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:  
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.  
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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:  
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.  
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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:  
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 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

13. "Still waters run deep" means  
(A) people who are silent often lack depth of character  
(B) calm and quiet people may possess great wisdom or strength  
(C) silence is always a sign of weakness  
(D) people who remain silent have nothing to offer

14. When a politician addresses a rally, he is most likely to use language that is  
(A) highly technical and domain-specific  
(B) intimate and private in tone  
(C) persuasive and oriented towards the audience  
(D) identical to a conversation with family members

15. A good communicator should  
(A) dominate the listener with complex vocabulary  
(B) listen actively and respond appropriately  
(C) display emotions without restraint  
(D) avoid feedback from the receiver

16. Active listening in a mentoring relationship is  
(A) disregarding the mentee’s concerns  
(B) central to understanding and guiding effectively  
(C) discouraging sharing of ideas  
(D) deliberately rushing the interaction

17. Active and empathetic listening in conversations helps us to  
(A) impose our perspective on others  
(B) build stronger understanding and trust  
(C) dismiss others’ experiences  
(D) escalate disagreements

18. To deliberately spread false information about someone is to  
(A) slander  
(B) commend  
(C) extol  
(D) glorify

19. While responding to constructive criticism, you should not  
(A) acknowledge valid points  
(B) retaliate with hostility  
(C) identify areas for growth  
(D) remain open to improvement

20. When communicating with people from different linguistic backgrounds, the use of idiomatic expressions may  
(A) confuse non-native speakers  
(B) always enhance clarity  
(C) guarantee universal comprehension  
(D) remove cultural barriers instantly

21. In cross-cultural communication, folded arms may  
(A) signify defensiveness or resistance  
(B) always indicate agreement  
(C) universally show humility  
(D) carry the same meaning everywhere

22. In interpersonal communication, proxemics primarily refers to  
(A) the study of sound patterns in a language  
(B) the use of space and physical distance in interactions  
(C) the interpretation of facial expressions  
(D) the universal meaning of gestures

23. Self-awareness as a component of emotional intelligence means  
(A) ignoring one’s inner emotional state  
(B) recognizing and understanding one’s own emotions accurately  
(C) suppressing all forms of feelings in interaction  
(D) exaggerating emotions for influence

24. A white elephant is  
(A) a valuable gift  
(B) a useless or burdensome possession  
(C) a celebrated possession  
(D) a productive investment

25. Effective teamwork requires  
(A) conflict avoidance at any cost  
(B) cooperation and open communication  
(C) rigid enforcement of personal goals  
(D) ignoring interpersonal sensitivity

26. Constantly comparing oneself with others may result in  
(A) healthy acceptance of personal growth  
(B) unnecessary pressure and low self-esteem  
(C) realistic self-awareness  
(D) effortless confidence

27. Genuine self-esteem arises from  
(A) external approval alone  
(B) inner confidence and self-acceptance  
(C) suppressing emotions constantly  
(D) temporary validation from others

28. Find the remainder when 7^2025 + 5^2025 is divided by 3.  
(A) 0  
(B) 1  
(C) 2  
(D) 3

29. A number is increased by 25% and then decreased by 20%. The net change is  
(A) Increased by 5%  
(B) Increased by 4%  
(C) Decreased by 5%  
(D) Decreased by 4%

30. What is the value of (3√2 + 4√8) + (5√18 − 2√50)?  
(A) 9√2  
(B) 11√2  
(C) 13√2  
(D) 15√2

31. In measuring the radius of a circle, an excess error of 8% is made. Find the resultant percentage error in the area of the circle.  
(A) 8%  
(B) 16.64%  
(C) 16%  
(D) 8.64%

32. The sides of a rectangle are 45 m and 80 m. Find the perimeter of a square whose area equals the rectangle’s area.  
(A) 250 m  
(B) 260 m  
(C) 270 m  
(D) 280 m

33. A 52 m ladder leans against a vertical wall; its foot is pulled 20 m away from the wall, and the top slides down 16 m along the wall. The new angle with the ground is  
(A) 30°  
(B) 35°  
(C) 40°  
(D) 45°

