SSC CGL T-I Similar Paper (Held on 15 Sep 2025 S2) – English

Q1. If 6 * 4 = 40 and 8 * 3 = 33, then 5 * 6 = ?
(a) 64
(b) 70
(c) 68
(d) 66
Ans.(d)

Q2. In a certain code, SCHOOL is written as XHMTTQ. How is TEACHER written?
(a) WJFHNKW
(b) YJFHMJW
(c) YJFIMJX
(d) YJGHNJU
Ans.(b)

Q3. Choose the address that is exactly the same as the one given below.
A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301
(a) A-27, Green Valley, Sector 5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301
(b) A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201310
(c) A-27, Green Valley Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301
(d) A-27, Green Valley, Sector-5, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201301
Ans.(d)

Q4. Which of the following will fill the blanks?
mn, op, __, st, uv
(a) qr
(b) pq
(c) rs
(d) tu
Ans.(a)

Q5. Arrange the following words in dictionary order and choose the second word.
apple, ape, april, ant
(a) ant
(b) ape
(c) apple
(d) april
Ans.(b)

Q6. Apply the same pattern:
DOG → FQI
CAT → ?
(a) ECV
(b) ECW
(c) DBU
(d) EBU

Ans.(a)

Q7. Complete the analogy:
Write : Pen :: Draw : ?
(a) Brush
(b) Paper
(c) Color
(d) Board
Ans.(a)

Q8. P is Q's mother. R is P's brother. How is R related to Q?
(a) Father
(b) Uncle
(c) Brother
(d) Cousin
Ans.(b)

Q9. If the letters of the word IMPORTANT are arranged alphabetically, how many letters are between P and T (1st from left) ?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
Ans.(a)

Q10. Using the same logic: If A = 1, Z = 26, then CAT = ?
(a) 24
(b) 46
(c) 48
(d) 50
Ans.(a)

Q11. If '+' means '-', '-' means '×', '×' means '÷' and '÷' means '+', then find the value of: 8 + 4 - 12 × 6 ÷ 3
(a) 6
(b) 8
(c) 3
(d) 10
Ans.(c)

Q12. Statement:
The office remains open from 10 AM to 6 PM.
Conclusions:
I. Employees cannot enter before 10 AM.
II. Office is closed after 6 PM.
(a) Only I follows
(b) Only II follows
(c) Both I and II follow
(d) Neither I nor II follows

Ans.(c)

Q13. Statement:
Online education is growing rapidly because of easy internet access.
Assumptions:
I. Internet access is available to many people.
II. People prefer online education over traditional methods.
(a) Only I is implicit
(b) Only II is implicit
(c) Both I and II are implicit
(d) Neither I nor II is implicit
Ans.(a)

Q14. Find the odd one out.
(a) 3 × 4 = 12
(b) 5 × 6 = 30
(c) 7 × 8 = 54
(d) 9 × 2 = 18
Ans.(c)

Q15. Find the odd one out.
(a) Circle
(b) Square
(c) Triangle
(d) Cube
Ans.(d)

Q16. Find the person who does not belong to the group:
(a) Isaac Newton
(b) Albert Einstein
(c) Marie Curie
(d) Leonardo da Vinci
Ans.(d)

Q17. If '×' means '+' and '+' means '-', which equation is incorrect?
(a) 8 × 3 + 2 = 9
(b) 6 × 4 + 1 = 9
(c) 7 × 2 + 3 = 8
(d) 9 × 1 + 4 = 6
Ans.(c)

Q18. In a zoo, there are only deer and birds. Total heads = 36 and total legs = 100. How many birds are there?
(a) 20
(b) 16
(c) 18
(d) 22
Ans.(d)

Q19. Complete the pattern:
5, 11, 23, 47, ?
(a) 93
(b) 95
(c) 96
(d) 97
Ans.(b)

Q20. Which of the following will replace the question mark?
Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, ?
(a) Theta
(b) Epsilon
(c) Zeta
(d) Sigma
Ans.(b)

Q21. A says, “My father’s only daughter is B.” How is A related to B?
(a) Father
(b) Sister
(c) Brother
(d) Son
Ans.(c)

