

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 19 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 04:00 PM (Shift-3)
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.
BCD, EFG, HIJ, ?

	दिए गए विकल्पों में से उस अक्षर-समूह का चयन करें जो निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में प्रश्न चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सके। BCD, EFG, HIJ, ?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KLM
<input type="checkbox"/>	KLM
<input type="checkbox"/>	GHS
<input type="checkbox"/>	GHS
<input type="checkbox"/>	BHS
<input type="checkbox"/>	BHS
<input type="checkbox"/>	KMN
<input type="checkbox"/>	KMN

Q.No: 2	Choose the address that is the same as the one given below. Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400020 वह पता चुनें जो नीचे दिए गए पते के समान हो।
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400020
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 401020
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 401020
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400012
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400020
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400020
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400021
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bungalow 9, Marine Drive, Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400021

Q.No: 3 Choose the address that is the same as the one given below.

Sample Address:House No. 77, Block C,Janakpuri, New Delhi,Delhi - 110058

वह पता चुनें जो नीचे दिए गए पते के समान हो।

Sample Address:House No. 77, Block C,Janakpuri, New Delhi,Delhi - 110058

House No. 77, Block-C, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House No. 77, Block-C, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House No. 77, Block C, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House No. 77, Block C, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House 77, Block C, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House 77, Block C, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House No. 77, Block D, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

House No. 77, Block D, Janakpuri, New Delhi, Delhi - 110058

Q.No: 4 Consider the following statement and choose the option that follows.

Statement: The bank has introduced a rewards program for debit card users.

Conclusions:

I. More customers will start using debit cards.

II. Credit card usage may decline.

निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिए और उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

कथन: बैंक ने डेबिट कार्ड उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक रिवॉर्ड प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है।

निष्कर्ष:

I. अधिक ग्राहक डेबिट कार्ड का उपयोग शुरू करेंगे।

II. क्रेडिट कार्ड का उपयोग कम हो सकता है।

Only I follows

	केवल I अनुसरण करता है Only I follows
	केवल II अनुसरण करता है Both follows
	दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं Neither follows
	कोई भी अनुसरण नहीं करता है

Q.No: 5	<p>Consider the following statement and choose the option that follows.</p> <p>Problem: Customers report long wait times at branches.</p> <p>Course of Action: I. Increase the number of service counters. II. Encourage use of online and mobile banking.</p> <p>निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिए और उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।</p> <p>समस्या: ग्राहक, शाखाओं में लंबे समय तक प्रतीक्षा करने की शिकायत करते हैं।</p> <p>कार्यवाही: I. सेवा काउंटरों की संख्या बढ़ाएँ। II. ऑनलाइन और मोबाइल बैंकिंग के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करें।</p>
	Only I follows
	केवल I अनुसरण करता है
	Only II follows
	केवल II अनुसरण करता है
	Both follow
	दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
	Neither follows

कोई भी अनुसरण नहीं करता है

Q.No: 6 A number is increased by 20% and then decreased by 20%. What is the net change in the number?

एक संख्या में 20% की वृद्धि की जाती है और फिर 20% की कमी की जाती है। संख्या में कुल परिवर्तन क्या है?

4% increase

4% वृद्धि

4% decrease

4% कमी

No change

कोई परिवर्तन नहीं

1% decrease

1% कमी

Q.No: 7 If \times stands for addition, \div stands for subtraction, $+$ stands for multiplication, and $-$ stands for division, then $7 \times 3 \div 6 - 4 + 2 = ?$

अगर \times का अर्थ जोड़ है, \div का अर्थ घटाना है, $+$ का अर्थ गुणा है, और $-$ का अर्थ भाग है, तो $7 \times 3 \div 6 - 4 + 2 = ?$

7

7

9

9

10

10

8

8

Q.No: 8	<p>If 'P' denotes 'addition', 'D' denotes 'subtraction', 'S' denotes 'multiplication', and 'V' denotes 'division', then what will be the value of the following expression?</p> <p>$\{20 \text{ D } (25 \text{ D } 33)\} \text{ V } \{- 5 \text{ S } 4 \text{ D } (- 6)\} \text{ P } 56 \text{ V } (- 27 \text{ P } 13)$</p> <p>अगर 'P' 'जोड़' को दर्शाता है, 'D' 'घटाव' को दर्शाता है, 'S' 'गुणा' को दर्शाता है, और 'V' 'भाग' को दर्शाता है, तो निम्नलिखित व्यंजक का मान क्या होगा?</p> <p>$\{20 \text{ D } (25 \text{ D } 33)\} \text{ V } \{- 5 \text{ S } 4 \text{ D } (- 6)\} \text{ P } 56 \text{ V } (- 27 \text{ P } 13)$</p>
	- 6
	- 6
	6
	6
	4
	4
	-4
	-4

Q.No: 9	<p>If "+" means division, "-" means multiplication, "×" means addition, and "÷" means subtraction, then what is: $24 - 6 + 3 \div 2 \times 4 = ?$</p> <p>अगर "+" का अर्थ भाग है, "-" का अर्थ गुणा है, "×" का अर्थ जोड़ है, और "÷" का अर्थ घटाना है, तो क्या है: $24 - 6 + 3 \div 2 \times 4 = ?$</p>
	14
	14
	50
	50
	20
	20
	12
	12

Q.No: 10	A is the father of B. B is the husband of C. D is the daughter of C. How is A related to D? A, B का पिता है। B, C का पति है। D, C की पुत्री है। A का D से क्या संबंध है?
	Father पिता
	Grandfather दादा
	Uncle चाचा
	Brother भाई

Q.No: 11	Solve: STOP : ? :: FLOW : WOLF हल करें: STOP : ? :: FLOW : WOLF
	POTS
	POTS
	TPOS
	TPOS
	PSOT
	PSOT
	TSOP
	TSOP

Q.No: 12	Complete the given pattern : 13, 17, 23, 31, 41, ? दिए गए पैटर्न को पूरा करें: 13, 17, 23, 31, 41, ?
	47
	47
	53
	53
	59
	59
	61
	61

Q.No: 13	Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows. Statement: The new mobile app launched by the municipality helps citizens report garbage or broken infrastructure. Conclusions: I. Citizens can contribute to better civic maintenance through the app. II. The municipality no longer needs field inspectors. निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और निष्कर्ष निकालें। कथन: नगरपालिका द्वारा लॉन्च किया गया नया मोबाइल ऐप नागरिकों को कचरा या टूटे हुए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की सूचना देने में मदद करता है। निष्कर्ष: I. नागरिक ऐप के माध्यम से बेहतर नागरिक रखरखाव में योगदान दे सकते हैं। II. नगरपालिका को अब क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षकों की ज़रूरत नहीं है।
	Only Conclusion I follows केवल निष्कर्ष I अनुसरण करता है
	Only Conclusion II follows केवल निष्कर्ष II अनुसरण करता है
	Both I and II follow

	। और ॥ दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
	Neither I nor II follows
	न तो । और न ही ॥ अनुसरण करता है

