is (b).

Q.13 Four letter clusters are given out of which the three letter clusters bear a certain common relationship. Choose the option in which the letter clusters are differently related.

- A. BCDF
- B. GHIK
- C. LMNP
- D. RSTU

Answer: D

Sol:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: 1st letter + 1 = 2nd letter, 2nd letter + 1 = 3rd letter, 3rd letter + 2 = 4th letter
Now, we check each options.
Option (a): BCDF
B + 1 = C, C + 1 = D, D + 2 = F
Option (b): GHIK
G + 1 = H, H + 1 = I, I + 2 = K
Option (c): LMNP
L + 1 = M, M + 1 = N, N + 2 = P
Option (d): RSTU
R + 1 = S, S + 1 = T, T + 2 $\neq$ U
Thus, correct option is (d).

- Q.14** If 13 January 2023 is a Monday, then what day will 14 December 2023 be?
- A. Saturday
 - B. Sunday
 - C. Monday
 - D. Tuesday

Answer: B

Sol: Given: If 13 January 2023 is a Monday.
Solution:
We need the day on 14 December 2023
Count total days between dates:
From 13 Jan to 14 Dec 2023.
Days remaining in Jan = 18
Then months:
Feb = 28
Mar = 31
Apr = 30
May = 31
Jun = 30
Jul = 31
Aug = 31
Sep = 30
Oct = 31
Nov = 30
Dec (up to 14) = 14
Total = 18 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 31 + 30 + 31 + 30 + 14 = 335 days
 $335 \div 7 = \text{remainder } 6$
So, move 6 days ahead from Monday:
Tuesday (1), Wednesday (2), Thursday (3), Friday (4), Saturday (5), Sunday (6)
So, **Sunday** will be 14 December 2023.
Thus, correct option is (b).

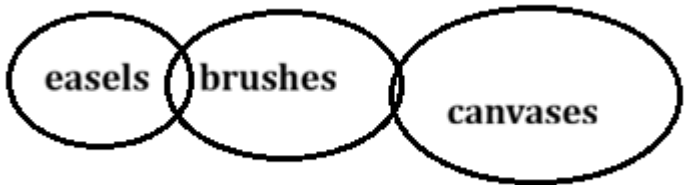
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- Q.15** Read the given statements and conclusions carefully. Assuming that the information given in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the given conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.
- Statements:**
Some easels are brushes.
Some canvases are brushes.
- Conclusions:**
(I): Some brushes are canvases.
(II): All easels are canvases.
- A. Only conclusion (II) follows
 - B. Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
 - C. Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
 - D. Only conclusion (I) follows

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

- Some easels are brushes.
- Some canvases are brushes.

From the given information seating arrangement will be.



- **Conclusion** (I): Some brushes are canvases.- True - some part of both are common.
- **Conclusion** (II): All easels are canvases. - False - all the area of easels are not inside of canvases.

Only Conclusion (I) follows.
Thus, the correct option is (D).

Q.16 There is a certain relationship between two given numbers on one side of :: and one number is given on another side of :: while another number is to be found from the given alternatives, having the same relation with the number as the number of the given pair.
Choose the correct alternative.
26 : 169 : 32 : ?

- A. 186
- B. 208
- C. 256
- D. 308

Answer: C

Sol: Information Given:

26 : 169 :: 32 : ?

Logic:
Pattern: (Number ÷ 2)²

Explanation:
Logic: Apply same operation
26 ÷ 2 = 13 → 13² = 169 ✓
32 ÷ 2 = 16 → 16² = 256
Closest option = 256

Final Answer:
256

Final Correct Option:
C

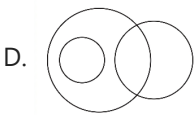
Q.17 Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes:
Fathers, Males, Human Being

- A.

A Venn diagram showing two concentric circles (the inner one is smaller) and a separate circle to the right of the concentric circles.
- B.

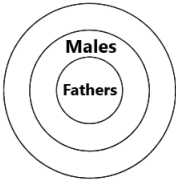
A Venn diagram showing three concentric circles, where the innermost circle is the smallest, the middle circle is medium-sized, and the outermost circle is the largest.
- C.

A Venn diagram showing a large circle containing two smaller circles side-by-side.



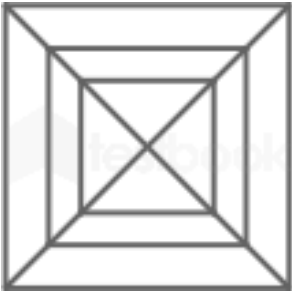
Answer: B

Sol: Given: Fathers, Males, Human Being



All **fathers** are **males** and all males are **human beings**.
Thus, correct option is (b).

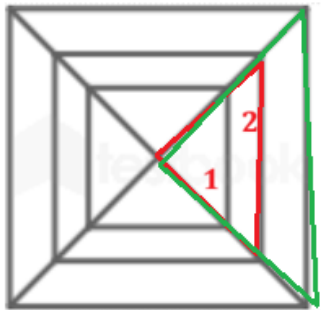
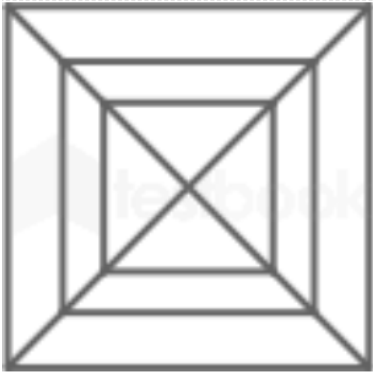
Q.18 Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



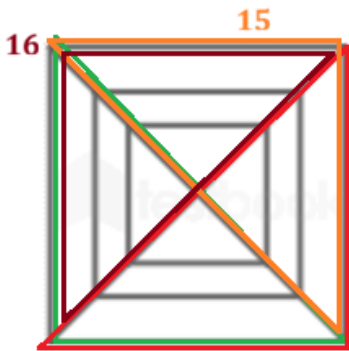
- A. 26
- B. 30
- C. 28
- D. 24

Answer: D

Sol: Given-

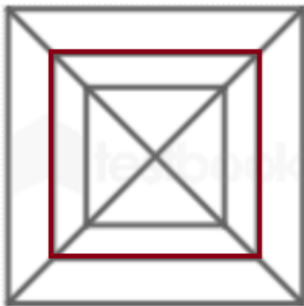


$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$



13

14



four more
triangles =
 $16 + 4 = 20$



four more
triangles
 $20 + 4 = 24$

Q.19 In certain code PEASANT is written as Q21T10U and RIDE is written as S3E2, How will be SUBJECT written in that code?

- A. T5CK5DU
- B. T21CK2DU
- C. T5CK2DU
- D. T5CK24U

Answer: C

Sol: Given: In certain code PEASANT is written as Q21T1OU and RIDE is written as S3E2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

Logic: Consonants + 1 and vowels are coded as position of vowel. (A = 1, E = 2, I = 3, O = 4, U = 5)

For, PEASANT = Q21T1OU

P + 1 = Q, E = 2, A = 1, S + 1 = T, A = 1, N + 1 = O, T + 1 = U

For, RIDE = S3E2

R + 1 = S, I = 3, D + 1 = E, E = 2

Similarly,

SUBJECT = ?

S + 1 = T, U = 5, B + 1 = C, J + 1 = K, E = 2, C + 1 = D, T + 1 = U

So, SUBJECT is written as **T5CK2DU**.

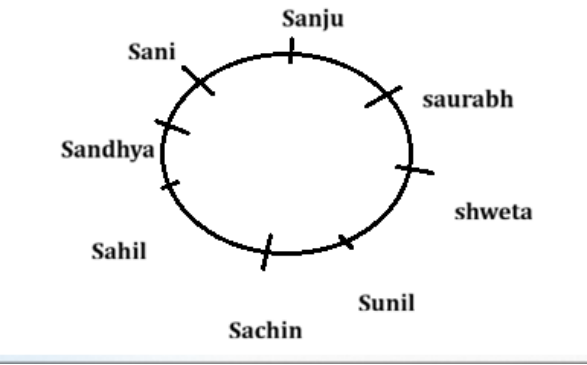
Thus, correct option is (c).

Q.20 Sachin, Sahil, Sandhya, Sani, Sanju, Saurabh, Shweta and Sunil are sitting around a round table in the same order for lunch at equal distance. Their positions are clockwise. If Sanju sits facing South, then what will be the position of Sahil?

- A. North - East
- B. North - West
- C. South - East
- D. South West

Answer: D

Sol: Sachin, Sahil, Sandhya, Sani, Sanju, Saurabh, Shweta and Sunil are sitting around a round table in the same order for lunch at equal distance. Their positions are clockwise.
If Sanju sits facing South,



Sahil's position = south-west direction.

Q.21 What is the average height of troposphere?

- A. 20 km
- B. 13 km
- C. 24 km
- D. 8 km

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) 13 km.

- The **troposphere** is the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere, where most of the planet's weather occurs.
- The average height of the troposphere is about 13 kilometers (8 miles) above sea level, though this can vary from about 8 kilometers at the poles to around 18 kilometers at the equator.

Information Booster:

Layers of Earth's Atmosphere:

Troposphere:

- Height: Extends up to 8-18 km.
- Characteristics: Weather phenomena occur here; temperature decreases with altitude.

Stratosphere:

- Height: 18 to 50 km.
- Characteristics: Contains the ozone layer; temperature increases with altitude.

Mesosphere:

- Height: 50 to 85 km.
- Characteristics: Meteors burn up here; temperature decreases with altitude.

Thermosphere:

- Height: 85 to 600 km.
- Characteristics: Temperature increases with altitude; contains the ionosphere.

Exosphere:

- Height: 600 km and above.
 - Characteristics: Thin outermost layer; merges with space.
-

Q.22 The architecture of ‘Panch Mahal’ built by Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri is primarily influenced by which style?

- A. Gothic Architecture
- B. Buddhist Vihara/Temple Style
- C. European Renaissance Style
- D. Dravidian Architecture

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Buddhist Vihara/Temple Style

Explanation:

- Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Emperor Akbar and is a five-storeyed palace structure.
- Its design is mainly inspired by the style of Buddhist viharas and temples, especially in its tiered structure.
- The open pavilion-like architecture with numerous pillars reflects Buddhist architectural influence.

Information Booster:

- Panch Mahal is also known as the “Badgir” or wind tower due to its airy structure.
- It was mainly used by royal women for relaxation and enjoying cool breeze.
- Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar as his capital in the 16th century.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Gothic Architecture – Mainly associated with medieval Europe.
 - (b) Buddhist Vihara/Temple Style – Correct answer for Panch Mahal’s inspiration.
 - (c) European Renaissance Style – Developed in Europe, not related to Panch Mahal.
 - (d) Dravidian Architecture – Found mainly in South Indian temples.
-

Q.23 Which king of the Mauryan dynasty succeeded Chandragupta Maurya?

- A. Brihadratha
- B. Samprati
- C. Ashoka
- D. Bindusara

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(d) Bindusara**

Explanation:

Succession of Chandragupta Maurya:

- Bindusara, the son of Chandragupta Maurya, succeeded him as the second ruler of the Mauryan Empire.
- Bindusara ruled from c. 297 BCE to c. 273 BCE and was instrumental in consolidating the vast empire inherited from his father.

Achievements of Bindusara:

- Expanded the empire to include parts of southern India, earning him the title "Amitraghata" (Slayer of Enemies).
- Maintained political stability and strengthened administrative systems established by Chandragupta.

Information Booster:

Mauryan Dynasty Timeline:

- Chandragupta Maurya: Founder of the dynasty.
- Bindusara: Expanded the empire and maintained stability.
- Ashoka: The most famous Mauryan ruler, known for his Dhamma policy.
- Later Mauryans: The dynasty gradually declined after Ashoka's death.

Additional Knowledge:

Brihadratha:

- The last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty, who reigned much later and was overthrown by Pushyamitra Shunga.

Samprati:

- A later Mauryan king, believed to be the grandson of Ashoka, known for promoting Jainism.

Ashoka:

- The son of Bindusara and the third ruler of the Mauryan Empire, renowned for his embrace of Buddhism and efforts to spread it across Asia.

Q.24 'Rathwa Ni Gher' is a tribal dance of the Rathwa tribal community of _____.

- A. Kerala
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Tripura

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) **Gujarat**

Explanation:

- **Rathwa Ni Gher** is a vibrant folk dance performed by the **Rathwa** tribal community, who primarily reside in the **Chhota Udepur** and Panchmahal districts of **Gujarat**.
- The dance is traditionally performed during the **Holi (Phag)** festival, which the Rathwas celebrate as a time of rejuvenation and social gathering.
- Men and women participate in the dance wearing colorful traditional attire, often accompanied by the rhythmic sounds of the **Dhol** (drum) and **Shehnai**.
- The performance is characterized by high energy, circular formations, and the use of wooden sticks or traditional instruments.
- It is a significant expression of the community's cultural identity and their deep connection to nature and seasonal cycles.

Information Booster:

- The Rathwa community is known for its unique **Pithora paintings**, which are ritualistic wall murals dedicated to their local deities.
- During the dance, performers often paint their bodies with clay and wear elaborate headgears decorated with peacock feathers and mirrors.
- The dance was featured in the Republic Day parade in New Delhi, bringing national recognition to this tribal art form.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Kerala (Option a):** Known for classical dances like Kathakali and Mohiniyattam, and tribal dances like **Elelakkaradi** and **Paniyar Kali**.
- **Himachal Pradesh (Option b):** Famous for the **Nati** dance and tribal dances of the Gaddi and Gujjar communities.
- **Tripura (Option d):** Best known for the **Hojagiri** dance performed by the Reang (Bru) community during the Hojagiri festival.

Q.25 Why was the Konark Sun Temple historically referred to as the "Black Pagoda" by European sailors?

- A. The temple was dedicated to a dark aspect of the Sun God.
- B. It was built on a site of dark volcanic rock.
- C. Due to the black marble used in the sanctum.
- D. Because of its dark facade and its use as a navigation landmark.

