

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 17 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 09:00 AM (Shift-1)
Centre Name	

Correct Option selected Wrong Option selected Correct Option Not Answered

PART-A (General Intelligence and Reasoning)

Q.No: 1 Select the letter-cluster from among the given options that can replace the question mark (?) in the following series.
BEK, DGM, FIO, HKQ, ?

	दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस अक्षर-समूह का चयन करें जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) के स्थान पर आ सकता है। BEK, DGM, FIO, HKQ, ?
	KSA
	KSA
	JAS
	JAS
	JMS
	JMS
	KJS
	KJS

Q.No: 2	Choose the address that is the same as the one given below. No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh - 171001 वह पता चुनें जो नीचे दिए गए पते के समान हो। No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Uttarakhand - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Uttarakhand - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Punjab - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Punjab - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Delhi - 171001 No. 44, Hillcrest Villas, Shimla, Delhi - 171001
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Q.No: 3	<p>Identify the relation between Statement I and Statement II.</p> <p>Statement I. The bank's net profit increased significantly in the last quarter. Statement II. The bank implemented cost-cutting measures and improved loan recovery.</p> <p>कथन I और कथन II के बीच संबंध पहचानें।</p> <p>कथन I. पिछली तिमाही में बैंक का शुद्ध लाभ उल्लेखनीय रूप से बढ़ा। कथन II. बैंक ने लागत में कटौती के उपाय लागू किए और ऋण वसूली में सुधार किया।</p>
	<p>I is the cause and II is the effect. I कारण है और II प्रभाव है।</p>
	<p>II is the cause and I is the effect. II कारण है और I प्रभाव है।</p>
	<p>Both are independent effects. दोनों स्वतंत्र प्रभाव हैं।</p>
	<p>No relation. कोई संबंध नहीं।</p>

Q.No: 4	<p>The following equation is incorrect. Which two signs should be interchanged to correct the equation?</p> $18 + 6 \times 4 - 12 \div 3 = 17$ <p>निम्नलिखित समीकरण गलत है। समीकरण को सही करने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदलना चाहिए?</p> $18 + 6 \times 4 - 12 \div 3 = 17$
	<p>+ and × + और × × and ÷ × और ÷</p>
	<p>+ and - + और -</p>

- and ÷

- और ÷

Q.No: 5 The given statements are followed by two conclusions. Find out which conclusion is TRUE based on the given statements.

Statements:

$J > K = L, M \geq N < K, O < J < P, N > Q > R$

Conclusions:

I. $P > M$

II. $N < P$

दिए गए कथनों के बाद दो निष्कर्ष दिए गए हैं। दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर ज्ञात कीजिए कि कौन सा निष्कर्ष सत्य है।

कथन:

$J > K = L, M \geq N < K, O < J < P, N > Q > R$

निष्कर्ष:

I. $P > M$

II. $N < P$

Only conclusion I is true

केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है

Only conclusion II is true

केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है

Neither conclusion I nor II is true

न तो निष्कर्ष I और न ही II सत्य है

Both conclusion I and II are true

निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं

Q.No: 6 A is the brother of B. C is the sister of B. D is the father of C. How is D related to A?

A, B का भाई है। C, B की बहन है। D, C का पिता है। D का A से क्या संबंध है?

Father

	पिता
	Uncle
	चाचा
	Brother
	भाई
	Grandfather
	दादा

Q.No: 7	What comes next: 3, 6, 18, 108, ?
	इसके बाद क्या आएगा: 3, 6, 18, 108, ?
	1290
	1290
	1944
	1944
	648
	648
	432
	432

Q.No: 8	What will come at the place of question mark? 5, 9, 17, 33, 65, ?
	प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर क्या आएगा? 5, 9, 17, 33, 65, ?
	129
	129
	120
	120

130
130
127
127

Q.No: 9	<p>Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows. Statement: The government has announced a reduction in LPG subsidies. Conclusions: I. Citizens will now have to pay more for LPG. II. The government has no money left.</p> <p>निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और निष्कर्ष निकालें। कथन: सरकार ने एलपीजी सब्सिडी में कटौती की घोषणा की है। निष्कर्ष: I. नागरिकों को अब एलपीजी के लिए ज्यादा भुगतान करना होगा। II. सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं बचा है।</p>
	<p>Only Conclusion I follows केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है</p>
	<p>Only Conclusion II follows केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है</p>
	<p>Both I and II follow I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं</p>
	<p>Neither I nor II follows न तो I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है</p>

Q.No: 10	<p>Instruction: Identify the assumptions that must hold for the statement to be valid, then choose the correct option.</p> <p>Statement: While technological advancements in energy production have made renewable sources more cost-competitive, their intermittent nature means that large-scale adoption will require significant investments in energy storage technologies to stabilize the grid.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>I. Renewable energy sources are not continuous and need energy storage solutions.</p> <p>II. The high cost of renewable energy production makes its adoption difficult without subsidies.</p> <p>III. Energy storage technologies are a necessary component of a stable energy grid with high renewable energy input.</p> <p>निर्देश: कथन को मान्य बनाने के लिए आवश्यक मान्यताओं की पहचान करें, फिर सही विकल्प चुनें।</p> <p>कथन: ऊर्जा उत्पादन में तकनीकी प्रगति ने नवीकरणीय स्रोतों को अधिक लागत-प्रतिस्पर्धी बना दिया है, लेकिन उनकी आंतरायिक प्रकृति का अर्थ है कि बड़े पैमाने पर अपनाने के लिए ग्रिड को स्थिर करने के लिए ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियों में महत्वपूर्ण निवेश की आवश्यकता होगी।</p> <p>मान्यताएँ:</p> <p>I. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत निरंतर नहीं हैं और उन्हें ऊर्जा भंडारण समाधान की आवश्यकता है।</p> <p>II. नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की उच्च लागत सब्सिडी के बिना इसे अपनाना मुश्किल बनाती है।</p> <p>III. ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियाँ उच्च नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा इनपुट के साथ एक स्थिर ऊर्जा ग्रिड का एक आवश्यक घटक हैं।</p> <p>Only I and III are implicit</p> <p>केवल I और III निहित हैं</p> <p>Only II and III are implicit</p> <p>केवल II और III अंतर्निहित हैं।</p> <p>Only I is implicit</p> <p>केवल I निहित है।</p> <p>All assumptions are implicit</p> <p>सभी धारणाएं अंतर्निहित हैं।</p>
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Q.No: 11	<p>Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.</p> <p>Statement: Traffic violations have decreased after the installation of speed cameras.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>I. Surveillance discourages rule-breaking.</p> <p>II. People respect traffic rules voluntarily.</p>
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	<p>निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और निष्कर्ष निकालें।</p> <p>कथन: स्पीड कैमरे लगने के बाद ट्रैफिक उल्लंघनों में कमी आई है।</p> <p>निष्कर्ष:</p> <p>I. निगरानी नियम तोड़ने को हतोत्साहित करती है।</p> <p>II. लोग स्वेच्छा से ट्रैफिक नियमों का सम्मान करते हैं।</p>
	<p>Only Conclusion I follows</p> <p>केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है</p>
	<p>Only Conclusion II follows</p> <p>केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है</p>
	<p>Both I and II follow</p> <p>I और II दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं</p> <p>Neither I nor II follows</p> <p>न तो I और न ही II अनुसरण करता है</p>