Q.No: 14	<p>Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.</p> <p>Statement: The city traffic department has installed speed bumps on major roads.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>I. Speed bumps help in reducing accidents.</p> <p>II. Drivers are often overspeeding on major roads.</p> <p>निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और निष्कर्ष निकालें।</p> <p>कथन: शहर के ट्रैफिक विभाग ने प्रमुख सड़कों पर स्पीड बम्प लगाए हैं।</p> <p>निष्कर्ष:</p> <p>I. स्पीड बम्प दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने में मदद करते हैं।</p> <p>II. चालक अक्सर प्रमुख सड़कों पर तेज गति से वाहन चलाते 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>। और ॥ दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं</p> <p>Neither I nor II follows</p> <p>न तो । और न ही ॥ अनुसरण करता है</p>
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Q.No: 15	<p>If GANGA is coded as 711471, how will YAMUNA be coded?</p> <p>यदि GANGA का कोड 711471 है, तो YAMUNA को किस प्रकार कोडित किया जाएगा?</p> <p>2511314211</p>
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	2511314211
	2511314214
	2511314214
	251113421
	251113421
	2511321141
	2511321141

Q.No: 16	What comes next? AZA, BYB, CXC, DWD, ? निम्नलिखित श्रृंखला में अगले स्थान पर कौन सा विकल्प आएगा? AZA, BYB, CXC, DWD, ?
	EVE
	EVE
	FUF
	FUF
	EUE
	EUE
	EXE
	EXE

Q.No: 17	Find the odd one out from the given alternatives: दिए गए विकल्पों में से विषम विकल्प को चुनिए:
	Rainwater Harvesting
	वर्षा जल संचयन
	Afforestation

	वनीकरण
	Deforestation
	वनों की कटाई
	Solar Panels
	सौर पेनल्स

Q.No: 18	If 'RUN' is coded as 'SVO', what is the code for 'JUMP'?
	यदि 'RUN' को 'SVO' के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है, तो 'JUMP' के लिए कोड क्या है?
	KVRQ
	KVRQ
	KVMO
	KVMO
	KVMQ
	KVMQ
	KVNQ
	KVNQ

Q.No: 19	What will come at the place of question mark
	4 9 2
	3 5 7
	8 1 ?
	प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर क्या आएगा?
	4 9 2
	3 5 7
	8 1 ?

	6
	6
	3
	3
	5
	5
	9
	9
Not Answered	

Q.No: 20	<p>"If the given symbols mean: '+' means 'divided by' '-' means 'multiplied by' 'x' means 'minus' '÷' means 'plus' Then, find the value of the following expressions: $12 + 3 - 8 \times 2 \div 1 = ?$</p> <p>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: $12 + 3 - 8 \times 2 \div 1 = ?$</p>
	17
	17
	31
	31
	46
	46
	67

Q.No: 21 A says to B, "I am the daughter of the only son of your father." How is B related to A?

A, B से कहता है, "मैं तुम्हारे पिता के इकलौते पुत्र की पुत्री हूँ।" B, A से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

Grandfather

दादाजी

Father

पिता

Uncle

चाचा

Brother

भाई

Q.No: 22 If 'x' = '-', '-' = '+', '/' = 'x', '+' = '÷', which equation is correct?

यदि 'x' = '-', '-' = '+', '/' = 'x', '+' = '÷', तो कौन सा समीकरण सही है?

$12 \times 4 - 2 + 8 / 4 = 11$

$12 \times 4 - 2 + 8 / 4 = 11$

$18 - 6 \times 3 + 2 / 2 = 13$

$18 - 6 \times 3 + 2 / 2 = 13$

$14 + 7 - 3 / 2 \times 1 = 16$

$14 + 7 - 3 / 2 \times 1 = 16$

$20 - 4 + 8 / 2 \times 1 = 20$

$20 - 4 + 8 / 2 \times 1 = 20$

Q.No: 23	If 'x' means '+', '+' means '-', '-' means '÷', then $8 \times 4 + 2 - 2 = ?$
	यदि 'x' का अर्थ '+' है, '+' का अर्थ '-' है, '-' का अर्थ '÷' है, तो $8 \times 4 + 2 - 2 = ?$
	10
	10
	8
	8
	6
	6
	11
	11

Q.No: 24	What should come at the place of question mark? : 3, 6, 18, 108, ?
	प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर क्या आना चाहिए? : 3, 6, 18, 108, ?
	1944.
	1944.
	648
	648
	216
	216
	864
	864

Q.No: 25	The series given below contains a sequence of numbers. Accordingly identify the incorrect combination. 5, 8, 16, 19, 39, 41, 81
	नीचे दी गई श्रृंखला में संख्याओं का एक अनुक्रम है। तदनुसार गलत संयोजन की पहचान कीजिए। 5, 8, 16, 19, 39, 41, 81
	16, 39

	16,39
	16,41
	16,41
	39,81
	39,81
	41,81
	41,81

Online
Prüfung

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 19 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 04:00 PM (Shift-3)
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 **Fill in the blank:**

The sacred masked dances performed by monks at Hemis represent various _____ of the Drugpa lineage.

	रिक्त स्थान भरें: हेमिस में भिक्षुओं द्वारा किए जाने वाले पवित्र मुखौटा नृत्य द्रुकपा वंश के विभिन्न _____ का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।
<input type="checkbox"/>	reincarnated lamas
<input type="checkbox"/>	पुनर्जन्म वाले लामा ancient kings
<input type="checkbox"/>	प्राचीन राजा guardian divinities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	संरक्षक देवता ancestral spirits
<input type="checkbox"/>	पैतृक आत्माएं

Q.No: 27	Read the following statements and choose the correct option: Statement 1: The amalaka sits atop the shikhara in Nagara-style temples. Statement 2 : In Drāviḍa-style temples, the vimana refers to the gateway tower (gopuram). निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें: कथन 1: नागर शैली के मंदिरों में आमलक शिखर के ऊपर स्थित होता है। कथन 2: द्रविड़ शैली के मंदिरों में विमान का तात्पर्य प्रवेश द्वार (गोपुरम) से है।
<input type="checkbox"/>	Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct कथन 1 और कथन 2 दोनों सही हैं
<input type="checkbox"/>	Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are incorrect कथन 1 और कथन 2 दोनों गलत हैं
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Statement 1 is correct, but Statement 2 is incorrect कथन 1 सही है, लेकिन कथन 2 गलत है
<input type="checkbox"/>	Statement 1 is incorrect, but Statement 2 is correct कथन 1 गलत है, लेकिन कथन 2 सही है

O.No: 28	Which term-meaning pair is accurate in relation to the Gupta dynasty?
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	गुप्त वंश के संबंध में कौन सा शब्द-अर्थ युग्म सटीक है? Vaishthika – enjoyment tax
	विष्टिका – भोग कर Bhaga – forced-labour levy
	भगा – जबरन श्रम कर
	Adeya – “that which is to be surrendered” (tribute/dues)
	अदेया – “वह जो समर्पित किया जाना है” (श्रद्धांजलि/शुल्क)
	Dasaparadha – grain tithe
	दशपराध – अन्न का दशांश
Not Answered	

Q.No: 29	Which type of folk song in Haryana is popularly known as 'Ragani', despite having no connection with the classical Raga–Ragini system? हरियाणा में किस प्रकार के लोकगीत को शास्त्रीय राग-रागिनी प्रणाली से कोई संबंध न होने के बावजूद लोकप्रिय रूप से 'रागनी' के रूप में जाना जाता है?
	Seasonal Songs
	मौसमी गीत
	Marriage Ritual Songs
	विवाह अनुष्ठान गीत
	Folk Songs
	लोक संगीत
	Lullabies
	लोरियां
Not Answered	

