Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	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	ected 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, ?

BCD, EFG, HIJ,	507	22	स्थापित कर सके।	
KLM				
KLM				
GHS				
GHS				
BHS				
BHS				
KMN				



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 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:

- ।. अधिक ग्राहक डेबिट कार्ड का उपयोग शुरू करेंगे।
- ॥. क्रेडिट कार्ड का उपयोग कम हो सकता है।

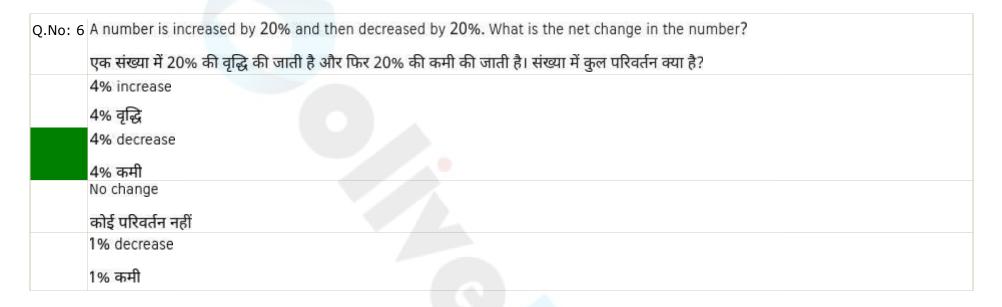
Only I follows

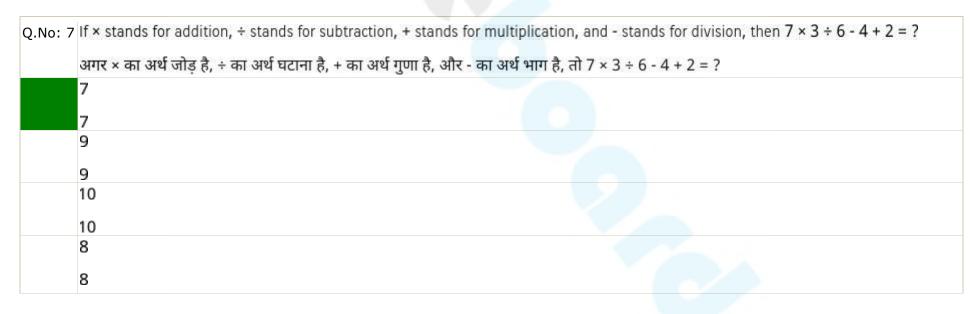
केवल । अनुसरण करता है
Only II follows
केवल ॥ अनुसरण करता है
Both follows
दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं
Neither follows
कोई भी अनुसरण नहीं करता है

O.No: 5 Consider the following statement and choose the option that follows. Problem: Customers report long wait times at branches. Course of Action: I. Increase the number of service counters. II. Encourage use of online and mobile banking. निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार कीजिए और उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। समस्या: ग्राहक, शाखाओं में लंबे समय तक प्रतीक्षा करने की शिकायत करते हैं। कार्यवाही: ।. सेवा काउंटरों की संख्या बढाएँ। ॥. ऑनलाइन और मोबाइल बैंकिंग के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करें। Only I follows केवल । अनुसरण करता है Only II follows केवल ॥ अनुसरण करता है Both follow दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