Q.No: 12	<p>Which of the following is/are identical to the address given: Vikram Singh 18B, Golden Heights, Moti Nagar, Delhi, 110011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vikram Singh 18B, Golden Heights, Moti Nagar, Delhi, 110011 2. Vikram Singh 18-B, Golden Heights, Moti Nagar, Delhi, 110011 3. Vikram Singh 18B, Golden Heights, Moti Nagar, Delhi, 110011 4. Vikram Singh 18B, Golden Heights, Moti Nagar, New Delhi, 110011 <p>निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से पते दिए गए पते के समान है/हैं: विक्रम सिंह 18बी, गोल्डन हाइट्स, मोती नगर, दिल्ली, 110011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. विक्रम सिंह 18बी, गोल्डन हाइट्स, मोती नगर, दिल्ली, 110011 2. विक्रम सिंह 18-बी, गोल्डन हाइट्स, मोती नगर, दिल्ली, 110011 3. विक्रम सिंह 18बी, गोल्डन हाइट्स, मोती नगर, दिल्ली, 110011 4. विक्रम सिंह 18बी, गोल्डन हाइट्स, मोती नगर, नई दिल्ली, 110011
	<p>1 and 2</p> <p>1 और 2</p>
	<p>1 and 3</p> <p>1 और 3</p>

2 and 4
2 और 4
3 and 4
3 और 4

Q.No: 13	Each question involves rearranging specific positions of the letters from the original word, and you must choose the correct transformed version from the options. PLANET is to EAP LNT as TARGET is to: प्रत्येक प्रश्न में मूल शब्द के अक्षरों को विशिष्ट स्थानों पर पुनर्व्यवस्थित करना शामिल है, और आपको विकल्पों में से सही रूपांतरित संस्करण चुनना होगा। PLANET, EAP LNT के समान है, जैसे TARGET :
	AGETRT
	AGETRT
	GAE TRT
	GAE TRT
	ERTAGT
	ERTAGT
	GEA TRT
	GEA TRT

Q.No: 14	Find the odd one out: Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Narendra Modi, Rajiv Gandhi इनमें से विषम चुनें: जवाहरलाल नेहरू, इंदिरा गांधी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल, नरेंद्र मोदी, राजीव गांधी Jawaharlal Nehru जवाहरलाल नेहरू Atal Bihari Vajpayee
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	अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
	सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
	Narendra Modi
	नरेंद्र मोदी

Q.No: 15	Rearrange the letters given below to form the name of a weapon:
	REPSA
	नीचे दिए गए अक्षरों को पुनर्व्यवस्थित करके एक हथियार का नाम बनाइए:
	REPSA
	parse
	parse
	spear
	spear
	spare
	spare
	asper
	asper

Q.No: 16	What comes next? MZM, PXX, SVI, ?
	निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान पर कौन सा विकल्प आएगा? MZM, PXX, SVI, ?
	VTG
	VTG

	USF
	USF WTG
	WTG
	XRE
	XRE

Q.No: 17	Find the odd one out from the given alternatives: दिए गए विकल्पों में से विषम विकल्प को चुनिए:
	Alluvial Soil जलोढ़ मिट्टी
	Black Soil काली मिट्टी
	Red Soil लाल मिट्टी
	Igneous Rock आग्नेय चट्टान

Q.No: 18	If 'SUN' is coded as 'RTM', what is the code for 'MOON'? यदि 'SUN' को 'RTM' के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है, तो 'MOON' के लिए कोड क्या है?
	LNNP
	LNNP
	LNNM
	LNNM
	LNNO

	LNNO
	LMPM
	LMPM

Q.No: 19 If 25% of a certain number is 15, what is that number?

यदि किसी संख्या का 25% 15 है, तो वह संख्या क्या है?

45

45

60

60

75

75

90

90

Q.No: 20 If $6 * 3 = 54$ and $8 * 2 = 48$, what is $5 * 4$?

यदि $6 * 3 = 54$ और $8 * 2 = 48$, तो $5 * 4$ क्या है?

40

40

44

44

45

45

60

60

Q.No: 21 If $2 @ 3 = 13$, $3 @ 4 = 25$, then what is $4 @ 5$?

यदि $2 @ 3 = 13$, $3 @ 4 = 25$, तो $4 @ 5$ क्या है?

36

36

39

39

41

41

33

33

Q.No: 22 A 30 L mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 3:2. How much milk must be added to make it 4:1?

30 लीटर के मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 3:2 है। इसे 4:1 करने के लिए कितना दूध मिलाना होगा?

51 L

51 लीटर

60 L

60 लीटर

30 L

30 लीटर

40 L

40 लीटर

Q.No: 23 "If the given symbols mean:
 '+' means 'divided by'
 '-' means 'multiplied by'
 'x' means 'minus'
 '÷' means 'plus'
 Then, find the value of the following expressions: $8 \div 2 \times 3 + 18 - 6 = ?$

यदि दिए गए प्रतीकों का अर्थ है:

'+' का अर्थ है 'से भाग'

'-' का अर्थ है 'से गुणा'

'x' का अर्थ है 'घटाना'

'÷' का अर्थ है 'जोड़ना'

तो, निम्नलिखित व्यंजकों का मान ज्ञात कीजिए: $8 \div 2 \times 3 + 18 - 6 = ?$

9

9

11

11

13

13

15

15

Q.No: 24 Pointing to a boy, a man said, "He is the son of my wife's sister's husband." How is the boy related to the man?

एक लड़के की ओर इशारा करते हुए एक आदमी ने कहा, "वह मेरी पत्नी की बहन के पति का बेटा है।" लड़का उस आदमी से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

Son

बेटा

Nephew

भतीजा

Brother-in-law

	साला
	Cousin
	चचेरा

Q.No: 25 If $+$ = \div , $-$ = \times , \div = $+$, \times = $-$; then $36 + 6 - 2 \times 3 = ?$

यदि $+$ = \div , $-$ = \times , \div = $+$, \times = $-$; तो $36 + 6 - 2 \times 3 = ?$

6

6

15

15

13

13

9

9

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 17 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 09:00 AM (Shift-1)
Centre Name	:

Correct Option selected Wrong Option selected Correct Option Not Answered

Save / Print

Undertaking by the candidate :

I acknowledge that this saved question paper is for my personal use and self-analysis only. I understand that sharing, distributing, or using it for commercial or any other purposes is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal action as per applicable acts, rules and regulations.

Note:

The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared in a particular shift while during the actual examination these sequences were different for different candidates. However the answer key selected by the candidates during the examination will exactly be reflected in the challenge module.

