Question Paper - Questions #9 from all files

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 25:  
In a rural polytechnic, the new cohort received a bilingual manual for agricultural machinery. The left column bore the international terms; the right offered meticulous equivalents forged by a consortium of teachers and farmers. During field trials, students trained with the right column first, assembling implements under supervision, naming each part in the language of the soil. Only after operational fluency did instructors require the left-column nomenclature. Over the season, breakdowns decreased and maintenance logs grew more precise. Yet when a visiting evaluator audited the program, she questioned the “professionalism” of the logs, pointing to the scarcity of international acronyms. The faculty responded by appending a glossary crosswalk; the machines ran as before, but now the logs wore two names for the same gears—one that kept them turning, and one that kept appearances intact.  
The evidence that the bilingual approach improved practice includes  
(A) increased breakdowns but better acronyms  
(B) decreased breakdowns and more precise logs  
(C) unchanged maintenance outcomes  
(D) faster adoption of international terms

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 26:  
In a rural polytechnic, the new cohort received a bilingual manual for agricultural machinery. The left column bore the international terms; the right offered meticulous equivalents forged by a consortium of teachers and farmers. During field trials, students trained with the right column first, assembling implements under supervision, naming each part in the language of the soil. Only after operational fluency did instructors require the left-column nomenclature. Over the season, breakdowns decreased and maintenance logs grew more precise. Yet when a visiting evaluator audited the program, she questioned the “professionalism” of the logs, pointing to the scarcity of international acronyms. The faculty responded by appending a glossary crosswalk; the machines ran as before, but now the logs wore two names for the same gears—one that kept them turning, and one that kept appearances intact.  
The evaluator’s critique reveals a bias toward  
(A) outcomes over documentation style  
(B) documentation style over practical outcomes  
(C) bilingualism over monolingualism  
(D) field trials over manuals

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 27:  
In a rural polytechnic, the new cohort received a bilingual manual for agricultural machinery. The left column bore the international terms; the right offered meticulous equivalents forged by a consortium of teachers and farmers. During field trials, students trained with the right column first, assembling implements under supervision, naming each part in the language of the soil. Only after operational fluency did instructors require the left-column nomenclature. Over the season, breakdowns decreased and maintenance logs grew more precise. Yet when a visiting evaluator audited the program, she questioned the “professionalism” of the logs, pointing to the scarcity of international acronyms. The faculty responded by appending a glossary crosswalk; the machines ran as before, but now the logs wore two names for the same gears—one that kept them turning, and one that kept appearances intact.  
The “language of the soil” most nearly conveys that the right-column terms were  
(A) improvised slang  
(B) locally grounded and contextually meaningful  
(C) inaccurate translations  
(D) deliberately obscure

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:  
Sustainability has entered the home-services vernacular mostly as packaging—biodegradable bags for hair, refillable bottles for cleaners—but deeper transitions are possible. A cleaning service can standardize dilution ratios to cut chemical load without reducing efficacy; a grooming service can audit water use per appointment and reward lower consumption with bonuses; an appliance repair vertical can partner with refurbishers to extend device life and publish e-waste diversion metrics in monthly reports. Clients respond not only to price and punctuality but to stewardship they can see: a before–after pH strip for a surface, a capture mat that prevents drain contamination, a simple sheet that lists what was diverted from landfill this week.  
The economics can align. Chemical savings fund bonuses; e-waste partnerships generate secondary revenue; clients who care about stewardship are likelier to book recurring plans. The risk is greenwashing—badges without behavior. The cure is auditability: random checks, third-party spot tests, and a willingness to publish not just averages but outliers. In the long run, platforms that turn sustainability from a blog post into a scoreboard will win both conscience and contract.  
The passage suggests sustainability should shift from  
(A) marketing slogans to auditable practices and metrics  
(B) water use to energy only  
(C) bonuses to penalties  
(D) clients to providers only