Q22. What comes next?
2, 8, 64, ?
(a) 128
(b) 256
(c) 512
(d) 1024
Ans.(d)

Q23. Which is the 3rd last word in the sentence: "Learning new skills improves confidence steadily"?
(a) improves
(b) confidence
(c) steadily
(d) skills
Ans.(a)

Q24. What is the value of middle if Left = 10, Right = 26, and Middle is the average of both?
(a) 16
(b) 18
(c) 20
(d) 22
Ans.(b)

Q25. If ‘@’ means ‘+’, ‘#’ means ‘×’, then find the value of: 6 @ 4 # 3?
(a) 18
(b) 30

(c) 24
(d) 36
Ans.(a)

Q26. Which feature is most associated with Baul folk music of Bengal?
(a) Strict classical grammar
(b) Devotional and philosophical lyrics
(c) Military band instruments
(d) Only instrumental pieces
Ans.(b)

Q27. The Kaladan Multi-Modal Project connects India with which neighboring country?
(a) Nepal
(b) Bhutan
(c) Myanmar
(d) Sri Lanka
Ans.(c)

Q28. Which Indian leader received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014?
(a) Narendra Modi
(b) Kailash Satyarthi
(c) Manmohan Singh
(d) Amartya Sen
Ans.(b)

Q29. The Teesta River is a tributary of which river system?
(a) Ganga
(b) Brahmaputra
(c) Narmada
(d) Godavari
Ans.(b)

Q30. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1.Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.
2. Rajya Sabha can amend a Money Bill.
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans.(a)

Q31. In basketball, which of the following is considered a violation?
(a) Dribbling the ball
(b) Passing to a teammate
(c) Running without dribbling the ball
(d) Shooting from outside the arc
Ans.(c)

Q32. The Regulating Act of 1773 mainly aimed to:
(a) End Company trade in India
(b) Strengthen parliamentary control over the Company
(c) Introduce local self-government
(d) Promote Indian industries
Ans.(b)

Q33. Which harvest festival of Assam is celebrated with community feasts and bonfires in January?
(a) Rongali Bihu
(b) Kongali Bihu
(c) Bhogali Bihu
(d) Kati Bihu
Ans.(c)

Q34. Increased ionization in the ionosphere mainly affects:
(a) Ocean tides
(b) Radio communication
(c) Soil fertility
(d) Rainfall
Ans.(b)

Q35. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Kuchipudi originated in Andhra Pradesh.
2. It is performed only by men.
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
Ans.(a)

Q36. The Mars Orbiter Mission of India is popularly known as:
(a) Chandrayaan
(b) Gaganyaan
(c) Mangalyaan
(d) Suryaan
Ans.(c)

Q37. The book 'Wings of Fire' is primarily about:
(a) Indian mythology
(b) Space science theories
(c) The life of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(d) Ancient wars
Ans.(c)

Q38. Match the following Yoga terms: 1. Asana 2. Pranayama 3. Dhyana 4. Samadhi | A. Meditation B. Breath control C. Posture D. Complete absorption
(a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D
(b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A

(c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D
(d) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C
Ans.(a)

Q39. Where does oxygenated blood from the lungs enter the heart?
(a) Right atrium
(b) Right ventricle
(c) Left atrium
(d) Left ventricle
Ans.(c)

Q40. Assertion (A): Cotton textile industries are widespread in India.
Reason (R): India has diverse climatic conditions suitable for cotton cultivation.
(a) Both A and R true and R explains A
(b) Both true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
Ans.(a)

Q41. India's first female Olympic medallist won her medal in which sport and at which Olympic Games?
(a) Boxing – London 2012
(b) Badminton – London 2012
(c) Weightlifting – Sydney 2000
(d) Athletics – Los Angeles 1984
Ans.(c)

Q42. When light travels from air to glass, what happens to its speed?
(a) Increases
(b) Decreases
(c) Remains same
(d) Becomes zero
Ans.(b)

Q43. Assertion (A): The Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall.
Reason (R): They intercept the southwest monsoon winds.
(a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
(b) Both true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
Ans.(a)