Q.No: 30	What is the standard length of the zone where runners exchange the baton in a relay race? रिले दौड़ में धावकों द्वारा बैटन का आदान-प्रदान करने वाले क्षेत्र की मानक लंबाई क्या है?
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	10 meters
	10 मीटर
	15 meters
	15 मीटर
	20 meters
	20 मीटर
	30 meters
	30 मीटर
Not Answered	

Q.No: 31	Which of the following kingdom was under the rule of the Sisodia dynasty during the 15th century?
	निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राज्य 15वीं शताब्दी के दौरान सिसोदिया राजवंश के शासन के अधीन था?
	Gujarat
	गुजरात
	Malwa
	मालवा
	Mewar
	मेवाड़
	Bengal
	बंगाल

Q.No: 32	How did Pitt's India Act contribute to unifying British administration in India?
	पिट्स इंडिया एक्ट ने भारत में ब्रिटिश प्रशासन को एकीकृत करने में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?
	By allowing Governors to act independently.
	राज्यपालों को स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य करने की अनुमति देकर।
	By dissolving the Court of Directors.

	निदेशक मंडल को भंग करके। By giving the Governor General supreme authority over Presidencies.
	गवर्नर जनरल को प्रेसीडेंसी पर सर्वोच्च अधिकार देकर. By merging civil and military departments.
	नागरिक और सैन्य विभागों का विलय करके।

Q.No: 33	Consider the statements about pawn promotion in chess: 1) A pawn can promote to any piece except king or pawn on reaching the other side. 2) Pawns can only promote to previously captured pieces. Which of the statements is/are correct ? शतरंज में मोहरे की पदोन्नति के बारे में कथनों पर विचार करें: 1) मोहरा दूसरी तरफ पहुँचने पर राजा या मोहरे को छोड़कर किसी भी मोहरे पर पदोन्नत हो सकता है। 2) मोहरे केवल पहले से पकड़े गए मोहरों पर ही पदोन्नत हो सकते हैं। कौन सा कथन सही है/हैं?
	Only 1 is Correct केवल 1 सही है
	Only 2 is Correct केवल 2 सही है
	1 and 2 are Correct 1 और 2 सही हैं
	Neither 1 nor 2 are Correct न तो 1 और न ही 2 सही है
Not Answered	

Q.No: 34	<p>Read the below statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).</p> <p>Assertion (A): Pakistan's move from a 'Positive List' to a 'Negative List' of 1209 tariff lines for Indian goods under SAFTA was challenged by India as a violation of the agreement.</p> <p>Reason (R): Article 23 of the SAFTA Agreement permits member countries to make unilateral tariff reservations in case of political disagreement.</p> <p>नीचे दिए गए कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में चिह्नित करें।</p> <p>अभिकथन (A): SAFTA के तहत भारतीय वस्तुओं के लिए 1209 टैरिफ लाइनों की 'सकारात्मक सूची' से 'नकारात्मक सूची' में पाकिस्तान के कदम को भारत ने समझौते का उल्लंघन बताते हुए चुनौती दी थी।</p> <p>कारण (R): SAFTA समझौते का अनुच्छेद 23 सदस्य देशों को राजनीतिक असहमति की स्थिति में एकतरफा टैरिफ आरक्षण करने की अनुमति देता है।</p>
	<p>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, तथा R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण है।</p> <p>Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, लेकिन R, A का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।</p>
	<p>A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>A सत्य है, लेकिन R असत्य है।</p>
	<p>A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>A असत्य है, लेकिन R सत्य है।</p>
Not Answered	

Q.No: 35	<p>Who is the author of 'Sleeping on Jupiter', a novel longlisted for the Booker Prize in 2015?</p> <p>'स्लीपिंग ऑन जुपिटर' उपन्यास के लेखक कौन हैं, जो 2015 के बुकर पुरस्कार के लिए नामांकित है?</p>
	<p>Kiran Desai</p> <p>किरण देसाई</p>
	<p>Anuradha Roy</p> <p>अनुराधा रॉय</p>
	<p>Jhumpa Lahiri</p> <p>झुम्पा लाहिड़ी</p>
	<p>T.N. Ninan</p>

टी.एन. निनान

Q.No: 36 Which Indian para-athlete became the first para archer to receive the Padma Shri after winning a historic gold medal at the 2024 Paris Paralympics?

कौन सा भारतीय पैरा-एथलीट 2024 पेरिस पैरालिंपिक में ऐतिहासिक स्वर्ण पदक जीतने के बाद पद्म श्री प्राप्त करने वाला पहला पैरा तीरंदाज बन गया?

Rakesh Kumar

राकेश कुमार

Harvinder Singh

हरविंदर सिंह

Mariyappan Thangavelu

मरियप्पन थंगावेलु

Sumit Antil

सुमित अंतिल

Not Answered

Q.No: 37 Consider the following statements regarding the South Asian Federation (SAF) Games and identify which are **correct**:

- 1) The first edition was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, in 1984 with participation from all seven SAARC nations.
- 2) India has hosted the SAF Games more times than any other country up to 2016.

दक्षिण एशियाई महासंघ (SAF) खेलों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और बताइए कि कौन से कथन **सही** हैं:

- 1) पहला संस्करण 1984 में काठमांडू, नेपाल में आयोजित किया गया था जिसमें सभी सात सार्क देशों ने भाग लिया था।
- 2) भारत ने 2016 तक किसी भी अन्य देश की तुलना में SAF खेलों की सबसे अधिक बार मेजबानी की है।

Both 1 and 2 are correct

1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं

Only 1 is correct

केवल 1 सही है

Only 2 is correct

केवल 2 सही है

Neither 1 nor 2 are correct

न तो 1 और न ही 2 सही हैं

Not Answered

Q.No: 38 **Fill in the blanks:**

The Chairperson of the GST Council is the _____ of India.

रिक्त स्थान भरें:

जीएसटी परिषद के अध्यक्ष भारत के _____ हैं।

Prime Minister

प्रधानमंत्री

Union Finance Minister

केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री

President

राष्ट्रपति

Vice-President

उपराष्ट्रपति

Q.No: 39 Read the below statements about connective tissues:

1. Tendons connect muscles to bones and are made of dense regular connective tissue.
2. Ligaments connect bones to bones and are slightly elastic.
3. Cartilage contains calcium salts and is harder than bone.

Which of the above statements are **correct**?

संयोजी ऊतकों के बारे में नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें:

1. टेंडन मांसपेशियों को हड्डियों से जोड़ते हैं और घने नियमित संयोजी ऊतक से बने होते हैं।
2. स्नायुबंधन हड्डियों को हड्डियों से जोड़ते हैं और थोड़े लचीले होते हैं।
3. उपास्थि में कैल्शियम लवण होते हैं और यह हड्डी से अधिक कठोर होती है।

उपरोक्त में से कौन से कथन **सही** हैं?

