

AILET 2025

Guess Paper

English

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

I. Read the passage given below.

The idea that coffee is bad for the heart pops up periodically. It was found that drinking very strong coffee regularly could sharply increase cholesterol levels. Researchers even isolated fatlike chemicals, cafestol and kahweol, responsible for the rise.

It turned out that the European brewing method in which boiling water sits on the coffee and produces kahweol is at fault. By contrast, the filter and percolation methods remove all but a trace of these chemicals. Moreover, the studies involved large amounts of coffee-five to six cups a day. Moderate coffee drinkers down only two cups.

Research has also shown that regular, moderate coffee drinking does not dangerously raise blood pressure, and studies have failed to substantiate fears that coffee might trigger abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias) in healthy people. "For heart disease, I think the issue is closed," says Meir Stampfer, an epidemiologist at Harvard who has studied many aspects of heart and health. "Coffee drinking at reasonable levels is unrelated to heart risk." Evidence suggests that coffee may help fend off Parkinson's disease. A 30-year study of 8000 Japanese American men found that avid coffee drinkers had one fifth the risk of those who didn't drink the brew.

Scientists at Massachusetts General Hospital, USA, found indirect evidence ' that caffeine-the habit forming stimulant in coffee-may actually combat Parkinson's. The caffeine seemed to protect mice brain cells from depletion of the nerve chemical dopaminethe problem underlying Parkinson's in humans.

However, these are primary findings, human studies have not consistently supported caffeine's protective role. The studies on coffee and cancer have focused on three organs--'and the results are reassuring. You may remember a brief coffee scare in the early 1980s when a single study linked coffee with pancreatic cancer. A false alarm: many studies since then have shown that the association is either extremely weak or non-existent. If there's connection between coffee and bladder cancer, it possibly applies just to coffee junkies. A reanalysis of ten European studies found an increased risk only among people who drank ten or more cups a day. And studies show that coffee seems to have no adverse influence on the risk of colon cancer.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage above, choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. The author suggests that instead of blaming coffee for every major health problem, we should change-

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- {i} the method of brewing coffee.
- (ii) the strength of the coffee.
- (iii) the duration of time coffee is brewed.
- (iv) the number of cups we drink.
- (a) all except for (i) (b) all except for (ii) (c) all except for (iii) (d) all except for (iv)

2. Which of these sentences has used the word 'pop-up' in a similar way as in the passage?

- (a) Summer is prime time for "pop-up" thunderstorms: storms born of hot, moist air.
- (b) We operate on a no pop-up basis and we do not monitor your movements with cookies or the like.
- (c) Pop-up books are extremely popular among very young readers.
- (d) I don't know how he does it but he has a knack of popping up when you least expect him.

3. Scientists are at the threshold of very exciting research related to Parkinson's. Which one of these does NOT fit into the research template?

- (a) According to a 30-year old study, coffee lovers may reduce their risk by 1/5th in comparison to non-drinkers.
- (b) Caffeine protects mice brains from the depletion of dopamine in nerve cells that lead to Parkinson's in humans.
- (c) The findings in mice brains being primary, they have also shown inconsistent results in humans.
- (d) The evidence is direct and has a favourable bearing on the human brain.

4. The key argument about the health of our heart and caffeine put forward by the author is that-

- (a) caffeine can have a sharp effect on bad cholesterol.
- (b) two cups of coffee by filter and percolation method is the best.
- (c) the European system of brewing coffee produces kahweol.
- (d) fatlike chemicals in coffee - cafestol and kahweol push up cholesterol.

5. The author suggests that caffeine is not necessarily the devil it is painted to be. Which of the following is not much authenticated by research on humans?

- (a) It may protect humans from the depletion of dopamine in the brain.
- (b) It may cause either colon or pancreatic cancer.

- (c) It has no relation to heart risk.
- (d) It does not cause a dramatic rise in blood pressure.

Directions for Questions 6 to 10: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Online shopping is a form of electronic commerce which enables consumers to buy goods and services from a seller over the Internet using a web browser. It helps the buyer to sit at home and see a wide range of products available for sale simply by the click of the keys on the keyboard. An online shop evokes the physical analogy of buying products or services. A typical online store enables the customer to browse the firm's range of products and services, view photos or images of the products, along with information about the product specifications, features and prices.

Online stores enable shoppers to use "search" features to find specific models, brands or items. Online customers must have access to the Internet and a valid mode of payment in order to complete a transaction, such as a credit card and debit card. The largest of these online retailing corporations are Flipkart, Amazon E-bay, etc.

Generally, higher levels of education and personal income correspond to more favourable perceptions of shopping online. Increased exposure to technology also increases the probability of developing favourable attitudes towards new shopping channels. In a December 2011 study, Equation Research surveyed 1,500 online shoppers and found that 87% of tablet owners made online transactions with their tablet devices during the early Christmas shopping season.

Consumers find a product of interest by visiting the website of the retailer directly or by searching among alternative vendors using a search engine. Once a particular product has been found on the website of the seller, most online retailers use shopping cart software to allow the consumer to accumulate multiple items and to adjust quantities, like filling a physical shopping cart or basket in a conventional store.

A "checkout" process follows (continuing the physical store analogy) in which payment and delivery information is collected, if necessary. Some stores allow consumers to sign up for a permanent online account so that some or all of this information only needs to be entered once. The consumer often receives e-mail confirmation once the transaction is complete. Less sophisticated stores may rely on consumers to phone or email their orders, or bank account and routing number should not be accepted by e-mail, for reasons of security. Customers are attracted to online shopping not only because of high levels of convenience, but also because of broader selections, competitive pricing, and greater access to information.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage above, choose the correct answer from the given options.

6. Which of these features does not tally with the physical analogy of buying something in a shop?

- (a) An e-commerce website is like a physical shop.

- (b) A customer can himself check out the items for specs and prices.
- (c) A customer is his own salesperson and teller.
- (d) A customer has a wide variety of goods available.

7. Find a word from Para 4, which means 'the ability to see hear'.

- (a) Transaction (c) Perception (b) Exposure (d) Favourable

8. Which of these sentences best reflects the meaning of the word 'evoke' as used in the passage?

- (a) The children gathered around the Ouija board to evoke evil spirits.
- (b) One may not be able to live in the past but by going back to where your ancestors came from you can evoke it in ways that will stay with you forever.
- (c) Audio-visuals evoke the interest of very young children in learning a language.
- (d) Animation movies these days are able to evoke the characters we have so loved in books.