Q44. Consider the statements:
1.Ordinances are issued by the President.
2. They require parliamentary approval later.
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans.(c)

Q45. Which region in India is famous for mangrove forests?
(a) Thar Desert
(b) Sundarbans
(c) Deccan Plateau
(d) Aravalli Hills
Ans.(b)

Q46. The Santosh Trophy is associated with which sport?
(a) Hockey
(b) Football
(c) Cricket
(d) Volleyball
Ans.(b)

Q47. The rock-cut temples at Mahabalipuram were primarily patronized by which dynasty?
(a) Cholas
(b) Pallavas
(c) Pandyas
(d) Satavahanas
Ans.(b)

Q48. Which Article deals with the Election Commission of India?
(a) Article 280
(b) Article 324
(c) Article 356
(d) Article 370
Ans.(b)

Q49. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by:
(a) 42nd Amendment
(b) 44th Amendment
(c) 52nd Amendment
(d) 61st Amendment
Ans.(a)

Q50. 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme focuses on:
(a) Agriculture
(b) Girl child welfare
(c) Elderly care
(d) Skill development
Ans.(b)

Q51. Which of the following equals 20?
(a) $(\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{2})^2 - 4\sqrt{16}$
(b) $(\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{11})^2$
(c) $(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{4})^2 + 2\sqrt{24}$

(d) $(\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{7})^2 - 2\sqrt{91}$
Ans.(d)

Q52. A runner has to cover a distance of 100 km. After running for 5 hours and 20 minutes, he finds that he has completed 2/3rd of the total distance. What is his speed in km/h?
(a) 12.5 km/h
(b) 17.5 km/h
(c) 16.25 km/h
(d) 15.5 km/h
Ans.(a)

Q53. C is four times more efficient as a worker than D, which allows C to complete a work in 45 days less than D. If they work together, they can finish the work in:
(a) 10 days
(b) 12 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 18 days
Ans.(b)

Q54. What is the average of all numbers between 2000 and 2400 that are divisible by 50?
(a) 2200
(b) 2175
(c) 2250
(d) 2300
Ans.(a)

Q55. What is the value of $\left(\frac{5}{6} \times 3.6\right) \div 0.9$?
(a) 4.5
(b) 3.5
(c) 10/3
(d) 3
Ans.(c)

Q56. A merchant has two types of tea: one costing ₹70/kg and the other costing ₹100/kg. He mixes them and sells the mixture at ₹91/kg, earning a 25% profit. In what ratio did he mix the two types of tea?
(a) 1 : 2
(b) 68 : 7
(c) 23 : 21
(d) 1 : 3
Ans.(b)

Q57. A retailer marked a product 40% above its cost price. She then offered two successive discounts of 12% and 15% to a buyer. If she made a profit of ₹50, at what price did she sell the product?
(a) ₹850
(b) ₹1109
(c) ₹950
(d) ₹1020

Ans.(b)

Q58. There are 6 consecutive even numbers M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4, M_5, M_6 and 5 consecutive odd numbers N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4, N_5. The average of the even numbers is 4 more than the average of the odd numbers. If the sum of the even numbers is 24 more than the sum of the odd numbers, find the average of the odd numbers.
(a) 7
(b) 0
(c) 9
(d) 10
Ans.(b)

Q59. If p : q = 4 : 5, then find (8p + 3q) : (8p - 3q).
(a) 47 : 17
(b) 21 : 37
(c) 15 : 33
(d) 3 : 5
Ans.(a)

Q60. Kavya invested amounts in three schemes P, Q, and R at simple interest rates of 11% p.a., 13% p.a., and 16% p.a. respectively. If the total interest in one year was ₹2,850 and the amount in Scheme R was 200% of Scheme P and 300% of Scheme Q, what was the amount invested in Scheme Q?
(a) ₹3677
(b) ₹2750
(c) ₹3000
(d) ₹3250
Ans.(a)

Q61. X and Y invest ₹60,000 and ₹80,000 respectively in a business. After 1 year, the total profit is distributed including simple interest at 8% per annum on the capital of each partner. If the total profit including interest is ₹22,400, what is X's share of the profit?
(a) ₹9,600
(b) ₹9,200
(c) ₹9,800
(d) ₹10,000
Ans.(a)