PART-B (General Awareness)

Q.No: 26	The festival of Bhagoria begins seven days before which Hindu festival? भगोरिया का त्यौहार किस हिन्दू त्यौहार से सात दिन पहले शुरू होता है?
	Diwali

	दिवाली
	Holika Dahan
	होलिका दहन
	Navratri
	नवरात्रि
	Makar Sankranti
	मकर संक्रांति
Not Answered	

Q.No: 27	Which of the following Mughal tombs deviates from the typical square 'hasht-bihisht' (eight-part) layout? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मुगल मकबरा विशिष्ट वर्गाकार 'हश्त-बिहिश्त' (आठ भाग) लेआउट से अलग है?
	Humayun's Tomb हुमायूँ का मकबरा
	Akbar's Tomb (Sikandra) अकबर का मकबरा (सिकंदरा)
	Itimad-ud-Daulah इतिमादुद्दौला
	Safdarjung's Tomb सफदरजंग का मकबरा

Q.No: 28	<p>Read the following statements carefully:</p> <p>Statement 1 : The seals of the Harappan culture were made using locally found steatite.</p> <p>Statement 2 : These seals often feature animal motifs and undeciphered script symbols.</p> <p>Which of the following is/are correct?</p>
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निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:	
कथन 1: हड़प्पा संस्कृति की मुहरें स्थानीय रूप से पाए जाने वाले स्टीटाइट का उपयोग करके बनाई गई थीं।	
कथन 2: इन मुहरों पर अक्सर जानवरों की आकृतियाँ और अस्पष्ट लिपि चिह्न अंकित होते हैं।	
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?	
Only S1	
केवल S1	
Only S2	
केवल S2	
Both S1 and S2 are correct	
S1 और S2 दोनों सही हैं	
Neither S1 nor S2 is correct	
न तो S1 और न ही S2 सही है	

Q.No: 29	In Rāga Vivodha, Pt. Somnath defined a rāga through Devamāyā svarūpa (ethos). Which of the following, denoting its tonal structure?
	राग विवोधा में पं. सोमनाथ ने देवमाया स्वरूप के माध्यम से राग को परिभाषित किया है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राग इसकी स्वर संरचना को दर्शाता है?
	Tālānga
	तालांगा
	Rūpa
	रूपा
	Swarlakshana
	स्वर्णलक्षण
	Jāti
	जाति
Not Answered	

O.No: 30 Which of the following terms is specifically associated with the javelin throw?

	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शब्द विशेष रूप से भाला फेंक से जुड़ा हुआ है?
	Glide
	फिसलना
	Sector
	क्षेत्र
	Vault
	कलात्मक छलॉग
	Spin
	स्पिन

Q.No: 31	Which of the following dynasties minted the "Dehliwal" coins in Delhi?
	निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश ने दिल्ली में "देहलीवाल" सिक्के ढाले?
	The Gahadavalas
	गहड़वाल
	The Tomaras
	तोमरस
	The Khaljis
	खिलजी
	The Lodis
	लोदी

Q.No: 32	Which of the following pairs (Educational Event – Key Outcome/Initiative) is correctly matched?
	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म (शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम – मुख्य परिणाम/पहल) सही सुमेलित है?
	Charter Act, 1813 – Allocated funds for promotion of education

	चार्टर अधिनियम, 1813 - शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए धन आवंटित किया गया
	Macaulay's Minute, 1835 - Emphasized traditional Sanskrit learning
	मैकाले का मिनट, 1835 - पारंपरिक संस्कृत सीखने पर जोर दिया गया
	Serampore Mission - Promoted technical education for elite Indians
	सेरामपुर मिशन - कुलीन भारतीयों के लिए तकनीकी शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना
	Orientalist-Anglicist Debate - Resolved by Charter Act, 1833
	ओरिएंटलिस्ट-एंग्लिसिस्ट बहस - चार्टर एक्ट, 1833 द्वारा हल की गई
Not Answered	

Q.No: 33	Who won India's first Paralympic medals in the women's 200m T12 and men's javelin throw F41 events at Paris 2024?
	पेरिस 2024 में महिलाओं की 200 मीटर T12 और पुरुषों की भाला फेंक F41 स्पर्धाओं में भारत के पहले पदक कौन-कौन से खिलाड़ी जीते?
	Simran (bronze, 200m T12) and Navdeep Singh (gold, javelin F41)
	सिमरन (कांस्य, 200 मीटर टी12) और नवदीप सिंह (स्वर्ण, भाला फेंक एफ41)
	Navdeep Singh (bronze, 200m T12) and Simran (gold, javelin F41)
	नवदीप सिंह (कांस्य, 200 मीटर टी12) और सिमरन (स्वर्ण, भाला फेंक एफ41)
	Simran (silver, 200m T12) and Navdeep Singh (gold, javelin F41)
	सिमरन (रजत, 200 मीटर टी12) और नवदीप सिंह (स्वर्ण, भाला फेंक एफ41)
	Navdeep Singh (gold, 200m T12) and Simran (bronze, javelin F41)
	नवदीप सिंह (स्वर्ण, 200 मीटर टी12) और सिमरन (कांस्य, भाला फेंक एफ41)

Q.No: 34	Which of the following best reflects India's operational and diplomatic approach to boundary demarcation with Myanmar amidst recent local protests over fencing?
	हाल ही में बाड़ लगाने को लेकर हुए स्थानीय विरोध प्रदर्शनों के बीच म्यांमार के साथ सीमा निर्धारण के लिए भारत के परिचालन और कूटनीतिक दृष्टिकोण को निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सबसे अच्छा दर्शाता है?
	India invoked a 1987 treaty and BIMSTEC arbitration to settle boundary pillar disputes.
	भारत ने सीमा स्तंभ विवादों को निपटाने के लिए 1987 की संधि और बिमस्टेक मध्यस्थता का सहारा लिया।

	India and Myanmar conduct joint surveys and proposed a Joint Boundary Working Group. भारत और म्यांमार ने संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया तथा एक संयुक्त सीमा कार्य समूह का प्रस्ताव रखा।
	India halted border fencing to avoid ASEAN trade disruptions. भारत ने आसियान व्यापार में व्यवधान से बचने के लिए सीमा पर बाड़ लगाने का काम रोक दिया।
	India dismissed protests and assigned border oversight to AFSPA tribunals. भारत ने विरोध को खारिज कर दिया और सीमा की निगरानी का काम AFSPA न्यायाधिकरणों को सौंप दिया।
Not Answered	

Q.No: 35	Who is the author of the book 'School to Startup: Navigating the Path of Entrepreneurship'?
	'स्कूल टू स्टार्टअप: नेविगेटिंग द पाथ ऑफ एंटरप्रेन्योरशिप' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं?
	Rohit Sinha रोहित सिन्हा
	Romila Thapar रोमिला थापर
	Bipin Chandra बिपिन चंद्रा
	Shashi Tharoor शशि थरूर

Q.No: 36	Where was the 4th KIO National (Senior, U-21 & Para) Karate Championship held from 26-29 March 2025?
	26-29 मार्च 2025 तक चौथी KIO राष्ट्रीय (सीनियर, U-21 और पैरा) कराटे चैम्पियनशिप कहाँ आयोजित की गई थी?
	Delhi दिल्ली
	Ahmedabad अहमदाबाद
	Hyderabad

	हैदराबाद
	Bengaluru
	बेंगलुरु
Not Answered	

Q.No: 37	<p>Which of the following statements about the 2024 Inter-State Athletics Championships is/are correct?</p> <p>1.) Sahil Silwal crossed 80m for the first time this season to win javelin gold. 2.) Jyothika and Amoj's 4x400m relay team broke the Asian Games record.</p> <p>2024 अंतर-राज्यीय एथलेटिक्स चैंपियनशिप के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?</p> <p>1.) साहिल सिलवाल ने इस सीज़न में पहली बार 80 मीटर की दूरी पार करके भाला फेंक में स्वर्ण पदक जीता। 2.) ज्योतिका और अमोज की 4x400 मीटर रिले टीम ने एशियाई खेलों का रिकॉर्ड तोड़ा।</p>
	Only 1
	केवल 1
	Only 2
	केवल 2
	Both 1 and 2 are correct
	1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं
	Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
	न तो 1 और न ही 2 सही है
Not Answered	

Q.No: 38	<p>What is the minimum age required to contest the Presidential election in India?</p> <p>भारत में राष्ट्रपति चुनाव लड़ने के लिए न्यूनतम आयु क्या है?</p>
	35
	35
	30