9. Online shopping has become very popular among all age groups lately owing to all but one factor-

- (a) convenience (b) attractive discount offers
(c) greater access to information (d) slim assortment of articles

10. As used in the passage, which of the following phrasal verbs is the closest alternative to the word 'browse'?

- (a) I was so annoyed that I decided to look through him if we meet.
- (b) We saw her leaf through the entries announcement.
- (c) They looked all over the place for the little boy but to no avail.
- (d) The daughter has taken just a year to run through all the money she had inherited.

Directions for Questions 11 to 16:

Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences

11. A person with a long experience of any occupation.

- (a) Veteran (b) Genius (c) Seasoned (d) Ambidextrous

12. Stealthily done

- (a) Devious (b) Surreptitious (c) Nefarious (d) Villainous

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13. Severely abusive writing in journals

- (a) Imaginary (b) Speculative (c) Scurrilous (d) Sarcastic

14. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection.

- (a) Invocation (b) Involution (c) Inundation (d) Revocation

15. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space.

- (a) Agoraphobia (b) Claustrophobia (c) Xenophobia (d) Paranoia

16. Choose the correct meaning(s) for the given idioms/phrases

Pour oil on troubled water(s)

- (a) Foment trouble (b) Add to the trouble (c) Instigate (d) Calm someone or something down

Directions for Questions 17 to 21: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Environmental pollution refers to the introduction of harmful pollutants into the environment. The major types of environmental pollution are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, thermal pollution, soil pollution and light pollution. Deforestation and hazardous gaseous emissions also lead to environmental pollution. We all live on planet Earth, which is the only planet known to have an environment, where air and water are two basic things that sustain life.

Without air and water the Earth would be like the other planets. The biosphere in which living beings have their sustenance has oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon and water vapour. All these are well balanced to ensure and help a healthy growth of life in the animal world.

The sources and causes of environmental pollution include the following

Industrial Activities :

The industries, that brought prosperity, made inroads in the biosphere and disturbed the ecological balance. The pall of smoke, the swirling gases, industrial effluents and the fall-out of scientific experiments became constant health hazards, polluting and contaminating both air and water. The improper disposals of industrial wastes are the sources of soil and water pollution.

Pollution by Vehicles :

The smoke emitted by vehicles using petrol and diesel and the cooking coal also pollutes the environment. The harmful smoke of these vehicles causes air pollution. Further, the sounds produced by these vehicles cause noise pollution.

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Rapid Urbanisation and Industrialisation :

The urbanisation and the rapid growth of industrialization are causing, through environmental pollution, the greatest harm to the plant life, which in turn harms the animal kingdom and human lives.

Population Overgrowth :

Due to the increase in population, there has been a surge in demand for basic food, occupation and shelter. The world has witnessed massive deforestation to expand and absorb the growing population and their demands.

There surely cannot be any radical solution, for the existing factories cannot be bodily lifted to a place far from the populated zone. However, many attempts have been made to solve the problem of environmental pollution. The government can at least see that future factories are set up at a distant place, an industrial complex far away from the township. Deforestation should be stopped and forestry should be devolved. Discharge of factory wastes in rivers should be banned so as to make the river-water free from pollution.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above

17. Select the way in which deforestation can be controlled

- (a) By launching new industries
- (b) By cutting more and more trees
- (c) By purchasing new vehicles
- (d) By planting new plants and not cutting trees

18. How have the industries have become successful?

- (a) Poor ecological balance
- (b) Encroaching the environment
- (c) Disposing wastes carelessly
- (d) Doing scientific experiments

19. Select the tone of the author in the passage.

- (a) Objective
- (b) Dejected
- (c) Didactic
- (d) Philosophical

20. Complete the sentence appropriately.

Deforestation leads to

- (a) environmental pollution and ecological imbalance

- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Demand for basic food and shelter
- (d) Improper disposal of industrial wastes

21. Complete the sentence appropriately.

The population overgrowth results an increase in

- a) soil and water pollution
- b) demand for basic food, occupation and shelter
- c) Poor ecological balance
- d) all of the above

Directions for Questions 22 to 26: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

1. Tourism, for millennia, has been a perpetual industry. Though initially unorganised and highly chaotic, it retained a place in each nook of history. The present tourism scenario in India is on the rise, with destinations grabbing eyeballs globally and domestically. Being the youngest nation in the world, it's no wonder that the aggregate of 'millennials' spends more time and money on travel than previous generations. This could be huge for the economy of various states that rely majorly on tourism, if only it were sustainable.

2. Unsustainability prevails throughout the country, in states with higher domestic tourist inflow than foreign. The Dev Bhoomi is a prime example. No matter how popular, Uttarakhand tourism is loop-holed through and through.

3. Approx. 80% of tourists arrive to complete the infrastructure of the Dham Yatra. Such unchecked tourism puts immense pressure on natural and infrastructure facilities. The extreme shortage of accommodation in correspondence with thriving footfalls has led to the construction of illegal buildings, the majority of which exist on riverbanks. With an increasing number of tourists coming in through private vehicles to save 'transportation money', pollution levels are rising, increasing temperatures in return. With unlawful construction and pollution on riverbanks, the Ganges could cause direct harm to local species in Rishikesh and Haridwar.

4. Around 10,000 hilly areas are being convened for the construction of roads alone. We know roads are basic infrastructure but the Forest Conservation Act requires a project developer to plant trees in a non-forest/degraded forest area equal to or twice the trees, it's clearing respectively, to compensate which does not happen.

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5. The India State of Forest Report illustrates how Uttarakhand is losing its forest cover, which has indirect development through tourism, at its core. The government and private tour operators may think they can deny allegations but the charts speak for themselves.

6. We, as consumers of the tourism industry, hold the power to cause a massive stir in this context. According to research conducted, Uttarakhand's mass tourism comprises people between 25-35 years of age, with higher education, out with either family or friends and enough average income to contribute to the local economy.

7. Regardless of what the figures say, if we look forward to sustainable tourism being the target market, it leaves little choice to the rest of the hierarchy. Consciously making efforts to be responsible tourists 'and thinking of how to provide for the local community/environment in a way – tiny or big, could act as a catalyst in obliterating this ruckus due to ignorance. After all, there can only ever be seven deadly sins and wanderlust isn't one of them

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

22. Select the appropriate option to fill in the blank.

From paragraph 1, we can infer that is the main cause for putting pressure on infrastructural and natural resources.