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:  
Sustainability has entered the home-services vernacular mostly as packaging—biodegradable bags for hair, refillable bottles for cleaners—but deeper transitions are possible. A cleaning service can standardize dilution ratios to cut chemical load without reducing efficacy; a grooming service can audit water use per appointment and reward lower consumption with bonuses; an appliance repair vertical can partner with refurbishers to extend device life and publish e-waste diversion metrics in monthly reports. Clients respond not only to price and punctuality but to stewardship they can see: a before–after pH strip for a surface, a capture mat that prevents drain contamination, a simple sheet that lists what was diverted from landfill this week.  
The economics can align. Chemical savings fund bonuses; e-waste partnerships generate secondary revenue; clients who care about stewardship are likelier to book recurring plans. The risk is greenwashing—badges without behavior. The cure is auditability: random checks, third-party spot tests, and a willingness to publish not just averages but outliers. In the long run, platforms that turn sustainability from a blog post into a scoreboard will win both conscience and contract.  
Which practice best exemplifies the author’s “auditability” principle?  
(A) Adding a green icon on service listings  
(B) Random third-party spot tests and publishing outliers  
(C) Planting a tree for every booking without records  
(D) Asking for five-star ratings

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:  
Sustainability has entered the home-services vernacular mostly as packaging—biodegradable bags for hair, refillable bottles for cleaners—but deeper transitions are possible. A cleaning service can standardize dilution ratios to cut chemical load without reducing efficacy; a grooming service can audit water use per appointment and reward lower consumption with bonuses; an appliance repair vertical can partner with refurbishers to extend device life and publish e-waste diversion metrics in monthly reports. Clients respond not only to price and punctuality but to stewardship they can see: a before–after pH strip for a surface, a capture mat that prevents drain contamination, a simple sheet that lists what was diverted from landfill this week.  
The economics can align. Chemical savings fund bonuses; e-waste partnerships generate secondary revenue; clients who care about stewardship are likelier to book recurring plans. The risk is greenwashing—badges without behavior. The cure is auditability: random checks, third-party spot tests, and a willingness to publish not just averages but outliers. In the long run, platforms that turn sustainability from a blog post into a scoreboard will win both conscience and contract.  
The author claims sustainability can be economically viable because  
(A) clients ignore costs  
(B) chemical savings and refurb revenue can fund incentives and loyalty  
(C) regulators subsidize all green practices  
(D) it reduces service quality expectations

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 25:  
In public discourse, numbers about sea-level rise can appear deceptively precise—centimeters attached to decades, millimeters to years—yet the largest uncertainties hinge on the dynamic response of ice sheets to warming. Some models constrain rapid change; others allow threshold behaviors that, once crossed, commit coastlines to multi-meter rises over centuries. Communicators thus face a dual task: to avoid false certainty while refusing false comfort. The responsible message is neither alarm for its own sake nor reassurance for convenience; it is the recognition that risk is a function of probability multiplied by consequence, and that the tails of the distribution, though less likely, are too costly to ignore. Planning to the median alone can be a plan for failure.  
The passage suggests that the greatest uncertainty in sea-level projections is due to  
(A) tidal cycles  
(B) dynamic ice-sheet responses and thresholds  
(C) measurement error in tide gauges  
(D) rainfall variability over continents

8. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 26:  
In public discourse, numbers about sea-level rise can appear deceptively precise—centimeters attached to decades, millimeters to years—yet the largest uncertainties hinge on the dynamic response of ice sheets to warming. Some models constrain rapid change; others allow threshold behaviors that, once crossed, commit coastlines to multi-meter rises over centuries. Communicators thus face a dual task: to avoid false certainty while refusing false comfort. The responsible message is neither alarm for its own sake nor reassurance for convenience; it is the recognition that risk is a function of probability multiplied by consequence, and that the tails of the distribution, though less likely, are too costly to ignore. Planning to the median alone can be a plan for failure.  
The recommended communication strategy is to  
(A) provide absolute certainty to avoid confusion  
(B) emphasize only the most optimistic scenarios  
(C) balance honesty about uncertainty with attention to high-consequence risks  
(D) avoid discussing probability distributions