30
25
25
40
40

Q.No: 39	<p>Read the following statements about aerobic respiration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glycolysis occurs in the mitochondria. 2. Kreb's cycle occurs in the mitochondrial matrix. 3. The final electron acceptor in aerobic respiration is oxygen. <p>Which of the above statements are correct?</p> <p>वायवीय श्वसन के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथन पढ़ें:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ग्लाइकोलाइसिस माइटोकॉन्ड्रिया में होता है। 2. क्रेब चक्र माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल मैट्रिक्स में होता है। 3. वायवीय श्वसन में अंतिम इलेक्ट्रॉन ग्राही ऑक्सीजन है। <p>उपरोक्त में से कौन से कथन सत्य हैं?</p>
	<p>Only 1 and 2 are correct</p> <p>केवल 1 और 2 सही हैं</p>
	<p>Only 2 and 3 are correct</p> <p>केवल 2 और 3 सही हैं</p>
	<p>Only 1 and 3 are correct</p> <p>केवल 1 और 3 सही हैं</p>
	<p>1, 2 and 3 all are correct</p> <p>1, 2 और 3 सभी सही हैं</p>
Not Answered	

Q.No: 40	<p>Which Article empowers the Parliament to create laws on State List subjects under national interest?</p> <p>कौन सा अनुच्छेद संसद को राष्ट्रीय हित के अंतर्गत राज्य सूची के विषयों पर कानून बनाने का अधिकार देता है?</p>
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	Article 249 अनुच्छेद 249
	Article 253 अनुच्छेद 253
	Article 248 अनुच्छेद 248
	Article 254 अनुच्छेद 254
Not Answered	

Q.No: 41	Vilasini Natyam, once performed in temples and courts, is a classical dance form revived in which Indian state? विलासिनी नाट्यम, जो कभी मंदिरों और दरबारों में किया जाता था, किस भारतीय राज्य में पुनर्जीवित किया गया एक शास्त्रीय नृत्य है?
	Tamil Nadu तमिलनाडु
	Karnataka कर्नाटक
	Andhra Pradesh आंध्र प्रदेश
	Kerala केरल

Q.No: 42	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Statement 1: The Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) shows the trade-offs and opportunity costs faced by an economy.</p> <p>Statement 2: The PPF is used to estimate the government's total revenue and expenditure.</p> <p>निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनिए:</p> <p>कथन 1: उत्पादन संभावना सीमा (PPF) किसी अर्थव्यवस्था द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले व्यापार-नापसंद और अवसर लागतों को दर्शाती है।</p> <p>कथन 2: PPF का उपयोग सरकार के कुल राजस्व और व्यय का अनुमान लगाने के लिए किया जाता है।</p>
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	Only Statement 1 is correct केवल कथन 1 सही है
	Only Statement 2 is correct केवल कथन 2 सही है
	Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct कथन 1 और कथन 2 दोनों सही हैं
	Neither Statement 1 nor Statement 2 is correct न तो कथन 1 और न ही कथन 2 सही है

Q.No: 43	A key component evaluated by the 2025 Index of Economic Freedom concerning "Government Size" is: "सरकार के आकार" के संबंध में 2025 आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक द्वारा मूल्यांकित एक प्रमुख घटक है:
	Public Education Funding सार्वजनिक शिक्षा वित्तपोषण
	Government Spending Levels सरकारी खर्च के स्तर
	National Defense Expenditures राष्ट्रीय रक्षा व्यय
	Foreign Aid Contributions विदेशी सहायता योगदान
Not Answered	

Q.No: 44	Which Five-Year Plan focused on heavy industries? कौन सी पंचवर्षीय योजना भारी उद्योगों पर केंद्रित थी?
	First पहला
	Second

	दूसरा
	Third
	तीसरा
	Fourth
	चौथी

Q.No: 45	Which Indian initiative under the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) aims to improve micro-climate resilience through community-led water harvesting in semi-arid zones? जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन कोष (एनएएफसीसी) के तहत किस भारतीय पहल का उद्देश्य अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में समुदाय के नेतृत्व वाले जल संचयन के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म जलवायु लचीलापन में सुधार करना है?
	Jal Urja Yojana जल ऊर्जा योजना
	Climate Resilient Watershed Programme जलवायु लचीला जलग्रहण कार्यक्रम
	Hariyali Mission हरियाली मिशन
	Jal Mitra Scheme जल मित्र योजना

Q.No: 46	Economic liberalisation mainly affects which sector? आर्थिक उदारीकरण मुख्यतः किस क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करता है?
	Primary and Tertiary प्राथमिक और तृतीयक
	Primary and Secondary प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक

	Secondary and Tertiary द्वितीयक और तृतीयक
	Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक और तृतीयक

Q.No: 47	<p>Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option regarding Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A): The 1991 reforms boosted India foreign exchange reserves significantly. Reason (R): Liberalized trade policies increased both exports and capital inflows.</p> <p>निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के संबंध में सही विकल्प चुनिए। अभिकथन (A): 1991 के सुधारों ने भारत के विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार को उल्लेखनीय रूप से बढ़ाया। कारण (R): उदारीकृत व्यापार नीतियों ने निर्यात और पूंजी प्रवाह दोनों में वृद्धि की।</p>
	Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
	A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।
	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
	A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
	A is true but R is false.
	A सत्य है लेकिन R असत्य है।
	A is false but R is true.
	A असत्य है लेकिन R सत्य है।

Q.No: 48 Match the dominant folk dance with the song-theme:

Folk dance	Song-theme
1. Panthi	A. Devotional hymns to Guru Ghasidas (Hari-Gaitri)
2. Gotipua	B. Krishna-Jagannath leela narratives
3. Kalbelia	C. Sensuous serpent metaphors
4. Tippiani	D. Work-song pounding couplets (saathiyos re)

प्रमुख लोक नृत्य को गीत-विषय के साथ मिलाएं:

लोक नृत्य	गीत-विषय
1. पंथी	A. गुरु घासीदास के भक्ति भजन (हरि-गायत्री)
2. गोटीपुआ	B. कृष्ण-जगन्नाथ लीला कथाएँ
3. कालबेलिया	C. कामुक सर्प उपमाएँ
4. टिप्पणी	D. परिश्रम गीतों की तालबद्ध दोहे (साथियो रे)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q.No: 49 **Consider the following statements:**

1. The Sixth Schedule is applicable to Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.
2. It empowers autonomous district councils to make laws on specified subjects.

Which of the above is/are **correct**?

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. छठी अनुसूची नागालैंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर लागू है।
2. यह स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों को निर्दिष्ट विषयों पर कानून बनाने का अधिकार देती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन सा/से **सही है/हैं**?

Only 1

केवल 1

Only 2

केवल 2

Both 1 and 2

1 और 2 दोनों

Neither 1 nor 2

न तो 1 और न ही 2

Q.No: 50 **Consider the following statements about the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST):**

1. It observes in the near-infrared and mid-infrared spectrum.
2. It is positioned at the Sun-Earth Lagrange Point L2.
3. It carries a coronagraph for exoplanet detection.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

जेम्स वेब स्पेस टेलीस्कोप (JWST) के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. यह निकट-अवरक्त और मध्य-अवरक्त स्पेक्ट्रम में प्रेक्षण करता है।
 2. यह सूर्य-पृथ्वी लैग्रेंज बिंदु L2 पर स्थित है।
 3. इसमें बाह्यग्रहों का पता लगाने के लिए एक कोरोनाग्राफ लगा है।
- उपरोक्त कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

Only 1 and 2

केवल 1 और 2
Only 1 and 3

केवल 1 और 3

Only 2 and 3

केवल 2 और 3

All 1, 2 and 3

सभी 1, 2 और 3

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 17 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 09:00 AM (Shift-1)
Centre Name	:

Correct Option selected Wrong Option selected Correct Option Not Answered

Save / Print

Undertaking by the candidate :

I acknowledge that this saved question paper is for my personal use and self-analysis only. I understand that sharing, distributing, or using it for commercial or any other purposes is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal action as per applicable acts, rules and regulations.