Q62. Evaluate: 75% of 400 - 32.5% of 200 + 18% of 300
(a) 350
(b) 365
(c) 289
(d) 385
Ans.(c)

Q63. Priya borrowed ₹40,000 from two lenders under simple-interest terms:
Lender M charges 8% p.a. (simple interest),
Lender N charges 5% p.a. (simple interest)

Priya kept both loans for exactly 5 years and then paid the accumulated interest, which was ₹14,000. If she had interchanged the principal amounts, her five-year interest outgo would have been ₹2,000 less. How much did she borrow from Lender M at 8% p.a.?
(a) ₹25,000
(b) ₹22,000
(c) ₹26,667
(d) ₹16,000
Ans.(c)

Q64. A shop sells a watch for ₹ B, incurring a loss of 8%. During a clearance sale, they mark it up to ₹1.3B. At the sale, they offer a discount of 15% on this marked price. What will be the percentage profit or loss during the sale?
(a) 3.8% Profit
(b) 1.8% Loss
(c) 1.6% Profit
(d) 3.8% Loss
Ans.(c)

Q65. A sector of a circle with radius 8 cm has a central angle of 45°. What is the area of the corresponding segment?
(a) $(8\pi - 16\sqrt{2})$ cm²
(b) $(8\pi - 32)$ cm²
(c) $(16\pi - 32)$ cm²
(d) $(16\pi - 64)$ cm²
Ans.(a)

Q66. If the lateral surface area of a cylinder is 320 cm² and height is 10 cm, what is the radius?
(a) 4π cm
(b) 5 cm
(c) 16/π cm
(d) 8 cm
Ans.(c)

Q67. Solve system: $y = 3x - 2$ and $y = x + 4$
(a) (3, 7)
(b) (2, 4)
(c) (1, 1)
(d) (4, 10)
Ans.(a)

Q68. If the perimeter of a regular hexagon is 72 cm, what is the side length?
(a) 10 cm
(b) 12 cm
(c) 14 cm
(d) 16 cm
Ans.(b)

Q69. Two chords, PQ and RS, are equal in length and are at a distance of 12 cm from the center of a circle. If the radius is 20 cm, what is the length of PQ?
(a) 16 cm
(b) 24 cm
(c) 32 cm
(d) 40 cm
Ans.(c)

Q70. A right circular cone has radius 8 cm and height 20 cm. A sphere is inscribed in the cone such that it touches the base and the lateral surface. Find the radius of the inscribed sphere.
(a) 3.35 cm
(b) 5.42 cm
(c) 2.8 cm
(d) 4.21 cm
Ans.(b)

Q71. A vertical tower of height H stands on the ground. From point A on the ground, the angle of elevation to the top is 45°. From point B, located 15 meters away from A (directly along the line extending from the base), the angle of elevation is 30°. What is the height of the tower?
(a) 15(√3 - 1) m
(b) $\frac{15(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2}$ m
(c) 20(√3 - 1) m
(d) 20(√3 + 1) m
Ans.(b)

Q72. A circular disc is divided into 6 equal sectors. If the area of one sector is 66 cm², what is the radius of the disc?
(a) 10 cm
(b) 15.32 cm
(c) 11.22 cm
(d) 13 cm
Ans.(c)

Q73. If two circles are touching externally how many common tangents do they have?
(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4
Ans.(c)

Q74. Express 0.363636... as a fraction.
(a) 3/11
(b) 6/11
(c) 5/11
(d) 4/11
Ans.(d)

Q75. Simplify: √72 - √18 + √50
(a) 8√2
(b) 7√2
(c) 6√2
(d) 5√2
Ans.(a)

Q76. Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:
Neither did the committee acknowledge the financial irregularities, (1)/ nor did they consider the repeated warnings (2)/ issued by auditors, which, according to reports, (3)/ has been ignored for a long time. (4)/
(a) (1)
(b) (2)
(c) (3)
(d) (4)
Ans.(d)