Only 1 and 2 are correct

	केवल 1 और 2 सही हैं Only 2 and 3 are correct
	केवल 2 और 3 सही हैं Only 1 and 3 are correct
	केवल 1 और 3 सही हैं 1, 2 and 3 all are correct
	1, 2 और 3 सभी सही हैं

Q.No: 40	<p>Consider the following statements about the Rajya Sabha and choose the correct option:</p> <p>1) Rajya Sabha is a continuing house of the Parliament, immune to dissolution under any circumstance. 2) Rajya Sabha members serve staggered six-year terms, with one-third retiring every two years.</p> <p>राज्यसभा के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनिए:</p> <p>1) राज्यसभा संसद का एक सतत सदन है, जो किसी भी परिस्थिति में भंग नहीं हो सकता। 2) राज्यसभा के सदस्य छह वर्ष के कार्यकाल के लिए सेवा करते हैं, जिनमें से एक-तिहाई सदस्य हर दो वर्ष में सेवानिवृत्त होते हैं।</p> <p>Only 1</p> <p>केवल 1</p> <p>Only 2</p> <p>केवल 2</p> <p>Both 1 and 2</p> <p>1 और 2 दोनों</p> <p>Neither 1 nor 2</p> <p>न तो 1 और न ही 2</p>
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Q.No: 41	<p>Fill in the Blank: Tamasha is a folk theatre form mainly found in _____.</p> <p>रिक्त स्थान भरें: तमाशा एक लोक नाट्य शैली है जो मुख्य रूप से _____ में पाई जाती है।</p>
----------	--

	Kerala केरल Karnataka कर्नाटक
	Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र
	Odisha ओडिशा

Q.No: 42	Which curve shows all combinations of two goods that give a consumer equal satisfaction? कौन सा वक्र दो वस्तुओं के उन सभी संयोजनों को दर्शाता है जो उपभोक्ता को समान संतुष्टि देते हैं?
	Indifference curve इनडीफरन्स कर्व
	Budget constraint बजट बाध्यता
	Isoquant curve आइसोक्वेंट वक्र
	Marginal cost curve सीमांत लागत वक्र

Q.No: 43	According to the Global Peace Index 2024, what is the role of Positive Peace in the context of violent conflict and economic instability? वैश्विक शांति सूचकांक 2024 के अनुसार, हिंसक संघर्ष और आर्थिक अस्थिरता के संदर्भ में सकारात्मक शांति की क्या भूमिका है?
	It measures the number of conflicts per country यह प्रति देश संघर्षों की संख्या को मापता है
	It predicts military expenditure trend

	यह सैन्य व्यय की प्रवृत्ति का अनुमान लगाता है
	It identifies structural factors that promote peace and can forecast declines in peacefulness
	यह उन संरचनात्मक कारकों की पहचान करता है जो शांति को बढ़ावा देते हैं और शांति में गिरावट का पूर्वानुमान लगा सकते हैं
	It calculates the percentage of GDP lost due to war
	यह युद्ध के कारण जीडीपी के नुकसान के प्रतिशत की गणना करता है

Q.No: 44	Which plan introduced Minimum Needs Programme?
	किस योजना ने न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम शुरू किया?
	Third
	तीसरा
	Fourth
	चौथी
	Fifth
	पांचवां
	Sixth
	छठा

Q.No: 45	Which is NOT part of the Washington Consensus?
	वाशिंगटन सहमति का हिस्सा कौन नहीं है?
	Trade liberalisation
	व्यापार उदारीकरण
	Fiscal discipline
	राजकोषीय अनुशासन
	Export subsidies
	निर्यात सब्सिडी

Tax reform

कर सुधार

Not Answered

Q.No: 46 Which Indian state became the first to notify all its wetlands under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 by mid-2025?

कौन सा भारतीय राज्य 2025 के मध्य तक वेटलैंड्स (संरक्षण और प्रबंधन) नियम, 2017 के तहत अपने सभी वेटलैंड्स को अधिसूचित करने वाला पहला राज्य बन गया?

Kerala

केरल

Odisha

ओडिशा

Madhya Pradesh

मध्य प्रदेश

Himachal Pradesh

हिमाचल प्रदेश

Not Answered

Q.No: 47 Read the following statements carefully and choose the **correct** option regarding Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The New Economic Policy of 1991 resulted in the abolition of industrial licensing for most industries.

Reason (R): Licensing was re-imposed to regulate growing private sector monopolies.

निम्नलिखित कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और अभिकथन (A) तथा कारण (R) के संबंध में सही विकल्प चुनिए।

अभिकथन (A): 1991 की नई आर्थिक नीति के परिणामस्वरूप अधिकांश उद्योगों के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग समाप्त कर दी गई।

कारण (R): बढ़ते निजी क्षेत्र के एकाधिकार को नियंत्रित करने के लिए लाइसेंसिंग को पुनः लागू किया गया।

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 गलत है लेकिन R सत्य है।

Q.No: 48	Which Article of the Constitution confers the right to constitutional remedies, and how is it linked to Fundamental Rights? संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार प्रदान करता है, और यह मौलिक अधिकारों से कैसे जुड़ा है?
	Article 32; it is called the "heart and soul" of the Constitution अनुच्छेद 32; इसे संविधान का "हृदय और आत्मा" कहा जाता है
	Article 226; it is a protective mechanism for Directive Principles अनुच्छेद 226; यह नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों के लिए एक सुरक्षात्मक तंत्र है
	Article 21; it deals with personal liberty only अनुच्छेद 21; यह केवल व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से संबंधित है
	Article 14; it ensures equality before law अनुच्छेद 14; यह कानून के समक्ष समानता सुनिश्चित करता है

Q.No: 49	Which of the following statements correctly describes a unique feature of the Dumhal dance of Kashmir? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन कश्मीर के दुम्हाल नृत्य की अनूठी विशेषता का सही वर्णन करता है?
	It is performed by women during harvest festivals. यह नृत्य फसल उत्सव के दौरान महिलाओं द्वारा किया जाता है।
	It is accompanied solely by string instruments and solo singing. इसमें केवल तार वाद्यों और एकल गायन का प्रयोग होता है।
	Only Wattal men perform it around a banner planted into the ground. केवल वट्टल पुरुष ही जमीन में गाड़े गए बैनर के चारों ओर यह प्रदर्शन करते हैं।
	It allows spontaneous performance by any community on any occasion.

यह किसी भी अवसर पर किसी भी समुदाय द्वारा स्वतःस्फूर्त प्रदर्शन की अनुमति देता है।

Q.No: 50 Which phenomenon is primarily responsible for auroras near Earth's poles?

पृथ्वी के ध्रुवों के निकट ऑरोरा के लिए मुख्य रूप से कौन सी घटना जिम्मेदार है?