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d) Because of its dark facade and its use as a navigation landmark.

Explanation:

- European sailors used the temple for navigation of their ships along the coast.
- They called it the "Black Pagoda" due to its dark facade.
- In contrast, the Jagannath Temple in Puri was often referred to as the "White Pagoda".
- It was even believed by some that the temple possessed magnetic powers that could draw ships toward the shore.

Information Booster:

- The temple is oriented towards the east so that the first rays of the sunrise strike the main entrance.
- It was constructed using three types of stone: Laterite, Khondalite, and Chlorite.
- **Additional Knowledge:**
- Navigation (Option d): The height of the temple (estimated at 227 feet) made it visible from a great distance at sea.
- Iron Strips: The ruins show that iron strips were used to hold the massive stone structure together.

Q.26 Cuscuta and ticks are examples of:

- A. Saprophytes
- B. Parasites
- C. Autotrophs
- D. Symbionts

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is (b) Parasites

Explanation:

- Cuscuta (dodder) is a parasitic plant that derives nutrition from other plants.
- Ticks are parasitic animals that suck blood from the body of host animals.
- Both depend on living hosts for food and survival, so they are called parasites.

Information Booster:

- Parasites obtain food from living organisms called hosts.
- Cuscuta lacks chlorophyll and cannot prepare its own food.
- Ticks are ectoparasites because they live on the outer surface of the host.
- Parasitism is a harmful biological interaction for the host.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Saprophytes – Organisms that feed on dead and decaying matter, like fungi.
- (b) Parasites – Organisms like Cuscuta and ticks that depend on living hosts.
- (c) Autotrophs – Organisms like green plants that make their own food.
- (d) Symbionts – Organisms living together for mutual benefit, like lichen.

Q.27 Where is Humayun's Tomb located?

- A. In Kabul
- B. In Agra
- C. In Fatehpur Sikri
- D. In Delhi

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) **Delhi**

Explanation:

The tomb of **Humayun**, the second Mughal Emperor, is located in **Delhi**, India. Humayun's Tomb is a significant example of Mughal architecture and is considered a precursor to the Taj Mahal. It was commissioned by his widow, **Empress Bega Begum**, and was completed in **1572**.

The tomb is situated in the **Nizamuddin area** of Delhi and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The architectural style combines elements from Persian, Mughal, and Indian traditions, marking a major shift in Mughal tomb design.

Information Booster:

- Humayun's Tomb is the **first garden tomb** on the Indian subcontinent, featuring a **charbagh** (four-part garden layout).
- The tomb was built with the use of **red sandstone**, which was later adopted for many other Mughal structures.
- The architectural design influenced the construction of the **Taj Mahal** and other Mughal mausoleums.

Additional Information:

- **Kabul** : **Kabul** is the capital of Afghanistan, and while Humayun was born there.
- **Agra** : **Agra** is home to the **Taj Mahal**, built by Emperor Shah Jahan.
- **Fatehpur Sikri** : **Fatehpur Sikri** was the capital of the Mughal Empire under Emperor Akbar.

Q.28 Which element is most abundant in the Earth's crust?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Silica
- C. Iron
- D. Aluminium

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is option (a) Oxygen

Explanation

Oxygen is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust, making up about **46.6%** of its composition by weight. Oxygen combines with other elements, forming various compounds such as silicates, which are the most common minerals found in the Earth's crust.

Silica is not an element, but a compound made of silicon and oxygen, and while it is abundant in the crust, oxygen as an element is more abundant.

Information Booster

- **Oxygen** accounts for **46.6%** of the Earth's crust.
- **Silica** is a compound made of silicon and oxygen but is not an element itself.
- **Iron:** Iron is abundant in the Earth's core, but not in the crust, where it makes up about **5.0%**.
- **Aluminium:** Aluminium is the third most abundant element in the Earth's crust, after oxygen and silicon, making up about **8.1%** of the Earth's crust by weight.

Additional Knowledge

- **Oxygen:** In the form of oxides and silicates, oxygen is the dominant element, found in minerals like quartz and feldspar.
- **Silica:** Silica, which is composed of silicon and oxygen, is found in many minerals but is not an individual element.
- **Iron:** Iron is a significant element in the Earth's core, but not as abundant in the crust.
- **Aluminium:** Aluminium is the most abundant metal in the Earth's crust, but oxygen and silicon are more abundant elements.

Q.29 Amarbel (*Cuscuta*) is a

- A. Autotroph
- B. Parasite
- C. Saprophyte
- D. Decomposer

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Parasite**

Amarbel (*Cuscuta*) is a parasitic plant that lacks chlorophyll and cannot perform photosynthesis. It attaches itself to a host plant using specialized structures called haustoria to derive nutrients and water directly from the host.

Key Features of *Cuscuta* (Amarbel):

- **Parasitic Nature:**
 - Relies entirely on the host for survival.
 - Weakens the host by depriving it of essential nutrients.
- **Lack of Chlorophyll:**
 - Does not produce its own food (non-autotrophic).
- **Appearance:**
 - Thin, yellow or orange thread-like structures that wrap around host plants.

Additional Information:

- **Autotroph:** Organisms that make their own food via photosynthesis (e.g., green plants).
- **Saprophyte:** Organisms that feed on dead organic matter (e.g., fungi).
- **Decomposer:** Breaks down dead organisms and recycles nutrients into the ecosystem (e.g., bacteria, fungi).

Q.30 In which year the famous novel Anandmath of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was published?

- A. 1880
- B. 1881
- C. 1882
- D. 1883

Answer: C

Sol: The famous novel Anandmath written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Bengali language was first published in 1882. This novel is considered one of the most important works in Bengali literature and is associated with the development of Indian nationalism. It is inspired by and set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century. It is renowned for introducing the concept of Bande Mataram, which later became the national song of India.

Information Booster:

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Anandmath was published in 1882. This historical novel is set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion (1770s) and is based on the idea of a fight for independence from the British colonial powers. It holds significant national importance due to its association with the patriotic slogan Bande Mataram (Hail to the Motherland). The novel is both a political and a cultural statement, celebrating India’s heritage and the idea of resistance against colonial rule.

Q.31 The tribal dance, Kunbi, is predominantly performed in the Indian state of _____.

- A. Odisha
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Sikkim
- D. Goa

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is: **(D) Goa**

Explanation:

The **Kunbi** dance is predominantly performed by the **Kunbi tribe** in the Indian state of **Goa**. This traditional folk dance is a significant part of the cultural heritage of Goa and is performed during **harvest festivals** and other local celebrations.

The dance involves rhythmic movements and is accompanied by traditional music, symbolizing the joy and spirit of the community.

Information Booster:

- The dancers wear traditional costumes, often made from simple fabrics, and use **props** such as **handkerchiefs** or **sticks** while performing.
- The dance is performed to celebrate the **harvest season** and to express gratitude for the bountiful crops.
- **Goa** is known for its rich cultural diversity, and the Kunbi dance is one of the many tribal dance forms that add to the state's vibrant heritage.
- The Kunbi dance is often performed during the **Shigmo festival** in Goa, which marks the onset of the spring season and the harvest period.

Additional Information:

- **Odisha:** Odisha is known for dances like **Sambalpuri** and **Odissi**.
- **Uttarakhand:** Uttarakhand has dances like **Chholiya** and **Garhwali** folk dances.
- **Sikkim:** Sikkim is known for dances such as the **Mask Dance** and **Cham**.

Q.32 According to the classification of musical instruments, what type of instruments are membranophones?

- A. String instruments
- B. Wind instruments
- C. Instruments with vibrating stretched membranes
- D. Instruments made of solid metal

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) Instruments with vibrating stretched membranes

Explanation:

- Membranophones are musical instruments in which sound is produced by the vibration of a stretched membrane.
- Examples include tabla, mridangam, dhol, and drums.
- These instruments are generally played by striking the membrane with hands or sticks.

Information Booster:

- Membranophones belong to the percussion family of instruments.
- The membrane is usually made of leather, animal skin, or synthetic material.
- Indian classical music widely uses membranophones like tabla and pakhawaj.
- The Hornbostel-Sachs system classifies instruments into different categories.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) String instruments – Chordophones like sitar and violin.
- (b) Wind instruments – Aerophones like flute and shehnai.
- (c) Vibrating stretched membranes – Membranophones like tabla and dhol.
- (d) Solid metal instruments – Idiophones like cymbals and manjira.

Q.33 The SARFAESI Act, 2002 is related to which of the following?

- A. Agricultural land reforms
- B. Recovery of bad loans by banks and financial institutions
- C. Regulation of stock markets
- D. Protection of consumer rights

Answer: B

Sol:

The correct answer is **(b) Recovery of bad loans by banks and financial institutions**

Explanation:

- The **SARFAESI Act** (Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act), 2002, is a powerful Indian law that allows banks and other financial institutions to recover their **Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)** or bad loans.
- The primary feature of this act is that it enables banks to seize and auction **residential or commercial properties** (collateral) when a borrower fails to repay their loan, without the need for prior intervention by a court or tribunal.
- It provides a legal framework for three main activities: **Securitization, Asset Reconstruction, and Enforcement of Security Interest.**
- The Act aims to improve the liquidity of banks and reduce the burden of bad debts, ensuring a healthier financial system.
- Before the bank can take action, it must issue a **60-day notice** to the borrower to discharge the liabilities in full.

Information Booster:

- **Exclusions:** The Act does **not** apply to agricultural land, loans below 1 lakh rupees, or cases where the remaining debt is less than 20% of the original principal and interest.
- **Appellate Authority:** Borrowers can appeal against the bank's action in the **Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)** and subsequently in the **Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal (DRAT).**
- **Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs):** The Act facilitates the setting up of ARCs, which buy NPAs from banks to manage and recover them.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Agricultural land reforms (Option a):** These are governed by various state-specific legislations and constitutional provisions aimed at redistributing land and protecting tenant rights; SARFAESI explicitly stays away from this sector.
- **Regulation of stock markets (Option c):** This is the primary responsibility of the **Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)**, established under the SEBI Act, 1992.
- **Protection of consumer rights (Option d):** This falls under the **Consumer Protection Act, 2019** (which replaced the 1986 version), aimed at protecting consumers from unfair trade practices and providing a grievance redressal mechanism.

Q.34 In which year was the nationalisation of banks done by the Government of India?

- A. 1969
- B. 1967
- C. 1968
- D. 1970

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is: **(A) 1969**
In **1969**, the Government of India **nationalized 14 major commercial banks**. This was a significant move to ensure that banking services were available to a larger section of the population and to promote economic growth, especially in rural areas.

Additional Information:

- In **1969, 14 major commercial banks** with a collective share of more than 70% of the total banking business in the country were nationalized.
- The **nationalization of banks** in **1969** was part of the broader objectives outlined in the **Fourth Five-Year Plan** (1969-1974).
- Later, in **1980**, the government nationalized 6 more banks, further extending its control over the banking sector.

Q.35 Who is the author of the ancient Indian music treatise ‘Brihaddeshi’?

- A. Bharata Muni
- B. Matanga Muni
- C. Sharangadeva
- D. Narada

Answer: B

Sol:
The correct answer is **(b) Matanga Muni**
Explanation:

- The ‘**Brihaddeshi**’ is a classic Sanskrit text on Indian classical music, attributed to **Matanga Muni**.
- It is a landmark work that bridges the gap between the ancient *Gandharva* music and the later *Prabandha* music.
- The treatise is most significant for being the first to explicitly define and use the term "**Raga**" in the context of Indian music.
- It focuses on *Deshi* music—the music played and sung for the pleasure of people—distinguishing it from the formal *Margi* style.
- Matanga Muni also introduced improvements to the **Veena**, specifically the *Kinnari Veena*, by adding frets.

Information Booster:

- The text provides detailed information on **Shrutis** (microtones), **Swaras** (notes), and **Gramas** (ancient scales).
- It remains a primary source for understanding the evolution of the **Raga system**, which is the foundation of both Hindustani and Carnatic music today.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Bharata Muni** (Option a): The legendary author of the *Natya Shastra* , the oldest and most fundamental treatise on the performing arts, including music, dance, and drama.
- **Sharangadeva** (Option c): A 13th-century musicologist who wrote the *Sangita Ratnakara* , often considered the most important text after the *Natya Shastra* and *Brihaddeshi*.
- **Narada** (Option d): Attributed with the authorship of the *Naradiya Shiksha* , a text that focuses specifically on the musical notes used in Vedic chanting.

Q.36 According to DPIIT data (April 2026), which country emerged as the top source of FDI inflows into India during April–December FY26?

- A. United States
- B. Mauritius
- C. Singapore
- D. Japan

Answer: C

Sol: Answer: (c) Singapore
Solution:

- In April 2026, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade reported FDI trends for FY26.
- Singapore emerged as the **top source of FDI inflows** into India.
- It contributed **USD 17.6 billion**, accounting for **37% of total FDI inflows**.
- Total FDI equity inflows during April–December FY26 stood at **USD 47.87 billion**.

Information Booster:

- United States and Mauritius were the next major contributors.
- Other key investors include **Japan and UAE**.
- Maharashtra received the highest FDI inflow (**USD 15.38 billion**).
- Karnataka ranked second in FDI inflows.

Additional Knowledge:

- FDI helps in **economic growth, employment, and technology transfer**.
- Singapore is a major investor due to **favourable tax treaties and financial hubs**.
- DPIIT monitors and promotes **industrial and investment activities in India**.

Q.37 What major transformation is associated with the Chalcolithic Age?

- A. Transition from nomadic life to settled life
- B. Shift from hunting to farming
- C. Development from stone tools to metal usage
- D. Change from wooden tools to stone tools

Answer: C

Sol:

The Correct Answer: (c) Development from stone tools to metal usage
The Chalcolithic Age, also known as the Copper-Stone Age, is marked by the use of both stone and copper tools. This period signifies an important technological advancement, during which humans began to use metals, especially copper, along with traditional stone implements. This was a significant step towards the later Bronze Age, when alloyed metals were used more extensively.