34. The table below shows the weekly earnings of 80 employees in rupees:  
Weekly Earnings (Rs) Number of employees  
Less than 5,000 15  
Less than 7,500 32  
Less than 10,000 56  
Less than 12,500 68  
Less than 15,000 80  
How many employees earn 7,500 or more but less than 12,500?  
(A) 24  
(B) 36  
(C) 44  
(D) 52

35. The expenditures of a manufacturing firm per annum (in lakh rupees) over a given period:  
Year Salary Raw Materials Bonus Maintenance Insurance  
2018 450 180 4.50 32.8 95  
2019 520 210 3.90 45.2 110  
2020 480 195 5.20 38.6 85  
2021 590 250 4.80 52.4 125  
2022 610 275 5.60 48.9 140  
The total maintenance expenses during the given period is what percent of the total raw materials cost?  
(A) 8.75%  
(B) 9.50%  
(C) 10.25%  
(D) 11.00%

36. The price of an article is first increased by 20% and then decreased by 25%. What is the net percentage change?  
(A) 0%  
(B) 5% increase  
(C) 10% decrease  
(D) 10% increase

37. The HCF of two numbers is 12. Which of the following can never be their LCM?  
(A) 84  
(B) 96  
(C) 108  
(D) 130

38. In a competitive exam, a student gets 3 marks for each correct answer and loses 2 marks for each wrong answer. If she attempts all 60 questions and scores 85 marks, the number of questions she answered incorrectly is:  
(A) 15  
(B) 20  
(C) 25  
(D) 30

39. The vertices of a quadrilateral are A(0, 0), B(6, 0), C(10, 4), and D(4, 4). ABCD is a  
(A) square  
(B) rhombus  
(C) rectangle  
(D) parallelogram

40. If x + 1/x = 1, then the value of (x^4 + 5x^3 + 7x^2 + 5x + 1)/(x^4 + 11x^3 + 25x^2 + 11x + 1) is  
(A) 1/3  
(B) 1/4  
(C) 2/5  
(D) 3/8

41. Hospital Budget Analysis  
Sources of Funds: Government Grants 42%, Private Donations 28%, Insurance 18%, Patient Fees 12%  
Use of Funds: Equipment 35%, Salaries 40%, Research 15%, Maintenance 10%  
If all research expenses must be funded entirely from private donations, what percentage of the donations fund is used for research? (Total budget: ₹15 crores)  
(A) 89.3%  
(B) 35.7%  
(C) 53.6%  
(D) 62.5%

42. While observing a lake at dusk, Mira notes: “Almost all ducks I can see are tagged.” Which conclusion is logically guaranteed?  
(A) At least one duck in the lake is tagged.  
(B) No untagged duck exists in the lake.  
(C) Some tagged animals are not ducks.  
(D) All animals in the lake are tagged.

43. A shelf has three compartments: Left, Middle, Right, each holding exactly two novels. Titles: Aurora, Beacon, Comet, Dusk, Ember, Frost. Comet is in Right. Beacon is not with Aurora. Dusk is immediately next to the compartment containing Ember. Frost is with Beacon. Aurora is in Left. In which compartment is Dusk placed?  
(A) Left box  
(B) Centre box  
(C) Right box  
(D) All are already full

44. “In 2021, the city council was justified in introducing congestion pricing to reduce downtown traffic.” Which assumption is not required?  
(A) The council has authority to levy congestion fees.  
(B) Downtown traffic contributed significantly to congestion.  
(C) Every commuter supported the pricing scheme.  
(D) Pricing mechanisms can influence commuter behavior.