- (a) unchecked tourism
- (b) illegal construction
- (c) pollution
- (d) increasing temperatures

23. List any two reasons to explain why unsustainability prevails in the Dev Bhoomi.

The two reasons that leads to unsustainability in Dev Bhoomi are

- 1. unchecked number of tourists causing stress on infrastructure.
- 2. self-transportation causing pollution and raising the temperature.
- 3. The influx of a large number of tourists and the urgency to accommodate them
- 4. Putting pressure on the infrastructure

- (a) Only 1 b) only 2 c) only 1 and 2 d) both 3 and 4

24) Complete the following analogy correctly with a word/phrase from the passage.

Movie : Viewers : Product :

- (a) Service
- (b) Consumers**
- (c) Operators
- (d) Millennia

25. What do the tourist statistics show in the region of Uttarakhand?

- (a) in Uttarakhand domestic footfall is much greater than international footfall.
- (b) domestic footfall is lesser than international footfall.
- (c) domestic footfall is lesser than international downfall
- (d) none of the above

26. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the result of the pressures of a large number of tourists.

- (a) Illegal infrastructural constructions, Rise in pollution
- (b) Higher education, Deforestation
- (c) Higher education, Rise in pollution
- (d) None of the above

Directions for Questions 27 to 32:

27. Read the following sentence. One part of the sentence has an error. Find out which part has an error.

- (a) Of the billions of stars in the galaxy,
- (b) how much are
- (c) suitable for life
- (d) No error

28. Person who writes in a newspaper

- (a) Writer (b) Author (c) Journalist (d) None of the given

29. A house where an Eskimo lives

- (a) Dower (b) Hamlet (c) Village (d) Igloo

30. Choose the correct meaning(s) for the given idioms/ phrases.

Shrug one's shoulders

- (a) Show indifference (b) Dance to music (c) Enjoy rock dance (d) Feel lethargic

31. To catch a Tartar

- (a) To trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty
- (b) To catch a fish

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- (c) To deal with someone or something that proves unexpectedly troublesome or powerful
- (d) To meet a disaster

32. What is the synonym of "Alert"?

- (a) Energetic (b) active (c) Intelligent (d) Watchful

Directions for Questions 33 to 37: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

1) The modern classroom has taken several steps forward in its evolution of the learning environment in the past 25 years. Many of the benefits that we have seen in this setting are due to the introduction of new technology options for students. Instead of having a single computer for a class to use or a laboratory environment for the entire school placed in one room, we can now help students learn at their table or desk with items issued to them directly. Thus, there are quite a lot of advantages of having technology in their classrooms.

2) Technology helps children to stay motivated during the learning process. Most students don't like to go to school if they feel like they are wasting time. When there is technology allowed in the classroom, then teachers have an opportunity to let children work at a pace which suits them the best without disturbing others. They can look up additional information about a subject they are learning about that day, play educational games that reinforce the lesson, or work on advanced material using a program.

3) Because many of today's technology options allow students to see how well they are doing compared to the average of all users, it gives them a chance to push harder for themselves and their education. Many of the programs that encourage learning also issue rewards or award certificates, which helps to make the lessons fun as well.

4) Technology encourages more communication between teachers and parents. When there is technology in the classroom, then there are more opportunities for parents and teachers to connect to each other. Using a blog for the classroom can help parents get to see what their children are learning each day. Apps and software options allow teachers to instantly report on a child's behavior to let parents know in real-time what is happening throughout the day. There are options for chat boxes, instant messaging, and other forms of communication as well.

5) Let's not forget about email here either. Since the 1990s when this technology option came into the classroom, it created more reliability in messaging between teachers and parents should there be a need to talk.

6) Technology also creates new ways to learn for today's students. There are three critical forms of intelligence that we see in children today: emotional, creative, and instructional. The traditional classroom environment, which typically encourages lecture based lessons, focuses more on the latter option. Standardized tests and similar ranking tools do the same. When children have access to

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technology today, then those who excel outside of the standard learning setup can still achieve their full potential.

7) Technology allows children to embrace their curiosity in multiple ways. They can try new things without embarrassment because their tech access gives them a level of anonymity. This process allows children to work, through trial and error if they wish, to see if a different strategy helps them to learn more effectively.

8) It even encourages students to stay engaged with their learning environment. Children get bored very easily when they feel like they already know what is being taught in their classroom. Some children will transform into mentors or leaders in this situation to help their fellow students, but there are many more who disengage because they lack stimulation. By introducing technology to the classroom, there are fewer places where repetitive learning must take place. Teachers can introduce new subjects, try new techniques, or use different projects to encourage ongoing learning, which creates more overall engagement.

33. Technology allows children to embrace their _____ in multiple ways.

- (a) intelligence
- (b) hard work
- (c) curiosity
- (d) passion

34. Which of the following is not a method through which technology encourages more communication between teachers and parents?

- (a) Apps and software options that allow teachers to instantly report on a child's behavior.
- (b) Usage of a blog for the classroom to help parents get to see what their children are learning each day.
- (c) Communication options such as chat boxes, instant messaging, and other forms of communication.
- (d) Software programs that allow parents to access the child's tech and keep a check on their usage.

35. Which of the following is not something that technology helps a student with in education?

- (a) Technology creates new ways to learn for today's student.
- (b) Technology encourages more communication between parents and students.
- (c) Technology helps children to stay motivated during the learning process.

(d) Technology encourages students to stay engaged with their learning environment.

36. Which of the following is not a way through which technology help children to stay motivated during the learning process?

- (a) play educational games that enforce a lesson
- (b) work on advanced material using a program
- (c) look up additional information about a subject they are learning about
- (d) allow them to work on a lesson beyond their curriculum

37. Learning to support others regardless of your current situation to finish their tasks, complete a project and support them can help you cultivate great relationship with your classmates. This is a display of _____ intelligence.

- (a) social
- (b) instructional
- (c) creative
- (d) emotional

38. Who is a mentor?

- (a) someone who gives someone help and advice related to something
- (b) someone who leads someone to become a better person
- (c) someone who help someone in their time of need
- (d) someone who provides a better learning standard

39. What is the advantage of having a technology that allows students to see how well they are doing compared to the average of other students?

- (a) it gives them an opportunity to learn from other students
- (b) it tells how much more hard work is needed to achieve a goal
- (c) it motivates them to seek help where needed to reach the level of others
- (d) it gives them a chance to push harder for themselves and their education

40. Choose an option that makes the correct use of ‘stimulation’ as used in the passage, to fill in the space.

- (a) Babies who sleep with their parents receive much more _____ than babies who sleep in a cot.

- (b) It was known that _____ made the heart to increase its oxygen consumption.
- (c) Near the boundary, the electrical _____ spreading enough to evoke both movements.
- (d) She has a low threshold of boredom and needs the constant _____ of physical activity.