Information Booster:

- "Chalco" means copper, and "lithic" means stone.
- This age represents the gradual adoption of metallurgy.
- Settlements became more organized, and early forms of trade and agriculture were also present.

Q.38 What is the temperature at which a liquid changes into a gas at atmospheric pressure known as?

- A. Freezing point
- B. Condensation point
- C. Boiling point
- D. Sublimation point

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Boiling point**

Explanation:

- The boiling point is the temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid equals the external pressure (atmospheric pressure) surrounding the liquid.
- At this temperature, the liquid starts changing into its gaseous state rapidly throughout the volume of the liquid (a bulk phenomenon).
- For water, the boiling point is 100°C (at sea level/1 atm).
- Boiling involves the formation of bubbles within the liquid that rise to the surface and release gas.

Information Booster:

- **Pressure Effect:** Boiling point decreases with altitude. On high mountains, water boils at less than 100°C because atmospheric pressure is lower.
- **Pressure Cooker:** It works by increasing the internal pressure, which raises the boiling point of water, allowing food to cook faster at higher temperatures.
- **Latent Heat:** The heat required to change a liquid into gas at its boiling point without increasing the temperature is called 'Latent Heat of Vaporization'.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Freezing point (Option A):** The temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid (0°C for water).
- **Condensation point (Option B):** The temperature at which a gas turns into a liquid (numerically equal to the boiling point).
- **Sublimation point (Option D):** The temperature at which a solid directly changes into a gas (e.g., dry ice, camphor).

Q.39 Who is the author of the novel ‘Ladies Tailor’?

- A. Yashpal
- B. Bimal Mitra
- C. Priyadarshi Prakash
- D. Shrilal Shukla

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) Priyadarshi Prakash

Explanation:

- ‘Ladies Tailor’ is a well-known Hindi novel written by Priyadarshi Prakash.
- The novel presents social realities and human struggles in a simple and engaging manner.
- It gained popularity for its relatable characters and realistic storytelling.

Information Booster:

- Priyadarshi Prakash is known for his contribution to Hindi literature.
- ‘Ladies Tailor’ reflects middle-class life and social challenges.
- The novel became widely recognized among readers of modern Hindi fiction.
- It is often discussed in literature-related competitive exam questions.

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Yashpal – Famous for ‘Jhutha Sach’.
- (b) Bimal Mitra – Author of ‘Sahib Bibi Aur Ghulam’.
- (c) Priyadarshi Prakash – Author of ‘Ladies Tailor’.
- (d) Shrilal Shukla – Author of ‘Raag Darbari’.

Q.40 How often is the Purna Kumbh Mela held at a given site?

- A. 6 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 144 years
- D. 100 years

Answer: B

Sol: Ans. (b) 12 years

Explanation:

The **Purna Kumbh Mela** is celebrated **every 12 years** at one of the four sacred sites: **Prayagraj (Allahabad)**, **Haridwar**, **Ujjain**, and **Nashik**. It is one of the largest and most significant Hindu religious gatherings in India. Devotees believe that taking a dip in the holy rivers at these sites cleanses them of sins and helps them attain spiritual liberation.

- The rotation of the Purna Kumbh Mela among the four sites is based on specific astrological alignments of the sun, moon, and Jupiter.
- Prayagraj is considered the holiest among the four locations, as it is the confluence (Triveni Sangam) of the Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati rivers.

Q.41 A 628 m long train crosses a man walking at a speed of 10.1 km/h in the opposite direction in 12 seconds. What is the speed (in km/h) of the train?

- A. 180.2
- B. 180.6
- C. 179.3
- D. 178.3

Answer: D

Sol: Given

- Length of train = 628 m
- Speed of man = 10.1 km/h
- Time taken = 12 seconds

Formula Used

Relative Speed = $\frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Time}}$

Speed in km/h = Speed in m/s $\times \frac{18}{5}$

Solution

Let the speed of the train be x km/h.

Relative speed = (x + 10.1) km/h

Distance covered = 628 m

Time = 12 s

Relative speed in m/s = $\frac{628}{12} = \frac{157}{3}$ m/s

Convert relative speed to km/h = $\frac{157}{3} \times \frac{18}{5} = \frac{942}{5} = 188.4$ km/h

x + 10.1 = 188.4

x = 188.4 - 10.1 = 178.3 km/h

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.42 The value of $36 - 10 \times [3 + 8 \times \{ 18 - 6 (6 - 5) \times 3 \} \div 36]$ is:

- A. 14

- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 6

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

$36 - 10 \times [3 + 8 \times \{ 18 - 6 (6 - 5) \times 3 \} \div 36]$

Solution:

$=> 36 - 10 \times [3 + 8 \times \{ 18 - 6 \times (1) \times 3 \} \div 36]$

$=> 36 - 10 \times [3 + 8 \times \{ 18 - 18 \} \div 36]$

$=> 36 - 10 \times [3 + 8 \times 0 \div 36]$

$=> 36 - 10 \times [3 + 0]$

$=> 36 - 10 \times 3$

$=> 36 - 30$

$=> 6$

Q.43 The ratio of savings of two individuals is 6:5. If one increases his savings by 15% and the other by 10%, find their new savings ratio.

- A. 69:55
- B. 138:115
- C. 23:19
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Initial ratio of savings = 6:5

Increase for the first individual = 15%

Increase for the second individual = 10%

Formula Used:

$$\text{New Value} = \text{Old Value} \times \left(1 + \frac{\% \text{Increase}}{100} \right)$$

Solution:

Let the initial savings of the two individuals be 600x and 500x respectively (to simplify percentage calculations).

Calculate the new savings for the first individual after a 15% increase:

$600x \times 1.15 = 690x$

Calculate the new savings for the second individual after a 10% increase:

$500x \times 1.10 = 550x$

Determine the new ratio:

$= 690x : 550x$

$= 69 : 55$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.44 A shopkeeper marks an article at 40% above its cost price. He then sells it by offering a 20% discount on the marked price. Find his profit or loss percentage.

- A. 10% loss
- B. 12% profit
- C. 15% profit
- D. 8% loss

Answer: B

Sol: Given

Markup Percentage = 40%

Discount Percentage = 20%

Formula Used

$$\text{Marked Price} = \text{Cost Price} \times \frac{100 + \text{Markup}\%}{100}$$

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Marked Price} \times \frac{100 - \text{Discount}\%}{100}$$

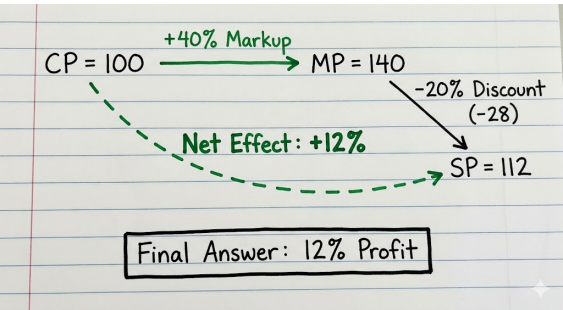
$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

Solution

Let Cost Price (CP) = 100

Marked Price (MP) = $100 + 40\% \text{ of } 100 = 140$
 Selling Price (SP) = $140 - 20\% \text{ of } 140$
 $SP = 140 \times 0.80 = 112$
 Profit = $SP - CP = 112 - 100 = 12$
 Profit Percentage = $\frac{12}{100} \times 100 = 12\%$

Exam Hall Method:



Q.45 A square pyramid has a base side of 12 cm and a slant height of 10 cm. Find its lateral surface area.

- A. 240 cm²
- B. 120 cm²
- C. 480 cm²
- D. 360 cm²

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Side (*a*) = 12, Slant Height (*l*) = 10.

Formula Used:

$$LSA = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Perimeter} \times \text{Slant Height}$$

Alternatively, 4 triangular faces.

Solution:

$$\text{Perimeter} = 4 \times 12 = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$LSA = \frac{1}{2} \times 48 \times 10$$

$$LSA = 24 \times 10 = 240 \text{ cm}^2$$

Exam-Hall Method:

Area of one face = $0.5 \times 12 \times 10 = 60$.

Total 4 faces = 240.

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.46 Arun bought some pencils at the rate of ₹180 a dozen. He sold them for ₹18 each. His profit percentage is ____%.

- A. 20
- B. 18
- C. 22
- D. 24

Answer: A

Sol: Given

Cost price of 1 dozen (12) pencils = ₹180

Selling price of 1 pencil = ₹18

Formula Used

Cost price of 1 item = Total Cost / Quantity

Profit = Selling Price - Cost Price

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\textit{Profit}}{\textit{CostPrice}} \times 100$$

Solution

$$\text{Cost price of 1 pencil} = \frac{180}{12} = 15$$

Selling price of 1 pencil = 18

$$\text{Profit} = 18 - 15 = 3$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{3}{15} \times 100$$

Profit % = $\frac{1}{5} \times 100 = 20\%$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

- Q.47** Pipe A can fill a tank in 10 hours, pipe B in 20 hours, and pipe C in 60 hours. If all the pipes are opened together, in how many hours will the tank be filled?
- A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours
 B. $7\frac{1}{3}$ hours
 C. 6 hours
 D. 3 hours

Answer: C

Sol: Given

Time taken by Pipe A = 10 hours

Time taken by Pipe B = 20 hours

Time taken by Pipe C = 60 hours

Formula Used

Combined efficiency = $\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{B} + \frac{1}{C}$

Solution

Work done by Pipe A in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{10}$

Work done by Pipe B in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{20}$

Work done by Pipe C in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{60}$

Work done by all pipes together in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{60}$

Taking LCM of 10, 20, and 60 which is 60:

Combined work = $\frac{6 + 3 + 1}{60}$

Combined work = $\frac{10}{60} = \frac{1}{6}$

Time taken to fill the tank = 6 hours

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

- Q.48** A shopkeeper borrowed ₹ 50,000 for 2 years from two different banks and with different simple interest rates. The difference between the simple interests of the two banks is ₹250. Find the difference between the rate percentages?
- A. 0.25%
 B. 0.5%
 C. 0.75%
 D. 1%

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Principal (P) = 50000

Time (T) = 2 years

Difference in SI = 250

Formula Used:

Difference in SI = $\frac{P \times \Delta R \times T}{100}$

Solution:

Substitute the values into the formula:

$250 = \frac{50000 \times \Delta R \times 2}{100}$

$250 = 500 \times 2 \times \Delta R$

$250 = 1000 \times \Delta R$

$$\Delta R = \frac{250}{1000}$$

$$\Delta R = 0.25\%$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.49 A triangular prism has base side lengths 5 cm, 6 cm, and 7 cm and height 10 cm. What is its lateral surface area?

- A. 180 cm²
- B. 160 cm²
- C. 150 cm²
- D. 140 cm²

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Base side lengths = 5 cm, 6 cm, 7 cm

Height of prism h = 10 cm

Formula Used:

Lateral Surface Area = Perimeter of Base × Height

Solution:

Perimeter of the triangular base = 5 + 6 + 7 = 18 cm.

Lateral Surface Area = 18 × 10 = 180 cm².

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.50 A student’s marks were incorrectly entered as 34 instead of 70. Due to this, the average marks of the class got decreased by $\frac{4}{3}$. What is the number of students in the class?

- A. 23
- B. 27
- C. 28
- D. 32

Answer: B

Sol: Given

Incorrect mark = 34

Correct mark = 70

Decrease in average = $\frac{4}{3}$

Formula Used

Change in Average = $\frac{\text{Difference in Sum}}{\text{Number of Students}}$

Solution

Difference in marks = 70 - 34 = 36

Because the entered mark was lower, the sum was lesser by 36, causing the average to decrease.

Let the number of students be N.

$$\frac{36}{N} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$N = \frac{36 \times 3}{4}$$

$$N = 9 \times 3 = 27$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.51 Suman borrowed ₹ 40,000 from a money lender at 10% p.a for the 1st year and 20% p.a for the 2nd year. Find the compound interest after 2 years if the interest is compounded annually.

- A. 12800
- B. 12400
- C. 6400
- D. 6000

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Principal (P) = 40000
Rate 1 (R1) = 10%
Rate 2 (R2) = 20%

Formula Used:

$$A = P\left(1 + \frac{R1}{100}\right)\left(1 + \frac{R2}{100}\right)$$

$$CI = A - P$$

Solution:

Calculate the amount after 2 years:

$$A = 40000(1 + 0.10)(1 + 0.20)$$

$$= 40000 \times 1.10 \times 1.20$$

$$= 40000 \times 1.32$$

$$= 52800$$

Calculate the Compound Interest (CI):

$$CI = 52800 - 40000$$

$$CI = 12800$$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.52 The sum of two numbers is 1260. Their HCF is 70. How many pairs of such numbers are possible?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 3

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Sum of the numbers = 1260
HCF of the numbers = 70

Formula Used:

Numbers = $HCF \times a$ and $HCF \times b$ (where a and b are coprime)

Solution:

Let the numbers be 70a and 70b, where a and b are coprime integers.

$$70a + 70b = 1260$$

$$70(a + b) = 1260$$

$$a + b = \frac{1260}{70}$$

$$a + b = 18$$

We need to find the pairs of (a, b) that sum to 18 and are coprime (GCD = 1).

Possible pairs for (a, b):

(1, 17) → Coprime

(5, 13) → Coprime

(7, 11) → Coprime

The other pairs summing to 18 like (2, 16), (3, 15), (4, 14), (6, 12), (8, 10), and (9, 9) are not coprime as they share common factors.

Hence, there are exactly 3 possible pairs.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.53 Rs. 20,000 is to be distributed between Meena and Seenu in such a way that Seenu gets Rs. 4,000 less than Meena. The ratio of the amount received by Meena to the amount received by Seenu is ____.