Earthquake waves

भूकंप की लहरें

Lightning discharges

बिजली का निर्वहन

Solar wind and magnetic field interaction

सौर वायु और चुंबकीय क्षेत्र की परस्पर क्रिया

Volcanic ash dispersion

ज्वालामुखीय राख का फैलाव

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 19 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 04:00 PM (Shift-3)
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	If $(x+y):(x-y) = 5:2$, find $(x^3 + y^3) : (x^3 - y^3)$
	यदि $(x+y):(x-y) = 5:2$, तो ज्ञात करें $(x^3 + y^3) : (x^3 - y^3)$
	185 : 158

	185 : 158
	158 : 185
	158 : 185
	17 : 23
	17 : 23
	23 : 17
	23 : 17

Q.No: 52	If you subtract the square of a number from 4052 and then multiply the result by 15, you get 41340. What is that number? यदि आप किसी संख्या के वर्ग को 4052 से घटाते हैं और फिर परिणाम को 15 से गुणा करते हैं, तो आपको 41340 प्राप्त होता है। वह संख्या क्या है?
	46
	46
	36
	36
	26
	26
	86
	86

Q.No: 53	Choose the correct relation: (i) $\sqrt{10} < 3.2$ (ii) $\sqrt{11} < \sqrt{12}$ (iii) $\sqrt{13} < \sqrt{14}$
----------	--

	सही संबंध चुनें: (i) $\sqrt{10} < 3.2$ (ii) $\sqrt{11} < \sqrt{12}$ (iii) $\sqrt{13} < \sqrt{14}$
	(i) only
	(i) केवल
	(i) and (ii)
	(i) और (ii)
	(ii) and (iii)
	(ii) और (iii)
	(i), (ii) and (iii)
	(i), (ii) और (iii)

Q.No: 54	A trader marked an article 40% above its cost price. He then allowed a discount of 20% on the marked price. If the selling price of the article was ₹560, what was its cost price? एक व्यापारी ने एक वस्तु को उसके लागत मूल्य से 40% अधिक मूल्य पर अंकित किया। फिर उसने अंकित मूल्य पर 20% की छूट दी। यदि वस्तु का विक्रय मूल्य ₹560 था, तो उसका लागत मूल्य क्या था?
	₹500
	₹500
	₹209
	₹209
	₹306
	₹306
	₹456
	₹456

Q.No: 55	A & B together earn ₹840 for a job. A works the whole time; B joins after the job is 25 % done. B is twice as efficient as A. Find B's share. A और B मिलकर किसी काम के लिए ₹840 कमाते हैं। A पूरे समय काम करता है; B काम 25% पूरा होने के बाद शामिल होता है। B, A से दोगुना कुशल है। B का हिस्सा ज्ञात कीजिए।
	₹ 420
	₹ 420
	₹ 300
	₹ 300
	₹ 360
	₹ 360
	₹ 400
	₹ 400

Q.No: 56	Given: $x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$, then determine the value of $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} - 3(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}) + 4(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})$. दिया गया है: $x + \frac{1}{x} = -2$, तो का मान निर्धारित करें $x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} - 3(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}) + 4(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})$.
	5
	5
	8
	8
	3
	3
	4
	4

Q.No: 57	A sum becomes 2.5 times of itself in 5 years under simple interest. In how many years will it become 5 times itself at the same rate?
----------	---

	एक धनराशि साधारण ब्याज के तहत 5 वर्षों में 2.5 गुना हो जाती है। समान दर पर कितने वर्षों में यह 5 गुना हो जाएगी?
	$12\frac{2}{3}$ years
	$12\frac{2}{3}$ वर्ष
	$13\frac{1}{3}$ years
	$13\frac{1}{3}$ वर्ष
	$14\frac{2}{3}$ years
	$14\frac{2}{3}$ वर्ष
	$11\frac{1}{3}$ years
	$11\frac{1}{3}$ वर्ष

Q.No: 58	A person invested a total sum of ₹1900 in three different schemes of simple interest at 2%, 4%, and 5% per annum. At the end of one year, he got the same interest from all three schemes. What was the amount (in ₹) invested at 4%? एक व्यक्ति ने 2%, 4% और 5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण ब्याज की तीन अलग-अलग योजनाओं में कुल ₹1900 का निवेश किया। एक वर्ष के अंत में, उसे तीनों योजनाओं से समान ब्याज मिला। 4% पर निवेश की गई राशि (₹ में) क्या थी?
	₹1000
	₹1000
	₹500
	₹500
	₹400
	₹400
	₹350
	₹350

Q.No: 59	A ladder reaches a window 8 meters high on a vertical wall. If the ladder is positioned at a 45° angle to the ground, what is its length?(nearest to a whole number)
	एक सीढ़ी एक ऊर्ध्वाधर दीवार पर 8 मीटर ऊंची खिड़की तक पहुंचती है। यदि सीढ़ी जमीन से 45° के कोण पर स्थित है, तो इसकी लंबाई क्या है? (पूर्णांक के सबसे निकट)
	10m
	10 मीटर
	11m
	11 मीटर
	12m
	12 मीटर
	13m
	13 मीटर

Q.No: 60	A solid cylinder has a radius of 5 cm and a height of 10 cm. A smaller cylindrical hole of radius 3 cm is drilled coaxially through its entire length. What is the approximate volume of the remaining solid?
	एक ठोस बेलन की त्रिज्या 5 सेमी और ऊँचाई 10 सेमी है। इसकी पूरी लंबाई में 3 सेमी त्रिज्या का एक छोटा बेलनाकार छेद समाक्षीय रूप से ड्रिल किया जाता है। शेष ठोस का लगभग आयतन क्या है?
	282.6 cm^3
	282.6 cm^3
	785 cm^3
	785 cm^3
	502 cm^3
	502 cm^3
	628.3 cm^3
	628.3 cm^3

O.No: 61 A tank is in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped of size $50 \text{ m} \times 40 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m}$. Its capacity in kilolitres is

	एक टैंक 50 मीटर × 40 मीटर × 3 मीटर आकार के एक आयताकार समांतर चतुर्भुज के आकार का है। इसकी क्षमता किलोलीटर में है
	6,000 kilolitres
	6,000 किलोलीटर
	5,000 kilolitres
	5,000 किलोलीटर
	4,500 kilolitres
	4,500 किलोलीटर
	5,500 kilolitres
	5,500 किलोलीटर

Q.No: 62	A right circular cone having height of 30 cm is cut by two parallel planes at heights 10 cm and 20 cm from the base. What is the ratio of the volumes of the three parts (from top to bottom)?
	30 सेमी ऊँचाई वाले एक लम्बवृत्तीय शंकु को आधार से 10 सेमी और 20 सेमी ऊँचाई पर दो समांतर समतलों द्वारा काटा गया है। तीनों भागों के आयतनों का अनुपात (ऊपर से नीचे तक) क्या है?
	8 : 19 : 27
	8 : 19 : 27
	1 : 6 : 20
	1 : 6 : 20
	8 : 19 : 64
	8 : 19 : 64
	1 : 7 : 19
	1 : 7 : 19

Q.No: 63	A solid hemisphere of radius R is melted and recast into n smaller hemispheres of radius r. Find the value of n.
	त्रिज्या R वाले एक ठोस अर्धगोले को पिघलाकर r त्रिज्या वाले n छोटे अर्धगोले में ढाला गया है। n का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{R}{r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{R}{r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{2R}{r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{2R}{r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{R}{2r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{R}{2r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{4R}{3r})^3$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$(\frac{4R}{3r})^3$

Q.No: 64	If $\cot A = \sqrt{3}$, what is the value of $(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$?
	यदि $\cot A = \sqrt{3}$, तो $(1 + \sin A)(1 + \cos A)$ का मान क्या है?
<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(2+3\sqrt{3})}{2}$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(2+3\sqrt{3})}{2}$
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(6+3\sqrt{3})}{4}$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(6+3\sqrt{3})}{4}$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(7+3\sqrt{3})}{4}$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(7+3\sqrt{3})}{4}$
<input type="checkbox"/>	$\frac{(11+3\sqrt{3})}{5}$

$$\frac{(11+3\sqrt{3})}{5}$$

Q.No: 65 If $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}$, what is the value of $\sin x - \cos x$?

यदि $\sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}$, $\sin x - \cos x$ का मान क्या है?