41. Fill in the blank using the appropriate option:-

The teacher devotes one session to Cooperative Learning because it is one of the most widely researched of _____ processes and there is considerable evidence that it contributes to gains in student learning.

- (a) Creative
- (b) Emotional
- (c) Instructional
- (d) social

42. Choose an option that is clearly a synonym of the word 'engaged'. (1)

- (a) immerse
- (b) surrender
- (c) release
- (d) disrupt

Directions for Questions 43 to 47: Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Speaking of the best diets, we must first distinguish between the earlier food consumption habits of India and the way these have changed now. We should actually celebrate how our food consumption habits used to be – India's dietary patterns have shown that food was connected to the local eco system. It was ecologically diverse – every part of India celebrated its biodiversity through its food culture. The traditional Indian food habit was possibly the most bio diverse diet of the world. Of course, other diets were similar before they were turned into monoculture diets where everyone eats, rice, wheat and a hamburger.

But Indian diets were truly remarkable in how they optimized biodiversity and local ecologies. Individual health, local foods and seasonal factors all came together in our diet.

This was intuitive in terms of what works for you because of the environment in which you live. And it was intuitive about your local ecology and the plants and foods grown around you.

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The indigenous Indian diet understood that food, built into your day-to-day lives, is one of the most powerful forms of medicine we have. But these systems of belief and practice were disrupted by force of the market.

From being a medicine which strengthened us, food has become a marketable commodity now. What you eat at home or learn from your local cuisine is changing because now you are designing your diet based on aspiration, based on what others eat, on what is supposed to be modern and what is easily available – this transmutation is happening because of the power of markets, food companies and food commodification.

Once you were taught about hot foods, cold foods and foods you must eat seasonally. Now, of course, there is nothing called a season because you can get the same food across the whole year. But there was a scientific reason to eat something in a particular season – this was for the goodness food gave you at that time of year.

You don't eat dry fruits in summer, for instance. These are traditionally eaten in winter because of the warmth they give you in colder months.

This science of food, interwoven into the art of diet, is something we grew up with. But we are discounting such indigenous knowledge now because of the signals we get from the outside world, which teaches you that food must be packaged, it must look good (even though it may not be good for you) and it must be addictive.

Food has also come to mean overindulgence – the meat industry now produces unbelievable amounts and does so using a number of chemicals and destroying vast forests. Further, people are now eating so much meat, it is seriously damaging their health. Both our bodies and our environment need us to return to indigenous diets

and plant base choices, which are much healthier for us. These will empower us to feed more people from a less degraded earth.

43. Food consumption habits in India over the years

- (a) have changed for the better
- (b) have changed for the worse
- (c) have changed without any impact
- (d) have changed very little

44. The one important feature of food consumption habits in the past was that they

- (a) were consistent with biodiversity
- (b) were cheap but not nutritious
- (c) included many processed food items

(d) had a high meat content

45. Which of the following features is absent in Indian diets?

(a) individual factors

(b) local foods

(c) seasonal factors

(d) high consumption of processed foods

46. Original indigenous Indian diet had

(a) a delicious taste

(b) fried items

(c) a medicinal effect

(d) mostly boiled items

47. One major factor that considerably changed the food consumption habits is

(a) scientific development

(b) force of market

(c) western influence

(d) change of public taste

Directions for Questions 48 to 50:

48. What is passive voice?

(a) A sentence where the subject is the doer of the action

(b) A sentence where the subject is acted upon

(c) A sentence that does not contain a verb

(d) A sentence that always uses future tense

49. What type of adverb is 'why' in the sentence "I wonder why she left early"?

(a) Adverb of manner

(b) Adverb of time

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(c) Adverb of place

(d) Adverb of reason

50. droll is most opposite to

(a) forget

(b) charm

(c) sedate

(d) absurd

GK- Current Affairs

Directions for Questions 51 to 80:

Q51. Consider the following with respect to Ports operation by India government outside India:

1. India is operating Sittwe Port in Myanmar.
2. Chabadar Port operated by India in Iran.

Choose the correct option:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q52. Which of the following place will be second home to Cheetah in India after Kuna national park?

- (a) Manas Wild life Sanctuary
- (b) Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Rajaji National Park
- (d) Jim Corbett National Park

Q53. Which of the following countries is/are not the part of Shanghai Corporation

Organisation:

- (1) Russia
- (2) Pakistan
- (3) Turkmenistan
- (4) Mongolia

Choose the correct option:

(a) 1 and 4 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 3 and 4 only

(d) 2 only

Q54. Which of the following statement is correct in context of NATO:

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1. Established in 1949
2. Germany is the founding member.
3. At present it has 30 members.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q55. The Afar Depression is significant because it is the convergence point of which three tectonic plates?

- (a) African, Indian, and South American plates
- (b) Nubian, Somali, and Arabian plates
- (c) North American, Eurasian, and Pacific plates
- (d) Antarctic, Indian, and Australian plates

Q56. The "Nine Dash Line" is associated with territorial claims in which body of water, particularly concerning the Paracel and Spratly Islands?

- (a) Red Sea
- (b) Mediterranean Sea
- (c) South China Sea
- (d) Arabian Sea

Q57. Which of the following best describes the aim of the Sagar Kavach initiative in the Lakshadweep Islands?

- (a) To promote tourism and local businesses.
- (b) To validate the effectiveness of the coastal security mechanism by coordinating efforts among various maritime security agencies.
- (c) To conduct scientific research on marine life.
- (d) To implement new fishing regulations for sustainable practices.

Q58. DOSTI -16, Trilateral exercise took place between India and

1. Sri Lanka
2. Malaysia
3. Maldives
4. Singapore

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q59. Who elects the members for the Rajya Sabha according to the Indian Constitution?

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- (a). The general public
- (b). The President of India
- (c) . Elected members of each state's Legislative Assembly
- (d). The Prime Minister of India

Q60. What is the full form of the "PM-SURAJ" scheme?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Samajik Utthan and Rozgar Adharit Jankalyan
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Skill Upgradation and Rural Jobs Initiative
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Scheme for Urban Revitalization and Jobs
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Social Upliftment and Resource Allocation Jankalyan

Q61. Consider the following statement with respect to European Union:

- 1. Formed in 1991.
- 2. Roberta Metsola is the current President of the European Parliament.
- 3. Hungary has the current presidency of the Council of the European Union till December 2024.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q62. Consider the following statement with respect to BIMSTEC:

- 1. It consists of 7 members.
- 2. Nepal and Bhutan are founding members.
- 3. Aim is to fostering technical and economic cooperation among the nations within the Bay of Bengal region.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q63. Consider the following:

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1. Ramcharitmanas written by Goswami Tulsidas.
2. Panchatantra written by Pt. Vishnu Sharma.
3. Ramcharitmanas, Panchatantra, and Sahrdayāloka-Locana recently added in UNESCO's Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register.

Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q64. China lunar mission which is also known as round trip to the Moon named as

- (a) Chang'e-4
- (b) Chang'e-6
- (c) Chang'e 5-T1
- (d) Chang'e 7-T1

Q65. Consider the following statement with respect to Ramsar:

1. Ramsar Convention was adopted in 1971, with its primary objective being the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.
2. At present India has 85 Ramsar sites.
3. Maharastra has the highest number of Ramsar Sites in India.

Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q66. Malabar exercise conducted between which one of the following countries:

- (a) India, USA, Japan and Australia
- (b) India, USA, Japan and UK
- (c) India, Russia and Iran
- (d) India, USA and Russia

Q67. Consider the following statement with respect to World Press Freedom Index 2024:

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1. India's rank 159 this year.
2. USA retained top position.
3. Eritrea was listed as having the least press freedom.

Which of the following option is correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q68. Consider the following statement with respect to RBI:

1. Established on 1 April 1934.
2. First India RBI Governor was C.D. Deshmukh.
3. At the time of Demonetisation Urjit Patel was the RBI governor.

Which of the following option is correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q69. Which of the following statement is correct with respect to UNESCO heritage Sites:

1. At present India have 43 world heritage sites.
2. Khangchendzonga National Park comes under Natural heritage sites category.
3. Ajanta caves were one of the India's first world heritage sites.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) All the above

Q70. India launched Operation Indravati to evacuate Indian civilians from

- (a) Ecuador
- (b) Ghana

- (c) Haiti
- (d) Ukraine

Q71. Kerala become state to introduce an AI humanoid robot teacher in the school named as

- (a) Ameca
- (b) Nadine
- (c) Iris
- (d) Jia Jia

Q72. Which of the following personalities were not the recipient of Bharat Ratna 2024:

1. PV Narasimha Rao
2. MS Swaminathan
3. Karpoori Thakur

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) None of the above
- (d) All the above

Q73. FIFA World Cup 2026 will be hosting by:

- (a) USA, Canada and Mexico
- (b) USA and Brazil
- (c) UK and France
- (d) Argentina and USA

Q74. Consider the following:

1. Saudi Arabia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Ethiopia, and Egypt are the new members of BRICS group.
2. New Development Bank was established in 2014.
3. New Development Bank current president is Dilma Rousseff.

Choose the correct option:

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- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

Q75. What is the overall aim of the new criminal laws introduced in India in 2024?

- (a) To introduce harsher penalties for all crimes
- (b) To modernize the criminal justice system while focusing on rehabilitation, efficiency, and technological integration
- (c) To eliminate all non-violent crimes
- (d) To limit the rights of the accused in favor of more severe punishments

Q76. Battle of Saragarhi was fought in which one of the following year

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1897
- (c) 1885
- (d) 1847

Q77. Joint Military Exercise Al Najah V was took place between India and which one of the following country

- (a) Iran
- (b) Iraq
- (c) Oman
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Q78. In which one of the following sports game India won medal in Olympics 2024:

- 1. Hockey
- 2. Javelin
- 3. Shooting
- 4. Boxing

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

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- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) All the above

Q79. Match the following:

Para Olympic Medallist	Sports
1. Avani Lekhara	I. Archery
2. Nitesh Kumar	II. Athletics
3. Sumit Antil	III. Badminton
4. Harvinder Singh	IV. Shooting

Choose the Correct option:

I II III IV

- (a) 1 2 3 4
- (b) 4 3 2 1
- (c) 3 4 2 1
- (d) 1 2 4 3

Q80. Typhoon Yagi recently hit South Eastern Asian Countries; Indian government launched which operations on humanitarian ground to help these countries:

- (a) Operation Ganga
- (b) Operation Yamuna
- (c) Operation Sadbhavana
- (d) Operation Inderdanush

Logical and Legal Reasoning:

81. Principle: Every person has the right to freedom of speech and expression, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law.

Facts: Aman, a social activist, publishes an article criticizing government policies. The government bans the publication citing public order issues. Aman challenges the ban, claiming his fundamental rights have been violated.

Is the government justified in banning the publication?

- (a) Yes, because maintaining public order is a reasonable restriction.
- (b) No, because freedom of speech cannot be curtailed for criticism.

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(c) Yes, because public interest is more important than individual rights.

(d) No, because the government cannot impose unreasonable restrictions.

82. Principle: An agreement made under coercion is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was obtained through coercion.

Facts: Rohan forces his friend Sameer to sign a contract at gunpoint. Later, Sameer challenges the validity of the contract.

Question: Is the contract enforceable?

(a) Yes, because Sameer signed it.

(b) No, because the contract is voidable.

(c) Yes, because Rohan acted under extreme circumstances.

(d) No, because the contract is automatically void.

83. Principle: Negligence is the breach of a legal duty of care that results in damage.

Facts: A doctor performs surgery without sterilizing the equipment, leading to the patient developing an infection. The patient sues the doctor for negligence.

Question: Is the doctor liable?

(a) No, because the patient voluntarily underwent surgery.

(b) Yes, because the doctor should not perform surgeries.

(c) No, because negligence does not apply to doctors.

(d) Yes, because the doctor breached their duty of care.

84. Principle: No person shall be held criminally liable for an act done without a guilty mind.

Facts: Ramesh accidentally takes a book belonging to another person, believing it to be his. He is charged with theft.

Question: Is Ramesh guilty of theft?

(a) Yes, because he took someone else's book.

(b) No, because he lacked the guilty mind

(c) Yes, because theft does not require a guilty mind.

(d) No, because he can return the book later.

85. Principle: A contract without consideration is void unless it is made out of natural love and affection or is a promise to compensate for past voluntary services.

Facts: Rahul promises to gift his friend Arjun ₹50,000 but later refuses. Arjun sues Rahul.

Question: Is Rahul legally bound to pay?

- (a) Yes, because promises must always be kept.
- (b) Yes, because the promise was made in good faith.
- (c) No, because gifts are not enforceable as contracts.
- (d) No, because the promise lacks consideration.

86. Principle: Whoever causes death by an act done with the intention of causing death or causing bodily injury likely to cause death is guilty of murder.

Facts: Ramesh strikes his enemy with a cricket bat on the head, leading to his death. Ramesh claims he only intended to injure him, not kill him.