Note:

The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared in a particular shift while during the actual examination these sequences were different for different candidates. However the answer key selected by the candidates during the examination will exactly be reflected in the challenge module.

PART-C (Quantitative Aptitude)

Q.No: 51 Simplify: $\sqrt{12 + 6\sqrt{3}}$

सरल करें: $\sqrt{12 + 6\sqrt{3}}$

2 + $\sqrt{3}$

	$2 + \sqrt{3}$
	$3 + \sqrt{3}$
	$3 + \sqrt{3}$
	$\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$
	$\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$
	$3 + \sqrt{9}$
	$3 + \sqrt{9}$

Q.No: 52	Given that $W : X = 5 : 6$, $X : Y = 3 : 7$, and $Y : Z = 8 : 9$, find the compound ratio $W : X : Y : Z$.
	दिया गया है कि $W : X = 5 : 6$, $X : Y = 3 : 7$, तथा $Y : Z = 8 : 9$, तो यौगिक अनुपात $W : X : Y : Z$ ज्ञात कीजिए।
	$20 : 24 : 56 : 63$
	$20 : 24 : 56 : 63$
	$5 : 6 : 7 : 9$
	$5 : 6 : 7 : 9$
	$5 : 6 : 14 : 9$
	$5 : 6 : 14 : 9$
	$20 : 24 : 42 : 63$
	$20 : 24 : 42 : 63$

Q.No: 53	What is the value of $\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}$
	$\sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{6 + \dots}}}$ का मान क्या है
	3
	3
	2

	2
	5
	5
	6
	6

Q.No: 54	A vendor purchases 7 shirts at the marked price of 6 shirts. If he sells each shirt after giving a 4% discount on its marked price, what is his profit percentage? एक विक्रेता 6 शर्ट के अंकित मूल्य पर 7 शर्ट खरीदता है। यदि वह प्रत्येक शर्ट को उसके अंकित मूल्य पर 4% की छूट देकर बेचता है, तो उसका लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है?
	10%
	10%
	11%
	11%
	12%
	12%
	13%
	13%

Not Answered

Q.No: 55	Pipe A is capable of filling a tank in 16 minutes while Pipe B can fill the same tank in 24 minutes. Both pipes are opened together, but after 4 minutes, the rate of Pipe A doubles and the rate of Pipe B becomes half of its original. How many more minutes will it take to fill the tank completely? पाइप A एक टैंक को 16 मिनट में भर सकता है जबकि पाइप B उसी टैंक को 24 मिनट में भर सकता है। दोनों पाइप एक साथ खोले जाते हैं, लेकिन 4 मिनट के बाद, पाइप A की दर दोगुनी हो जाती है और पाइप B की दर अपनी मूल दर से आधी हो जाती है। टैंक को पूरी तरह से भरने में कितने मिनट और लगेंगे?
	4 min

	4 मिनट
	5 min
	5 मिनट
	6 min
	6 मिनट
	7 min
	7 मिनट

Q.No: 56	If $a + b = 5$ and $ab = 6$, Find: $(a^3 + b^3)^2 - 9a^2b^2(a + b)^2$.
	यदि $a + b = 5$ और $ab = 6$, तो ज्ञात कीजिए: $(a^3 + b^3)^2 - 9a^2b^2(a + b)^2$.
	-6875
	-6875
	6875
	6875
	-3876
	-3876
	3876
	3876

Q.No: 57	A sum of ₹10000 is lent out in two parts, one at 7% simple interest and the other at 12% simple interest. If the annual interest is ₹900, the sum lent at 12% is:
	₹10000 की राशि दो भागों में उधार दी जाती है, एक 7% साधारण ब्याज पर और दूसरा 12% साधारण ब्याज पर। यदि वार्षिक ब्याज ₹900 है, तो 12% पर उधार दी गई राशि है:
	₹3500
	₹3500
	₹4000

	₹4000
	₹4500
	₹4500
	₹5000
	₹5000

Q.No: 58	Rs. 900 is lent at a certain rate of simple interest. After 9 months, another Rs. 600 is lent at a rate that is 1.5 times the original rate. If the total simple interest after 1 year is Rs. 72, find the original rate. 900 रुपये साधारण ब्याज की एक निश्चित दर पर उधार दिए जाते हैं। 9 महीने बाद, 600 रुपये मूल ब्याज की 1.5 गुना दर पर उधार दिए जाते हैं। यदि 1 वर्ष के बाद कुल साधारण ब्याज 72 रुपये है, तो मूल ब्याज दर ज्ञात करें।
	6.4%
	6.4%
	4.5 %
	4.5 %
	8.2%
	8.2%
	5.6%
	5.6%

Q.No: 59	A flagpole has a shadow measuring 10 meters. Given that the height of the flagpole is $10\sqrt{3}$ meters, What is the angle at which the sun is elevated? एक ध्वजस्तंभ की छाया 10 मीटर है। दिया गया है कि ध्वजस्तंभ की ऊंचाई $10\sqrt{3}$ मीटर है, तो सूर्य किस कोण पर ऊंचा है?
	30°
	30°
	45°
	45°

	60°
	60°
	75°
	75°

Q.No: 60	A hollow metallic sphere has outer radius 10 cm and is melted to make 50 smaller solid spheres of radius 2 cm. What is the inner radius of the original sphere? एक खोखले धातु के गोले की बाहरी त्रिज्या 10 सेमी है और इसे पिघलाकर 2 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले 50 छोटे ठोस गोले बनाए जाते हैं। मूल गोले की आंतरिक त्रिज्या क्या है?
	8.43 cm
	8.43 सेमी
	7.48 cm
	7.48 सेमी
	5.46 cm
	5.46 सेमी
	6.44 cm
	6.44 सेमी

Q.No: 61	The volume of a hemisphere is numerically equal to four times its curved surface area. Find its radius. एक अर्धगोले का आयतन संख्यात्मक रूप से उसके वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल के चार गुना के बराबर है। इसकी त्रिज्या ज्ञात कीजिए।
	12 cm
	12 सेमी
	15 cm
	15 सेमी
	16 cm
	16 सेमी

17cm
17सेमी

Q.No: 62	What is the minimum number of cuts required to divide a cuboid into 8 equal cuboids? एक आयताकार घनाभ (cuboid) को 8 समान घनाभों में बाँटने के लिए न्यूनतम कितने कट्स (cuts) की आवश्यकता होगी?
	2
	2
	3
	3
	5
	5
	4
	4

Q.No: 63	If the height of a cone is tripled and the radius is halved, how does the volume change? यदि किसी शंकु की ऊंचाई तीन गुनी कर दी जाए तथा त्रिज्या आधी कर दी जाए, तो आयतन में क्या परिवर्तन होगा?
	Doubles दोगुना हो जाता है
	Becomes three-fourths of the original मूल का तीन-चौथाई हो जाता है
	Becomes one-third of the original मूल का एक तिहाई हो जाता है
	Remains unchanged अपरिवर्तित

Q.No: 64 If $\sin \theta = \frac{12}{13}$, and $\theta \in (0, \pi/2)$, then what is the value of $\tan \theta$?