0

0

1

1

2

2

3

3

Q.No: 66 Which point lies on $y = -3x + 7$?

कौन सा बिंदु $y = -3x + 7$ पर स्थित है?

(0, 7)

(0, 7)

(2, 1)

(2, 1)

(3, -2)

(3, -2)

(0,7), (2,1) and (3,-2) all

(0,7), (2,1) और (3,-2) सभी

Q.No: 67	A sector has a central angle of 90° and a radius of 6 cm. Another sector has a central angle of $\pi/2$ radians. What is the ratio of the area of the first sector to the area of the second sector? एक त्रिज्यखंड का केंद्रीय कोण 90° और त्रिज्या 6 सेमी है। दूसरे त्रिज्यखंड का केंद्रीय कोण $\pi/2$ रेडियन है। पहले त्रिज्यखंड के क्षेत्रफल का दूसरे त्रिज्यखंड के क्षेत्रफल से अनुपात क्या है?
	2:1
	2:1
	1:1
	1:1
	3:2
	3:2
	5:6
	5:6

Q.No: 68	A regular polygon has each interior angle measuring 150° . Find the number of its sides एक समबहुभुज का प्रत्येक आंतरिक कोण 150° का है। इसकी भुजाओं की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।
	10
	10
	12
	12
	15
	15
	18
	18

Q.No: 69	A point P is 13 cm away from the center of a circle. A tangent is drawn from P to the circle, and its length is 12 cm. What is the area of the circle?
----------	--

	एक बिंदु P, वृत्त के केंद्र से 13 सेमी दूर है। P से वृत्त पर एक स्पर्श रेखा खींची गई है, जिसकी लंबाई 12 सेमी है। वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल क्या है?
	25π cm ²
	25π सेमी ²
	144π cm ²
	144π सेमी ²
	36π cm ²
	36π सेमी ²
	169π cm ²
	169π सेमी ²

Q.No: 70	In $\triangle ABC$, an angle bisector from A meets BC at D. If AD bisects $\angle BAC$, and $AB=AC$, are $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$ congruent? If so, by what rule? $\triangle ABC$ में, A से कोण समद्विभाजक BC से D पर मिलता है। यदि AD, $\angle BAC$ को समद्विभाजित करता है, और $AB=AC$ है, तो क्या $\triangle ABD$ और $\triangle ACD$ सर्वांगसम हैं? यदि हाँ, तो किस नियम से?
	Yes, by SSS हाँ, एसएसएस द्वारा
	Yes, by SAS हाँ, एसएसएस द्वारा
	Yes, by ASA हाँ, एसएसएस द्वारा
	No, they are not congruent हाँ, एसएसएस द्वारा
	Yes, by ASA No, they are not congruent
	No, they are not congruent नहीं, वे सर्वांगसम नहीं हैं

Q.No: 71	Simplify: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{3}}$
----------	---

	सरल: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{3}}$
	$\sqrt{7}$
	$\sqrt{7}$
	$2\sqrt{7}$
	$2\sqrt{7}$
	$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$
	$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$
	$5\sqrt{7}$
	$5\sqrt{7}$

Q.No: 72	if $\sin A = x$, then what is $\cos^2 A$ in terms of x ? यदि $\sin A = x$, तो x के पदों में $\cos^2 A$ क्या है?
	$1 - x^2$
	$1 - x^2$
	$2 - x^2$
	$2 - x^2$
	$3 - x^2$
	$3 - x^2$
	$1 - 2x^2$
	$1 - 2x^2$

Q.No: 73	The angle between two tangents drawn from an external point to a circle is 60° . What is the angle subtended by the chord connecting their points of contact at the center?
----------	--

	एक बाह्य बिंदु से वृत्त पर खींची गई दो स्पर्श रेखाओं के बीच का कोण 60° है। उनके संपर्क बिंदुओं को केंद्र पर जोड़ने वाली जीवा द्वारा बनाया गया कोण कितना है?
	60°
	60°
	120°
	120°
	90°
	90°
	30°
	30°
Q.No: 74	From a point P outside a circle, a tangent PA and a secant PBC are drawn. If PA=6 cm and BC=5 cm, what is the length of the segment PB? From a point P outside a circle, a tangent PA and a secant PBC are drawn. If PA=6 cm and BC=5 cm, what is the length of the segment PB?
	4 cm
	4 cm
	5 cm
	5 cm
	9 cm
	9 cm
	12 cm
	12 cm
Q.No: 75	What is the value of $(0.2^3 + 0.02^3) \div (0.4^3 + 0.04^3)$? $(0.2^3 + 0.02^3) \div (0.4^3 + 0.04^3)$ का मान क्या है?
	0.055

	0.055
	0.051
	0.051
	0.125
	0.125
	0.052
	0.052

Online
Google
Pura

Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	: <input type="text" value="SSC CGL Tier 1"/>
Test Date	: 19 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 04:00 PM (Shift-3)
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-D (English Comprehension)

Q.No: 76	Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: CADAVEROUS
	Vibrant

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pale
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lively
<input type="checkbox"/>	Healthy

Q.No: 77	Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: CORUSCATE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blur
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dim
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sparkle
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fade

Q.No: 78	Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. Pusillanimous
<input type="checkbox"/>	Timid
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Brave
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cowardly
<input type="checkbox"/>	Faint-hearted

Q.No: 79	Choose the correct meaning of idiom: Chapter and verse
<input type="checkbox"/>	With half-formed reasoning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incomplete explanation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	With precise reference and detail
<input type="checkbox"/>	Through analogy or example

Q.No: 80	Choose the correct spelling of a word meaning 'to express disapproval or disappointment'.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reprove
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprove
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reprovve
<input type="checkbox"/>	Repruve

Q.No: 81	Find the correctly spelled word meaning for extreme frugality.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Parsimonious
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parsimmonious
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parsimonius
<input type="checkbox"/>	Parcimonious

Q.No: 82	Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A system of government where priests rule in the name of God'.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plutocracy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Theocracy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Autocracy

	Aristocracy
--	-------------

Q.No: 83 Choose the correct **one-word substitute** for: 'A harmless, inert substance or pill prescribed more for psychological benefit than for any physiological effect'.

	Panacea
	Placebo
	Antidote
	Palliative

Q.No: 84 **Fill in the blank with the correct option:**
He spoke so _____ that the audience was mesmerized.

	fluently
	fluent
	fluented
	fluency

Q.No: 85 **Find the part of the sentence that contains an error:**
The finance team (1)/ comprises of experts (2)/ in risk, audit, and compliance (3)/ from various industries. (4)/

	(1)
	(2)
	(3)

(4)

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

They will be delivering the parcels this afternoon.

The parcels will be being delivered this afternoon.

The parcels are being delivered this afternoon.

The parcels will being delivered this afternoon.

The parcels will have been delivered this afternoon.

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

Each of the committee members (1)/ were obligated to disclose any potential conflict (2)/ regardless of how trivial it might appear (3)/ during the selection process. (4)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

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

The **tableau** of human suffering was etched into memory by the war artist.

The group performed a silent tableau on stage.

	The historian examined the tableau of events after partition.
	The tableau included metaphorical symbols and figures.
	The cabinet's tableau was rearranged after the reshuffle.