Question: Is Ramesh guilty of murder?

- (a) Yes, because the act caused death.
- (b) No, because he had no intention to kill.
- (c) Yes, because causing grievous injury likely to result in death is sufficient for murder.
- (d) No, because using a cricket bat is not a weapon likely to cause death.

87. Principle: An agreement made without free consent is voidable. Free consent is said to be absent when obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, undue influence, coercion, or mistake.

Facts: A businessman deceives a buyer into purchasing a product by giving false information about its quality. The buyer later discovers the truth.

Question: Can the buyer rescind the contract?

- (a) Yes, because the agreement was induced by fraud.
- (b) No, because the buyer willingly entered the contract.
- (c) No, because the buyer could have verified the claims before purchase.
- (d) Yes, because all contracts are rescindable.

88. Principle: A minor cannot enter into a contract. Any such contract is void ab initio.

Facts: A 17-year-old boy borrows ₹10,000 from a shopkeeper, promising to return it within a month. He fails to do so, and the shopkeeper files a case against him.

Question: Is the boy liable to return the money?

- (a) Yes, because borrowing money creates a moral obligation.
- (b) No, because a contract with a minor is void ab initio.
- (c) Yes, because minors are responsible for their debts.
- (d) No, because the shopkeeper acted negligently.

90. Principle: A person who voluntarily takes a risk cannot claim damages for any harm suffered due to that risk.

Facts: A spectator at a cricket match gets injured when a ball hits him in the stands. He sues the organizers for compensation.

Question: Will the spectator succeed?

- (a) Yes, because the organizers are responsible for public safety.
- (b) No, because the risk of injury was inherent in watching the match.
- (c) Yes, because the organizers failed to take proper precautions.
- (d) No, because the injury was caused by an external factor.

91. Principle: A person who unlawfully interferes with another person's property is guilty of trespass.

Facts: Suresh accidentally enters his neighbor's property while chasing his dog. The neighbor files a case for trespass.

Question: Is Suresh guilty of trespass?

- (a) Yes, because he entered the neighbor's property.
- (b) No, because the entry was accidental.
- (c) Yes, because he interfered with someone else's property.
- (d) No, because he was chasing his dog.

92. Principle: No one is liable for the acts of God (force majeure).

Facts: A dam breaks during an unforeseen and unprecedented cyclone, causing damage to nearby villages. The villagers sue the dam authorities.

Question: Are the dam authorities liable?

- (a) Yes, because they must ensure the safety of the dam.
- (b) No, because the damage was caused by an act of God.
- (c) Yes, because the cyclone was foreseeable.
- (d) No, because natural disasters absolve liability.

92. Principle: A company is liable for the actions of its employees if such actions are within the scope of their employment (vicarious liability).

Facts: A delivery person employed by a courier company injures a pedestrian while driving negligently. The pedestrian files a case against the company.

Question: Is the company liable?

- (a) Yes, because the delivery person was acting within the scope of his employment.
- (b) No, because negligence was a personal act of the delivery person.
- (c) No, because the company cannot be held liable for the wrongful acts of employees.
- (d) Yes, because companies are always liable for their employees' actions.

93. Principle: A person who causes harm while acting in self-defense is not liable, provided the force used is reasonable and proportional.

Facts: While being attacked by a thief, Rajesh punches the thief, breaking his nose. The thief sues Rajesh for causing grievous hurt.

Question: Is Rajesh liable?

- (a) Yes, because grievous hurt was caused.
- (b) No, because Rajesh acted in self-defense.
- (c) Yes, because self-defense must not cause serious injury.
- (d) No, because thieves cannot file lawsuits.

94. Principle: Any person who commits an act prohibited by law shall be punished if they knew the act was unlawful (mens rea).

Facts: Arjun unknowingly carries a prohibited knife in his bag while traveling and is arrested at a security checkpoint. He claims he was unaware of the prohibition.

Question: Is Arjun guilty?

- (a) Yes, because ignorance of the law is not a defense.
- (b) No, because he did not intend to violate the law.
- (c) Yes, because carrying a prohibited item is a strict liability offense.
- (d) No, because no harm was caused by his actions.

95. Principle: A contract made under mutual mistake about a fundamental fact is void.

Facts: Two parties enter into a contract to sell a plot of land. Both mistakenly believe the land is suitable for farming, but it turns out to be barren.

Question: Is the contract valid?

- (a) Yes, because the parties agreed to the terms.
- (b) No, because the contract was made under a mutual mistake.
- (c) Yes, because the mistake was about quality, not ownership.
- (d) No, because barren land cannot be sold.

96. Principle: Any person who uses their property in such a way that it causes harm or nuisance to others is liable for the nuisance caused.

Facts: Ram builds a factory that emits harmful smoke, causing health issues for residents nearby. The residents file a case against Ram.

Question: Is Ram liable?

- (a) Yes, because the factory caused harm to the residents.
- (b) No, because factories are essential for development.
- (c) Yes, because health is a fundamental right.
- (d) No, because the residents can move away.

97. Principle: Any confession obtained through coercion or threat is inadmissible in court.

Facts: The police threaten Ravi with imprisonment unless he confesses to a theft. Fearing punishment, Ravi confesses.

Question: Is the confession admissible in court?

- (a) Yes, because Ravi confessed voluntarily.
- (b) No, because the confession was obtained through coercion.
- (c) Yes, because the police are authorized to obtain confessions.
- (d) No, because Ravi is innocent until proven guilty.

98. Principle: A person who consumes a defective product is entitled to compensation if it causes harm, irrespective of whether they purchased it directly.

Facts: Sita falls sick after consuming a soft drink purchased by her friend that was contaminated. Sita sues the manufacturer.

Question: Is the manufacturer liable?

- (a) Yes, because the product caused harm.
- (b) No, because Sita did not purchase the product herself.
- (c) Yes, because manufacturers owe a duty of care to consumers.
- (d) No, because the contamination was not intentional.

99. Principle: A contract is voidable at the option of one party if it is established that the consent of that party was obtained through coercion.

Facts: Ramesh was forced at gunpoint to sell his property to Suresh for a significantly low price. After the transaction, Suresh made improvements to the property. A week later, Ramesh approached the court seeking to void the contract.

Issue: Can Ramesh void the contract?

- (a) Yes, because the contract was formed under coercion.
- (b) No, because Suresh has already made improvements to the property.
- (c) No, because Ramesh delayed approaching the court.
- (d) Yes, but only if Ramesh compensates Suresh for the improvements.