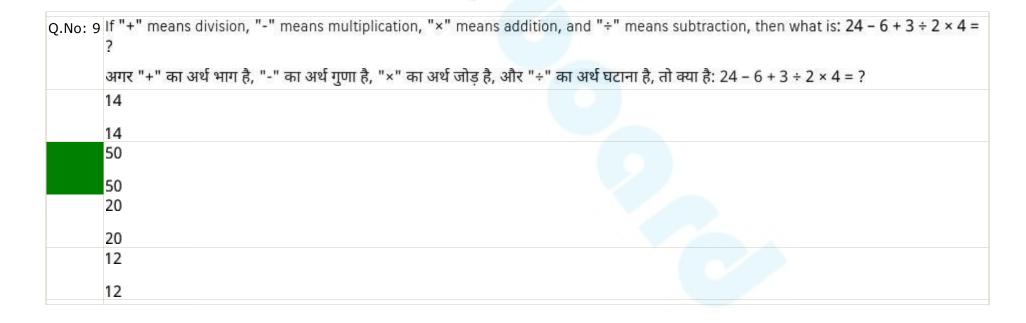
Neither follows

कोई भी अनुसरण नहीं करता है

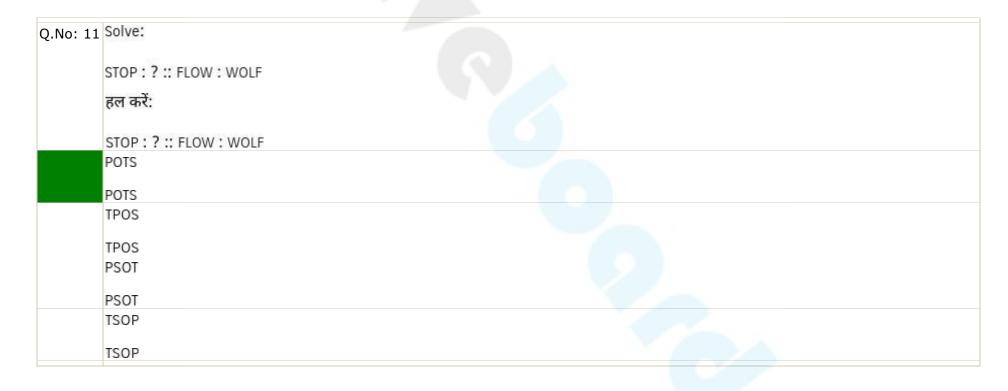




Q.No: 8 If 'P' denotes 'addition', 'D' denotes 'subtraction', 'S' denotes 'multiplication', and 'V' denotes 'division', then what will be the value
of the following expression?
{20 D (25 D 33)} V {- 5 S 4 D (- 6)} P 56 V (- 27 P 13)
अगर 'P' 'जोड़' को दर्शाता है, 'D' 'घटाव' को दर्शाता है, 'S' 'गुणा' को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



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: 12 Complete	the given pattern: 13, 17, 23, 31, 41, ?
दिए गए पैट	र्न को पूरा करें: 13, 17, 23, 31, 41, ?
47	
47	
53	
53	
59	
59	
61	
61	



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

Q.No: 14 Read the following statement carefully and identify the conclusion that follows.

Statement: The city traffic department has installed speed bumps on major roads.

Conclusions:

I. Speed bumps help in reducing accidents.

II. Drivers are often overspeeding on major roads.

निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें और निष्कर्ष निकालें।

कथन: शहर के ट्रैफिक विभाग ने प्रमुख सड़कों पर स्पीड बम्प लगाए हैं। निष्कर्ष:

।. स्पीड बम्प दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने में मदद करते हैं।

॥. चालक अक्सर प्रमुख सड़कों पर तेज गति से वाहन चलाते हैं।

Only Conclusion I follows

केवल निष्कर्ष । अनुसरण करता है

Only Conclusion II follows

केवल निष्कर्ष ॥ अनुसरण करता है

Both I and II follow

। और ।। दोनों अनुसरण करते हैं

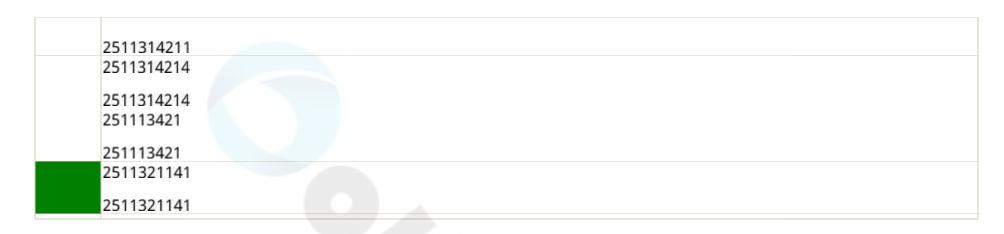
Neither I nor II follows

न तो। और न ही॥ अनुसरण करता है

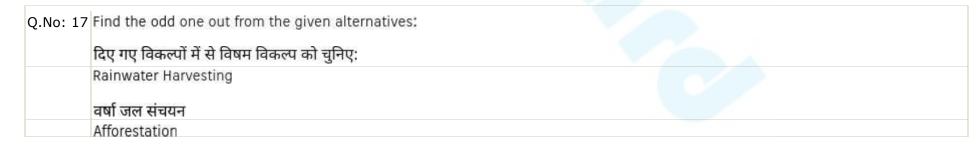
Q.No: 15 If GANGA is coded as 711471, how will YAMUNA be coded?