Q.No: 89	Convert the sentence provided below from its passive voice structure to an active voice structure: The road was blocked by the fallen tree.
	The fallen tree blocked the road.
	The fallen tree had blocked the road. The road blocks the tree. The road had been blocked by the tree.

Q.No: 90	Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the sentence: He returned back to his hometown after many years.
	returned again
	returned
	came back
	has returned back

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

The discourse on gender roles in modern India occupies a complex intersection between inherited patriarchal structures and evolving socio-political consciousness. While constitutional provisions guarantee equality and the policy framework has increasingly incorporated gender-sensitive measures, deep-seated cultural scripts continue to govern the lived experiences of both women and men across diverse social strata. Contrary to the homogenizing narrative of progress, gender dynamics in India remain highly uneven. Urban centers may exhibit surface-level liberalization in female workforce participation and social autonomy, but these indicators often camouflage the persistent undercurrents of gendered expectations. Women, even when educated and employed, are frequently subjected to the “double burden”—juggling professional obligations with entrenched domestic responsibilities. The idea of the “ideal Indian woman” remains tethered to notions of chastity, compliance, and familial prioritization, subtly reinforced through popular media, matrimonial conventions, and institutional biases. In rural and semi-urban contexts, the scenario becomes even more layered. While grassroots movements and self-help groups have undoubtedly empowered many women economically and politically, the transformation in gender attitudes is far from uniform. Customary practices such as dowry, son-preference, and moral policing continue to restrict female agency. The intersection of gender with caste, class, and religion further complicates this matrix, rendering some women doubly or triply marginalized. For instance, a Dalit woman in a patriarchal village setup not only grapples with gendered subjugation but also caste discrimination and socio-economic precarity. Meanwhile, discussions around masculinity in India have remained relatively under-theorized. The cultural construct of the Indian male continues to valorize dominance, emotional stoicism, and economic provisioning. These norms are not only restrictive for women but also profoundly limiting for men, who face stigmatization when deviating from prescribed masculine roles. The lack of space for emotional vulnerability or non-conformist identity expression among men reveals that patriarchal systems, while privileging one gender, dehumanize both. Education, digital media, and feminist activism have undoubtedly created ruptures in traditional gender narratives. However, the backlash against progressive gender norms—evident in increasing online misogyny, moral vigilantism, and politicization of women’s autonomy—signals that change is not linear. Legislation alone cannot undo centuries of cultural indoctrination; transformation demands a deeper, intergenerational shift in values. To genuinely transcend regressive gender binaries, India must invest not just in policies but in pedagogies—ones that dismantle gender essentialism from early childhood, promote inclusive masculinities, and validate diverse gender expressions. Without such a fundamental reimagining, the rhetoric of equality will continue to outpace reality, and gender roles will remain ensnared in a paradox of progress and persistence.

What does the term “double burden” refer to in the context of urban Indian women?

Dual employment

Economic dependence and social isolation

Gender-based violence at home

Balancing job and household responsibilities

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

The discourse on gender roles in modern India occupies a complex intersection between inherited patriarchal structures and evolving socio-political consciousness. While constitutional provisions guarantee equality and the policy framework has increasingly incorporated gender-sensitive measures, deep-seated cultural scripts continue to govern the lived experiences of both women and men across diverse social strata. Contrary to the homogenizing narrative of progress, gender dynamics in India remain highly uneven. Urban centers may exhibit surface-level liberalization in female workforce participation and social autonomy, but these indicators often camouflage the persistent undercurrents of gendered expectations. Women, even when educated and employed, are frequently subjected to the "double burden"—juggling professional obligations with entrenched domestic responsibilities. The idea of the "ideal Indian woman" remains tethered to notions of chastity, compliance, and familial prioritization, subtly reinforced through popular media, matrimonial conventions, and institutional biases. In rural and semi-urban contexts, the scenario becomes even more layered. While grassroots movements and self-help groups have undoubtedly empowered many women economically and politically, the transformation in gender attitudes is far from uniform. Customary practices such as dowry, son-preference, and moral policing continue to restrict female agency. The intersection of gender with caste, class, and religion further complicates this matrix, rendering some women doubly or triply marginalized. For instance, a Dalit woman in a patriarchal village setup not only grapples with gendered subjugation but also caste discrimination and socio-economic precarity. Meanwhile, discussions around masculinity in India have remained relatively under-theorized. The cultural construct of the Indian male continues to valorize dominance, emotional stoicism, and economic provisioning. These norms are not only restrictive for women but also profoundly limiting for men, who face stigmatization when deviating from prescribed masculine roles. The lack of space for emotional vulnerability or non-conformist identity expression among men reveals that patriarchal systems, while privileging one gender, dehumanize both. Education, digital media, and feminist activism have undoubtedly created ruptures in traditional gender narratives. However, the backlash against progressive gender norms—evident in increasing online misogyny, moral vigilantism, and politicization of women's autonomy—signals that change is not linear. Legislation alone cannot undo centuries of cultural indoctrination; transformation demands a deeper, intergenerational shift in values. To genuinely transcend regressive gender binaries, India must invest not just in policies but in pedagogies—ones that dismantle gender essentialism from early childhood, promote inclusive masculinities, and validate diverse gender expressions. Without such a fundamental reimagining, the rhetoric of equality will continue to outpace reality, and gender roles will remain ensnared in a paradox of progress and persistence.

What contradiction is highlighted in gender progress in urban India?

Women are excluded from legislation

Women are unwilling to work

Superficial autonomy masks persistent traditional roles

Male literacy has declined

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

The discourse on gender roles in modern India occupies a complex intersection between inherited patriarchal structures and evolving socio-political consciousness. While constitutional provisions guarantee equality and the policy framework has increasingly incorporated gender-sensitive measures, deep-seated cultural scripts continue to govern the lived experiences of both women and men across diverse social strata. Contrary to the homogenizing narrative of progress, gender dynamics in India remain highly uneven. Urban centers may exhibit surface-level liberalization in female workforce participation and social autonomy, but these indicators often camouflage the persistent undercurrents of gendered expectations. Women, even when educated and employed, are frequently subjected to the "double burden"—juggling professional obligations with entrenched domestic responsibilities. The idea of the "ideal Indian woman" remains tethered to notions of chastity, compliance, and familial prioritization, subtly reinforced through popular media, matrimonial conventions, and institutional biases. In rural and semi-urban contexts, the scenario becomes even more layered. While grassroots movements and self-help groups have undoubtedly empowered many women economically and politically, the transformation in gender attitudes is far from uniform. Customary practices such as dowry, son-preference, and moral policing continue to restrict female agency. The intersection of gender with caste, class, and religion further complicates this matrix, rendering some women doubly or triply marginalized. For instance, a Dalit woman in a patriarchal village setup not only grapples with gendered subjugation but also caste discrimination and socio-economic precarity. Meanwhile, discussions around masculinity in India have remained relatively under-theorized. The cultural construct of the Indian male continues to valorize dominance, emotional stoicism, and economic provisioning. These norms are not only restrictive for women but also profoundly limiting for men, who face stigmatization when deviating from prescribed masculine roles. The lack of space for emotional vulnerability or non-conformist identity expression among men reveals that patriarchal systems, while privileging one gender, dehumanize both. Education, digital media, and feminist activism have undoubtedly created ruptures in traditional gender narratives. However, the backlash against progressive gender norms—evident in increasing online misogyny, moral vigilantism, and politicization of women's autonomy—signals that change is not linear. Legislation alone cannot undo centuries of cultural indoctrination; transformation demands a deeper, intergenerational shift in values. To genuinely transcend regressive gender binaries, India must invest not just in policies but in pedagogies—ones that dismantle gender essentialism from early childhood, promote inclusive masculinities, and validate diverse gender expressions. Without such a fundamental reimagining, the rhetoric of equality will continue to outpace reality, and gender roles will remain ensnared in a paradox of progress and persistence.