100. Principle: A person is liable for defamation if they publish a false and defamatory statement about another person that harms their reputation. Truth is a valid defense against defamation.

Facts: Seema published an article claiming that Akash, a well-known businessman, had bribed a government official. Akash sued Seema for defamation. In court, Seema provided evidence proving that Akash had indeed bribed the official.

Issue: Is Seema liable for defamation?

- (a) Yes, because the statement harmed Akash's reputation.
- (b) No, because the statement was true and truth is a valid defense.
- (c) Yes, because Seema's article was intended to damage Akash's reputation.
- (d) No, because public figures cannot sue for defamation.

Directions (101–105): Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The management of XYZ Corporation has decided to implement a strict dress code policy to maintain decorum in the workplace. Employees are required to wear formal attire during office hours. However, this has led to complaints, especially from creative teams, who argue that their productivity decreases when forced to conform to a rigid dress code.

101. Which of the following is an assumption underlying the management's decision?

- (a) Employees' appearance affects workplace decorum.
- (b) Creativity is not influenced by dress code policies.
- (c) Formal attire improves productivity.
- (d) Employees prefer working in casual attire.

102. If the creative team's complaints are valid, which of the following best resolves the conflict?

- (a) The dress code policy should be relaxed for all employees.
- (b) Creative teams should be exempted from the dress code policy.
- (c) Employees should be allowed to choose between casual and formal attire.
- (d) The company should prioritize employee comfort over decorum.

103. What could be a likely outcome if the management enforces the dress code despite complaints?

- (a) Increased efficiency across all teams.
- (b) Reduced morale and productivity in the creative teams.
- (c) Higher job satisfaction among formal teams.

(d) Better alignment with industry standards.

104. Which of the following strengthens the management's argument for the dress code?

(a) Most clients prefer to interact with formally dressed employees.

(b) Formal attire has no significant impact on productivity.

(c) Employees have complied with previous policies.

(d) Only a small fraction of employees are affected by the policy.

105. If the company prioritizes employee satisfaction, what is the most reasonable course of action?

(a) Maintain the dress code without exception.

(b) Gather feedback and revise the dress code policy.

(c) Implement a weekly rotation between formal and casual dress.

(d) Encourage employees to find their own balance.

Directions (106–110): Solve the following logical puzzles.

106. Five friends – A, B, C, D, and E – are sitting in a row, but not necessarily in the same order:

- A is to the immediate right of B.
- C is not at either end of the row.
- D is to the left of E but not next to B.

Who is sitting at the extreme right?

A. A

B. E

C. B

D. D

107. If "SQUARE" is coded as "QPUCTG" in a certain language, how will "CIRCLE" be coded?

A. AHODJG

B. BHPDNG

C. BJQDNG

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D. BHPDMG

108. Statements:

- All apples are fruits.
- Some fruits are sour.
- No sour fruit is an apple.

Conclusions:

I. All sour fruits are not apples.

II. Some fruits are apples.

III. Some fruits are not sour.

A. Only I and II

B. Only II and III

C. Only I and III

D. All follow

109. Arrange the following words in a meaningful sequence:

1. Birth
2. School
3. Graduation
4. Employment
5. Retirement

A. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5

B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

C. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5

D. 1, 4, 2, 3, 5

110. Statement: "Increasing the penalty for traffic violations will reduce accidents."

Conclusions:

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- I. Stringent penalties deter rule violations.
- II. Accidents occur only due to traffic violations.
- A. Only I follows
- B. Only II follows
- C. Both I and II follow
- D. Neither I nor II follows

111. Statements:

- All planets are celestial bodies.
- Some celestial bodies are stars.
- No star is a satellite.
- Some satellites are planets.

Conclusions:

- I. Some celestial bodies are not satellites.
- II. Some planets are not stars.

Options:

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Both I and II follow
- D. Neither I nor II follows

112. Statements:

- All poets are philosophers.
- Some philosophers are scientists.
- No poet is a scientist.
- Some scientists are researchers.

Conclusions:

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I. No philosopher is a researcher.

II. Some philosophers are not scientists.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

113. Statements:

- Some cities are capitals.
- All capitals are urban areas.
- No rural area is an urban area.
- All villages are rural areas.

Conclusions:

I. No capital is a village.

II. Some cities are not rural areas.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

114. Statements:

- All books are knowledge resources.
- Some knowledge resources are articles.
- No article is a journal.
- All journals are published materials.

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Conclusions:

I. Some knowledge resources are not journals.

II. All published materials are not articles.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

115. Statements:

- Some rivers are clean water sources.
- All clean water sources are necessary for survival.
- No polluted river is clean.
- Some rivers are polluted.

Conclusions:

I. Some rivers are not necessary for survival.

II. All necessary things for survival are clean water sources.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follow

B. Only conclusion II follow

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

116. Statements:

- All fruits are organic products.
- Some organic products are vegetables.
- No vegetable is a processed food.

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- Some processed foods are organic products.

Conclusions:

I. Some organic products are not vegetables.

II. Some fruits are processed foods.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

117. Statements:

- All artists are creators.
- Some creators are painters.
- No painter is an engineer.
- All engineers are professionals.

Conclusions:

I. Some professionals are not painters.

II. All artists are professionals.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

118. Statements:

- All machines are tools.
- Some tools are instruments.

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- No instrument is a gadget.
- All gadgets are electronic devices.

Conclusions:

I. No tool is an electronic device.

II. Some machines are not gadgets.

Options:

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Both I and II follow
- D. Neither I nor II follows

119. Statements:

- Some teachers are mentors.
- All mentors are guides.
- No guide is a counselor.
- Some counselors are teachers.

Conclusions:

I. No mentor is a counselor.

II. Some teachers are not guides.

Options:

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Both I and II follow
- D. Neither I nor II follows

120. Statements:

- All scientists are logical thinkers.

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- Some logical thinkers are mathematicians.
- No mathematician is an artist.
- All artists are creative individuals.

Conclusions:

I. Some logical thinkers are not artists.

II. No scientist is an artist.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

121. Statements:

- All forests are ecosystems.
- Some ecosystems are protected areas.
- No protected area is a desert.
- Some deserts are forests.

Conclusions:

I. Some ecosystems are not deserts.

II. Some forests are not protected areas.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

122. Statements:

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- All languages are modes of communication.
- Some modes of communication are written.
- No written mode is verbal.
- Some verbal modes are languages.

Conclusions:

I. Some languages are verbal modes.

II. All written modes are languages.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

123. Statements:

- All researchers are innovators.
- Some innovators are entrepreneurs.
- No entrepreneur is a bureaucrat.
- All bureaucrats are administrators.