Q77. Choose the right collocation:
The report delivers a _____ evaluation of the new policy framework.
(a) threw going
(b) thorough-going
(c) comprehensive-go
(d) going-thorough
Ans.(b)

Q78. Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:
The monk carried a carved crosier into the sanctuary.
(a) The gardener admired the crosier ferns growing near the pond.
(b) The bishop held a silver crosier during the procession.
(c) The priest polished the wooden crosier before the ceremony.
(d) The cathedral displayed an antique crosier in a glass case.
Ans.(a)

Q79. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:
They are planning to go to abroad for training.
(a) are planning to go abroad
(b) plan going to abroad
(c) are planning to go to the abroad
(d) are planning to go for abroad
Ans.(a)

Q80. A sentence is provided in direct speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding indirect speech.
She said, “I purchased a new smartphone.”
(a) She said that she had purchased a new smartphone.
(b) She said that she purchases a new smartphone.
(c) She said that she was purchasing a new smartphone.
(d) She said that she has purchased a new smartphone.
Ans.(a)

Q81. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: INEXORABLE
(a) Lenient
(b) Relentless
(c) Adaptable
(d) Tender
Ans.(b)

Q82. Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Get the jump on
(a) Admit defeat suddenly
(b) Gain an edge by moving first
(c) Turn against one's friends
(d) Avoid consequences
Ans.(b)

Q83. Spot the correct spelling of a term for involuntary repetition of others' words.
(a) Echolalia
(b) Ecolalia
(c) Echolaelia
(d) Echolallia
Ans.(a)

Q84. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Sycophantic
(a) Self-assured
(b) Subservient
(c) Fawning
(d) Grovelling
Ans.(a)

Q85. Choose the correct one-word substitute for:
"An exaggerated sense of one's own importance."
(a) Caution
(b) Meekness
(c) Vanity
(d) Simplicity
Ans.(c)

Q86. Select the correct option for the Direct Speech conversion of the sentence below.
The ecologist cautioned that the region's carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiplied without control.
(a) The ecologist said, "The region's carrying capacity will be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control."
(b) The ecologist said, "Had invasive organisms multiplied without control, the region's carrying capacity would be surpassed."
(c) The ecologist said, "The region's carrying capacity might be surpassed if invasive organisms multiply without control."
(d) The ecologist said, "If invasive organisms multiplied without control, the carrying capacity had been surpassed."
Ans.(c)

Q87. Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Hammer and tongs
(a) With great intensity
(b) Without preparation
(c) In a concealed manner
(d) Without real effort
Ans.(a)

Q88. Select the correct option:
The proposal, ___ was approved unanimously, will be implemented next month.
(a) that
(b) which
(c) what
(d) whose
Ans.(b)

Q89. Which is the correct spelling for a word meaning "countless"?
(a) Innumerable
(b) Inumerable
(c) Innumerabel
(d) Innumerible
Ans.(a)

Q90. What does the passage suggest by calling art an "epistemic act"?
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted "truths," disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.
Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.
Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror

and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.
(a) Art exists only to stir emotions.
(b) Art helps form and challenge ways of knowing and understanding.
(c) Art is valuable only as a historical record.
(d) Art mainly promotes government-approved beliefs.
Ans.(b)

Q91. In the passage, the phrase "commodification of art" most nearly means:
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted "truths," disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.
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Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.
(a) Art being stored and protected in official museums.
(b) Art being turned into a sellable product that loses its critical edge.
(c) Art being created only for classroom learning.
(d) Art being used solely to encourage political awareness.
Ans.(b)

Q92. As per the passage, what role can art play under politically restrictive conditions?
Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage:
Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In

doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted "truths," disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

Art also performs a social role by building community and inviting self-examination at the same time. Participatory forms—street theatre, public installations, folk practices—blur the line between maker and viewer, broadening access to aesthetic experience. Meanwhile, private engagement with a poem or painting may trigger insight, catharsis, or moral reflection. However, in an algorithm-driven era where visibility and virality often decide worth, art increasingly faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

(a) It strengthens official propaganda through imagery.

(b) It becomes irrelevant to society.