- A. 5 : 3
- B. 5 : 2
- C. 3 : 5
- D. 3 : 2

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Total Amount = Rs. 20,000
Seenu gets Rs. 4,000 less than Meena.

Formula Used:

Sum of shares = Total Amount

Solution:

Let Meena's share be M and Seenu's share be S.

$M + S = 20000$

$S = M - 4000$

Substitute the value of S in the first equation:

$M + (M - 4000) = 20000$

$2M = 24000$

$M = 12000$

So, Meena's share = Rs. 12,000.

Seenu's share = $12000 - 4000 = \text{Rs. } 8,000$.

Ratio of Meena's share to Seenu's share = $12000 : 8000$

Divide by 4000:

Ratio = $3 : 2$.

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.54 The LCM of the numbers 1.3, 7.6 and 0.13 is:

- A. 107
- B. 98.8
- C. 102
- D. 100

Answer: B

Sol: Given

Numbers = 1.3, 7.6, and 0.13

Formula Used

LCM of fractions = $\frac{\text{LCM of numerators}}{\text{HCF of denominators}}$

Solution

Convert the given decimal numbers into fractions:

$1.3 = \frac{130}{100}$

$7.6 = \frac{760}{100}$

$0.13 = \frac{13}{100}$

The fractions are $\frac{130}{100}$, $\frac{760}{100}$, and $\frac{13}{100}$.

Numerators are 130, 760, 13.

LCM of (130, 760, 13) = 9880

Denominators are 100, 100, 100.

HCF of (100, 100, 100) = 100

LCM of given numbers = $\frac{9880}{100} = 98.8$

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.55 A closed cylindrical tank with a height of 1 m and a base diameter of 140 cm must be constructed from a metal sheet. For the same, how many m² of the sheet are required? [Use $\pi = 22/7$]

- A. 10.56 m²
- B. 7.48 m²
- C. 9.23 m²
- D. 7 m²

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Height of cylinder (h) = 1 m

Base diameter = 140 cm

Formula Used:

Radius (r) = $\frac{Diameter}{2}$

Total Surface Area of closed cylinder = $2\pi r(h + r)$

Solution:

Convert diameter to meters: 140 cm = 1.4 m

Radius (r) = $\frac{1.4}{2}$ = 0.7 m

Total Surface Area = $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times (1 + 0.7)$

Area = $2 \times 22 \times 0.1 \times 1.7$

Area = 4.4×1.7

Area = 7.48 m²

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.56 Evaluate: (-9) - (-60) ÷ (-12) + (-3) × 6

- A. -35
- B. -34
- C. -32
- D. -31

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$(-9) - (-60) \div (-12) + (-3) \times 6$

Solution:

$(-9) - (-60) \div (-12) + (-3) \times 6$

$= (-9) - 5 + (-3) \times 6$

$= -14 - 18$

$= -32$

Q.57 A train running at $\frac{9}{11}$ th of its own speed reached Kolkata in 66 hours. How much time could be saved if the train would have run at its own speed?

- A. 66 hours
- B. 54 hours
- C. 12 hours
- D. 10 hours

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

New Speed = $\frac{9}{11} \times$ Normal Speed

Time taken at new speed = 66 hours

Formula Used:

Speed $\propto \frac{1}{Time}$ (for a fixed distance)

Solution:

Since speed and time are inversely proportional:

New Time = $\frac{11}{9} \times$ Normal Time

We are given the New Time is 66 hours:

$66 = \frac{11}{9} \times$ Normal Time

Normal Time = $\frac{66 \times 9}{11} = 6 \times 9 = 54$ hours

Calculate the time saved:

Time Saved = 66 - 54 = 12 hours

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (c)

- Q.58** A fair die is rolled. What is the probability of getting a number greater than 4?
- A. 1/2
 - B. 1/3
 - C. 1/6
 - D. 2/3

Answer: B

Sol: Given:
Total outcomes (die) = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} (n=6)
Event E: Number > 4
Formula Used:
$$P(E) = \frac{\text{Favorable Outcomes}}{\text{Total Outcomes}}$$
Solution:
Favorable outcomes are {5, 6} (n=2).
Probability = $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (b)

-
- Q.59** A and B can complete a job in 12 days and 18 days, respectively. If they work together for 6 days, how much of the job is left to be done?
- A. 1/9 of the job
 - B. 1/6 of the job
 - C. 1/2 of the job
 - D. 1/7 of the job

Answer: B

Sol: Given
Time taken by A = 12 days
Time taken by B = 18 days
Number of days they work together = 6 days
Formula Used
Work done = Rate × Time
Work left = 1 - Total work done
Solution
Work done by A in 1 day = $\frac{1}{12}$
Work done by B in 1 day = $\frac{1}{18}$
Work done by A and B together in 1 day = $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} = \frac{3+2}{36} = \frac{5}{36}$

Work done by them in 6 days = $6 \times \frac{5}{36} = \frac{30}{36} = \frac{5}{6}$
Fraction of the job left = $1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$
Final Answer
So the correct answer is (b)

-
- Q.60** The average age of 3 persons is 55 years. The ratio of their ages is 9 : 11 : 13. What is the difference between the age of the oldest and the youngest person?
- A. 10 years
 - B. 20 years
 - C. 30 years
 - D. 25 years

Answer: B

Sol: Given
Average age of 3 persons = 55 years
Ratio of their ages = 9 : 11 : 13

Formula Used

Total Age = Average × Number of persons

Solution

Total age of the 3 persons = $55 \times 3 = 165$ years

Let their ages be 9x, 11x, and 13x.

Sum of their ages = 9x + 11x + 13x = 33x

$33x = 165$

$x = \frac{165}{33} = 5$

Age of the youngest person = $9 \times 5 = 45$ years

Age of the oldest person = $13 \times 5 = 65$ years

Difference = 65 - 45 = 20 years

Final Answer

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.61 Choose the most suitable one-word substitution for the following.

The one who rides horses professionally.

- A. Rider
- B. Groom
- C. Farrier
- D. Jockey

Answer: D

Sol: Explanation: The correct option is (d). The correct one-word substitution for a person who rides horses professionally is **Jockey**. A jockey is specially trained to ride horses in races and is associated with horse racing as a profession. In Hindi, it means घुड़दौड़ में पेशेवर घुड़सवार.

Example: The jockey guided the horse skillfully to victory in the final lap.

Meanings of the other options:

- **Rider:** A general term for anyone who rides a horse, bicycle, or other vehicle. (सवार)
- **Groom:** A person who looks after horses, cleaning and feeding them. (घोड़ों की देखभाल करने वाला)
- **Farrier:** A person who shoes horses and cares for their hooves. (घोड़ों की नाल लगाने वाला)

Although a jockey is also a rider, the word **jockey** is more precise because the question asks for someone who rides horses **professionally**. So the correct answer is (d)

Q.62 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

Enervate

- A. Invigorate
- B. Arouse
- C. Boost
- D. Devitalize

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct synonym of the given word “Enervate” is **Devitalize**.

- **Enervate:** To weaken someone physically or mentally.
- *Hindi meaning:* कमजोर कर देना, शक्तिहीन बनाना
- *Example:* The long illness enervated him.
- **Devitalize:** To deprive of strength or vitality.
- *Example:* Lack of nutrients can devitalize the body.
- **Synonyms:** weaken, exhaust, drain, sap.
- **Antonyms:** invigorate, energize, strengthen, vitalize.

Meanings of other options:

- (a) **Invigorate** – To give strength or energy to. (ताजगी देना)
- (b) **Arouse** – To evoke or awaken a feeling or response. (जगाना)
- (c) **Boost** – To increase or improve something. (बढ़ावा देना)

Q.63 Select the correct alternative to fill in the blank with the correct preposition in the following sentence.
This song is not befitting _____ the Independence Day Celebration.

- A. for
- B. to
- C. on
- D. by

Answer: A

Sol: **Explanation:** The correct option is (a) **for**. The adjective **befitting** means suitable, appropriate, or proper for a particular person, place, or occasion. Therefore, the correct phrase is **befitting for the Independence Day Celebration** in the exam context given here. In Hindi, “befitting” means उपयुक्त / शोभनीय.

Example: The chief guest was given a befitting welcome at the ceremony.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option B: to** — does not form a natural collocation here.
- **Option C: on** — incorrect preposition for suitability in this context.
- **Option D: by** — does not convey the intended meaning of appropriateness.

Information Booster: In formal usage, “befitting” is often directly followed by a noun, as in “a befitting reply.” However, in many objective grammar questions, “befitting for” is accepted to express suitability for an occasion. So the correct answer is (a)

Q.64 The following sentence is divided into four parts and are given in the alternatives A, B, C, and D. Select that alternative which contains that part of the sentence which has an error. Selecting the part with the error is the answer.
If you are looking for a free parking space, you might drive on for hours until you find one.

- A. If you are looking for
- B. a free parking space, you
- C. might drive on for hours
- D. until you find one.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).
Explanation: The error lies in the expression “**drive on for hours**”. In standard English usage, although “drive on” can mean to continue driving, the sentence here is awkward and contextually improper. A more natural and grammatically suitable expression would be “**drive around for hours**” or “**keep driving for hours**”, because the idea is of searching for parking space, not merely moving onward in one direction. Therefore, part (c) contains the error in usage.

Grammatical Rule Used: In error detection, sometimes the issue is not tense or agreement but improper idiomatic or contextual usage. Verbs and phrasal expressions must suit the sense of the sentence. “Drive on” means continue driving ahead, whereas in the context of searching for a parking space, “drive around” is the appropriate collocation.

Example: He drove **around** the market for thirty minutes looking for a place to park.

Information Booster: Competitive exams often test contextual correctness. A sentence may look grammatically complete, yet one phrase may be wrong because it does not fit the intended meaning naturally.

Why the other parts are correct:

- **Option (a)** correctly introduces a conditional clause.
- **Option (b)** is grammatically correct and properly connected to the subject.
- **Option (d)** is correct because “until you find one” logically completes the sentence.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.65 Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered S1 and S2 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively and are fixed in their positions. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.
S1 Then the Spring came, and all over the country there were little blossoms and little birds.

- A. The only people who were pleased were the Snow and the Frost.
 - B. Only in the garden of the Selfish Giant it was still winter.
 - C. The birds did not care to sing in it as there were no children, and the trees forgot to blossom.
 - D. Once a beautiful flower put its head out from the grass, but when it saw the notice-board it was so sorry for the children that it slipped back into the ground again and went off to sleep.
- S2 “Spring has forgotten this garden,” they cried, “so we will live here all the year round.”

- A. CDAB
- B. BCDA
- C. DABC
- D. BACD

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation: The correct option is (b). The correct sequence is **BCDA**. Sentence **B** comes first because it contrasts with the spring season mentioned in S1 by saying that only in the Selfish Giant’s garden it was still winter. Sentence **C** follows because the pronoun **it** refers to the garden mentioned in sentence B. Sentence **D** then gives a specific incident from that garden, showing how even a flower withdrew after seeing the notice-board. Sentence **A** must come last before S2 because it introduces the Snow and the Frost, and S2 continues with the pronoun **they**, which clearly refers to Snow and Frost.

Sentence-wise Sequence Logic:

- **B** establishes the setting: the Giant’s garden remained in winter.
- **C** explains the consequences in that garden.
- **D** adds a vivid example of the lifeless atmosphere.
- **A** introduces Snow and Frost, who are referred to as **they** in S2.

How to Identify the Order: Pronoun linkage is very important in para jumbles. Here, **it** in sentence C refers back to the garden in B, and **they** in S2 refers back to Snow and Frost in A. Such reference words help determine the correct sequence. So the correct answer is (b)

Q.66 In the given question, a sentence is divided into parts and given in the alternatives a), b), c), and d). There is an error in one part. Choose the alternative containing that part that has the error. Choosing the alternative with the error will be your answer.
Between the advantages of being an Indian citizen, freedom to worship one’s own God is of utmost importance for the orthodox.

- A. Between the advantages of
- B. being an indian citizen,
- C. freedom to worship one’s own god is
- D. of utmost importance for the orthodox.

Answer: A

Sol: **Explanation:** The correct option is (a). The error lies in the phrase “**Between the advantages of**”. The preposition **between** is generally used for two persons, places, or things, or for expressing a relationship involving two sides. Here, the sentence refers to advantages in a general sense, so the correct preposition should be **among** rather than **between**. Therefore, the sentence should begin as: **Among the advantages of being an Indian citizen...**

Grammatical Rule Used: Use **between** for two entities and **among** for more than two or for a general group. Since “advantages” refers to multiple benefits, **among** is the correct choice.

Example: Among the many benefits of exercise, better health is the most important.

Information Booster: In modern usage, **between** can sometimes be used with more than two items when distinct one-to-one relationships are involved, but in general grouped references like this one take **among**.

Note: There are also capitalization issues in options B and C (“Indian”, “God”), but the main grammatical error tested here is the misuse of the preposition in part A. So the correct answer is (a)

Q.67 Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.
Hyped

- A. Reduced
- B. Upped
- C. Parlayed
- D. Dilate

Answer: A

Sol:

- **Hyped** means to promote or publicize something intensively or exaggerate its importance.
- The correct antonym is **reduced**, which means to diminish in size, amount, or importance.

Hindi Meaning of 'Hyped': ज़रूरत से ज़्यादा प्रचार करना या बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश करना

Example: The movie was hyped, but it didn’t meet expectations.

Correct Answer Word - Reduced:

- To lessen the amount or degree of something.
- Hindi: घटाया गया, कम किया गया
- **Example:** The noise level was reduced after the protest ended.

Synonyms: exaggerated, overpublicized, boosted.

Antonyms: reduced, minimized, downplayed, underemphasized.

Meanings of all options:

- (a) **Reduced:** To make smaller or less (घटाया)
- (b) **Upped:** Increased (बढ़ाया)
- (c) **Parlayed:** Transformed into something of greater value (बढ़ा कर बदलना)
- (d) **Dilate:** Expand or enlarge (फैलाना)

Q.68 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into active voice?
Will the project have been completed by the research team before the deadline?