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question No. 27:  
In public discourse, numbers about sea-level rise can appear deceptively precise—centimeters attached to decades, millimeters to years—yet the largest uncertainties hinge on the dynamic response of ice sheets to warming. Some models constrain rapid change; others allow threshold behaviors that, once crossed, commit coastlines to multi-meter rises over centuries. Communicators thus face a dual task: to avoid false certainty while refusing false comfort. The responsible message is neither alarm for its own sake nor reassurance for convenience; it is the recognition that risk is a function of probability multiplied by consequence, and that the tails of the distribution, though less likely, are too costly to ignore. Planning to the median alone can be a plan for failure.  
The critique of “planning to the median” implies that planners should  
(A) ignore extreme outcomes as too unlikely  
(B) weight low-probability, high-impact scenarios in decisions  
(C) assume ice sheets are stable  
(D) rely solely on historical flood records

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:  
In the Barak basin, the promise of flood moderation through upstream structures collides with the reality that sediment budgets are not line items easily balanced. A dam’s reservoir may trap the very silt that downstream farmers have counted on to renew their fields, prompting a quiet decline in soil fertility even as the river runs clearer. Meanwhile, embankments that fail at their weakest link convert a predicted inundation into an unruly torrent, spreading damages nonlinearly. To govern a river is to inherit its memory: paleochannels that wake in heavy rain, sandbars that migrate like itinerant laborers, and distributaries that do not always distribute evenly. Plans drawn on dry-season paper can dissolve in first-spate water.  
Negotiations over releases turn into theater where each actor reads a different script—power producers count megawatts, farmers count millimeters of moisture, and fishers count days of turbidity that cue migration. A basin authority sketches a comprehensive vision, but the river attends to physics more than to minutes of meetings. In years when monsoon stutters, the conflict is muted; in years when it roars, every microphone finds an audience and no one finds enough sandbags.  
The passage implies that sediment trapping by reservoirs can  
(A) improve downstream soil fertility  
(B) reduce downstream nutrient replenishment  
(C) eliminate flood risk entirely  
(D) strengthen embankments naturally

11. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:  
In the Barak basin, the promise of flood moderation through upstream structures collides with the reality that sediment budgets are not line items easily balanced. A dam’s reservoir may trap the very silt that downstream farmers have counted on to renew their fields, prompting a quiet decline in soil fertility even as the river runs clearer. Meanwhile, embankments that fail at their weakest link convert a predicted inundation into an unruly torrent, spreading damages nonlinearly. To govern a river is to inherit its memory: paleochannels that wake in heavy rain, sandbars that migrate like itinerant laborers, and distributaries that do not always distribute evenly. Plans drawn on dry-season paper can dissolve in first-spate water.  
Negotiations over releases turn into theater where each actor reads a different script—power producers count megawatts, farmers count millimeters of moisture, and fishers count days of turbidity that cue migration. A basin authority sketches a comprehensive vision, but the river attends to physics more than to minutes of meetings. In years when monsoon stutters, the conflict is muted; in years when it roars, every microphone finds an audience and no one finds enough sandbags.  
The statement “plans drawn on dry-season paper can dissolve in first-spate water” suggests that  
(A) planning should occur only during floods  
(B) models must account for dynamic river behavior and extremes  
(C) dry-season data are sufficient for design  
(D) paleochannels are irrelevant to risk

12. Read the following passage carefully and answer Question Nos. 25, 26 and 27:  
In the Barak basin, the promise of flood moderation through upstream structures collides with the reality that sediment budgets are not line items easily balanced. A dam’s reservoir may trap the very silt that downstream farmers have counted on to renew their fields, prompting a quiet decline in soil fertility even as the river runs clearer. Meanwhile, embankments that fail at their weakest link convert a predicted inundation into an unruly torrent, spreading damages nonlinearly. To govern a river is to inherit its memory: paleochannels that wake in heavy rain, sandbars that migrate like itinerant laborers, and distributaries that do not always distribute evenly. Plans drawn on dry-season paper can dissolve in first-spate water.  
Negotiations over releases turn into theater where each actor reads a different script—power producers count megawatts, farmers count millimeters of moisture, and fishers count days of turbidity that cue migration. A basin authority sketches a comprehensive vision, but the river attends to physics more than to minutes of meetings. In years when monsoon stutters, the conflict is muted; in years when it roars, every microphone finds an audience and no one finds enough sandbags.  
The description of embankment failure indicates that damages  
(A) scale linearly with breach size  
(B) can escalate unpredictably due to systemic weaknesses  
(C) are confined to the immediate breach location  
(D) are easily contained by distributaries