$\sin \theta = \frac{12}{13}$, and $\theta \in (0, \pi/2)$ तो का मूल्य क्या है $\tan \theta$?

$\frac{9}{16}$

$\frac{9}{16}$

$\frac{25}{9}$

$\frac{25}{9}$

$\frac{12}{5}$

$\frac{12}{5}$

$\frac{16}{9}$

$\frac{16}{9}$

Q.No: 65 What is the value of $\tan A + \cot A$ if $\tan A = 2$?

यदि $\tan A = 2$ है तो $\tan A + \cot A$ का मान क्या है?

$\frac{5}{2}$

$\frac{5}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{7}{2}$

	$\frac{7}{2}$
--	---------------

Q.No: 66	What is the slope of the line $2x + 3y = 6$?
	रेखा $2x + 3y = 6$ का ढलान क्या है?
	$-\frac{2}{3}$
	$-\frac{2}{3}$
	$\frac{3}{2}$
	$\frac{3}{2}$
	$-\frac{3}{2}$
	$-\frac{3}{2}$
	$\frac{2}{3}$
	$\frac{2}{3}$

Q.No: 67	A sector of a circle has a central angle of 60° and a radius of 8 cm. Another sector of the same circle has a central angle of $\frac{\pi}{3}$ radians. What is the ratio of the area of the first sector to the area of the second sector?
	एक वृत्त के एक त्रिज्यखंड का केंद्रीय कोण 60° और त्रिज्या 8 सेमी है। उसी वृत्त के एक अन्य त्रिज्यखंड का केंद्रीय कोण $\frac{\pi}{3}$ रेडियन है। पहले त्रिज्यखंड के क्षेत्रफल का दूसरे त्रिज्यखंड के क्षेत्रफल से अनुपात क्या है?
	2:3
	2:3
	1:2
	1:2
	1:1
	1:1

	1:3
	1:3

Q.No: 68	A triangle can have: एक त्रिभुज में हो सकता है: Two right angles दो समकोण
	One obtuse angle and one right angle एक अधिक कोण और एक समकोण
	Only one right or one obtuse angle केवल एक समकोण या एक अधिक कोण
	Three acute angles each measuring more than 60° तीन न्यून कोण जिनमें से प्रत्येक का माप 60° से अधिक हो

Q.No: 69	A line L is the perpendicular bisector of the line segment connecting points A(2, 5) and B(8, -1). What is the y-intercept of line L? एक रेखा L, बिंदुओं A(2, 5) और B(8, -1) को जोड़ने वाले रेखाखंड का लंब समद्विभाजक है। रेखा L का y-अंतःखंड क्या है?
	-3
	-3
	2
	2
	3
	3
	5
	5

Not Answered

Q.No: 70	The area of a triangle ABC is 16 cm^2 . If a similar triangle DEF has sides that are twice the length of $\triangle ABC$'s sides, what is the area of $\triangle DEF$?
	एक त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल 16 वर्ग सेमी है। यदि एक समरूप त्रिभुज DEF की भुजाएँ $\triangle ABC$ की भुजाओं की लंबाई की दोगुनी हैं, तो $\triangle DEF$ का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?
	32 cm^2
	32 सेमी^2
	48 cm^2
	48 सेमी^2
	64 cm^2
	64 सेमी^2
	80 cm^2
	80 सेमी^2

Q.No: 71	$44^3 + 35^3 - 53^3 + 159$ is equal to:
	$44^3 + 35^3 - 53^3 + 159$ बराबर है:
	-20659
	-20659
	0
	0
	-18659
	-18659
	1
	1

Q.No: 72	If $\sin A + \cos A = \frac{5}{4}$, find $\sin 2A$.
----------	---

	अगर $\sin A + \cos A = \frac{5}{4}$, खोजो $\sin 2A$.
	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{5}{18}$
	$\frac{5}{18}$
	$\frac{7}{8}$
	$\frac{7}{8}$
	$\frac{9}{16}$
	$\frac{9}{16}$

Q.No: 73	From an outside point P, two tangents, PA and PB, are drawn to a circle. Given that the length of PA is 12 cm, what is the length of PB? एक बाह्य बिंदु P से एक वृत्त पर दो स्पर्श रेखाएँ PA और PB खींची गई हैं। PA की लंबाई 12 सेमी है, तो PB की लंबाई क्या है?
	6 cm 6 सेमी
	10 cm 10 सेमी
	12 cm 12 सेमी
	24 cm 24 सेमी

Q.No: 74	A circle is inscribed within a right triangle. Considering that the lengths of the two legs measure 6 cm and 8 cm, what is the radius of the inscribed circle? एक समकोण त्रिभुज के भीतर एक वृत्त अंकित है। यह मानते हुए कि दोनों भुजाओं की लंबाई 6 सेमी और 8 सेमी है, अंकित वृत्त की त्रिज्या क्या है?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 cm 2 सेमी
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 cm 3 सेमी
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 cm 4 सेमी
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 cm 5 सेमी

Q.No: 75	If $a = 0.02$, $b = 0.03$, $c = -0.05$, and $a + b + c = 0$, find $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \div (3abc)$ यदि $a = 0.02$, $b = 0.03$, $c = -0.05$, तथा $a + b + c = 0$, तो $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \div (3abc)$ ज्ञात कीजिए।
<input type="checkbox"/>	-1
<input type="checkbox"/>	-1
<input type="checkbox"/>	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	2

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 17 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 09:00 AM (Shift-1)
Centre Name	:

Correct Option selected
Wrong Option selected
Correct Option
Not Answered

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Undertaking by the candidate :

I acknowledge that this saved question paper is for my personal use and self-analysis only. I understand that sharing, distributing, or using it for commercial or any other purposes is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal action as per applicable acts, rules and regulations.

Note:

The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared in a particular shift while during the actual examination these sequences were different for different candidates. However the answer key selected by the candidates during the examination will exactly be reflected in the challenge module.

PART-D (English Comprehension)

Q.No: 76	Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: LUMINOUS
	Dull

	Dim
	Opaque
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Radiant

Q.No: 77 Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: **EXIGUOUS**

- Scanty
- Huge
- Excessive
- Abundant

Q.No: 78 Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. **Abrogate**

- Abolish
- Revoke
- Uphold
- Annul

Q.No: 79 Choose the correct meaning of idiom:

To chew the cud of reflection

Eating slowly

Daydreaming without focus

	Pondering deeply
	Mentally preparing for battle

Q.No: 80	Choose the correct spelling of a word meaning 'witty, clever, and verbally skillful'.
	Persiflage
	Persiphledge
	Pursiflage
	Persiflagee

Q.No: 81	Find the word that is spelled correctly and means the quality of being sarcastic in a bitter way.
	Causticity
	Costicity
	Cawstic
	Caustisity

Q.No: 82	Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A person who supports change'.
	Conservative
	Radical
	Reformer

	Constitutionalist
--	-------------------

Q.No: 83 Choose the correct **one-word substitute** for: 'Extremely old-fashioned; belonging to a time before the biblical flood'.

Tale

Obsolete

Antediluvian

Medieval

Q.No: 84 **Choose the correct option:**

The anthropologist's findings were considered so controversial that they were initially ____.

disregarded

celebrated

acclaimed

adopted

Q.No: 85 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

The draft policy outlines (1)/ that each employee must adhere to (2)/ the code of conduct (3)/ irrespective of their position. (4)/

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Q.No: 86 **Change the following from active to passive:**

They were showing the movie at 7 pm.