यदि GANGA का कोड 711471 है, तो YAMUNA को किस प्रकार कोडित किया जाएगा?

2511314211

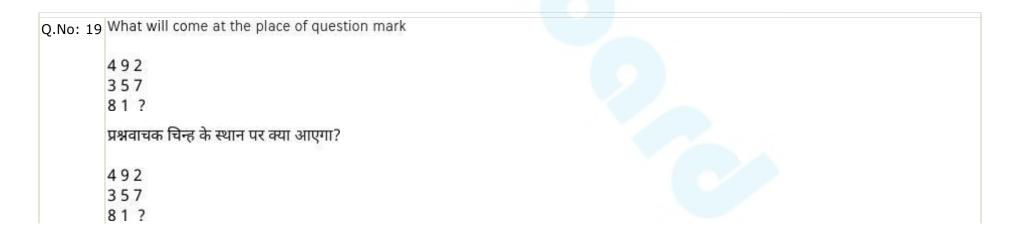






वनीकरण			
Deforestation			
वनों की कटाई Solar Panels			
Solar Panels			
सौर पेनल्स			

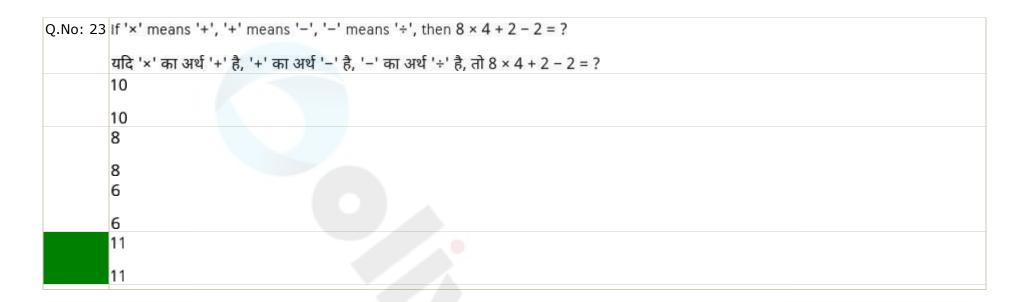
Q.No: 18	f 'RUN' is coded as 'SVO', what is the code for 'JUMP'?
	पदि 'RUN' को 'SVO' के रूप में कोडित किया जाता है, तो 'J <mark>U</mark> MP' के लिए कोड क्या है?
k	KVRQ
k	KVRQ
ŀ	KVMO
k	KVMO
ŀ	CVMQ
k	KVMQ
K	KVNQ
H	KVNQ