13. "To cry over spilt milk" means  
(A) regretting something that cannot be undone  
(B) attempting to prevent a future mishap  
(C) complaining about trivial matters repeatedly  
(D) blaming others for one’s mistakes

14. Sociolinguistic competence enables a speaker to  
(A) use language appropriately based on situation and audience  
(B) always speak only in grammatically perfect forms  
(C) avoid accommodating to social environments  
(D) communicate in identical ways everywhere

15. Cultural sensitivity in communication means  
(A) imposing one’s own cultural values on others  
(B) ignoring linguistic variations across communities  
(C) respecting and adapting to cultural differences in the audience  
(D) considering cultural issues as barriers to interaction

16. Building rapport in mentoring ensures  
(A) mutual respect, open communication, and collaboration  
(B) hierarchical dominance of the mentor over the mentee  
(C) reduction in learner confidence  
(D) obstruction of goal alignment

17. Respectful communication practices ensure that  
(A) barriers of misunderstanding are minimized  
(B) people are continuously prejudged  
(C) polarization becomes natural  
(D) hostility is reinforced in groups

18. To instill fear in others for personal gain is to  
(A) terrorize  
(B) reassure  
(C) counsel  
(D) foster

19. While discussing sensitive issues in a team, you should not  
(A) use respectful language  
(B) dismiss the feelings of others  
(C) encourage trust and openness  
(D) listen actively

20. When addressing a linguistically diverse audience, using plain English may  
(A) improve comprehensibility and inclusiveness  
(B) reduce clarity for everyone  
(C) always appear condescending  
(D) restrict collaborative participation

21. In intercultural interactions, frequent smiling may  
(A) be read as politeness in one society but insincerity in another  
(B) always guarantee genuine happiness  
(C) have the same cultural implication worldwide  
(D) universally suggest nervousness

22. Secondary territory in proxemic theory refers to  
(A) permanent possession of a space by one person  
(B) recurring but not exclusive usage rights over a place  
(C) universally shared symbolic zones  
(D) state-owned fixed boundary regions

23. Recognizing emotions in others through subtle non-verbal cues reflects  
(A) cognitive rigidity  
(B) empathic accuracy as part of emotional intelligence  
(C) deliberate disinterest in others  
(D) total dependence on spoken language

24. To cry wolf is  
(A) to raise a false alarm repeatedly  
(B) to alert someone to genuine danger  
(C) to show real but ignored distress  
(D) to protect a herd from predators

25. Emotional control in interactions helps by  
(A) preventing impulsive reactions that damage relations  
(B) encouraging hostility during disagreements  
(C) ignoring the other person's emotional state  
(D) intensifying unnecessary conflicts

26. When constructive feedback is perceived as personal criticism, it shows  
(A) emotional maturity  
(B) fear of failure coupled with insecurity  
(C) openness to learning  
(D) resilience in adversity

27. Self-compassion contributes to self-worth because it  
(A) reduces harsh self-criticism and fosters inner growth  
(B) denies personal responsibility always  
(C) discourages resilience and autonomy  
(D) promotes dependence on external praise

28. Find the remainder when 12^12345 − 9^12345 is divided by 3.  
(A) 0  
(B) 1  
(C) 2  
(D) 3

29. The population of a town increases by 20% and then decreases by 25%. If the final population is 18,000, the initial population was  
(A) 20,000  
(B) 22,000  
(C) 24,000  
(D) 25,000