The movie is shown at 7 pm.

The movie was shown at 7 pm.

The movie was being shown at 7 pm.

The movie has been shown at 7 pm.

Q.No: 87 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**

Rarely had the court encountered a petition (1)/ so devoid of legal merit, nor so conspicuously intended (2)/ to attract media attention rather than judicial remedy. (3)/ No error (4)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Q.No: 88 **Select the sentence containing the homonym of the highlighted word:**

The bishop condemned the act as **simony**, citing canonical law.

The preacher was accused of simony for charging for blessings.

	The court equated indulgence-selling with simony.
	The alchemist failed to explain the simony in his formulas.
	Simony was rampant in medieval ecclesiastical courts.

Q.No: 89	Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: A decision has been taken to have the proposal reviewed by an external panel.
	An external panel has reviewed the proposal.
	The proposal is being reviewed by an external panel.
	They have decided to get the proposal reviewed by an external panel.
	The proposal was reviewed by the panel as per the decision.

Q.No: 90	Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence: She is confident to win the match .
	of to win
	that she wins
	of winning the match
	on winning match

Q.No: 91 **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage :**

India's legacy of healing practices—embodied in disciplines such as Yoga, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani—presents a complex synthesis of philosophy, biology, and metaphysics. Far from being static relics of the past, these systems have exhibited an evolving dynamism, continuously negotiating their space within both indigenous frameworks and global health discourses. At the heart of this healing ethos lies the idea that the human body is not an isolated physiological entity but a site of interconnected energies and rhythms. Yoga, as codified in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, is not merely a physical regimen but a holistic path aimed at harmonizing the body, mind, and spirit. In the modern era, however, it has undergone commodification, particularly in the West, where its philosophical moorings are often diluted into mere physical exercise or stress-reduction techniques. This recontextualization, while facilitating global popularity, raises questions about cultural appropriation and epistemic erosion. Traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda view disease as an imbalance in the tridosha—vata, pitta, and kapha—principles that regulate bodily function. These systems emphasize prakriti (constitution), ahara (diet), and dinacharya (daily routine) as central to preventive healthcare. Unlike allopathy's symptom-targeting approach, traditional Indian medicine is premised on restoring equilibrium in the body's internal ecology. This integrative vision aligns with contemporary calls for personalized and preventive medicine, though methodological differences continue to stoke skepticism in the biomedical community. State patronage of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) underlines a renewed institutional interest in traditional systems. However, critics caution against uncritical endorsement, citing the lack of standardized clinical trials, variability in diagnostic models, and challenges in evidence-based validation. Furthermore, pharmaceutical commercialization of Ayurvedic formulations often sidelines traditional knowledge holders, reducing centuries-old practices to marketable commodities. The interface between Yoga and traditional medicine with modern healthcare is therefore both promising and fraught. While integrative models are being explored—especially in palliative care, mental health, and chronic disease management—they require epistemic humility and regulatory rigor. The danger lies in either romanticizing these systems as panaceas or discarding them as pre-scientific relics. Ultimately, the relevance of Yoga and traditional medicine in contemporary India will depend on the country's ability to safeguard their philosophical depth while subjecting them to transparent, rigorous scrutiny. Neither dogmatic revivalism nor dismissive scientism will suffice. What is needed is a dialogical framework where tradition and modernity co-evolve—not in opposition, but in mutual enrichment.

What tension does the passage highlight regarding the global adoption of Yoga?

Lack of flexibility

Loss of its philosophical essence

Shortage of teachers

Over-regulation by India

Q.No: 92 **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage :**

India's legacy of healing practices—embodied in disciplines such as Yoga, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani—presents a complex synthesis of philosophy, biology, and metaphysics. Far from being static relics of the past, these systems have exhibited an evolving dynamism, continuously negotiating their space within both indigenous frameworks and global health discourses. At the heart of this healing ethos lies the idea that the human body is not an isolated physiological entity but a site of interconnected energies and rhythms. Yoga, as codified in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, is not merely a physical regimen but a holistic path aimed at harmonizing the body, mind, and spirit. In the modern era, however, it has undergone commodification, particularly in the West, where its philosophical moorings are often diluted into mere physical exercise or stress-reduction techniques. This recontextualization, while facilitating global popularity, raises questions about cultural appropriation and epistemic erosion. Traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda view disease as an imbalance in the tridosha—vata, pitta, and kapha—principles that regulate bodily function. These systems emphasize prakriti (constitution), ahara (diet), and dinacharya (daily routine) as central to preventive healthcare. Unlike allopathy's symptom-targeting approach, traditional Indian medicine is premised on restoring equilibrium in the body's internal ecology. This integrative vision aligns with contemporary calls for personalized and preventive medicine, though methodological differences continue to stoke skepticism in the biomedical community. State patronage of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) underlines a renewed institutional interest in traditional systems. However, critics caution against uncritical endorsement, citing the lack of standardized clinical trials, variability in diagnostic models, and challenges in evidence-based validation. Furthermore, pharmaceutical commercialization of Ayurvedic formulations often sidelines traditional knowledge holders, reducing centuries-old practices to marketable commodities. The interface between Yoga and traditional medicine with modern healthcare is therefore both promising and fraught. While integrative models are being explored—especially in palliative care, mental health, and chronic disease management—they require epistemic humility and regulatory rigor. The danger lies in either romanticizing these systems as panaceas or discarding them as pre-scientific relics. Ultimately, the relevance of Yoga and traditional medicine in contemporary India will depend on the country's ability to safeguard their philosophical depth while subjecting them to transparent, rigorous scrutiny. Neither dogmatic revivalism nor dismissive scientism will suffice. What is needed is a dialogical framework where tradition and modernity co-evolve—not in opposition, but in mutual enrichment.

Which of the following best reflects the Ayurvedic approach to disease?

Eradicating bacteria via antibiotics

Using synthetic drugs for immediate relief

Restoring internal bodily balance through lifestyle

Targeting genetic mutations

Q.No: 93 **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage :**

India's legacy of healing practices—embodied in disciplines such as Yoga, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani—presents a complex synthesis of philosophy, biology, and metaphysics. Far from being static relics of the past, these systems have exhibited an evolving dynamism, continuously negotiating their space within both indigenous frameworks and global health discourses. At the heart of this healing ethos lies the idea that the human body is not an isolated physiological entity but a site of interconnected energies and rhythms. Yoga, as codified in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, is not merely a physical regimen but a holistic path aimed at harmonizing the body, mind, and spirit. In the modern era, however, it has undergone commodification, particularly in the West, where its philosophical moorings are often diluted into mere physical exercise or stress-reduction techniques. This recontextualization, while facilitating global popularity, raises questions about cultural appropriation and epistemic erosion. Traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda view disease as an imbalance in the tridosha—vata, pitta, and kapha—principles that regulate bodily function. These systems emphasize prakriti (constitution), ahara (diet), and dinacharya (daily routine) as central to preventive healthcare. Unlike allopathy's symptom-targeting approach, traditional Indian medicine is premised on restoring equilibrium in the body's internal ecology. This integrative vision aligns with contemporary calls for personalized and preventive medicine, though methodological differences continue to stoke skepticism in the biomedical community. State patronage of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) underlines a renewed institutional interest in traditional systems. However, critics caution against uncritical endorsement, citing the lack of standardized clinical trials, variability in diagnostic models, and challenges in evidence-based validation. Furthermore, pharmaceutical commercialization of Ayurvedic formulations often sidelines traditional knowledge holders, reducing centuries-old practices to marketable commodities. The interface between Yoga and traditional medicine with modern healthcare is therefore both promising and fraught. While integrative models are being explored—especially in palliative care, mental health, and chronic disease management—they require epistemic humility and regulatory rigor. The danger lies in either romanticizing these systems as panaceas or discarding them as pre-scientific relics. Ultimately, the relevance of Yoga and traditional medicine in contemporary India will depend on the country's ability to safeguard their philosophical depth while subjecting them to transparent, rigorous scrutiny. Neither dogmatic revivalism nor dismissive scientism will suffice. What is needed is a dialogical framework where tradition and modernity co-evolve—not in opposition, but in mutual enrichment.