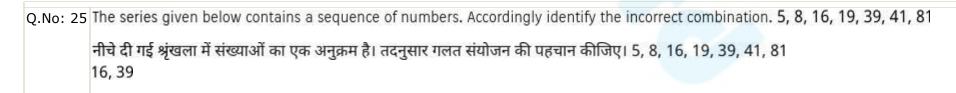
```
6
6
3
3
5
5
9
9
Not Answered
```

```
Q.No: 20 "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 = ?
           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 x 2 ÷ 1=?
           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?
	А, В से कहता है, "मैं तुम्हारे पिता के इकलौते पुत्र की पुत्री हूँ।" В, А से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?
	Grandfather
	दादाजी
	Father
	पिता
	Uncle
	चाचा
	Brother
	भाई







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



Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	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.

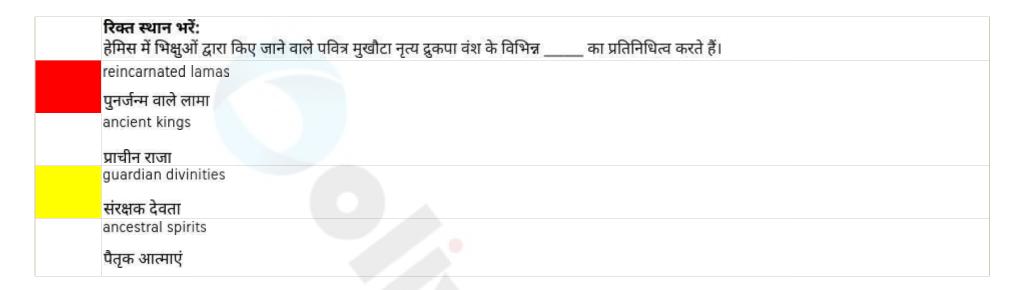
Note:

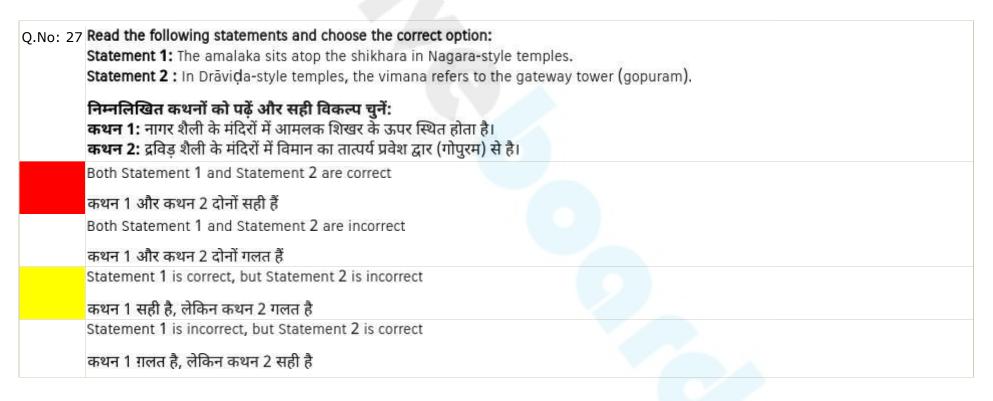
The candidates may note that in the challenge module the sequence of the questions and the options may be different from how it appeared during the examination. This is because in the challenge module the sequence of the questions as well as the answers will be the same for all the candidates who appeared 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: 2	6 Fill in	the bla	nk:				
-	200			- 2	 99	2012/2017	500

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





गुप्त वंश के संबंध में कौन सा शब्द-अर्थ युग्म सटीक है? Vaishthika - enjoyment tax विष्ठिका - 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

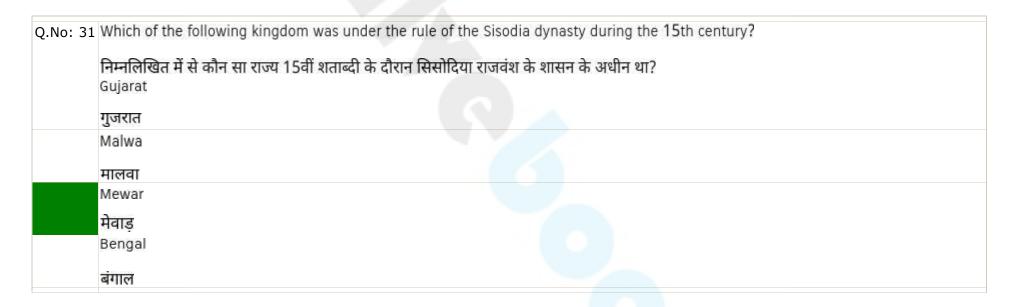
Not Answered

O.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 दौड में धावकों द्वारा बैटन का आदान-प्रदान करने वाले क्षेत्र की मानक लंबाई क्या है?

10 meters	
10 मीटर	
15 meters	
15 मीटर	
20 meters	
20 मीटर	
30 meters	
30 मीटर	
Not Answered	