30. Let y = (√(18) − √(8))/(√(2)). What is the value of y?  
(A) √2  
(B) 2√2  
(C) 3√2  
(D) 4√2

31. A square’s side is measured with an excess error of p%. Which option gives the percentage error in its diagonal, correct up to second-order terms?  
(A) p  
(B) p + (p^2/200)  
(C) 2p  
(D) p − (p^2/200)

32. A rectangular hall has an area of 6,912 m² and its length exceeds its breadth by 48 m. If a square hall of equal area is to be built, what is its perimeter?  
(A) 320 m  
(B) 332 m  
(C) 344 m  
(D) 352 m

33. A ladder is placed so that its top touches a wall 3 m below the roof of a 50 m building, and the foot is 14 m from the wall. If the ladder is extended by 10 m and its foot moved 6 m closer, it just reaches the roof. The original length was  
(A) 41 m  
(B) 43 m  
(C) 45 m  
(D) 47 m

34. The table shows the monthly savings (in rupees) of 65 families:  
Monthly Savings (Rs) Number of families  
Less than 2,000 7  
Less than 4,000 19  
Less than 6,000 34  
Less than 8,000 48  
Less than 10,000 58  
Less than 12,000 65  
How many families save 4,000 or more but less than 10,000?  
(A) 24  
(B) 29  
(C) 39  
(D) 44

35. Food processing company expenditures (in lakh rupees):  
Year Production Staff Raw Food Incentive Pay Packaging Quality Testing  
2019 485 620 14.55 285.6 85  
2020 425 540 12.75 248.2 72  
2021 520 680 15.60 312.4 95  
2022 565 740 16.95 338.8 105  
2023 595 785 17.85 358.9 112  
Total quality testing costs represent what percent of total incentive pay?  
(A) 608%  
(B) 612%  
(C) 618%  
(D) 624%

36. If a person spends 65% of his income, and saves Rs. 8,400 in one year, what is his monthly income?  
(A) Rs. 2,000  
(B) Rs. 3,000  
(C) Rs. 4,000  
(D) Rs. 2,800

37. Two numbers have HCF = 7. If their LCM is 7 times their HCF, which of the following relationships must be true?  
(A) The numbers are consecutive  
(B) One number divides the other  
(C) The numbers are co-prime  
(D) Both numbers are prime

38. In a science olympiad, the marking scheme is: +5 for correct, -2 for incorrect, and 0 for unattempted. A student attempts 65 out of 90 questions, scores 205 marks, and gets 50 questions right. How many questions were left unattempted?  
(A) 20  
(B) 25  
(C) 30  
(D) 35

39. Given A(−4, 0), B(0, 4), C(6, 4), D(2, 0), identify ABCD.  
(A) square  
(B) rhombus  
(C) rectangle  
(D) isosceles trapezium (trapezoid)

40. If x + 1/x = 7, then the value of (x^3 − 1)/(x − 1) is  
(A) 85  
(B) 91  
(C) 98  
(D) 112

41. Agricultural Cooperative Finances  
Income Sources: Member Contributions 52%, Government Subsidies 28%, Bank Loans 15%, Others 5%  
Spending Areas: Equipment Purchase 35%, Training Programs 25%, Infrastructure 30%, Operations 10%  
If training programs are funded entirely from government subsidies, what percentage of subsidy funds goes to training? (Total funds: ₹20 lakhs)  
(A) 89.3%  
(B) 78.6%  
(C) 92.9%  
(D) 85.7%

42. In a course, “All honors students submit the project proposal early. At least one early submission is from a non-honors student.” Which conclusion follows?  
(A) Some early submissions are not from honors students.  
(B) All early submissions are from honors students.  
(C) No honors student submitted early.  
(D) No non-honors student submitted early.

43. Three pedestals—Left, Mid, Right—hold two awards each: Orion, Lyra, Vega, Sirius, Altair, Deneb. Orion is in Left. Vega is with Altair. Deneb’s pedestal is adjacent to Sirius’s pedestal. Mid does not contain Lyra. Right is adjacent to the pedestal containing Vega. Where is Sirius placed?  
(A) Left  
(B) Mid  
(C) Right  
(D) All are already full

44. “The board acted properly in insisting on independent audits after allegations of financial irregularities.” Which assumption is not required?  
(A) Independent audits can uncover or deter irregularities.  
(B) The board can commission such audits.  
(C) Allegations existed regarding irregularities.  
(D) Every past audit conclusively proved misconduct.