- A. Has the research team completed the project before the deadline?
- B. Is the research team completing the project before the deadline?
- C. Will the research team complete the project before the deadline?
- D. Will the research team have completed the project before the deadline?

Answer: D

Sol: **Explanation:** The correct option is (d). The passive sentence is in the future perfect passive form: **Will + subject + have been + past participle**. To convert it into active voice, we retain the same tense and make the agent “the research team” the subject. Therefore, the correct active voice is: **Will the research team have completed the project before the deadline?**

Structure:

Passive Voice: Will + object + have been + V3 + by + subject?

Active Voice: Will + subject + have + V3 + object?

Example: Will the report have been finished by the manager? → Will the manager have finished the report?

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option A** changes the tense to present perfect.
- **Option B** changes the tense to present continuous.
- **Option C** changes the tense to simple future.
- **Option D** alone preserves the future perfect sense of completion before a future point.

Information Booster: In voice conversion, preserving tense is essential. If the original sentence is future perfect passive, the active sentence must also remain in future perfect. So the correct answer is (d)

Q.69 Given below are six sentences taken from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are numbered s1 and s2 and are placed in the first and last positions respectively and are fixed in their positions. The other four sentences between the first and last sentences are jumbled up and are numbered A, B, C, and D. Rearrange the jumbled sentences in a logical sequence keeping the unity and coherence of the paragraph intact. Choose the correct alternative that best describes the sequence.

S1 Sofia stood listening to the noise of the departing carriage which bore away her mother and sister.

A. As a child, when some wrong or injustice had been done her, she had cried all alone, when she was in bed, in the dark, and the habit had remained with her.

B. She was left alone, quite alone, as she had always wished to be left.

C. Certainly in these moments of complete solitude the consciousness of a great grief came over her;

D. Now, alone in the great drawing room, beneath the brightly lighted chandelier, her hands inert, her head resting against the back of her chair, her face wore an expression of great sorrow, the vivid reflection of a serious inward conflict.

S2 the sentiment of the reality, long repulsed, became clear, distinct, and cruel.

- A. CBAD
- B. BDAC
- C. ADCB
- D. BADC

Answer: D

Sol: Explanation: The correct option is (d). The correct sequence is **BADC**. After S1, sentence **B** logically follows because it tells us Sofia’s immediate condition after the departure of her mother and sister: she was left alone. Then sentence **A** moves into her past habit of crying alone when she suffered injustice. Sentence **D** then returns to the present scene and gives a vivid description of her sorrowful appearance in the drawing room. Finally, sentence **C** prepares the way for S2 because it introduces the “consciousness of a great grief,” which is then completed by the concluding line in S2.

Why this sequence is correct:

- **B** follows S1 naturally by continuing the result of the departure.
- **A** explains Sofia’s emotional habit from childhood.
- **D** paints the present emotional picture in detail.
- **C** leads directly into S2 through a continuation of thought about grief and realization.

Link between C and S2: Sentence C ends with a semicolon and introduces a feeling whose completion is given in S2: “the sentiment of the reality... became clear, distinct, and cruel.” This grammatical and thematic continuity makes C the best sentence before S2.

Para-jumble Tip: In such questions, look carefully for pronoun reference, time shift, descriptive continuity, and punctuation clues such as semicolons and unfinished thought patterns. So the correct answer is (d)

Q.70 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.
Rebuke

- A. Scold
- B. Commend
- C. Recall
- D. Coerce

Answer: A

Sol: The correct synonym of the given word is (a) Scold.
Rebuke: To express sharp disapproval or criticism due to someone's behavior or actions. (डॉटना, फटकारना)
Example: The teacher rebuked the student for being late.
Scold: To angrily criticize someone, especially a child, for bad behavior. (डॉटना)
Example: His mother scolded him for making a mess in the kitchen.
Synonyms: reprimand, berate, chastise, admonish
Antonyms: praise, commend, compliment, applaud
Meanings of other options:
· (b) Commend: To praise formally or officially (सराहना करना)
· (c) Recall: To remember or bring back into one’s mind (याद करना)
· (d) Coerce: To persuade someone to do something by using force or threats (दबाव डालना)

Q.71 From the alternatives given below, select the correct meaning of the idiom.
The penny drops.

- A. Said when someone suddenly comes to realize or understand something
- B. Said when someone suddenly comes to feel angry about something
- C. Said when someone suddenly comes to bends to pick something
- D. Said when someone suddenly comes to feel loved by somebody

Answer: A

Sol: Explanation: The correct option is (a). The idiom “**The penny drops**” means that a person suddenly understands or realizes something that was previously unclear. It is used when comprehension comes after some delay. In Hindi, it can be expressed as अचानक बात समझ में आ जाना.

Example: When the teacher explained the formula again, the penny finally dropped for the students.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- **See the light** — to understand something clearly.
- **Catch on** — to begin to understand.
- **Figure out** — to discover or understand the solution to something.
- **Have a brainwave** — to suddenly get a clever idea.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option B** talks about anger, which is unrelated to the idiom.
- **Option C** gives a literal physical action, not the figurative idiomatic meaning.

- **Option D** refers to feeling loved, which is not the sense of the expression.

Thus, the idiom clearly refers to sudden understanding or realization. So the correct answer is (a)

Q.72 Which of the following options is the most suitable conversion of the following sentence into Passive Voice?
The volunteers are cleaning the beach after the festival.

- A. The beach is cleaned by the volunteers after the festival.
- B. The beach is being cleaned by the volunteers after the festival.
- C. The beach has been cleaned by the volunteers after the festival.
- D. The beach will be cleaned by the volunteers after the festival.

Answer: B

Sol:

Explanation: The correct option is (b). The given sentence is in the present continuous tense: **The volunteers are cleaning the beach**. While converting it into passive voice, the object **the beach** becomes the subject, and the verb changes from **are cleaning** to **is being cleaned**. Therefore, the correct passive sentence is **The beach is being cleaned by the volunteers after the festival**.

Structure:
Active Voice: Subject + is/am/are + V1-ing + Object
Passive Voice: Object + is/am/are being + V3 + by + Subject

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
• **Option (a)** is simple present passive, not present continuous passive.
• **Option (c)** is present perfect passive, which changes the tense.
• **Option (d)** is future passive, which is also incorrect.

Grammatical Rule Used: In tense-based voice conversion, the exact tense and aspect must remain unchanged. A present continuous active sentence becomes **is/am/are being** + **V3** in passive voice.

Example: Active: The workers are repairing the road. Passive: The road is being repaired by the workers. So the correct answer is (b)

Q.73 Choose the correctly spelt word from the given options.

- A. Concinus
- B. Concious
- C. Conscious
- D. Contious

Answer: C

Sol: **Explanation:** The correct option is (c). Option (c), **Conscious**, is the correctly spelt word. “Conscious” means aware of one’s surroundings, thoughts, actions, or existence. It is also used for a deliberate or intentional state of mind. In Hindi, it means सचेत / जागरूक. This is a commonly confused spelling because students often omit the second s or change the vowel pattern.

Example: She remained conscious throughout the operation.

Meanings of all the given options:
• **Option A: Concinus** — not the correct spelling in standard English; it does not fit the required word here.
• **Option B: Concious** — incorrect spelling of “conscious.”
• **Option C: Conscious** — aware; mentally alert. (सचेत / जागरूक)
• **Option D: Contious** — incorrect and not a valid spelling for the intended word.

Spelling Note: The correct spelling pattern is **con-scious**, not **con-cious**. Remembering the word family “conscience” and “conscious” can help in avoiding spelling errors. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.74 What is the central philosophical function of cultural diversity as conveyed by the passage?
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Cultural diversity constitutes the variegated mosaic of human existence—an ever-evolving interplay of languages, traditions, philosophies, and belief systems that define collective and individual identities. Far from being a peripheral feature of global society, cultural diversity operates as a fundamental axis upon which civilizational vitality and epistemic plurality rest. In essence, it encapsulates not merely difference, but the affirmation of multiple ways of knowing, being, and meaning-making. In historical terms, civilizations have flourished not in isolation but at the confluence of

diverse cultural streams. The syncretism observable in the Indo-Persian, Greco-Arabic, and Afro-Asian traditions exemplifies how intercultural fertilization catalyzes intellectual innovation and social cohesion. Rather than homogenization, these interactions yielded a dialogical reconstitution of worldviews—proof that cultural divergence can be a crucible for synthesis rather than conflict. At the philosophical level, cultural diversity interrogates the universality of norms. It challenges ethnocentric assumptions embedded within dominant paradigms by foregrounding the contextual nature of truth, morality, and aesthetics. When one engages with other cultures, the epistemological arrogance of singular worldviews is destabilized, allowing for intercultural humility and ethical pluralism to emerge. Thus, cultural diversity operates not just as an external phenomenon, but as an internal process of decentering the self. From a sociopolitical standpoint, societies that safeguard cultural plurality tend to nurture inclusive citizenship and resilience. Multicultural democracies are not only repositories of coexisting identities but also laboratories of conflict negotiation and policy innovation. However, tokenistic inclusion without structural equity often leads to performative multiculturalism—a facade that conceals systemic marginalization. Genuine cultural diversity necessitates decolonized institutional frameworks that recognize historical injustices while fostering intercultural dialogue. Economically and creatively, cultural diversity constitutes an underappreciated asset. Diverse workforces, for example, yield superior problem-solving outcomes due to varied cognitive schemata and adaptive strategies. Similarly, the cultural industries—film, fashion, literature—derive their vibrancy from an eclectic confluence of voices. The commodification of culture, however, poses a paradox: while it amplifies visibility, it risks appropriating identities without accountability. In an era of globalization and algorithmic standardization, cultural diversity confronts unprecedented threats. The transnational flow of capital, information, and labor often engenders monocultural tendencies under the guise of cosmopolitanism. Algorithms, designed for optimization, tend to filter cultural experience through homogenizing lenses—curating identities instead of cultivating them. Hence, preserving cultural diversity is not a nostalgic endeavor but an existential imperative in the face of digital flattening and neoliberal erasures. Ultimately, cultural diversity is not merely about tolerance or celebration—it is about sustaining the ontological multiplicity that renders the human condition richly complex. To uphold it is to affirm that no single narrative, however dominant, can exhaust the spectrum of human meaning.

- A. It reinforces national pride and unity.
- B. It affirms the universal superiority of traditional values.
- C. It destabilizes epistemological singularity and fosters pluralistic humility.
- D. It diminishes intellectual agency by proliferating relativism.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation:

According to the passage, at the philosophical level, cultural diversity "interrogates the universality of norms" and challenges "ethnocentric assumptions." By doing so, it destabilizes the "epistemological arrogance of singular worldviews," which leads to "intercultural humility" and the recognition of multiple ways of knowing (pluralism).

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage explores how diversity functions as an internal process of decentering the self and questioning dominant paradigms.

Other options are incorrect because:

Option A and B are simplified or misinterpretations of the deep philosophical challenge described, and Option D incorrectly states it 'diminishes agency'.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.75

The term "performative multiculturalism" in the passage most closely refers to:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Cultural diversity constitutes the variegated mosaic of human existence—an ever-evolving interplay of languages, traditions, philosophies, and belief systems that define collective and individual identities. Far from being a peripheral feature of global society, cultural diversity operates as a fundamental axis upon which civilizational vitality and epistemic plurality rest. In essence, it encapsulates not merely difference, but the affirmation of multiple ways of knowing, being, and meaning-making. In historical terms, civilizations have flourished not in isolation but at the confluence of diverse cultural streams. The syncretism observable in the Indo-Persian, Greco-Arabic, and Afro-Asian traditions exemplifies how intercultural fertilization catalyzes intellectual innovation and social cohesion. Rather than homogenization, these interactions yielded a dialogical reconstitution of worldviews—proof that cultural divergence can be a crucible for synthesis rather than conflict. At the philosophical level, cultural diversity interrogates the universality of norms. It challenges ethnocentric assumptions embedded within dominant paradigms by foregrounding the contextual nature of truth, morality, and aesthetics. When one engages with other cultures, the epistemological arrogance of singular worldviews is destabilized, allowing for intercultural humility and ethical pluralism to emerge. Thus, cultural diversity operates not just as an external phenomenon, but as an internal process of decentering the self. From a sociopolitical standpoint, societies that safeguard cultural plurality tend to nurture inclusive citizenship and resilience. Multicultural democracies are not only repositories of coexisting identities but also laboratories of conflict negotiation and policy innovation. However, tokenistic inclusion without structural equity often leads to performative multiculturalism—a facade that conceals systemic marginalization. Genuine cultural diversity necessitates decolonized institutional frameworks that recognize historical injustices while fostering intercultural dialogue. Economically and creatively, cultural diversity constitutes an underappreciated asset. Diverse workforces, for example, yield superior problem-solving outcomes due to varied cognitive schemata and adaptive strategies. Similarly, the cultural industries—film, fashion, literature—derive their vibrancy from an eclectic confluence of voices. The commodification of culture, however, poses a paradox: while it amplifies visibility, it risks appropriating identities without accountability. In an era of globalization and algorithmic standardization, cultural diversity confronts unprecedented threats. The transnational flow of capital, information, and labor often engenders monocultural tendencies under the guise of cosmopolitanism. Algorithms, designed for optimization, tend to filter cultural experience through homogenizing lenses—curating identities instead of cultivating them. Hence, preserving cultural diversity is not a nostalgic endeavor but an existential imperative in the face of digital flattening and neoliberal erasures. Ultimately, cultural diversity is not merely about tolerance or

celebration—it is about sustaining the ontological multiplicity that renders the human condition richly complex. To uphold it is to affirm that no single narrative, however dominant, can exhaust the spectrum of human meaning.