Conclusions:

I. No researcher is a bureaucrat.

II. Some innovators are not bureaucrats.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

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124. Statements:

- Some mountains are hills.
- All hills are landforms.
- No landform is an ocean.
- All oceans are water bodies.

Conclusions:

I. No hill is an ocean.

II. Some mountains are not water bodies.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Neither I nor II follows

125. Statements:

- All engineers are inventors.
- Some inventors are scientists.
- No scientist is an artist.
- All artists are visionaries.

Conclusions:

I. Some inventors are not artists.

II. No engineer is a visionary.

Options:

A. Only conclusion I follows

B. Only conclusion II follows

C. Both I and II follow

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D. Neither I nor II follows

126 Statement: "Increasing urbanization leads to a reduction in biodiversity."

Which of the following best supports the statement?

- (A) Urban areas are more populated than rural areas.
- (B) Biodiversity thrives in urban environments.
- (C) Urbanization replaces natural habitats with concrete structures.
- (D) People in urban areas have a higher awareness of biodiversity conservation.

127. Premise: All researchers are meticulous. Some meticulous people are not creative.

Conclusion:

- (A) Some researchers are not creative.
- (B) All researchers are creative.
- (C) Some meticulous people are researchers.
- (D) None of the above conclusions can be drawn.

128. Statements:

- 1. All judges are lawyers.
- 2. Some lawyers are writers.

Conclusions:

- I. Some judges are writers.
- II. Some writers are lawyers.
- (A) Only I follows.
- (B) Only II follows.
- (C) Both I and II follow.
- (D) Neither I nor II follows.

129. Statements:

- 1. All apples are fruits.

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2. Some fruits are not edible.

Conclusions:

I. Some apples are not edible.

II. All fruits are apples.

(A) Only I follows.

(B) Only II follows.

(C) Both I and II follow.

(D) Neither I nor II follows.

130. Six people (A, B, C, D, E, and F) are sitting in a circle. A is sitting two places to the right of B, who is not adjacent to C. E is sitting opposite A. F is not next to D. Who is sitting between B and E?

(A) D

(B) F

(C) A

(D) C

131. Seven people (P, Q, R, S, T, U, V) are standing in a row facing north. P is third from the left. Q is immediately to the right of P. U is second from the right. Who is to the immediate left of U?

(A) V

(B) S

(C) T

(D) Cannot be determined.

132. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, "The father of this man's father is my father's son." How is the man in the photograph related to the speaker?

(A) Son

(B) Grandson

(C) Nephew

(D) Cousin

133. Aman said to Neha, "Your only brother's son is my wife's brother." How is Neha related to Aman's wife?

- (A) Aunt
- (B) Sister-in-law
- (C) Mother-in-law
- (D) Niece

134. Find the missing number: 3, 7, 15, 31, __, 127.

- (A) 63
- (B) 95
- (C) 47
- (D) 79

135. What comes next in the series? 2, 4, 12, 48, 240, __.

- (A) 1440
- (B) 960
- (C) 720
- (D) 480

136. In a certain code, BRIDGE is written as CQJHFF. How is GARDEN written in that code?

- (A) HBQFOF
- (B) HZQFOF
- (C) HBQGFF
- (D) IZQFOE

137. If MARCH is coded as NRSGL, what is the code for APRIL?

- (A) BQTKO
- (B) BQTKL
- (C) BRUKL

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(D) BQSKL

138. Question: What is the age of Priya?

Statements:

1. Priya is older than Ramesh.
2. The difference in age between Priya and Ramesh is 5 years.

(A) Statement 1 alone is sufficient.

(B) Statement 2 alone is sufficient.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient.

(D) Both statements together are not sufficient.

139. Question: Is X greater than Y?

Statements:

1. X is smaller than Z.
2. Z is greater than Y.

(A) Statement 1 alone is sufficient.

(B) Statement 2 alone is sufficient.

(C) Both statements together are sufficient.

(D) Both statements together are not sufficient.

140. Identify the odd one out:

(A) 729

(B) 512

(C) 343

(D) 121

141. Find the missing term: AB, CD, EF, __, IJ.

(A) FG

(B) GH

(C) GH

(D) KL

142. Statement:

1. Heavy rains occurred throughout the city last night.
2. Several low-lying areas were flooded.

(A) Statement 1 is the cause, and Statement 2 is its effect.

(B) Statement 2 is the cause, and Statement 1 is its effect.

(C) Both statements are independent causes.

(D) Both statements are effects of an independent cause.

143. Statements:

1. The school has declared a holiday tomorrow.
2. There is a forecast for heavy rainfall tomorrow.

(A) Statement 1 is the cause, and Statement 2 is its effect.

(B) Statement 2 is the cause, and Statement 1 is its effect.

(C) Both statements are independent causes.

(D) Both statements are effects of an independent cause.

144. If $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow C$ are true, then which of the following is necessarily true?

(A) $A \rightarrow C$

(B) $C \rightarrow A$

(C) $A \rightarrow B$

(D) $B \rightarrow A$

145. If $P \rightarrow Q$ is false and $Q \rightarrow R$ is true, then which of the following is definitely true?

(A) P is false.

(B) Q is true.

(C) R is true.

(D) None of the above

146. Statement: "The government should ban the use of plastics."

Assumption:

(A) Plastics harm the environment.

(B) People prefer plastic bags over paper bags.

(C) Plastics are non-biodegradable.

(D) Both (A) and (C).

147. Eight people (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H) are sitting in a straight line, all facing north.

- D is second to the left of G.
- E is at one of the extreme ends.
- B is sitting to the immediate left of F.
- H is sitting to the immediate right of A.
- C is not sitting adjacent to B.

Who is sitting in the middle?

(A) G

(B) F

(C) D

(D) H

148. Six friends (P, Q, R, S, T, and U) are sitting around a circular table facing the center.

- P is sitting third to the left of Q.
- R is sitting second to the right of T.
- S is not a neighbor of Q or T.

Who is sitting to the immediate right of U?

(A) P

(B) R

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(C) S

(D) Q

149. Five people (A, B, C, D, and E) have different weights.

- A is heavier than B but lighter than C.
- D is lighter than B but heavier than E.
- C is not the heaviest.

Who is the heaviest?

(A) A

(B) B

(C) C

(D) Cannot be determined

150. Seven students (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G) are ranked based on their marks in descending order.

- A scored more marks than B but less than D.
- E scored less than only C.
- F is ranked last, and G is ranked just above F.

What is A's rank?

(A) 2nd

(B) 3rd

(C) 4th

(D) Cannot be determined