45. Hospital Department Analysis  
Department Head Staff Patients Budget (₹L)  
Cardiology Dr. Sharma 15 120 85  
Neurology Dr. Patel 12 80 70  
Oncology Dr. Gupta 18 95 90  
Pediatrics Dr. Singh 20 150 75  
Orthopedics Dr. Kumar 16 110 65  
If sorted by head name (alphabetical), then by staff count (descending), what is the total budget of departments in 1st and 4th positions?  
(A) ₹155L  
(B) ₹160L  
(C) ₹165L  
(D) ₹145L

46. Policy: “Should public universities adopt test-optional undergraduate admissions?” Weakest argument:  
(A) Yes; multi-metric evaluations may reduce test-score disparities and widen access.  
(B) No; dropping tests could shift undue weight to subjective criteria that embed bias.  
(C) Yes; longitudinal performance suggests grades plus context predict college success well.  
(D) No; famous universities keep tests, so others must follow them.

47. On Phoros, linguists noted:  
 “qun-ras” = small village  
 “qun-der” = small temple  
 “fel-ras” = large village  
Which could mean large temple?  
(A) fel-der  
(B) der-fel  
(C) qun-fel  
(D) ras-der

48. “A chemical salt cannot exist (as defined) without”  
(A) oxidizer; catalyst  
(B) acid; base reaction  
(C) solvent; solute  
(D) buffer; indicator

49. Four symbols—Ahom architecture (Rang Ghar), golden thread (Muga), wetlands (Deepor Beel), hoolock gibbon (Gibbon WLS)—to R, S, T, U. R is a primatologist, S is a conservation hydrologist, T is a textile technologist, U is an architectural historian. Who is linked to hoolock gibbon?  
(A) R  
(B) S  
(C) T  
(D) U

50. No Carnivores are Herbivores. Some Mammals are Carnivores. All Herbivores are Animals. Which must be true?  
(A) Some Mammals are not Herbivores.  
(B) All Animals are Carnivores.  
(C) Some Herbivores are Mammals.  
(D) No Mammals are Animals.

51. A says, “B is a knight if and only if I am a knave.” B says, “A is a knight.”  
(A) A knight, B knight  
(B) A knave, B knight  
(C) A knight, B knave  
(D) A knave, B knave

52. In a cohort, 4/9 take Course P, 2/3 take Course Q, 1/2 take Course R, and 5/6 have internships. Which must be true?  
(A) Some interns take Course Q.  
(B) All Course R students take Course P.  
(C) Exactly 2/9 take both P and Q.  
(D) No intern takes Course P.

53. In a festival poll of 250 people, 140 like Music, 130 like Dance, and 120 like Drama; 60 like both Music and Dance, 55 both Dance and Drama, 50 both Music and Drama, and x like all three. If exactly 200 people like at least one of the three, what is x?  
(A) 15  
(B) 20  
(C) 25  
(D) 30

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

55. As a financial compliance officer, you notice that several transactions from different accounts show similar patterns, amounts, and timing that might indicate coordinated money laundering activities. The amounts are just below reporting thresholds. What would you do?  
(A) Report only transactions that exceed the legal threshold  
(B) Analyze patterns across all related accounts, document findings, and file appropriate suspicious activity reports  
(C) Ignore the patterns since individual transactions are below the threshold  
(D) Contact the account holders directly to ask about their transaction patterns

56. You are leading a consulting project when your client's internal politics result in conflicting directives from different departments, each claiming authority over project decisions. Progress has stalled for two weeks. In such a situation, you would:  
(A) Follow directives from whoever pays the consulting fees  
(B) Escalate to highest available authority within client organization to establish clear decision-making hierarchy and project governance  
(C) Create separate project tracks to satisfy all departments  
(D) Suspend work until client resolves internal conflicts