What is a potential danger of state patronage of AYUSH systems, as per the passage?

High cost of medicine

Increased rural unemployment

Marginalization of traditional knowledge holders

Overdependence on foreign investment

Q.No: 94 **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage :**

India's legacy of healing practices—embodied in disciplines such as Yoga, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani—presents a complex synthesis of philosophy, biology, and metaphysics. Far from being static relics of the past, these systems have exhibited an evolving dynamism, continuously negotiating their space within both indigenous frameworks and global health discourses. At the heart of this healing ethos lies the idea that the human body is not an isolated physiological entity but a site of interconnected energies and rhythms. Yoga, as codified in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, is not merely a physical regimen but a holistic path aimed at harmonizing the body, mind, and spirit. In the modern era, however, it has undergone commodification, particularly in the West, where its philosophical moorings are often diluted into mere physical exercise or stress-reduction techniques. This recontextualization, while facilitating global popularity, raises questions about cultural appropriation and epistemic erosion. Traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda view disease as an imbalance in the tridosha—vata, pitta, and kapha—principles that regulate bodily function. These systems emphasize prakriti (constitution), ahara (diet), and dinacharya (daily routine) as central to preventive healthcare. Unlike allopathy's symptom-targeting approach, traditional Indian medicine is premised on restoring equilibrium in the body's internal ecology. This integrative vision aligns with contemporary calls for personalized and preventive medicine, though methodological differences continue to stoke skepticism in the biomedical community. State patronage of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) underlines a renewed institutional interest in traditional systems. However, critics caution against uncritical endorsement, citing the lack of standardized clinical trials, variability in diagnostic models, and challenges in evidence-based validation. Furthermore, pharmaceutical commercialization of Ayurvedic formulations often sidelines traditional knowledge holders, reducing centuries-old practices to marketable commodities. The interface between Yoga and traditional medicine with modern healthcare is therefore both promising and fraught. While integrative models are being explored—especially in palliative care, mental health, and chronic disease management—they require epistemic humility and regulatory rigor. The danger lies in either romanticizing these systems as panaceas or discarding them as pre-scientific relics. Ultimately, the relevance of Yoga and traditional medicine in contemporary India will depend on the country's ability to safeguard their philosophical depth while subjecting them to transparent, rigorous scrutiny. Neither dogmatic revivalism nor dismissive scientism will suffice. What is needed is a dialogical framework where tradition and modernity co-evolve—not in opposition, but in mutual enrichment.

What stance does the author take on integrating traditional medicine with modern healthcare?

Traditional medicine must replace allopathy

Modern science is superior to traditional systems

Integration is possible with humility and standards

The two should remain completely separate

Q.No: 95 **Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the passage :**

India's legacy of healing practices—embodied in disciplines such as Yoga, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani—presents a complex synthesis of philosophy, biology, and metaphysics. Far from being static relics of the past, these systems have exhibited an evolving dynamism, continuously negotiating their space within both indigenous frameworks and global health discourses. At the heart of this healing ethos lies the idea that the human body is not an isolated physiological entity but a site of interconnected energies and rhythms. Yoga, as codified in the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, is not merely a physical regimen but a holistic path aimed at harmonizing the body, mind, and spirit. In the modern era, however, it has undergone commodification, particularly in the West, where its philosophical moorings are often diluted into mere physical exercise or stress-reduction techniques. This recontextualization, while facilitating global popularity, raises questions about cultural appropriation and epistemic erosion. Traditional medicine systems such as Ayurveda view disease as an imbalance in the tridosha—vata, pitta, and kapha—principles that regulate bodily function. These systems emphasize prakriti (constitution), ahara (diet), and dinacharya (daily routine) as central to preventive healthcare. Unlike allopathy's symptom-targeting approach, traditional Indian medicine is premised on restoring equilibrium in the body's internal ecology. This integrative vision aligns with contemporary calls for personalized and preventive medicine, though methodological differences continue to stoke skepticism in the biomedical community. State patronage of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy) underlines a renewed institutional interest in traditional systems. However, critics caution against uncritical endorsement, citing the lack of standardized clinical trials, variability in diagnostic models, and challenges in evidence-based validation. Furthermore, pharmaceutical commercialization of Ayurvedic formulations often sidelines traditional knowledge holders, reducing centuries-old practices to marketable commodities. The interface between Yoga and traditional medicine with modern healthcare is therefore both promising and fraught. While integrative models are being explored—especially in palliative care, mental health, and chronic disease management—they require epistemic humility and regulatory rigor. The danger lies in either romanticizing these systems as panaceas or discarding them as pre-scientific relics. Ultimately, the relevance of Yoga and traditional medicine in contemporary India will depend on the country's ability to safeguard their philosophical depth while subjecting them to transparent, rigorous scrutiny. Neither dogmatic revivalism nor dismissive scientism will suffice. What is needed is a dialogical framework where tradition and modernity co-evolve—not in opposition, but in mutual enrichment.

According to the passage, what is required for the survival and relevance of Yoga and traditional medicine in modern India?

Blind national pride

Scientific rejection of tradition

Dialogical integration of ancient and modern systems

Exclusive use of foreign validation techniques

Q.No: 96	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. He said to me, "You should work harder."
	He said me that I should work harder.
	He told me that I should work harder.
	He told me that you should work harder.
	He told that I should work harder.

Q.No: 97	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. The scientist said, "We have been working on this project for months."
	The scientist said they had been working on that project for months.
	The scientist said they have been working on this project for months.
	The scientist said that they were working on that project.
	The scientist said that we had worked on this project.

Q.No: 98	A sentence is provided in indirect speech. From the four given options, choose the one that most accurately conveys the sentence in its corresponding direct speech. The diplomat said that only after the ceasefire would negotiations begin.
	"Negotiations begin only after the ceasefire," said the diplomat.
	"Only after the ceasefire, negotiations would begin," said the diplomat.
	"Only after the ceasefire will negotiations begin," said the diplomat.

"Negotiations would begin once the ceasefire is announced," said the diplomat.

Q.No: 99 **Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.**

1. The blueprint is finalized after approval from stakeholders.
2. First, a basic framework is proposed.
3. Then revisions are made after discussions.
4. Finally, execution begins as per plan.

2-3-1-4

1-3-2-4

3-2-1-4

2-1-3-4

Q.No: 100 **Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:**

1. A central tenet of this approach is the concept of a "class," which acts as a blueprint for creating objects.
2. Object-Oriented Programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm based on the concept of "objects," which can contain data and code.
3. This allows a programmer to specify the structure and behavior of an object-oriented program.
4. The key advantage of this approach is that it models real-world entities, making complex systems easier to manage and debug.

2, 1, 3, 4

4, 3, 2, 1

3, 1, 4, 2

1, 2, 3, 4