(c) It becomes a vehicle for dissent and expresses what cannot be said openly.

(d) It remains limited to universities and scholars.

Ans.(c)

Q93. Which option best explains the "dialectical" character of art mentioned in the passage?

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted "truths," disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

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faces the commodification of art. The aesthetic is repackaged as a spectacle for quick consumption, detached from complexity, nuance, and risk. The challenge, therefore, is to protect artistic integrity against market and media forces that may reduce it to banality. Ultimately, art's role is neither fixed nor singular: it is a dialectical energy—both mirror and blueprint, disruptive and restorative. To protect art is to protect the human capacity to feel, to question, and to reimagine.

(a) Art is always harmful and on the margins.
(b) Art operates through tensions—reflecting society while also reshaping it.
(c) Art survives only inside elite galleries.
(d) Art exists only to preserve the past.

Ans.(b)

Q94. . What is the closest meaning of the word "banality" as used in the passage?

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

Art, across its many expressions—painting, theatre, literature, music, and more—moves beyond practical usefulness into the spheres of meaning, emotion, and transformation. Its place in society is not merely ornamental or entertaining; it functions as a medium of critique, a repository of shared memory, and an engine of cultural change. At its centre, art unsettles reality by reshaping how we see. Whether through the disorienting imagery of surrealism or the unsettling textures of experimental sound, art pulls the viewer out of comfort and demands renewed attention to the world. In doing so, art becomes not only aesthetic but an epistemic act—one that questions accepted "truths," disrupts dominant frameworks, and widens the space for voices kept at the margins.

Across history, art has also acted as a record of civilisations, preserving within its forms the desires, fears, conflicts, and ideals of a given age. From sacred temple murals to rebellious street art on crumbling city walls, creative work becomes a language through which authority, resistance, and identity are negotiated at once. This deep historical grounding makes art vital for understanding not only what societies produce, but what they prize and what they dread. In contemporary democracies, art often takes on a political charge. Where speech is curtailed, art can carry dissent; where logic falls short, it can generate empathy. Satire, documentary cinema, and performance frequently communicate what cannot be stated directly, using symbol, metaphor, and suggestion to evade suppression. Yet this very power exposes art to risk—censorship, marketing pressures, and ideological capture. When art loses autonomy, it can slide into propaganda or empty prestige, stripped of its questioning force.

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(a) Energy
(b) Triviality
(c) Flexibility
(d) Harshness

Ans.(b)

Q95. Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence:

He dislikes to speak in public.

(a) dislikes to speaking
(b) dislikes from speaking

(c) dislikes speaking
(d) is disliking to speak
Ans.(c)

Q96. Choose the correct one-word substitution for:
"Someone who challenges or resists the established system or authority."
(a) Advocate
(b) Conformist
(c) Rebel
(d) Theist
Ans.(c)

Q97. Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure:
The applicants were being interviewed by the panel members.
(a) The panel members interviewed the applicants.
(b) The panel members had interviewed the applicants.
(c) The applicants were interviewed by the panel members.
(d) The panel members were interviewing the applicants.
Ans.(d)

Q98. Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:
1. One effective approach is to broaden energy options by moving from fossil fuels to renewables such as solar, wind, and geothermal power.
2. To limit the harshest impacts of climate change, the world must sharply cut dependence on carbon-heavy energy systems.
3. This transition not only reduces greenhouse gases but also improves air quality and opens fresh economic pathways.
4. In addition, policies that increase efficiency in buildings and transport can further reduce overall energy demand.
(a) 2, 1, 3, 4
(b) 1, 2, 3, 4
(c) 4, 1, 2, 3
(d) 2, 3, 1, 4
Ans.(a)

Q99. Change the following from active to passive:
Did the manager approve the revised budget plan?
(a) Was the revised budget plan approved from the manager?
(b) Had the revised budget plan been approved by the manager?
(c) Was the revised budget plan approved by the manager?
(d) Is the revised budget plan being approved by the manager?
Ans.(c)

Q100. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word: Somniferous
(a) Energising
(b) Sleepy
(c) Tranquilising
(d) Lulling
Ans.(a)