57. Peak-hour congestion around a central cordon drives NOx/PM spikes. Legal authority exists for pricing. What’s the best short-term option?  
(A) Announce a future mobility plan  
(B) Pilot congestion pricing in the cordon during peaks with exemptions for clean vehicles and public transport  
(C) Expand footpaths next year  
(D) Create a public dashboard only

58. A violent, intoxicated patient is brought by police with scalp lacerations. He is shouting and trying to leave. What should reception coordinate?  
(A) Refuse admission due to security risk  
(B) Call security, enable safe care environment, alert emergency physician and nursing, and ensure medicolegal case (MLC) documentation with police presence  
(C) Ask police to take the patient elsewhere  
(D) Sedate immediately at reception

59. In civics, a student asks for case law details you don’t recall. What will you do?  
(A) Quote any case that sounds similar  
(B) Admit uncertainty, outline how to locate authoritative judgments, and provide the verified citation and summary next class  
(C) Tell students case law is irrelevant  
(D) Ask the student to stop showing off

60. Your cloud drive receives a “shared document” from an unknown domain with a file name “Salary\_Revision\_2025.htm.” The link asks you to sign in again. What will you do?  
(A) Provide credentials since the interface looks identical  
(B) Try a decoy password first to test  
(C) Close the tab; access your drive directly via bookmark to confirm any share and report the phishing site  
(D) Save the link for later on a work chat

61. A construction site gets an environment compliance letter though the effluent treatment plant isn’t commissioned; officer says “submit photos later.” What will you do?  
(A) Accept to keep the project moving  
(B) Thank the officer for flexibility  
(C) Refuse compliance issuance until ETP is installed and tested  
(D) Accept the letter, then mail evidence to the pollution control board

62. At immigration departure, an official who uses a speech-generating device requests you to remove mask briefly for verification and place fingers on the scanner; you feel rushed for boarding. What should you do?  
(A) Refuse since you’re late  
(B) Cooperate fully with the lawful biometric process and ask the official for expedited help if boarding time is critical  
(C) Cut the line to save time  
(D) Argue that assistance devices make processing too slow

63. Crossfunctional handoffs are causing rework.  
(i) DefinitionofDone includes data lineage, schema contracts, and test datasets  
(ii) Rely on verbal handoffs via group chat  
(iii) Weekly inperson architecture council; decisions logged  
(iv) Prohibit WFH for all until rework drops to zero  
(A) (i) and (iii)  
(B) (ii) and (iv)  
(C) (i) and (iv)  
(D) Only (ii)

64. Role: GIS/IMD Liaison Officer. International outlets request situational awareness maps; your layers have sensitivities. What will you do?  
(A) Share redacted, delay-shifted public maps with masked critical sites; provide legend, caveats, and contact for authorized access  
(B) Release raw layers including medical stockpiles  
(C) Reject all requests as “foreign interference”  
(D) Give only verbal descriptions without visuals

65. Role: Sustainability Director, City Utilities. Teams disagree on prioritizing nonrevenue water reduction vs. renewable pump retrofits this fiscal. What will you do?  
(A) Choose one priority and demand execution  
(B) Run a costbenefit workshop with finance/operations, review sensitivity analyses, and approve the best teamreasoned option  
(C) Vote on the cheaper option  
(D) Consult external utilities’ case studies, align with grant conditions, select the optimal path, then socialize the decision with metrics

66. Role: CSR Lead for a local PSU working with the administration. You want measurable uptake of generics in two slums. What will you do?  
(A) Donate funds to a hospital and stop  
(B) Sponsor one newspaper ad  
(C) Co-run community sessions with pharmacists and ASHAs, door-drop leaflets with price tables, and push geo-targeted social ads; track pharmacy sales mix  
(D) Wait for a state-wide campaign

67. After denied boarding, the agent issues a new boarding pass but refuses to note the reason. What will you do?  
(A) Leave immediately without documentation  
(B) Politely insist on a written remark or irregular operations receipt, plus any due meal/hotel vouchers  
(C) Film the agent’s face and threaten them  
(D) Take the new pass and rip up the old one