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।

O.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 Read the below statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

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.

Reason (R): Article 23 of the SAFTA Agreement permits member countries to make unilateral tariff reservations in case of political countries.

Reason (R): Article 23 of the SAFTA Agreement permits member countries to make unilateral tariff reservations in case of political disagreement.

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) के रूप में चिह्नित करें।

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।

कारण (R): SAFTA समझौते का अनुच्छेद 23 सदस्य देशों को राजनीतिक असहमति की स्थिति में एकतरफा टैरिफ आरक्षण करने की अनुमति देता है।

Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

A और R दोनों सत्य हैं, तथा 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।

Not Answered

Q.No: 35 Who is the author of 'Sleeping on Jupiter', a novel longlisted for the Booker Prize in 2015?

'स्लीपिंग ऑन जुपिटर' उपन्यास के लेखक कौन हैं, जो 2015 के बुकर पुरस्कार के लिए नामांकित है?

Kiran Desai

किरण देसाई

Anuradha Roy

अनुराधा रॉय

Jhumpa Lahiri

सुम्पा लाहिड़ी

T.N. Ninan

0	0
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
 मिरयप्पन थंगावेलु

Sumit Antil
 सुमित अंतिल

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

Neither 1 nor 2 are correct
न तो 1 और न ही 2 सही हैं

Not Answered

O.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

O.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:

- टेंडन मांसपेशियों को हिंडुयों से जोड़ते हैं और घने नियमित संयोजी ऊतक से बने होते हैं।