- A. The institutionalization of cultural rites and festivals.
- B. Superficial inclusion that conceals deeper systemic inequities.
- C. Public resistance to cultural plurality in governance.
- D. Honest cultural representation in mass media.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation:

The author uses the term "performative multiculturalism" to describe "tokenistic inclusion without structural equity." This refers to a situation where diversity is celebrated only on the surface (like a performance or facade) while the underlying systemic marginalization of certain groups remains unchanged.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage discusses the sociopolitical importance of safeguarding cultural plurality and warns against empty gestures of inclusion.

Other options are incorrect because:

Option A describes ritual celebration, Option C describes outright resistance, and Option D describes honest representation, none of which capture the "facade" or "tokenistic" nature mentioned in the text.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.76

In what way does the passage portray globalization as a threat to cultural diversity?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Cultural diversity constitutes the variegated mosaic of human existence—an ever-evolving interplay of languages, traditions, philosophies, and belief systems that define collective and individual identities. Far from being a peripheral feature of global society, cultural diversity operates as a fundamental axis upon which civilizational vitality and epistemic plurality rest. In essence, it encapsulates not merely difference, but the affirmation of multiple ways of knowing, being, and meaning-making. In historical terms, civilizations have flourished not in isolation but at the confluence of diverse cultural streams. The syncretism observable in the Indo-Persian, Greco-Arabic, and Afro-Asian traditions exemplifies how intercultural fertilization catalyzes intellectual innovation and social cohesion. Rather than homogenization, these interactions yielded a dialogical reconstitution of worldviews—proof that cultural divergence can be a crucible for synthesis rather than conflict. At the philosophical level, cultural diversity interrogates the universality of norms. It challenges ethnocentric assumptions embedded within dominant paradigms by foregrounding the contextual nature of truth, morality, and aesthetics. When one engages with other cultures, the epistemological arrogance of singular worldviews is destabilized, allowing for intercultural humility and ethical pluralism to emerge. Thus, cultural diversity operates not just as an external phenomenon, but as an internal process of decentering the self. From a sociopolitical standpoint, societies that safeguard cultural plurality tend to nurture inclusive citizenship and resilience. Multicultural democracies are not only repositories of coexisting identities but also laboratories of conflict negotiation and policy innovation. However, tokenistic inclusion without structural equity often leads to performative multiculturalism—a facade that conceals systemic marginalization. Genuine cultural diversity necessitates decolonized institutional frameworks that recognize historical injustices while fostering intercultural dialogue. Economically and creatively, cultural diversity constitutes an underappreciated asset. Diverse workforces, for example, yield superior problem-solving outcomes due to varied cognitive schemata and adaptive strategies. Similarly, the cultural industries—film, fashion, literature—derive their vibrancy from an eclectic confluence of voices. The commodification of culture, however, poses a paradox: while it amplifies visibility, it risks appropriating identities without accountability. In an era of globalization and algorithmic standardization, cultural diversity confronts unprecedented threats. The transnational flow of capital, information, and labor often engenders monocultural tendencies under the guise of cosmopolitanism. Algorithms, designed for optimization, tend to filter cultural experience through homogenizing lenses—curating identities instead of cultivating them. Hence, preserving cultural diversity is not a nostalgic endeavor but an existential imperative in the face of digital flattening and neoliberal erasures. Ultimately, cultural diversity is not merely about tolerance or celebration—it is about sustaining the ontological multiplicity that renders the human condition richly complex. To uphold it is to affirm that no single narrative, however dominant, can exhaust the spectrum of human meaning.

- A. It promotes diverse collaboration across borders.
- B. It encourages indigenous revivalist movements.
- C. It fosters algorithmic and commercial standardization that homogenizes identity.
- D. It reaffirms nationalistic cultural boundaries.

Answer: C

Sol: The correct option is (c).

The correct answer is option (c).

Explanation:

The passage explicitly states that globalization and algorithmic standardization pose threats because they often lead to "monocultural tendencies" and "digital flattening." Algorithms filter experience through "homogenizing lenses," which standardizes identities rather than allowing for genuine diversity.

Explanation of context of passage:

The author views the preservation of diversity as an "existential imperative" against the standardizing forces of modern technology and capital.

Other options are incorrect because:

Option A and B are positive or neutral effects not highlighted as the primary 'threat' in this context, and Option D (nationalism) is not the specific threat linked to globalization in the text.

So the correct answer is (c)

Q.77

What does the phrase "dialogical reconstitution of worldviews" most nearly imply?

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Cultural diversity constitutes the variegated mosaic of human existence—an ever-evolving interplay of languages, traditions, philosophies, and belief systems that define collective and individual identities. Far from being a peripheral feature of global society, cultural diversity operates as a fundamental axis upon which civilizational vitality and epistemic plurality rest. In essence, it encapsulates not merely difference, but the affirmation of multiple ways of knowing, being, and meaning-making. In historical terms, civilizations have flourished not in isolation but at the confluence of diverse cultural streams. The syncretism observable in the Indo-Persian, Greco-Arabic, and Afro-Asian traditions exemplifies how intercultural fertilization catalyzes intellectual innovation and social cohesion. Rather than homogenization, these interactions yielded a dialogical reconstitution of worldviews—proof that cultural divergence can be a crucible for synthesis rather than conflict. At the philosophical level, cultural diversity interrogates the universality of norms. It challenges ethnocentric assumptions embedded within dominant paradigms by foregrounding the contextual nature of truth, morality, and aesthetics. When one engages with other cultures, the epistemological arrogance of singular worldviews is destabilized, allowing for intercultural humility and ethical pluralism to emerge. Thus, cultural diversity operates not just as an external phenomenon, but as an internal process of decentering the self. From a sociopolitical standpoint, societies that safeguard cultural plurality tend to nurture inclusive citizenship and resilience. Multicultural democracies are not only repositories of coexisting identities but also laboratories of conflict negotiation and policy innovation. However, tokenistic inclusion without structural equity often leads to performative multiculturalism—a facade that conceals systemic marginalization. Genuine cultural diversity necessitates decolonized institutional frameworks that recognize historical injustices while fostering intercultural dialogue. Economically and creatively, cultural diversity constitutes an underappreciated asset. Diverse workforces, for example, yield superior problem-solving outcomes due to varied cognitive schemata and adaptive strategies. Similarly, the cultural industries—film, fashion, literature—derive their vibrancy from an eclectic confluence of voices. The commodification of culture, however, poses a paradox: while it amplifies visibility, it risks appropriating identities without accountability. In an era of globalization and algorithmic standardization, cultural diversity confronts unprecedented threats. The transnational flow of capital, information, and labor often engenders monocultural tendencies under the guise of cosmopolitanism. Algorithms, designed for optimization, tend to filter cultural experience through homogenizing lenses—curating identities instead of cultivating them. Hence, preserving cultural diversity is not a nostalgic endeavor but an existential imperative in the face of digital flattening and neoliberal erasures. Ultimately, cultural diversity is not merely about tolerance or celebration—it is about sustaining the ontological multiplicity that renders the human condition richly complex. To uphold it is to affirm that no single narrative, however dominant, can exhaust the spectrum of human meaning.

- A. Convergence of linguistic structures.
- B. Exchange that produces hybrid cultural understandings.
- C. Regression to isolated cultural epistemes.
- D. Dominance of one cultural narrative over others.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct option is (b).

The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation:

The passage mentions that historical interactions between diverse cultures resulted in a "dialogical reconstitution of worldviews." This implies that through dialogue and interaction, existing worldviews were re-evaluated and reshaped, leading to a synthesis or hybrid understanding. This process is contrasted with homogenization.

Explanation of context of passage:

The passage argues that cultural diversity is a source of civilizational vitality and intellectual innovation.

Other options are incorrect because:

Option A refers only to language, Option C suggests a return to isolation, and Option D suggests dominance, all of which contradict the idea of "dialogical reconstitution."

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.78 .

According to the passage, the economic significance of cultural diversity lies primarily in:

Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:

Cultural diversity constitutes the variegated mosaic of human existence—an ever-evolving interplay of languages, traditions, philosophies, and belief systems that define collective and individual identities. Far from being a peripheral feature of global society, cultural diversity operates as a fundamental axis upon which civilizational vitality and epistemic plurality rest. In essence, it encapsulates not merely difference, but the affirmation

of multiple ways of knowing, being, and meaning-making. In historical terms, civilizations have flourished not in isolation but at the confluence of diverse cultural streams. The syncretism observable in the Indo-Persian, Greco-Arabic, and Afro-Asian traditions exemplifies how intercultural fertilization catalyzes intellectual innovation and social cohesion. Rather than homogenization, these interactions yielded a dialogical reconstitution of worldviews—proof that cultural divergence can be a crucible for synthesis rather than conflict. At the philosophical level, cultural diversity interrogates the universality of norms. It challenges ethnocentric assumptions embedded within dominant paradigms by foregrounding the contextual nature of truth, morality, and aesthetics. When one engages with other cultures, the epistemological arrogance of singular worldviews is destabilized, allowing for intercultural humility and ethical pluralism to emerge. Thus, cultural diversity operates not just as an external phenomenon, but as an internal process of decentering the self. From a sociopolitical standpoint, societies that safeguard cultural plurality tend to nurture inclusive citizenship and resilience. Multicultural democracies are not only repositories of coexisting identities but also laboratories of conflict negotiation and policy innovation. However, tokenistic inclusion without structural equity often leads to performative multiculturalism—a facade that conceals systemic marginalization. Genuine cultural diversity necessitates decolonized institutional frameworks that recognize historical injustices while fostering intercultural dialogue. Economically and creatively, cultural diversity constitutes an underappreciated asset. Diverse workforces, for example, yield superior problem-solving outcomes due to varied cognitive schemata and adaptive strategies. Similarly, the cultural industries—film, fashion, literature—derive their vibrancy from an eclectic confluence of voices. The commodification of culture, however, poses a paradox: while it amplifies visibility, it risks appropriating identities without accountability. In an era of globalization and algorithmic standardization, cultural diversity confronts unprecedented threats. The transnational flow of capital, information, and labor often engenders monocultural tendencies under the guise of cosmopolitanism. Algorithms, designed for optimization, tend to filter cultural experience through homogenizing lenses—curating identities instead of cultivating them. Hence, preserving cultural diversity is not a nostalgic endeavor but an existential imperative in the face of digital flattening and neoliberal erasures. Ultimately, cultural diversity is not merely about tolerance or celebration—it is about sustaining the ontological multiplicity that renders the human condition richly complex. To uphold it is to affirm that no single narrative, however dominant, can exhaust the spectrum of human meaning.

- A. Its ability to create ethnic enclaves that preserve traditional trade.
- B. Its capacity to reinforce bureaucratic efficiency.
- C. The commodification of uniform cultural products.
- D. The cognitive and creative advantages generated by heterogeneous inputs.

Answer: D

Sol: The correct option is (d).

The correct answer is option (d).

Explanation:

The passage notes that cultural diversity is an "underappreciated asset" economically because diverse workforces yield "superior problem-solving outcomes" due to "varied cognitive schemata." This points to the functional and creative benefits of having heterogeneous (diverse) inputs in a professional or creative environment.

Explanation of context of passage:

The author highlights the pragmatic benefits of diversity in workforces and cultural industries while warning against the commodification of identity.

Other options are incorrect because:

Option A and B are not mentioned as economic benefits, and Option C is identified as a "paradox" and a risk, not the primary significance.

So the correct answer is (d)

Q.79 Which of the following idiom given in the alternatives has the meaning?
Any offer made without conditions or restrictions, and requires nothing in return.

- A. Keep one on a string
- B. Loosen the apron strings
- C. With no strings attached
- D. Loosen the purse strings

Answer: C

Sol: **Explanation:** The correct option is (c). The idiom “with no strings attached” means without any conditions, obligations, restrictions, or expectations in return. It is used when something is offered freely and does not bind the receiver to any duty. In Hindi, this can be understood as बिना किसी शर्त के.

Example: The scholarship was given with no strings attached, so the student was free to choose any course.

Other related idioms and their meanings:

- On one’s own terms — according to one’s own conditions.
- Free of charge — without payment.
- No catch — without hidden disadvantage.
- Open-handed — generous and giving freely.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- Keep one on a string — to keep someone under control or in uncertainty.
- Loosen the apron strings — to allow someone more independence.

- Loosen the purse strings — to spend money more freely.

Only option (c) matches the given meaning of an unconditional offer. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.80 Choose the correct sentence where the homonym “seal” means a sea animal.

- A. He put his official seal on the agreement.
- B. I broke the wax seal on the letter.
- C. We saw a seal clapping its fins at the zoo.
- D. Please seal the envelope properly.

Answer: C

Sol: Explanation: The correct option is (c). In this sentence, the word **seal** refers to a marine animal that has flippers or fins and is often seen in seas or in zoos. The sentence “We saw a seal clapping its fins at the zoo” clearly uses the word in the sense of a sea animal. In Hindi, this animal sense of seal can be understood as समुद्री जीव / सील नामक जलीय प्राणी.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- Option A uses “seal” to mean an official stamp or mark. (मुहर)
- Option B uses “seal” to mean a fastening or closure, such as wax on a letter. (मुहर / बंद चिह्न)
- Option D uses “seal” as a verb meaning to close tightly. (सील करना / बंद करना)

Example: The seal dove into the water and disappeared beneath the waves.