45. Smartphone Sale Arrangement  
Item Brand Model Storage Price (₹)  
Phone A Samsung Galaxy 128GB 25,000  
Phone B Apple iPhone 64GB 45,000  
Phone C OnePlus Nord 256GB 30,000  
Phone D Xiaomi Redmi 128GB 18,000  
Phone E Realme GT 256GB 22,000  
If arranged first by storage capacity (ascending), then by brand (alphabetical), what is the combined price of items in positions 2 and 4?  
(A) ₹63,000  
(B) ₹67,000  
(C) ₹70,000  
(D) ₹52,000

46. Policy: “Should the city ban private cars from the central business district on weekdays?” Identify the weakest argument.  
(A) No; the ban could hurt small retailers who rely on spontaneous visits by car-driving customers.  
(B) Yes; public transit has spare peak capacity that can absorb diverted commuters.  
(C) Yes; reduced congestion and emissions will likely improve air quality and commute reliability.  
(D) No; drivers will ignore the ban because people always reject any traffic rule.

47. On Zorania, researchers learned:  
 “mel-tar” = cold water  
 “mel-ruk” = cold wind  
 “sim-tar” = warm water  
Which could mean warm wind?  
(A) sim-ruk  
(B) tar-sim  
(C) ruk-mel  
(D) mel-sim

48. “A constitution cannot exist without”  
(A) citizens; passports  
(B) legislature; sessions  
(C) sovereignty; state  
(D) amendments; referendums

49. Four themes—orchid (Sikkim), coal (Tinsukia), silk (Sualkuchi), hornbill (Nameri)—must be linked to four people—Asha, Bitu, Chitra, Dev. Asha studies birds, Bitu avoids animals, Chitra researches minerals, Dev curates textiles. Who is linked to silk?  
(A) Asha  
(B) Bitu  
(C) Chitra  
(D) Dev

50. All Lynxes are Felids. No Felids are Avians. Which must be true?  
(A) Some Lynxes are Avians.  
(B) No Lynxes are Avians.  
(C) All Avians are Lynxes.  
(D) Some Felids are not Avians.

51. A says, “B is a knave or I am a knave.” B says, “A is a knight.”  
(A) A knight, B knave  
(B) A knave, B knight  
(C) Both knights  
(D) Both knaves

52. In a town, 3/5 of residents read newspapers, 1/3 attend weekend classes, 1/4 jog daily, and 2/3 are over 25. Which statement must be true?  
(A) Some residents over 25 read newspapers.  
(B) Everyone who jogs daily is over 25.  
(C) Exactly 1/9 of the town both read newspapers and attend classes.  
(D) No resident under 25 reads newspapers.

53. In a group of 120 people, 72 like coffee, 68 like tea, and 18 like neither. How many like both coffee and tea?  
(A) 20  
(B) 30  
(C) 40  
(D) 50

54. What replaces the blank box with a question mark in it?  
[● ] [●●●] [ ●]  
[● ●] [●●●] [● ●]  
[ ●●] [???] [●● ]  
(A) ●●●  
(B) ● ●  
(C) ●  
(D) ●●

55. As a housing society administrator, you receive a complaint from residents that a new tenant is conducting frequent late-night meetings with multiple visitors, causing disturbance and raising security concerns. The complainants suspect illegal activities but have no concrete evidence. What would you do?  
(A) Immediately issue a notice to the tenant to vacate the premises  
(B) Conduct a thorough investigation by interviewing the tenant and visitors directly  
(C) Document the complaints, gather more specific details, and consult with legal authorities if patterns suggest genuine concern  
(D) Dismiss the complaints as neighborhood gossip without any action

56. You are leading a software development project with a tight deadline. During a critical phase, your lead developer suddenly resigns, taking crucial system knowledge with them. The remaining team lacks the specialized skills needed. In such a situation, you would:  
(A) Request project scope reduction to accommodate the skill gap  
(B) Immediately hire external consultants regardless of budget constraints  
(C) Analyze skill gaps, redistribute tasks among existing team members while arranging knowledge transfer and targeted training  
(D) Inform stakeholders that the project will be significantly delayed

57. A city registers a sudden spike in PM2.5 during a winter inversion week, traced mainly to diesel freight entering the core at peak hours. What is the most effective immediate measure?  
(A) Impose a 7-day construction moratorium citywide  
(B) Enforce time-bound Low-Emission Zone (LEZ) restrictions barring older diesel trucks from the core, with on-road checks  
(C) Launch a month-long tree-planting campaign across wards  
(D) Mandate all taxis convert to CNG within a fortnight

