1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 1

In the provincial college where Amrita enrolled at sixteen, the shift from her village school’s vernacular curriculum to a metropolitan syllabus in a foreign language altered not only the cadence of her studies but the composition of her days. Lectures in Biology, Economics, and Political Theory were delivered with a vocabulary that seemed to drift several inches above comprehension, as if clarity itself were a kind of contraband. She learned to translate in motion: to catch a term in the air, anchor it to a half-remembered equivalent in her mother tongue, and then re-release it into a sentence that made serviceable sense. Yet the cost of this constant conversion was an invisible taxation of attention; by dusk, she could recite definitions without being sure she possessed concepts. On weekends, returning home, she discovered that her newly acquired phrases—elastic, prestigious, and oddly inert—could not easily be made to fit around the solid furniture of her family’s concerns: the price of seed, the geometry of monsoon drains, the arithmetic of debt. It was not that her people doubted the value of education; it was that the education she was receiving had begun to doubt the value of their language. The alienation was incremental: a laugh delayed by a second at dinner, a proverb forgotten mid-sentence, a technical success in class that felt like a social failure at home. Over time, she noticed a strange asymmetry: subjects she could diagram with precision resisted explanation to her cousin unless she rebuilt them from the ground up in the village idiom. That rebuilding, when it succeeded, felt like genuine understanding; when it failed, it felt like her schooling had borrowed her voice and raised the interest rate.

The phrase “invisible taxation of attention” most nearly implies that Amrita’s cognitive load was increased by translation in a way that  
(A) improved her retention but reduced curiosity  
(B) depleted mental resources without obvious acknowledgment  
(C) made lectures slower yet ultimately clearer  
(D) enhanced her bilingual fluency without side effects

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 2

In the provincial college where Amrita enrolled at sixteen, the shift from her village school’s vernacular curriculum to a metropolitan syllabus in a foreign language altered not only the cadence of her studies but the composition of her days. Lectures in Biology, Economics, and Political Theory were delivered with a vocabulary that seemed to drift several inches above comprehension, as if clarity itself were a kind of contraband. She learned to translate in motion: to catch a term in the air, anchor it to a half-remembered equivalent in her mother tongue, and then re-release it into a sentence that made serviceable sense. Yet the cost of this constant conversion was an invisible taxation of attention; by dusk, she could recite definitions without being sure she possessed concepts. On weekends, returning home, she discovered that her newly acquired phrases—elastic, prestigious, and oddly inert—could not easily be made to fit around the solid furniture of her family’s concerns: the price of seed, the geometry of monsoon drains, the arithmetic of debt. It was not that her people doubted the value of education; it was that the education she was receiving had begun to doubt the value of their language. The alienation was incremental: a laugh delayed by a second at dinner, a proverb forgotten mid-sentence, a technical success in class that felt like a social failure at home. Over time, she noticed a strange asymmetry: subjects she could diagram with precision resisted explanation to her cousin unless she rebuilt them from the ground up in the village idiom. That rebuilding, when it succeeded, felt like genuine understanding; when it failed, it felt like her schooling had borrowed her voice and raised the interest rate.

Which claim is NOT suggested by the passage?  
(A) The specialized vocabulary impeded immediate understanding.  
(B) Amrita’s home context made it difficult to apply new terms.  
(C) The family was opposed to formal education.  
(D) Translation interfered with building deep concepts.

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 3:

In the provincial college where Amrita enrolled at sixteen, the shift from her village school’s vernacular curriculum to a metropolitan syllabus in a foreign language altered not only the cadence of her studies but the composition of her days. Lectures in Biology, Economics, and Political Theory were delivered with a vocabulary that seemed to drift several inches above comprehension, as if clarity itself were a kind of contraband. She learned to translate in motion: to catch a term in the air, anchor it to a half-remembered equivalent in her mother tongue, and then re-release it into a sentence that made serviceable sense. Yet the cost of this constant conversion was an invisible taxation of attention; by dusk, she could recite definitions without being sure she possessed concepts. On weekends, returning home, she discovered that her newly acquired phrases—elastic, prestigious, and oddly inert—could not easily be made to fit around the solid furniture of her family’s concerns: the price of seed, the geometry of monsoon drains, the arithmetic of debt. It was not that her people doubted the value of education; it was that the education she was receiving had begun to doubt the value of their language. The alienation was incremental: a laugh delayed by a second at dinner, a proverb forgotten mid-sentence, a technical success in class that felt like a social failure at home. Over time, she noticed a strange asymmetry: subjects she could diagram with precision resisted explanation to her cousin unless she rebuilt them from the ground up in the village idiom. That rebuilding, when it succeeded, felt like genuine understanding; when it failed, it felt like her schooling had borrowed her voice and raised the interest rate.