Information Booster: A homonym is a word that has the same spelling or pronunciation as another word but a different meaning. “Seal” is a common example used in vocabulary questions. So the correct answer is (c)

Q.81 'मैं उसकी योग्यता का प्रशंसक हूँ'। इस पंक्ति में रेखांकित पद (प्रशंसक) है:

- A. सर्वनाम
- B. संज्ञा
- C. विशेषण
- D. क्रिया विशेषण

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) संज्ञा

व्याख्या:

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) सर्वनाम: संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्द (जैसे- मैं, वह)।

(B) संज्ञा: 'प्रशंसक' एक व्यक्ति का बोध कराने वाली जातिवाचक संज्ञा है। यह प्रशंसा करने वाले 'कर्ता' को इंगित करती है।

(C) विशेषण: जो संज्ञा की विशेषता बताए (जैसे- प्रशंसनीय)। 'प्रशंसक' स्वयं एक संज्ञा पद के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है।

(D) क्रिया विशेषण: जो क्रिया की विशेषता बताए (जैसे- धीरे-धीरे)।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: संस्कृत के 'अक' प्रत्यय (प्रशंसा + अक) से बने शब्द प्रायः कर्तावाचक संज्ञा होते हैं (जैसे- गायक, लेखक)।

Q.82 निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में, चार विकल्पों में से, उस विकल्प का चयन करें जो भाववाचक संज्ञा का सही विकल्प नहीं है।

- A. बुढ़ापा
- B. भिड़ंत
- C. बुद्धिमानी
- D. देव

Answer: D

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D)
व्याख्या: 'देव' एक जातिवाचक संज्ञा है, जबकि अन्य तीनों विकल्प किसी अवस्था, क्रिया या गुण के भाव को दर्शाते हैं। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- | विकल्प | विश्लेषण |
|--|----------|
| (A) बुढ़ापा: यह 'बूढ़ा' से बनी अवस्था सूचक भाववाचक संज्ञा है। | |
| (B) भिड़ंत: यह 'भिड़ना' क्रिया से बनी भाववाचक संज्ञा है। | |
| (C) बुद्धिमानी: यह गुण को दर्शाने वाली भाववाचक संज्ञा है। | |
| (D) देव: (सही उत्तर) यह संज्ञा का जातिवाचक भेद है, भाववाचक नहीं। | |

Q.83 मनीष के परिवार में माँस आरम्भ से ही नहीं खाया जाता है। वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द है।

- A. सामिषभोजी
- B. शाकाहारी
- C. मांसाहारी
- D. अल्पाहारी

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) शाकाहारी
व्याख्या: जो मांस का सेवन नहीं करता और केवल साग-सब्जी या फल खाता है, उसे 'शाकाहारी' कहा जाता है। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- | विकल्प | विश्लेषण |
|--|----------|
| (A) सामिषभोजी: 'सामिष' का अर्थ है मांस सहित। मांस खाने वाले को सामिषभोजी कहते हैं। | |
| (B) शाकाहारी: मांस न खाने वाला। इसे 'निरामिष' भी कहा जा सकता है। | |
| (C) मांसाहारी: मांस का भक्षण करने वाला। | |
| (D) अल्पाहारी: जो बहुत कम भोजन करता हो। | |
- अतिरिक्त जानकारी: मांस रहित भोजन के लिए तत्सम शब्द 'निरामिष' प्रयुक्त होता है।

Q.84 'दुर्निवार्य' शब्द के लिए अनेक शब्दों का वाक्यखंड बताइए।

- A. जो कठिनाई से प्राप्त हो
- B. जो बुरे रास्ते पर चलता हो
- C. जिसका निवारण करना कठिन है
- D. जिसका कोई शत्रु न हो

Answer: C

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (C) जिसका निवारण करना कठिन है
व्याख्या: 'दुर्निवार्य' दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है- 'दुर्' (कठिन/बुरा) और 'निवार्य' (जिसका निवारण किया जा सके)। अतः इसका अर्थ है जिसे रोकना या टालना बहुत कठिन हो। सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प

विश्लेषण

(A) जो कठिनाई से प्राप्त हो: इसके लिए एक शब्द 'दुर्लभ' होता है।

(B) जो बुरे रास्ते पर चलता हो: इसके लिए एक शब्द 'कुमार्गी' होता है।

(C) जिसका निवारण करना कठिन है: यह 'दुर्निवार्य' का सटीक अर्थ है।

(D) जिसका कोई शत्रु न हो: इसके लिए एक शब्द 'अजातशत्रु' होता है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: इसी से मिलता-जुलता शब्द 'अनिवार्य' है, जिसका अर्थ है जिसे टाला न जा सके (Essential)।

Q.85 नदी का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है:

- A. तटिनी
- B. तरंगिणी
- C. प्रवाहिनी
- D. जलद

Answer: D

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D)
व्याख्या:
'तटिनी', 'तरंगिणी' और 'प्रवाहिनी' नदी के समानार्थी शब्द हैं। 'जलद' बादल का पर्यायवाची है (जल + द अर्थात् जल देने वाला)। सभी विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द	अर्थ
(A)	तटिनी	नदी (जिसके दो तट होते हैं)।
(B)	तरंगिणी	नदी (जिसमें तरंगें उठती हैं)।
(C)	प्रवाहिनी	नदी (निरंतर प्रवाहित होने वाली)।
(D)	सटीक उत्तर	जलद: बादल।

Q.86 निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से विष्णु का पर्यायवाची शब्द कौन सा नहीं है?

- A. पद्मनाभ
- B. जनार्दन
- C. वासव
- D. त्रिविक्रम

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर: **C) वासव**

व्याख्या:
भगवान विष्णु के कई पर्यायवाची नाम हैं, जो उनकी विभिन्न लीलाओं, स्वरूपों और विशेषताओं को दर्शाते हैं। दिए गए विकल्पों में से तीन नाम विष्णु से जुड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन **"वासव"** विष्णु का पर्यायवाची नहीं है। इसे समझने के लिए हम प्रत्येक विकल्प का विस्तृत विश्लेषण करेंगे।
विकल्पों का विस्तृत विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	अर्थ	विष्णु से संबंध	सही/गलत
A) पद्मनाभ	"पद्म" = कमल, "नाभ" = नाभि → जिनकी नाभि से कमल उत्पन्न हुआ	हाँ, यह विष्णु का नाम है	सही

विकल्प	अर्थ	विष्णु से संबंध	सही/गलत
B) जनार्दन	"जन" = लोक, "अर्दन" = पालनकर्ता → जो संसार की रक्षा और पालन करते हैं	हाँ, यह विष्णु का नाम है	सही
C) वासव	"वासव" = इंद्र का पर्यायवाची, वासु देवताओं के स्वामी	नहीं, यह इंद्र का नाम है	गलत
D) त्रिविक्रम	"त्रि" = तीन, "विक्रम" = पग → जिन्होंने तीन पगों में ब्रह्मांड नाप लिया (वामन अवतार)	हाँ, यह विष्णु का नाम है	सही

अतिरिक्त जानकारी (सूचना बूस्टर):

भगवान विष्णु के अन्य प्रसिद्ध नाम:

- कृष्ण - सोलह कलाओं से युक्त अवतार
- हरि - जो पापों और कष्टों को हर लेते हैं
- नारायण - सभी जीवों के आश्रयदाता
- माधव - लक्ष्मीपति
- गोविंद - गायों और पृथ्वी के रक्षक

विष्णु सहस्रनाम (1000 नाम) में शामिल कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नाम:

- अच्युत
- अनंत
- दामोदर
- वासुदेव
- हृषीकेश

इंद्र के पर्यायवाची नाम (जो विष्णु के नहीं हैं):

- पुरंदर
- महेन्द्र
- देवराज
- शक्र
- वासव

निष्कर्ष:

विष्णु के पर्यायवाची नहीं होने वाला शब्द "वासव (C)" है, क्योंकि यह इंद्र का एक नाम है।

बाकी तीन शब्द— पद्मनाभ, जनार्दन, और त्रिविक्रम—भगवान विष्णु के ही पर्यायवाची हैं।

इसलिए सही उत्तर: C) वासव

Q.87 'यह स्थिति मेरे अनुकूल नहीं बल्कि _____ है।' रिक्त स्थान में रेखांकित (अनुकूल) का विलोम शब्द आएगा:

- A. सुकूल
- B. प्रतिगामी
- C. विपरीत
- D. प्रतिकूल

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: विकल्प (D) प्रतिकूल

व्याख्या:

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण
(A)	सुकूल: यह कोई मानक शब्द नहीं है।
(B)	प्रतिगामी: यह 'अग्रगामी' का विलोम होता है।
(C)	विपरीत: यह विलोम भाव तो देता है, पर 'अनुकूल' का सटीक व्याकरणिक विलोम नहीं है।
(D)	प्रतिकूल: 'अनु' (पक्ष) का विपरीत 'प्रति' (विपक्ष) होता है। अतः 'अनुकूल' का सटीक विलोम 'प्रतिकूल' है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: विलोम शब्द हमेशा उसी व्याकरणिक कोटि (तत्सम का तत्सम, तद्भव का तद्भव) के होने चाहिए।

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)
व्याख्या: यह लोकोक्ति संत रैदास से जुड़ी है। 'कठौती' उस बर्तन को कहते हैं जिसमें चर्मकार चमड़ा भिगोते हैं। इसका अर्थ है कि यदि हृदय शुद्ध और पवित्र है, तो घर बैठे ही तीर्थ का फल मिल जाता है; बाहरी आडंबर या गंगा स्नान की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- | विकल्प | विश्लेषण |
|--------|--|
| (A) | सही उत्तर। आंतरिक शुद्धि को बाह्य दिखावे से श्रेष्ठ बताता है। |
| (B) | यह एक सामान्य वैज्ञानिक तथ्य है, लोकोक्ति का अर्थ नहीं। |
| (C) | यह सुंदरता के भेद को बताता है, भक्ति या शुद्धि को नहीं। |
| (D) | यह दयालुता पर जोर देता है, जो इस लोकोक्ति का मुख्य उद्देश्य नहीं है। |

Q.91 निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में शुद्ध वाक्य है?

- A. वह ऑफिस में बैठा मेरी प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है।
- B. दीन-दुर्बलों को प्यार करना मानवता है।
- C. दस बजने को पंद्रह मिनट हैं।
- D. लड़के अध्यापक को प्रश्न पूछते हैं।

Answer: A

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (A)
व्याख्या: विकल्प (A) व्याकरण की दृष्टि से पूर्णतः शुद्ध है। अन्य विकल्पों में कारक और पदक्रम संबंधी त्रुटियाँ हैं।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- | विकल्प | विश्लेषण |
|--------|--|
| (A) | यह वाक्य शुद्ध है। प्रतीक्षा 'करना' क्रिया का सही प्रयोग है। |
| (B) | अशुद्ध। 'दीन-दुर्बलों पर दया करना' या 'से प्रेम करना' मानवता है। |
| (C) | अशुद्ध। सही वाक्य: "दस बजने में पंद्रह मिनट हैं।" |
| (D) | अशुद्ध। सही वाक्य: "लड़के अध्यापक से प्रश्न पूछते हैं।" |

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: क्रिया का सीधा संबंध संज्ञा/सर्वनाम के साथ कारक चिह्नों द्वारा सही बैठना ही वाक्य शुद्धि का आधार है।

Q.92 निम्नलिखित वाक्य को शुद्ध करें।
वे क्या करना चाहता हैं?

- A. वे लोग क्या करना चाहता है?
- B. वह क्या करना चाहता है?
- C. यह क्या करना चाहते है?
- D. वो क्या करना चाहता थे?

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B)
व्याख्या:

सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- विकल्प

विश्लेषण
- (A)

वे लोग क्या करना चाहता है?: यहाँ 'वे लोग' बहुवचन है, जिसके साथ 'चाहता है' (एकवचन) क्रिया का प्रयोग अशुद्ध है।
- (B)

विकल्प (B) का विश्लेषण: यहाँ 'वह' एकवचन कर्ता है और उसके अनुरूप 'चाहता है' क्रिया भी एकवचन में है। यह वाक्य व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से पूर्णतः शुद्ध है।
- (C)

यह क्या करना चाहते है?: यहाँ 'चाहते' बहुवचन के साथ 'है' (एकवचन) का प्रयोग है, जो अशुद्ध है (हैं होना चाहिए था)।
- (D)

वो क्या करना चाहता थे?: यहाँ 'चाहता' (एकवचन) और 'थे' (बहुवचन) का मेल अशुद्ध है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: मूल वाक्य में 'वे' (बहुवचन) के साथ 'चाहता' (एकवचन) का प्रयोग 'वचन' संबंधी अशुद्धि को दर्शाता है।

Q.93 निम्नलिखित वाक्य को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति तद्भव शब्द से करें।
ध्यान रहे कभी भी मुख से बुरे ____ न निकले।

- A. जवाब
- B. सबद
- C. शब्द
- D. सवाल

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) सबद
व्याख्या: प्रश्न में 'तद्भव' शब्द की मांग की गई है। 'शब्द' तत्सम है, जिसका तद्भव रूप 'सबद' होता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- विकल्प

विश्लेषण
- (A)

जवाब: यह विदेशी (अरबी) शब्द है, तद्भव नहीं।
- (B)

सबद: यह 'शब्द' का शुद्ध तद्भव रूप है। कबीर आदि संतों की रचनाओं में भी 'सबद' का प्रयोग मिलता है।
- (C)

शब्द: यह तत्सम शब्द है।
- (D)

सवाल: यह भी अरबी मूल का शब्द है।

अतिरिक्त जानकारी: तद्भव शब्द वे होते हैं जो संस्कृत के तत्सम शब्दों से बिगड़कर या बदलकर हिंदी में आए हैं।

Q.94 उचित तत्सम शब्द का चयन कर निम्नलिखित वाक्य को पूर्ण करें। यहाँ का राजा भिखारी के ____ में घूमकर अपनी प्रजा का हाल जानता है।

- A. भेस
- B. वेष
- C. भेद
- D. लिबास

Answer: B

Sol:

सही उत्तर: विकल्प (B) वेष
व्याख्या: प्रश्न में 'तत्सम' शब्द की माँग की गई है। 'भेस' तद्भव है, जबकि इसका मूल संस्कृत तत्सम शब्द 'वेष' होता है।
सभी विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

- विकल्प

विश्लेषण
- (A)

भेस: यह 'वेष' का तद्भव रूप है।

(B) वेष: यह शुद्ध तत्सम शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ पहनावा या स्वरूप होता है।