58. A semi-conscious patient is dropped at the emergency entrance by unknown bystanders who immediately leave. The patient has no ID and is bleeding profusely. What should be done first?  
(A) Complete casualty registration to create a medical record and then alert clinicians  
(B) Call security to track the bystanders while keeping the patient in the lobby  
(C) Activate the emergency response: alert duty doctor/trauma team and start resuscitation while initiating rapid registration in parallel  
(D) Call police and wait for instructions before patient care

59. During a lab session, a learner asks about an unexpected anomaly in the experiment that contradicts the day’s notes, and the explanation isn’t known. What will you do?  
(A) Dismiss the query as off-topic and proceed with the manual  
(B) Offer an improvised explanation to maintain authority  
(C) Invite the class to hypothesize, document observations, and commit to verifying evidence before next class  
(D) Ask the student to repeat the experiment alone after school

60. A text message claims to be from a courier, asking to pay a “redelivery fee” via a shortened link and requesting card OTP to confirm identity. What will you do?  
(A) Open the link in incognito mode to check authenticity  
(B) Delete the message and report the SMS as spam/phishing to the telecom and the courier’s official channel  
(C) Reply asking for the delivery person’s number  
(D) Share card OTP only after confirming the parcel number

61. At a driving license test track, the inspector marks “pass” without conducting the road test, citing “system down.” What will you do?  
(A) Accept the pass and leave quietly  
(B) Appreciate the inspector for saving time  
(C) Insist on taking the proper road test and escalate if refused  
(D) Take the pass now, but later report online anonymously

62. At security, a passenger ahead is struggling to speak clearly because of a speech impairment and hands the officer a pretyped note about carrying medically necessary liquids within limits. The officer mishears and asks them to discard all liquids. What will you do as the next passenger observing this?  
(A) Intervene loudly and argue with security on their behalf  
(B) Politely offer to help relay the typed note to the officer and suggest calling the supervisor for the medical-exemption procedure  
(C) Ignore the situation to avoid delay  
(D) Record a video and post it online to pressure the officer

63. You are leading a geospatial digital twin with drone surveys plus cloud simulation. To secure field–cloud sync and ontime sprints, which plan do you adopt?  
(i) Daily virtual standups with a shared Kanban; async updates allowed  
(ii) Mandatory co-location for all sprints, regardless of role  
(iii) Field pods operate on staggered shifts; cloud team on core overlap hours  
(iv) Any code merges only during weekend freeze windows  
(A) (i) and (iii)  
(B) (ii) and (iv)  
(C) (i) and (ii)  
(D) Only (iv)

64. Role: Subdivisional Magistrate (head of civil administration). A dam breach upstream triggers flash floods. Media requests a live briefing while rescue teams mobilize. What will you do?  
(A) Provide a concise, fact-checked briefing with impact figures, resource deployments, and safety advisories; schedule the next update  
(B) Decline all media until operations end  
(C) Delegate briefing to an unbriefed junior to save time  
(D) Criticize media presence as disruptive and ask them to leave

65. Role: Project Lead, National Health Data Platform. A sprint review reveals two viable but conflicting data-ingestion designs; the team is split on which to adopt. What will you do?  
(A) Impose your preferred design immediately  
(B) Facilitate structured consultations with each member, capture tradeoffs, and approve one of the team’s evidencebacked proposals  
(C) Shortlist a few designs and choose via team vote  
(D) Consult senior architects, review relevant case studies, select the most appropriate approach, then brief the team and implement

66. Role: Subdivisional Health Officer. Chemists in low-income wards push costlier brands due to higher margins, despite stocked generics. What will you do?  
(A) Run awareness camps only  
(B) Issue circulars to chemists only  
(C) Launch a multipronged drive: awareness sessions, pamphlets with price comparisons, and targeted social-media messaging in local language  
(D) Do nothing until state guidance arrives

67. At checkin, the agent informs that boarding may be denied due to overbooking. A later flight 90 minutes after the original is guaranteed, plus a meal voucher. What will you do?  
(A) Shout at staff and demand immediate boarding  
(B) Calmly accept the reassignment to the next flight and request written confirmation plus entitlements  
(C) Leave the airport and book a different airline at personal cost  
(D) Demand free lifetime status for the inconvenience