The author’s view of the metropolitan syllabus can best be characterized as  
(A) celebratory of its prestige  
(B) neutral regarding its accessibility  
(C) critical of its detachment from lived realities  
(D) dismissive of all scientific content

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

In Guwahati and Shillong, the expansion of on-demand home services has altered the cadence of urban life in ways that are both obvious and subtle. What began as a convenience—booking a plumber without phoning three acquaintances first—has become a logistical substrate on which households plan entire weeks: appliance repair on Monday, elder-care check-in on Wednesday, deep cleaning before a festival weekend. Platforms advertise transparent pricing, punctuality guarantees, and verified workers whose identities are double-checked through government IDs. Yet transparency is not the same as trust. Customers scroll through ratings that compress complex encounters into stars, while providers learn that a single low rating, sometimes for delays beyond their control (a bandh, a landslide, a power cut), can suppress visibility on the app for weeks. In this economy, punctuality has a geography; a route that looks short on the map can turn treacherous during a cloudburst.

A quiet stratification has emerged. Full-time platform workers who pass the platform’s soft-skills training modules often capture recurring clients and weekday slots with higher demand; gig workers who log in intermittently are left with odd hours and distant neighborhoods where cancellations spike. The promise of professionalism is real—uniforms, toolkits, e-invoices—but execution depends on supply chains and training depth that vary across categories. A hairstylist who has mastered both hygiene protocols and conversation etiquette gains repeat calls; a washing-machine technician who can explain in simple terms why a part failed often gets five stars even if the device awaits a back-ordered component. The sector’s growth has been dramatic, but its durability will rest less on the gloss of apps and more on the quiet architecture of grievance redressal, rescheduling flexibility, safety protocols for women clients and workers, and the unglamorous work of maintaining standards as volumes rise. In short, convenience may bring customers to the platform once; only reliability and respect will keep them there.

The passage implies that ratings on platforms  
(A) always reflect only technical competence  
(B) can be distorted by context beyond a worker’s control  
(C) are irrelevant to worker visibility on apps  
(D) are replaced by written reviews in most cases

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

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According to the author, long-term sector durability depends primarily on  
(A) aggressive discounts and festival offers  
(B) sleek app interfaces and logos  
(C) robust redressal, safety, rescheduling, and standards  
(D) limiting entry to a few premium providers

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

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The phrase “punctuality has a geography” most nearly suggests that  
(A) timekeeping is unaffected by location  
(B) travel time variance across the city affects reliability  
(C) platforms forbid service during rain  
(D) workers must live next door to clients

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 1:

Satellite images over the last decade have revealed an unsettling choreography at Earth’s poles: sea ice that once advanced and retreated with seasonal discipline now fractures earlier, consolidates later, and sometimes departs altogether from expected lines on the map. In several summers, algal blooms have tinted peripheral ice a faint green, an aesthetic curiosity with grim subtext—warmer, nutrient-rich meltwater pooling atop thinning floes can foster photosynthetic growth even as the ice beneath loses structural integrity. Researchers stationed on drifting platforms report that the timing of melt ponds has shifted forward by weeks in some sectors, altering albedo and amplifying heat absorption when the sun is highest. Meanwhile, the cryosphere’s news is not confined to sea ice: outlet glaciers on Greenland have accelerated, calved more frequently, and delivered unprecedented pulses of freshwater into the North Atlantic, complicating regional ocean circulation. Reports of iceberg calving “the size of megacities” capture attention, but the subtler story—persistent mass loss measured in gigatons per year—carries the greater warning. Coastal planners far from the poles read these signals as near-term threats: higher baseline seas, compound flooding during storms, and salinization of groundwater that sustains agriculture. If warming continues on its current trajectory, the paradox may sharpen: a greener surface to some ice fields may be the preface to their disappearance.

The author’s primary intention is to  
(A) celebrate the aesthetic change in polar landscapes  
(B) argue that algal blooms are the main cause of sea-level rise  
(C) alert readers to systemic polar changes with cascading global risks  
(D) compare North Atlantic circulation directly to coastal farming methods

8. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 2:

Satellite images over the last decade have revealed an unsettling choreography at Earth’s poles: sea ice that once advanced and retreated with seasonal discipline now fractures earlier, consolidates later, and sometimes departs altogether from expected lines on the map. In several summers, algal blooms have tinted peripheral ice a faint green, an aesthetic curiosity with grim subtext—warmer, nutrient-rich meltwater pooling atop thinning floes can foster photosynthetic growth even as the ice beneath loses structural integrity. Researchers stationed on drifting platforms report that the timing of melt ponds has shifted forward by weeks in some sectors, altering albedo and amplifying heat absorption when the sun is highest. Meanwhile, the cryosphere’s news is not confined to sea ice: outlet glaciers on Greenland have accelerated, calved more frequently, and delivered unprecedented pulses of freshwater into the North Atlantic, complicating regional ocean circulation. Reports of iceberg calving “the size of megacities” capture attention, but the subtler story—persistent mass loss measured in gigatons per year—carries the greater warning. Coastal planners far from the poles read these signals as near-term threats: higher baseline seas, compound flooding during storms, and salinization of groundwater that sustains agriculture. If warming continues on its current trajectory, the paradox may sharpen: a greener surface to some ice fields may be the preface to their disappearance.