68. Statements:  
All vaccines are safeguards.  
Some safeguards are affordable.  
No affordable thing is scarce.  
Conclusions:  
(i) Some safeguards are not scarce.  
(ii) Some vaccines are not scarce.  
(iii) No vaccine is scarce.  
(A) Only (i) and (ii)  
(B) Only (ii)  
(C) Only (iii)  
(D) All of the above

69. The following Venn diagram shows, out of 240 customers, purchases of Tea, Coffee, and Juice. What is the number of customers who purchased Tea and Coffee but not Juice?  
In a three-circle Venn diagram with:  
 Tea only: 48  
 Coffee only: 52  
 Juice only: 35  
 Tea and Juice only: 22  
 Coffee and Juice only: 28  
 All three: 16  
 None: 15  
(A) 24  
(B) 18  
(C) 30  
(D) 26

70. Pointing to a girl, Anjali says, "Her grandmother is the mother of my husband's father." How is Anjali related to the girl?  
(A) Aunt  
(B) Mother  
(C) Grandmother  
(D) Sister-in-law

71. A cube with side 15 cm is painted on all faces and cut into smaller cubes of side 3 cm each. How many smaller cubes will have exactly 3 faces painted?  
(A) 6  
(B) 8  
(C) 12  
(D) 24

72. In a restaurant with 60 customers, 90% ordered vegetarian meals. How many vegetarian customers must leave to make vegetarian orders 85%?  
(A) 6  
(B) 8  
(C) 10  
(D) 12

73. Complete this sequence:  
5K 15M 45O  
135Q 1215U  
3645W 10935Y 32805A  
(A) 405S  
(B) 450T  
(C) 360R  
(D) 540V

74. Which letter fits the vacant position?  
| J | M | Q | V | \_ |  
(A) B  
(B) C  
(C) D  
(D) A

75. Complete this sequence:  
7, 14, 11, 22, 19, 38, 35, 70, ?  
(A) 67  
(B) 69  
(C) 71  
(D) 73

76. 3582, 2794, 6418, 9236, 7051  
(A) 3582  
(B) 2794  
(C) 6418  
(D) 7051

77. Statement: Across the state, pass rates in the standardized exam are higher than the previous year.  
Conclusions:  
(i) Teaching quality in the state improved.  
(ii) A greater fraction of candidates cleared the exam this year.  
(A) Only (i) follows  
(B) Only (ii) follows  
(C) Both (i) and (ii) follow  
(D) Neither (i) nor (ii) follows

78. Examine these statements about distance-time graphs for runners U and V:  
(i) Runner U moves with uniform velocity.  
(ii) Runner V shows accelerated motion.  
(iii) Runner U covers 50m in 10 seconds.  
(iv) Runner V overtakes Runner U at t = 8s.  
(A) (i) and (ii)  
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii)  
(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

79. The outer box shows tourists visiting Rajasthan. Left represents domestic tourists, right represents international tourists. Each subdivided into leisure and business travelers. Which diagram shows that international business tourists constitute 5% of total visitors?  
(A) Left box (85%): Upper 80%, Lower 20% | Right box (15%): Upper 67%, Lower 33%  
(B) Left box (80%): Upper 75%, Lower 25% | Right box (20%): Upper 75%, Lower 25%  
(C) Left box (90%): Upper 85%, Lower 15% | Right box (10%): Upper 50%, Lower 50%  
(D) Left box (88%): Upper 82%, Lower 18% | Right box (12%): Upper 58%, Lower 42%

80. Statement: All eco-tourism guides in Reserve R are trained naturalists. Some trained naturalists are bird ringers.  
Conclusions:  
(i) Some eco-tourism guides in Reserve R may be bird ringers.  
(ii) All bird ringers are eco-tourism guides in Reserve R.  
(A) Only (i) follows  
(B) Only (ii) follows  
(C) Both (i) and (ii) follow  
(D) Neither (i) nor (ii) follows