 स्नायुबंधन हिंडुयों को हिंडुयों 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?

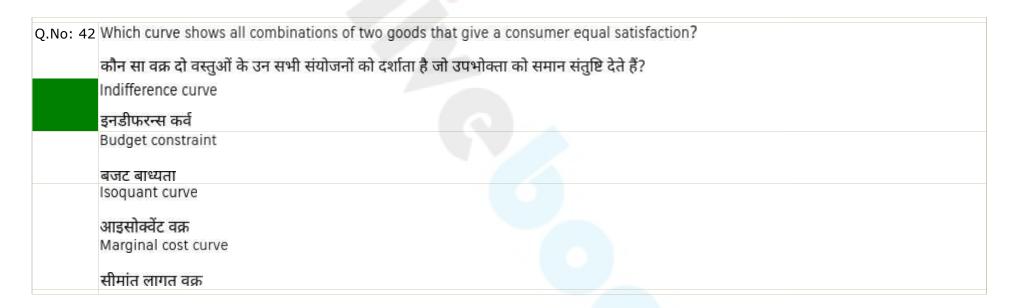
Only 1 and 2 are correct

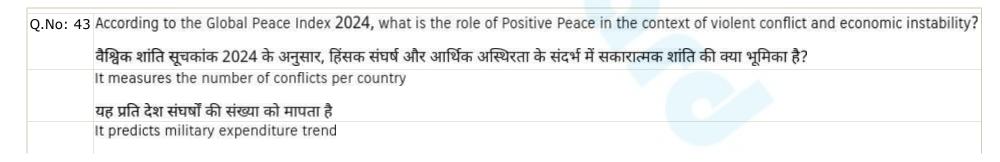
केवल 1 और 2 सही हैं		
Only 2 and 3 are correct		
केवल 2 और 3 सही हैं		
Only 1 and 3 are correct		
केवल 1 और 3 सही हैं 1, 2 and 3 all are correct		
1, 2 और 3 सभी सही हैं		

Q.No: 40	Consider the following statements about the Rajya Sabha and choose the correct option: 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.
	राज्यसभा के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनिए: 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। 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: 41	Fill in the Blank:
	Tamasha is a folk theatre form mainly found in
	रिक्त स्थान भरें: तमाशा एक लोक नाट्य शैली है जो मुख्य रूप से में पाई जाती है।

Kerala	
केरल	
Karnataka	
कर्नाटक	
Maharashtra	
महाराष्ट्र	
Odisha	
ओडिशा	





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): बढते 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

जवालामुखीय राख का फैलाव



Roll No.	
Candidate Name	
Exam Level	SSC CGL Tier 1
Test Date	: 19 Sep 2025
Test Time and Shift	: 04:00 PM (Shift-3)
Centre Name	

Save / Print

Correct Option selected Wrong Option selected Correct Option Not Answered

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

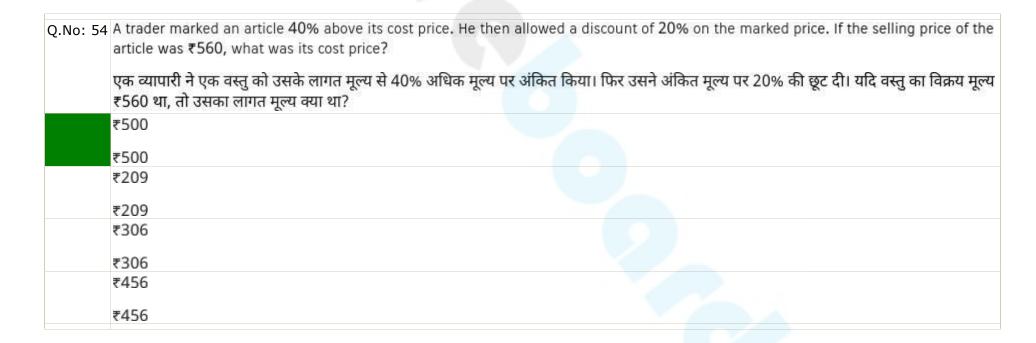
26

86

Q.No: 53 Choose the correct relation:

- (i) √10 < 3.2
- (ii) √11 < √12
- (iii) √13 < √14

सही संबंध चुनें:	
(i) √10 < 3.2	
(ii) √11 < √12 (iii) √13 < √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)	

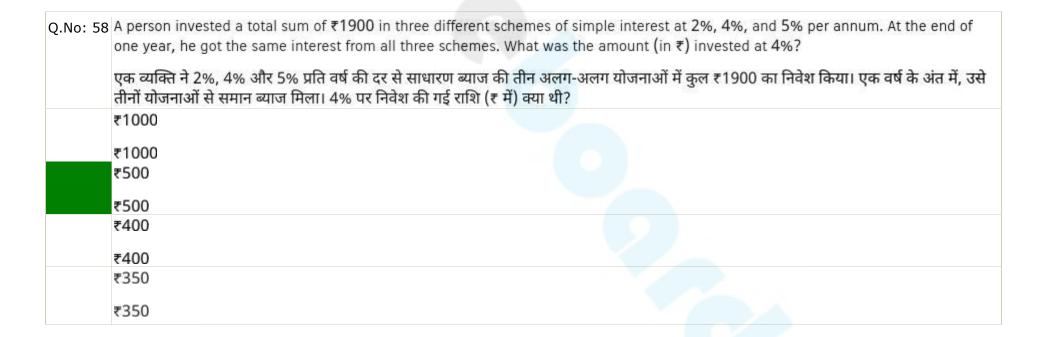