(C) भेद: इसका अर्थ अंतर या रहस्य होता है।

(D) लिबास: यह उर्दू/फारसी मूल का शब्द है।

Q.95 रेखांकित शब्द के स्थान पर सर्वोचित विकल्प चुनिए।
उसे अभिमान है कि वह उच्चवर्गीय परिवार में पैदा हुआ है।

- A. आशंका
- B. गर्व
- C. कष्ट
- D. आनंद

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: **(B) गर्व**
व्याख्या:

- 'अभिमान' का अर्थ होता है अपने बारे में अतिशय आदर या गर्व महसूस करना, विशेष रूप से तब जब किसी व्यक्ति को अपनी सामाजिक स्थिति या गुणों पर अत्यधिक विश्वास हो।
- वाक्य में "उच्चवर्गीय परिवार में पैदा हुआ" से यह संकेत मिलता है कि व्यक्ति अपने उच्च सामाजिक दर्जे पर गर्व कर रहा है।
- इस कारण '**गर्व**' शब्द 'अभिमान' के लिए उपयुक्त समानार्थी शब्द है।
- जबकि अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	विश्लेषण	सही/गलत
A) आशंका	'आशंका' का अर्थ होता है डर या चिंता, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त नहीं है।	गलत
B) गर्व	'गर्व' का अर्थ होता है आत्म-संतुष्टि और उच्च स्थिति पर घमंड, जो 'अभिमान' का सही विलोम है।	सही
C) कष्ट	'कष्ट' का अर्थ होता है दुःख या दर्द, जो इस वाक्य में उपयुक्त नहीं है।	गलत
D) आनंद	'आनंद' का अर्थ होता है खुशी या सुख, जो वाक्य के संदर्भ से मेल नहीं खाता।	गलत

अतिरिक्त जानकारी
पर्यायवाची/ समानार्थी: एक ही अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द जो बनावट में भले ही अलग हों, वे पर्यायवाची या समानार्थी शब्द कहलाते हैं।
कुछ प्रमुख पर्यायवाची शब्द:

मुख्य शब्द	पर्यायवाची शब्द
चंद्र	चाँद, चंद्रमा, विधु, शशि, शशांक, राकेश, हिमांशु, सुधांशु, सुधाकर, सुधाधर, सारंग, निशाकर, निशापति, रजनीपति, मृगांक, कलानिधि।
कमला (लक्ष्मी)	भार्गवी, पद्म, इन्दिरा, पद्मासना, रमा, लक्ष्मी, श्री, विष्णुप्रिया, सिंधुजा, क्षीरोतनया।
हाथी	मतंग, गज, हस्ती, कुम्भी, मदकल, कुंजर।
कुटिल	अराल, असित, कपटपूर्ण, कपटमय, छद्मपूर्ण, छलपूर्ण, छलमय, टेढ़ा, धूर्ततापूर्ण, वक्र।
आग	अनल, पावक, दहन।

हवा

समीर, अनिल, वायु।

निष्कर्ष:

- 'अभिमान' का सही पर्यायवाची शब्द 'गर्व' है क्योंकि इसमें आत्म-संतुष्टि और उच्च स्थिति पर घमंड की भावना व्यक्त होती है।
- इसलिए सही उत्तर: **(B) गर्व**।

Q.96 ‘अशोक ने ___ धर्म स्वीकार किया।’
गद्यांश की पंक्ति में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति हेतु उपयुक्त शब्द होगा
गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें-
अशोक ने ___ धर्म स्वीकार किया । अपनी प्रजा का संतान के समान पालन-पोषण किया उनका हृदय ___ से भर गया था। पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति वह दया काव्यवहार करते थे। बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंनेनेहों नेअनेक ___ बनवाए। अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ___ के लिएविदेशों में भेजा। बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्तों को शिलाओं, ओं स्तंभों और लाटों पर अंकित करवाया। हमारे राष्ट्री य ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ___ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ सेलिया गया है। अशोक महान के कार्य अपने युग से बढ़ कर थे। उन्हें ‘युग पुरुष’ कहना सर्वथा उचित ही होगा।

- A. बौद्ध
- B. हिन्दू
- C. पारसी
- D. जैन

Answer: A

Sol: सही उत्तर: **(A) बौद्ध**
उत्तर की व्याख्या:

- गद्यांश में स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया गया है कि: "बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंने अनेक ___ बनवाए।"
- "अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ___ के लिए विदेशों में भेजा।"
- इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि अशोक ने बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार किया था।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द	विश्लेषण	स्थिति
A	बौद्ध	अशोक ने कलिंग युद्ध के बाद बौद्ध धर्म अपनाया और उसके प्रचार-प्रसार में जीवन लगा दिया।	सही
B	हिन्दू	अशोक के पूर्व मौर्य परंपरा में हिन्दू धर्म था, पर उन्होंने बौद्ध धर्म अपनाया।	गलत
C	पारसी	पारसी धर्म ईरानी परंपरा का है, अशोक का इससे कोई संबंध नहीं था।	गलत
D	जैन	जैन धर्म के भी अनुयायी उस समय थे, पर अशोक ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया।	गलत

निष्कर्ष:

अशोक ने बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार किया था और उसी के प्रचार हेतु उन्होंने अनेक कार्य किए थे।
इसलिए सही उत्तर है — (A) बौद्ध

Q.97 ‘उनका हृदय ___ से भर गया था।’
गद्यांश की पंक्ति में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति हेतु उपयुक्त शब्द होगा \
गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें-
अशोक ने ___ धर्म स्वीकार किया । अपनी प्रजा का संतान के समान पालन-पोषण किया उनका हृदय ___ से भर गया था। पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति वह दया काव्यवहार करते थे। बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंनेनेहों नेअनेक ___ बनवाए। अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ___ के लिएविदेशों में भेजा। बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्तों को शिलाओं, ओं स्तंभों और लाटों पर अंकित करवाया। हमारे राष्ट्री य ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ___ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ सेलिया गया है। अशोक महान के कार्य अपने युग से बढ़ कर थे। उन्हें ‘युग पुरुष’ कहना सर्वथा उचित ही होगा।

- A. ईर्ष्या
- B. दया
- C. क्रोध
- D. विद्रोह

Answer: B

Sol: सही उत्तर: **(B) दया**

उत्तर की व्याख्या:

- गद्यांश में बताया गया है: "उनका हृदय ____ से भर गया था। पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति वह दया का व्यवहार करते थे।"
- यह स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है कि रिक्त स्थान में "दया" शब्द उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि अगले ही वाक्य में "दया" का व्यवहार करने की बात कही गई है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द	विश्लेषण
A	ईर्ष्या	ईर्ष्या नकारात्मक भावना है, जो अशोक के परिवर्तनशील हृदय से मेल नहीं खाती।
B	दया	अशोक के बौद्ध धर्म ग्रहण करने के बाद उनके भीतर करुणा व दया उत्पन्न हुई थी।
C	क्रोध	क्रोध तो कलिंग युद्ध से पहले था, बाद में उसका हृदय दया से भर गया।
D	विद्रोह	विद्रोह अशोक के स्वभाव या प्रसंग से मेल नहीं खाता।

निष्कर्ष:

अशोक युद्ध के पश्चात बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार कर दया और करुणा के मार्ग पर चले।
इसलिए सही उत्तर है — (B) दया

Q.98 ‘बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंनेनेन्हों नेअनेक ____ बनवाए।’
गद्यांश की पंक्ति में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति हेतु उपयुक्त शब्द होगा
गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें-
अशोक ने ____ धर्म स्वीकार किया । अपनी प्रजा का संतान के समान पालन-पोषण किया उनका हृदय ____ से भर गया था। पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति वह दया काव्यवहार करते थे। बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंनेनेन्हों नेअनेक ____ बनवाए। अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ____ के लिएविदेशों में भेजा। बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्तों को शिलाओं, ओं स्तंभों और लाटों पर अंकित करवाया। हमारे राष्ट्री य ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ____ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ सेलिया गया है। अशोक महान के कार्य अपने युग से बढ़ कर थे। उन्हें ‘युग पुरुष’ कहना सर्वथा उचित ही होगा।

- A. किले
- B. महल
- C. सड़क
- D. स्तूप

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: (D) स्तूप
उत्तर की व्याख्या:

- गद्यांश में बताया गया है कि: "बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंने अनेक ____ बनवाए।"
- बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार-प्रसार में स्तूपों (Stupas) का ऐतिहासिक और धार्मिक रूप से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। अशोक महान ने सांची, धमेख, शांची स्तूप, आदि जैसे अनेक स्तूपों का निर्माण करवाया था।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द	विश्लेषण
A	किले	किले सैन्य सुरक्षा हेतु बनते हैं, धर्म के प्रसार से इसका कोई संबंध नहीं।
B	महल	महल राजाओं के निवास स्थान होते हैं, बौद्ध धर्म प्रचार से संबंधित नहीं।
C	सड़क	सड़कें यातायात के लिए होती हैं, शिक्षा या धर्म प्रचार के लिए विशेष रूप से नहीं बनतीं।
D	स्तूप	बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार हेतु बनाए गए स्मारक, धर्मस्थल – यही सही विकल्प है।

निष्कर्ष:

अशोक ने बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धांतों को जन-जन तक पहुँचाने के लिए स्तूपों का निर्माण करवाया था।इसलिए सही उत्तर है — (D) स्तूप

Q.99 ‘अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ____ के लिए विदेशों में भेजा।’
गद्यांश की पंक्ति में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति हेतु उपयुक्त शब्द होगा
गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें-

अशोक ने ___ धर्म स्वीकार किया । अपनी प्रजा का संतान के समान पालन-पोषण किया उनका हृदय ___ से भर गया था। पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति वह दया काव्यवहार करते थे। बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंनेनेन्हों नेअनेक ___ बनवाए। अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ___ के लिएविदेशों में भेजा। बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्तों को शिलाओं, ओं स्तंभों और लाटों पर अंकित करवाया। हमारे राष्ट्री य ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ___ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ सेलिया गया है। अशोक महान के कार्य अपने युग से बढ़ कर थे। उन्हें ‘युग पुरुष’ कहना सर्वथा उचित ही होगा।

- A. विध्वंस
- B. कल्याण
- C. प्रचार
- D. निर्वाण

Answer: C

Sol: सही उत्तर:(C) प्रचार
उत्तर की व्याख्या:

- गद्यांश में वर्णित है कि:"अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ___ के लिए विदेशों में भेजा।"
- यहाँ स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत मिलता है कि महेन्द्र और संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म का प्रचार करने के उद्देश्य से विदेशों (विशेषकर श्रीलंका) भेजा गया था।
- अतः "प्रचार" ही उपयुक्त शब्द है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	शब्द	विश्लेषण
A	विध्वंस	विध्वंस का अर्थ है – नाश करना, जो संदर्भ में बिल्कुल गलत है।
B	कल्याण	सामान्य अर्थ में सही हो सकता है, लेकिन यहाँ विशेष उद्देश्य "प्रचार" है।
C	प्रचार	यही उपयुक्त है – महेन्द्र और संघमित्रा धर्म का प्रचार करने ही विदेश भेजे गए।
D	निर्वाण	निर्वाण का अर्थ है – मोक्ष प्राप्त करना, जो यहाँ प्रसंग से मेल नहीं खाता।

निष्कर्ष:
अशोक ने अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के प्रचार के लिए विदेशों में भेजा था।
इसलिए सही उत्तर है — C) प्रचार

Q.100 ‘हमारे राष्ट्री य ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ___ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ से लिया गया है।’
गद्यांश की पंक्ति में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति हेतु उपयुक्त शब्द होगा
गद्यांश के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें-
अशोक ने ___ धर्म स्वीकार किया । अपनी प्रजा का संतान के समान पालन-पोषण किया उनका हृदय ___ से भर गया था। पशु-पक्षियों के प्रति वह दया काव्यवहार करते थे। बौद्ध धर्म की शिक्षाओं के प्रसार के लिए उन्होंनेनेन्हों नेअनेक ___ बनवाए। अपने पुत्र महेन्द्र और पुत्री संघमित्रा को बौद्ध धर्म के ___ के लिएविदेशों में भेजा। बौद्ध धर्म के सिद्धान्तों को शिलाओं, ओं स्तंभों और लाटों पर अंकित करवाया। हमारे राष्ट्री य ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ___ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ सेलिया गया है। अशोक महान के कार्य अपने युग से बढ़ कर थे। उन्हें ‘युग पुरुष’ कहना सर्वथा उचित ही होगा।

- A. गया
- B. पाटलिपुत्र
- C. तक्षशिला
- D. सारनाथ

Answer: D

Sol: सही उत्तर: (D) सारनाथ
उत्तर की व्याख्या:

- गद्यांश की यह पंक्ति है: "हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में अंकित चक्र को ___ में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ से लिया गया है।"
- यहाँ ‘अशोक स्तंभ’ और ‘चक्र’ का संदर्भ है।
- राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में जो चक्र है, वह "सारनाथ" में स्थित अशोक स्तंभ से लिया गया है।
- उसे "धर्म चक्र" या "अशोक चक्र" कहा जाता है।

अन्य विकल्पों का विश्लेषण:

विकल्प	स्थान	विश्लेषण
A	गया	गया धार्मिक स्थल है, पर अशोक स्तंभ से संबंधित नहीं है।
B	पाटलिपुत्र	यह मौर्य साम्राज्य की राजधानी थी, लेकिन चक्र यहाँ से नहीं लिया गया।

विकल्प	स्थान	विश्लेषण
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C तक्षशिला यह प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालय के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, चक्र से संबद्ध नहीं।

D सारनाथ यहीं पर अशोक स्तंभ स्थित है, और वही चक्र राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में लिया गया है।

निष्कर्ष:

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज में जो "अशोक चक्र" है, वह सारनाथ के अशोक स्तंभ से लिया गया है।

इसलिए सही उत्तर है — (D) सारनाथ