The passage implies that green-tinted ice most likely indicates  
(A) healthy ice gaining thickness  
(B) surface melt conditions favorable to algal growth  
(C) dust deposition from continental storms  
(D) a decline in ocean nutrients near the ice edge

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No 3:

Satellite images over the last decade have revealed an unsettling choreography at Earth’s poles: sea ice that once advanced and retreated with seasonal discipline now fractures earlier, consolidates later, and sometimes departs altogether from expected lines on the map. In several summers, algal blooms have tinted peripheral ice a faint green, an aesthetic curiosity with grim subtext—warmer, nutrient-rich meltwater pooling atop thinning floes can foster photosynthetic growth even as the ice beneath loses structural integrity. Researchers stationed on drifting platforms report that the timing of melt ponds has shifted forward by weeks in some sectors, altering albedo and amplifying heat absorption when the sun is highest. Meanwhile, the cryosphere’s news is not confined to sea ice: outlet glaciers on Greenland have accelerated, calved more frequently, and delivered unprecedented pulses of freshwater into the North Atlantic, complicating regional ocean circulation. Reports of iceberg calving “the size of megacities” capture attention, but the subtler story—persistent mass loss measured in gigatons per year—carries the greater warning. Coastal planners far from the poles read these signals as near-term threats: higher baseline seas, compound flooding during storms, and salinization of groundwater that sustains agriculture. If warming continues on its current trajectory, the paradox may sharpen: a greener surface to some ice fields may be the preface to their disappearance.

The core warning emphasized by the author concerns  
(A) temporary anomalies without long-term effect  
(B) localized glacier behavior with no global reach  
(C) persistent mass loss and sea-level impacts beyond the poles  
(D) the aesthetic loss of pristine white ice only

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

Across the Brahmaputra valley and the hill states that cradle it, development has often been narrated as a story of bridges, corridors, and connectivity, yet those narratives omit the quieter arithmetic of forests thinned, slopes destabilized, and rivers asked to carry more than water. In Assam’s middle reaches, embankments built to discipline floods have in places redirected fury rather than reduced it, transferring risk from one bank to the other as channels meander and silt lifts the riverbed closer to the brim. In Meghalaya’s plateau, a century-old choreography of sacred groves has guarded springs through customary rules that predate modern statutes; where those rules weaken, the springs’ voices lower to a whisper, and summer queues lengthen for a plastic can’s worth of water. Arunachal’s east bears witness to a paradox: hydropower projects promise renewable energy, yet the impoundments, access roads, and blasting re-script the very riparian habitats whose resilience underwrites the region’s monsoon pulse. Tripura’s plantations, neat in rows, fill satellite pictures with the comfort of tree cover while leaving biodiversity threads frayed, a textile that looks whole from far but snags at every touch.

Meanwhile, downstream towns learn that “flood protection” is a moving target—what protects a district this year may push the crest toward another next year, as spurs and revetments change the river’s grammar without revising its memory. Tea estates recount their own ledgers: rising input costs to stabilize gullies after cloudbursts, shade trees selected as much for root architecture as for leaf. In the hills of Manipur and Nagaland, road realignments shave minutes off travel time but add minutes of anxiety each time a pre-monsoon squall tests cut slopes scarred by quick excavation. The promise of connectivity, real and felt, runs against the patience that landscapes demand—drains that must be cleared before first rain, culverts that must be sized for wood and boulder, not merely for water, and embankments that must be inspected as living edges rather than static lines. To speak honestly about progress here is to hold contradictions at once and to admit that maps of gains and losses cannot be drawn with a single pen, nor read in a single language.

The author’s main intention is to  
(A) celebrate seamless infrastructure-led growth in the region  
(B) argue that development narratives overlook layered ecological costs  
(C) claim plantations fully restore native biodiversity  
(D) propose that embankments eliminate flood risk entirely

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

Across the Brahmaputra valley and the hill states that cradle it, development has often been narrated as a story of bridges, corridors, and connectivity, yet those narratives omit the quieter arithmetic of forests thinned, slopes destabilized, and rivers asked to carry more than water. In Assam’s middle reaches, embankments built to discipline floods have in places redirected fury rather than reduced it, transferring risk from one bank to the other as channels meander and silt lifts the riverbed closer to the brim. In Meghalaya’s plateau, a century-old choreography of sacred groves has guarded springs through customary rules that predate modern statutes; where those rules weaken, the springs’ voices lower to a whisper, and summer queues lengthen for a plastic can’s worth of water. Arunachal’s east bears witness to a paradox: hydropower projects promise renewable energy, yet the impoundments, access roads, and blasting re-script the very riparian habitats whose resilience underwrites the region’s monsoon pulse. Tripura’s plantations, neat in rows, fill satellite pictures with the comfort of tree cover while leaving biodiversity threads frayed, a textile that looks whole from far but snags at every touch.

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The phrase “transferring risk from one bank to the other” implies that embankments  
(A) permanently fix river courses  
(B) may shift flood hazards rather than resolve them  
(C) reduce siltation throughout the channel  
(D) create equal safety for both banks

12. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

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The discussion of sacred groves in Meghalaya primarily serves to show that  
(A) traditional institutions can sustain springs and water security  
(B) customary rules are obsolete against drought  
(C) plateau hydrology is unaffected by cultural practices  
(D) tree cover metrics always capture ecosystem health