No: 55 A & B together earn ₹8 share.	340 for a job. A works the whole time; B joins after the job is 25 % done. B is twice as efficient as A. Find B's
	म के लिए ₹840 कमाते हैं। А पूरे समय काम करता है; В काम 25% पूरा होने के बाद शामिल होता है। В, А से दोगुना कुशल है।
₹ 420	
₹ 420	
₹ 300	
₹ 300	
₹ 360	
₹ 360	
₹ 400	
₹ 400	

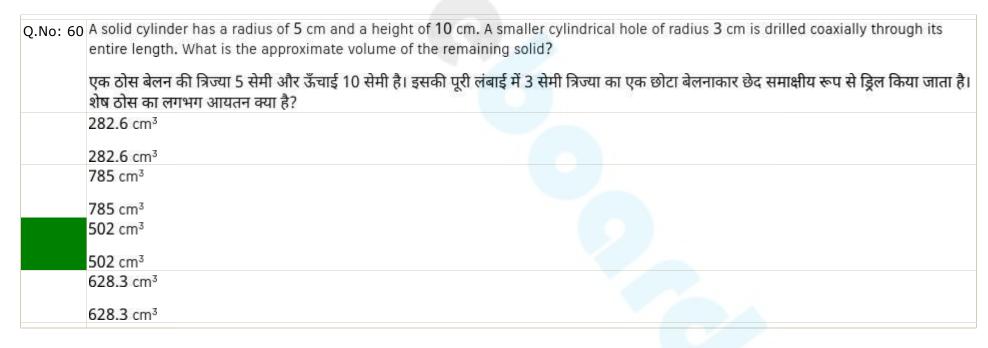
```
Q.No: 56 Given: x + \frac{1}{x} = -2, then determine the value of x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} - 3(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}) + 4(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}). दिया गया है: x + \frac{1}{x} = -2, तो का मान निर्धारित करेंx^6 + \frac{1}{x^6} - 3(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}) + 4(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}). 5 5 8 8 8 3 3 3 4 4 4
```

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?

$12\frac{2}{3}$ years	त 5 वर्षों में 2.5 गुना हो जाती है। समान दर पर कितने वर्षों में यह 5	
12 ² / ₃ वर्ष		
$13\frac{1}{3}$ years		
13 1 वर्ष		
$14\frac{2}{3}$ years		
14 ² / ₃ वर्ष		
$11\frac{1}{3}$ years		
11 1 वर्ष		

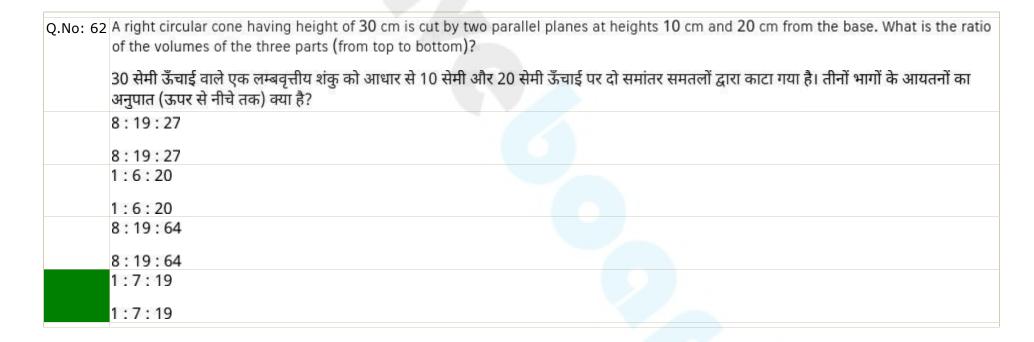




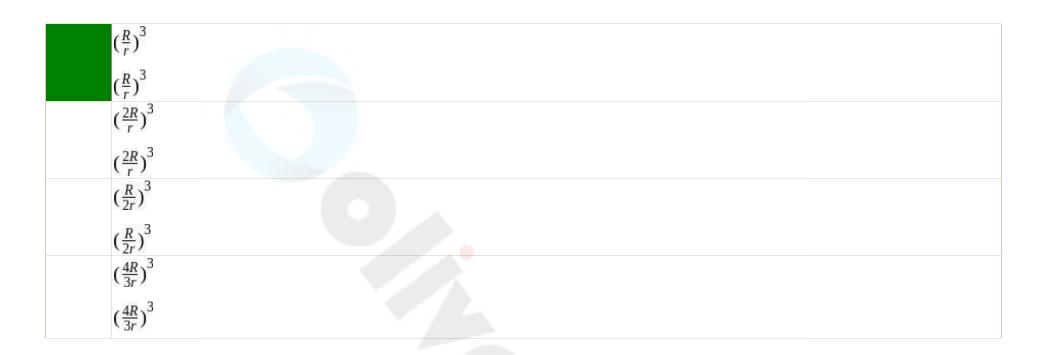


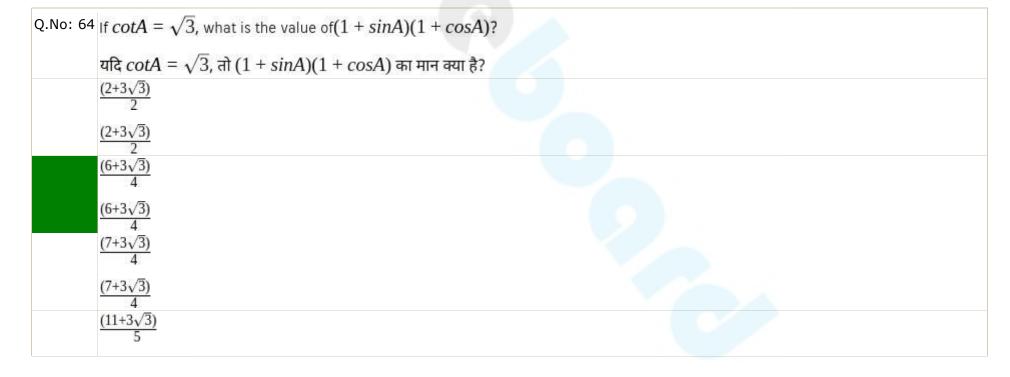
O.No: 61 A tank is in the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped of size 50 m × 40 m × 3 m. Its capacity in kilolitres is

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: 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।





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

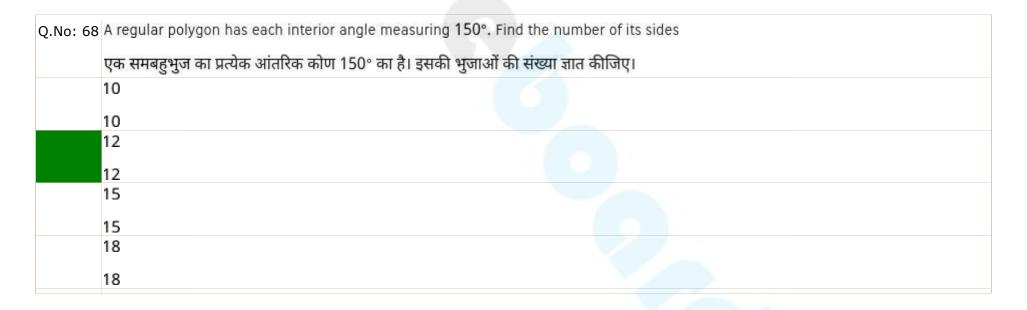
```
Q.No: 65 If \sin x + \cos x = \sqrt{2}, what is the value of \sin x - \cos x?