What does the author suggest about masculinity in Indian society?

	It imposes restrictive roles on men as well
	It is more progressive than femininity It promotes emotional well-being
	Masculinity is biologically fixed

online
goodread

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

The discourse on gender roles in modern India occupies a complex intersection between inherited patriarchal structures and evolving socio-political consciousness. While constitutional provisions guarantee equality and the policy framework has increasingly incorporated gender-sensitive measures, deep-seated cultural scripts continue to govern the lived experiences of both women and men across diverse social strata. Contrary to the homogenizing narrative of progress, gender dynamics in India remain highly uneven. Urban centers may exhibit surface-level liberalization in female workforce participation and social autonomy, but these indicators often camouflage the persistent undercurrents of gendered expectations. Women, even when educated and employed, are frequently subjected to the "double burden"—juggling professional obligations with entrenched domestic responsibilities. The idea of the "ideal Indian woman" remains tethered to notions of chastity, compliance, and familial prioritization, subtly reinforced through popular media, matrimonial conventions, and institutional biases. In rural and semi-urban contexts, the scenario becomes even more layered. While grassroots movements and self-help groups have undoubtedly empowered many women economically and politically, the transformation in gender attitudes is far from uniform. Customary practices such as dowry, son-preference, and moral policing continue to restrict female agency. The intersection of gender with caste, class, and religion further complicates this matrix, rendering some women doubly or triply marginalized. For instance, a Dalit woman in a patriarchal village setup not only grapples with gendered subjugation but also caste discrimination and socio-economic precarity. Meanwhile, discussions around masculinity in India have remained relatively under-theorized. The cultural construct of the Indian male continues to valorize dominance, emotional stoicism, and economic provisioning. These norms are not only restrictive for women but also profoundly limiting for men, who face stigmatization when deviating from prescribed masculine roles. The lack of space for emotional vulnerability or non-conformist identity expression among men reveals that patriarchal systems, while privileging one gender, dehumanize both. Education, digital media, and feminist activism have undoubtedly created ruptures in traditional gender narratives. However, the backlash against progressive gender norms—evident in increasing online misogyny, moral vigilantism, and politicization of women's autonomy—signals that change is not linear. Legislation alone cannot undo centuries of cultural indoctrination; transformation demands a deeper, intergenerational shift in values. To genuinely transcend regressive gender binaries, India must invest not just in policies but in pedagogies—ones that dismantle gender essentialism from early childhood, promote inclusive masculinities, and validate diverse gender expressions. Without such a fundamental reimagining, the rhetoric of equality will continue to outpace reality, and gender roles will remain ensnared in a paradox of progress and persistence.

According to the passage, what complicates gender oppression further for rural women?

Access to internet

Urban migration

Intersection with caste and class

Western education

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

The discourse on gender roles in modern India occupies a complex intersection between inherited patriarchal structures and evolving socio-political consciousness. While constitutional provisions guarantee equality and the policy framework has increasingly incorporated gender-sensitive measures, deep-seated cultural scripts continue to govern the lived experiences of both women and men across diverse social strata. Contrary to the homogenizing narrative of progress, gender dynamics in India remain highly uneven. Urban centers may exhibit surface-level liberalization in female workforce participation and social autonomy, but these indicators often camouflage the persistent undercurrents of gendered expectations. Women, even when educated and employed, are frequently subjected to the "double burden"—juggling professional obligations with entrenched domestic responsibilities. The idea of the "ideal Indian woman" remains tethered to notions of chastity, compliance, and familial prioritization, subtly reinforced through popular media, matrimonial conventions, and institutional biases. In rural and semi-urban contexts, the scenario becomes even more layered. While grassroots movements and self-help groups have undoubtedly empowered many women economically and politically, the transformation in gender attitudes is far from uniform. Customary practices such as dowry, son-preference, and moral policing continue to restrict female agency. The intersection of gender with caste, class, and religion further complicates this matrix, rendering some women doubly or triply marginalized. For instance, a Dalit woman in a patriarchal village setup not only grapples with gendered subjugation but also caste discrimination and socio-economic precarity. Meanwhile, discussions around masculinity in India have remained relatively under-theorized. The cultural construct of the Indian male continues to valorize dominance, emotional stoicism, and economic provisioning. These norms are not only restrictive for women but also profoundly limiting for men, who face stigmatization when deviating from prescribed masculine roles. The lack of space for emotional vulnerability or non-conformist identity expression among men reveals that patriarchal systems, while privileging one gender, dehumanize both. Education, digital media, and feminist activism have undoubtedly created ruptures in traditional gender narratives. However, the backlash against progressive gender norms—evident in increasing online misogyny, moral vigilantism, and politicization of women's autonomy—signals that change is not linear. Legislation alone cannot undo centuries of cultural indoctrination; transformation demands a deeper, intergenerational shift in values. To genuinely transcend regressive gender binaries, India must invest not just in policies but in pedagogies—ones that dismantle gender essentialism from early childhood, promote inclusive masculinities, and validate diverse gender expressions. Without such a fundamental reimagining, the rhetoric of equality will continue to outpace reality, and gender roles will remain ensnared in a paradox of progress and persistence.

What long-term solution does the author propose to resolve gender inequality?

Stringent laws and penalties

Reforming pedagogy and cultural values

	Promoting arranged marriages
	Expanding reservations for women

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.**

Teacher said, "Who broke the window?"

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Teacher asked who had broken the window.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Teacher asked who has broken the window.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Teacher asked who did break the window.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Teacher said who broke the window.

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 patient said, "It has been three days since I last slept."

<input type="checkbox"/>	The patient said that it was three days since he last slept.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The patient said that it had been three days since he had last slept.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The patient said that he didn't sleep for three days.
<input type="checkbox"/>	The patient said that he was not sleeping for three days.

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.**

He said that little did he realize what consequences his words would have.

	"Little do I realize what consequences my words would have," he said.
	"Little did I realize what consequences my words would have," he said.
	"I realized little about the consequences of my words," he said.
	"I hardly realize the consequences of my words," said he.

Q.No: 99	<p>Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph:</p> <p>1. These factors include the amount of sunlight received, the composition of the atmosphere, and the Earth's orbit.2. The long-term variations in Earth's climate are influenced by a complex interplay of natural and anthropogenic factors.3. The most significant anthropogenic factor is the emission of greenhouse gases from industrial activities.4. Together, these elements determine the planet's overall energy balance and, consequently, its average temperature.</p>
	2, 1, 4, 3
	1, 2, 3, 4
	3, 4, 1, 2
	4, 2, 3, 1

Q.No: 100	<p>Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.</p> <p>1. This provides real-time information for decision-making. 2. Data analytics is transforming modern business. 3. It involves collecting, processing, and interpreting large datasets. 4. Companies leverage data to identify trends and predict consumer behavior.</p>
	2-1-3-4
	4-3-2-1
	2-4-1-3

Online
Prava