68. Statements:  
All biologists are researchers.  
Some researchers are coders.  
No coder is careless.  
Conclusions:  
(i) Some researchers are not careless.  
(ii) Some biologists are not careless.  
(iii) No biologist is careless.  
(A) Only (i) and (ii)  
(B) Only (ii)  
(C) Only (iii)  
(D) All of the above

69. The following Venn diagram shows, out of 150 people, how many own cars, bikes, and houses. What is the number of people who own exactly two of these items?  
In a three-circle Venn diagram with:  
 Cars only: 25  
 Bikes only: 20  
 Houses only: 15  
 Cars and Bikes only: 12  
 Bikes and Houses only: 18  
 Cars and Houses only: 10  
 All three: 8  
(A) 40  
(B) 32  
(C) 48  
(D) 35

70. Pointing to a girl, Rashida says, "Her father is the only son of my grandmother's husband." How is Rashida related to the girl?  
(A) Mother  
(B) Aunt  
(C) Sister  
(D) Cousin

71. A cube is painted on all its faces and then cut into 64 smaller cubes. How many smaller cubes will have exactly 2 faces painted?  
(A) 12  
(B) 18  
(C) 24  
(D) 30

72. In a school of 120 students, 95% are present today. How many present students must leave to make the attendance 90%?  
(A) 10  
(B) 12  
(C) 15  
(D) 20

73. What combination of alphanumeric characters should occupy the vacant space?  
2P 6R 10T  
4Q 12U  
8S 14W 16V  
(A) 22Y  
(B) 18X  
(C) 20Y  
(D) 24Z

74. Which letter should occupy the blank space in the sequence?  
| B | F | L | T | \_ |  
(A) P  
(B) N  
(C) H  
(D) D

75. In this sequence, what number would logically come next?  
3, 9, 5, 25, 7, 49, 9, 81, ?  
(A) 11  
(B) 13  
(C) 15  
(D) 17

76. 3486, 5721, 9413, 7604, 5328  
(A) 3486  
(B) 5721  
(C) 9413  
(D) 7604

77. Statement: Compared to a decade ago, the city’s public buses maintain far better on-time performance.  
Conclusions:  
(i) The transport authority hired more punctual drivers.  
(ii) Operational scheduling and traffic management have improved.  
(A) Only conclusion (i) follows  
(B) Only conclusion (ii) follows  
(C) Both conclusion (i) and conclusion (ii) follow  
(D) Neither conclusion (i) nor conclusion (ii) follows

78. Consider the following statements about two velocity-time graphs for objects P and Q:  
(i) Object P shows uniform acceleration.  
(ii) Object Q shows decreasing acceleration.  
(iii) Object P has an initial velocity of 2 m/s.  
(iv) Object Q reaches maximum velocity at t = 6s.  
(A) Only (i)  
(B) (i) and (iii)  
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(D) (i), (iii) and (iv)

79. The outer box represents the total employed population of Karnataka as per 2011 Census. The left subdivision represents the public sector employees while the right represents private sector employees. Each sector is further subdivided into skilled and unskilled workers. Which one of the following is closest to the actual data showing that skilled public sector workers constitute 40% of total employment?  
(A) Left box: Upper 70%, Lower 30% | Right box: Upper 45%, Lower 55%  
(B) Left box: Upper 60%, Lower 40% | Right box: Upper 35%, Lower 65%  
(C) Left box: Upper 50%, Lower 50% | Right box: Upper 40%, Lower 60%  
(D) Left box: Upper 80%, Lower 20% | Right box: Upper 30%, Lower 70%

80. Statement: All students of Nalanda College are punctual. Ravi is punctual.  
Conclusions:  
(i) Ravi studies at Nalanda College.  
(ii) Some punctual persons are students of Nalanda College.  
(A) Only (i) follows  
(B) Only (ii) follows  
(C) Both (i) and (ii) follow  
(D) Neither (i) nor (ii) follows