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 $90 \circ$ 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 π/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: 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?

25π cm ²		
25π सेमी ²		
144π cm ²		
144π सेमी ²		
36π cm ²		
36π सेमी ²		
169π cm ²		

Q.No: 70 In △ABC, an angle bisector from A meets BC at D. If AD bisects ∠BAC, and AB=AC, are △ABD and △ACD congruent? If so, by what rule?

△ABC में, A से कोण समद्विभाजक BC से D पर मिलता है। यदि AD, ∠BAC को समद्विभाजित करता है, और AB=AC है, तो क्या △ABD और △ACD सर्वांगसम हैं? यदि हाँ, तो किस नियम से?

Yes, by SSS

हाँ, एसएसएस द्वारा

Yes, by SAS

हाँ, एसएएस द्वारा

Yes, by ASA

हाँ, एएसए द्वारा

No, they are not congruent

नहीं, वे सर्वांगसम नहीं हैं

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{3}}$$

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



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°
_	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	5 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			



Roll No.			
Candidate Name			
Exam Level	SSC CGL Tier 1		
Test Date	: 19 Sep 2025		
Test Time and Shift	: 04:00 PM (Shift-3)		
Centre Name			
Correct Option selected Wrong	g Option selected Correct Option Not Ans	swered	

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

	Pale
	Lively
	Healthy
Q.No: 77	Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word: CORUSCATE
	Blur
	Dim
	Sparkle
	Fade
Q.No: 78	Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. Pusillanimous
	Timid
	Brave
	Cowardly
	Faint-hearted
Q.No: 79	Choose the correct meaning of idiom:
	Chapter and verse
	With half-formed reasoning
	Incomplete explanation

	With precise reference and detail
	Through analogy or example
Q.No: 80	Choose the correct spelling of a word meaning 'to express disapproval or disappointment'.
	Reproove
	Reprove
	Reprovve
	Repruve
Q.No: 81	Find the correctly spelled word meaning for extreme frugality.
	Parsimonious
	Parsimmonious
	Parsimonius
	Parcimonious
Q.No: 82	Choose the correct one-word substitute for: 'A system of government where priests rule in the name of God'.
	Plutocracy
	Theocracy
	Autocracy

	Aristocracy
_	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
	Fill in the blank with the correct option: He spoke so that the audience was mesmerized.
	fluently
	fluent
	fluented
	fluency
	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)
•	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.
-	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)
	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 tableau incl	uded metaphorical symbols a	and figures.	
The cabinet's ta	bleau was rearranged after tl	he reshuffle.	
The capillet o to	blood was reallyinged after th	no restrainer	

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.

Choose the most suitable option to replace the highlighted part of the returned back to his hometown after many years.	of the sentence:
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	

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. 9	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?"
	Teacher asked who had broken the window.
	Teacher asked who has broken the window.
	Teacher asked who did break the window.
	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."
	The patient said that it was three days since he last slept.
	The patient said that it had been three days since he had last slept.
	The patient said that he didn't sleep for three days.
	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.
u	Little did I realize what consequences my words would have," he said.
и	I realized little about the consequences of my words," he said.
u	I hardly realize the consequences of my words," said he.

-	Rearrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph: 1. These factors include the amount of sunlight received, the composition of the atmosphere, and the Earth's orbit. The long-term variations in Earth's climate are influenced by a complex interplay of natural and anthropogenic factors. The most significant anthropogenic factor is the emission of greenhouse gases from industrial activities. Together, these elements determine the planet's overall energy balance and, consequently, its average temperature.
	2, 1, 4, 3
	1, 2, 3, 4
	3, 4, 1, 2
	4, 2, 3, 1

Q.No: 100 Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a logical passage.	
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.	
2-1-3-4	
4-3-2-1	
2-4-1-3	